



STRATEGIC SECTOR COOPERATION

A cheese amplifying climate diplomacy

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ABSTRACT

This paper, research how the Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) collaborating with Indonesia on a launch of an organic cheese in and how that promotes sustainable development with green private solutions, and how that can amplify climate diplomacy with the assumption that it has nothing to do with promoting climate issues but more being about promoting commercial interests. Former literature has answered how the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Denmark has evolved over the past 250 years and argues that diplomacy have become more commercialized. Other literature has presented how the domestic Indonesian market on dairy lack infrastructure, that makes it valuable for international companies to expand their markets to Indonesia. By using *Economic sustainability*, *Social sustainability*, *Environmental sustainability*, and *Small State* theory combined with process-tracing and document analysis, with documents from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Denmark on the Framework Programme on SSC and peer reviewed articles. The paper discovered that doing diplomacy in this day of time, will have to connect both climate issues and commercial interest to solve today's affairs, and strengthen the bilateral relations between countries.

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT	2
ABBREVIATIONS	4
CAN A CHEESE LAUNCH AMPLIFY CLIMATE DIPLOMACY?	5
HOW A SMALL STATE COUNTRY INFLUENCES A BIG STATE COUNTRY	6
THE HONEST BROKER	8
THE LOBBYIST	8
THE NORM ENTREPRENEUR	8
METHODS	10
CASE STUDY	10
PROCESS-TRACING	10
DOCUMENT ANALYSIS	11
CODING	12
COMMERCIAL INTEREST OR A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	14
CONCLUSION	19
REFERENCES	20
APPENDIX A	22
FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME ON STRATEGIC SECTOR COOPERATION WITH MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES AND ITS AGENCIES (2023-2026)	22

ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
EU	the European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
DGBP	Danish Green Business Partnership
DSIF	Danish Sustainable Infrastructure Finance
IFU	Investment Fund for Developing Countries
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KOMINFO	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Indonesia (Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika Republik Indonesia)
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFAF	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SSC	Strategic Sector Cooperation
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme

CAN A CHEESE LAUNCH AMPLIFY CLIMATE DIPLOMACY?

Developing countries play an increasingly important and active role when it comes to trade, their economic growth comes with great investment possibilities beneficial for both governments and businesses, but it is not without challenges. Lifestyle diseases, increasing population and greater consumption of natural resources are just some of the challenges faced towards these countries. Furthermore, the solving of the challenges does not always consist of sustainable solutions.

Embassies of Denmark in developing countries, support governments and businesses to reduce these challenges in a sustainable manner, with market knowledge, networking platforms and show how Danish solutions can be of benefit. This is done through the Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) that consists of a sector counselor stationed at the Danish Embassies, that ensures linkage between partners and agendas for a sustainable development, climate diplomacy and of green private solutions. The sector counselor serves as an anchor-point between project, ministry, other embassies, Trade Council, and business- and development cooperation instruments (such as DSIF, DGBP, IFU, etc.) (Appendix A:10-11).

Indonesia is a developing country, with a population with almost 280 million people, and as a developing country, Denmark has stationed sector counselors at the Embassy of Denmark. The embassy has (the moment of writing) five sector counselors stationed, one for the Food & Agriculture cluster, one for the Maritime cluster, one for the Environment cluster, one for the Energy cluster and lastly the Investment cluster, who is not quite a sector counselor in the classical sense, as he is involved in all the other sector fields (World Population Review n.d.).

Covering all the sectors will make the research too general, thus the focus for this study will be a case study about the department of Food & Agriculture specifically the launch of an organic cheese that happened on the 30th of August 2023, and how that is a pragmatic result of the work that the SSC do. You might wonder what does an organic cheese have to do with sustainable development and climate diplomacy? Is a cheese not just a commodity with commercial interest? And is that ambitious for the green agenda surrounding today's urgency for bettering the climate issue?

Therefore, the aim for this study is to elaborate the SSC work and research *how a launch of an organic cheese promotes sustainable development with green private solutions, and how that can amplify climate diplomacy. And why does the launch of an organic cheese promote sustainable development?*

HOW A SMALL STATE COUNTRY INFLUENCES A BIG STATE COUNTRY

To answer the research question, it is necessary to define what sustainable development covers as well as climate diplomacy before introducing the theory. Using concepts as sustainable development and climate diplomacy, are related to theory itself, but as this is a preliminary study, the depth of the theory toolbox is limited. Therefore, will this study simplify the concepts for the study to still get a valid analysis, as well as answer the research question, as comprehensive as possible.

To analyze sustainable development this study will use Mensah litterateur review (2019) where it is argued that sustainable development use three pillars “economic sustainability”, “social sustainability”, and “environmental sustainability”. The preponderant principal of sustainable development is to conservation of the “ecosystem and biodiversity, production systems, population control, human resource management, conservation of progressive culture and people’s participation (Mensah 2019: Ben-Eli 2018; Molinoari et al. 2019).

Economic sustainability	Social sustainability	Environmental sustainability
A system of production that satisfies present consumption levels without compromising future needs. With the focus on production, distribution, and consumption	Encompasses notions of equity, empowerment, accessibility, participation, cultural identity, and institutional stability. Achieving meaningful life, drawing on proper healthcare, education gender equality, peace, and stability across the globe.	The natural environment and how it remains productive and resilient to support human life. The implication is that natural resources must be harvested no faster than they can be regenerated while waste must be emitted no faster than they can be assimilated by the environment

TABLE 1: THREE PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY (MENSAH 2019:9-11).

The study will use these three pillars to analyze what the sustainable development goal (SDG) belongs under is and how these goals are equivalent to an organic cheese to analysis how and why an organic cheese promotes sustainable development.

Defining diplomacy will be done regarding the theory about small state and additionally that the SSC has added climate in front of diplomacy. To analyze climate diplomacy, the study combines the three pillars from sustainable development with small state theory (see below for elaboration) to identify how an organic cheese can amplify climate diplomacy.

Defining what constitutes a small state power and how that is different from a big state power is a social construct and is dependent on context and the comparison (Panke 2015). Different literature defines small

states mostly in the same aspect, but with different remarks. Rothstein defines it as those who feel threatened or potentially threaten by the policies of the big states and continues with the statement,

A small (state) power is a state which recognizes that it cannot obtain security primarily by use of its own capabilities, and that it must rely fundamentally on the aid of other states, institutions, processes, or development to do so... (Keohane 2006:56).

With Rothstein's definition we are looking at the security of a state, and if they feel threatened by a bigger state and rely on aid from other institutions for example. Typically, factors being defined as, population, territory, GDP, and military capacity, which small states lack in one way or another (Thorhallsson 2006: Keohane, 1969; Rothstein, 1968). In that regard, we can say that Denmark is a small state power, as they rely on NATO for security and cannot obtain security by themselves and only have a population with around 6 million people. Looking at Indonesia, we can define them as a big state, as they can, if necessary, defend themselves and have a population on nearly 280 million people (Global Firepower 2023: World Population Review n.d.). The same aspects can be defined when it comes to Denmark's membership in the EU and how they are dependent on trade intra the union. It can be said that Denmark is dependent on 'security' but not only in the military sense but also in the economic sense, as more than half of Denmark's export is accounted for the intra-EU (European Union n.d.). Indonesia is a member of a union as well, albeit looking at Denmark versus Indonesia there is a distinguished size difference between the two countries regarding population, GDP, territory, and military power. Regarding Indonesia they have a big state power as the country is one of the five founding countries of ASEAN and played a key role in strengthening coordination among member countries of ASEAN, on matters such as foreign policy, defense, investment, and trade (ASEAN n.d.; Kominfo2023). Denmark on the other hand is a small state power as they rely on memberships as NATO and the EU for protection and financial power and is not considered a key member in either of the unions referred to. Therefore, it is argued that Indonesia is a big state power and Denmark is a small state power.

Wivel (2013) further defines small states regarding the Nordic countries, as countries who often have difficulties with changing agendas radically, but further argues that that does not mean, that they cannot have influence in other regards. He continues by saying that the Nordic countries, despite not changing radically on the agendas, can influence with specific initiative within the agendas if they present solutions to the given problems. Thus, small state power can have influence, but it would mostly be on specific initiatives. Denmark as a small state power does not typically radically change or add to agendas but will assist on initiatives within the agendas. The collaboration with the organic cheese launch is an example of that. It is a specific initiative, not changing radically on international agendas.

Denmark sought to influence more powerful states in this sense, but as a small state the way to persuade to more influence is the means of being diplomatic, and Smed & Wivel (2017) elaborates three roles for small

states to influence big states; firstly, they may take on the role of ‘an honest broker’, secondly, the role of a ‘lobbyist’ and finally, the role of a ‘norm entrepreneur’.

THE HONEST BROKER

Functions as a neutral mediator facilitating negotiations so that disagreements regarding international treaties, memorandum of understandings (MoU), and memorandum of agreements (MoA) take place in a peaceful matter. By chairing these negotiations Smed & Wivel (2017) argues, that small states gain access to information otherwise not known to them. Furthermore, they additionally in the process get the change to build relations with the big states involved in the debates. Moreover, the small states can, when giving the opportunity of the honest broker, affect outcomes by using agenda setting powers bestowed them, by their function as mediator and chairman for the negotiations (Smed & Wivel 2017).

THE LOBBYIST

Small states can as well be giving the role as the lobbyist, as they can utilize their knowledge on specific issues (Smed & Wivel 2017). It can be the private sector collaboration with the public sector, that could be put into action, when needing to utilize specific knowledge, not saying it makes sense on all matters, but giving solutions, private actors in the Danish aspect, could be Vestas, Lego, Novo Nordisk, or other big Danish companies. For small states functioning as a lobbyist on key issues and offering solutions or advise and influence the outcome, is not always a giving role from the big states. Smed & Wivel argues that in most cases, timing is a key factor for small states to utilize their expert knowledge on specific issues, and for small states to influence in that regard, they need to be up to date with “the agendas of the powerful actors and relevant institutions” and further argues that “surveillance is key to success” (Smed & Wivel 2017:83). Thus, making carrier of information power when being the lobbyist.

THE NORM ENTREPRENEUR

Convinces other states about their ideas being ideal for other countries to get inspired from and to implement in their states. Ideal being the key word. Being a norm entrepreneur identify the ‘right’ way for at country to behave. This can be factors such as a country wanting to be more environmental or have greater welfare systems. The small states are usually already defined as key actors under these idealities, as they themselves meet the standard of being the ideal way and having the desirable behavior regarding the challenges, and the small states meeting the standards are dominating the political agenda when it comes to these issues. The small state acts like a benchmark for the wanting result. Thus, the small states can influence the big state, by being examples of behaving the ‘right’ way (Smed & Wivel 2017).

Ingebritsen (2006) and Smed & Wivel (2017) has on subject of the norm entrepreneurs explained that for Scandinavian countries, such as Denmark, to influence more powerful states, they actively sought to strengthen global norms of cooperation. Ingebritsen continues by adding three different kinds of norms; The Sustainable Development Norm, The Multilateral Security Norm, and The Global Welfare Norm, to explain how Scandinavian countries obtains influence towards more powerful states, as they cannot influence on material resources. She further argues that the cycle of norms has three phases, the first phase being the norms emergence, the second phase being acceptance and the third and final stage of a norm being internalizations (Ingebritsen 2006).

This way of seeking influence has become more established as states do not only pursue “territorial expansion, material wealth and maximization of power on a global scale, but are also concerned with reputation, identity and community.” (Ingebritsen 2006:274; Klotz 1995; Finnemore 1996; Katzenstein 1996). Reputation, identity, and community have hence become bigger concerns on how a country's perception is viewed, thus making Denmark a bigger influence on big state countries such as Indonesia, that are looking for ways to promote themselves being more sustainable and greener. This study will use the sustainable development norm, to explain how Denmark seek influence through being a norm entrepreneur.

To sum up, the theory can help to identify how something so particular as an organic cheese can be viewed as a specific initiative that does not radically change the agenda of the big states power but help influence Denmark's position in the bilateral relation between the two countries. By using the concepts, *the honest broker*, *the lobbyist*, and *norm entrepreneur* with the focus on *the sustainable development norm* the study can analyze how Denmark by being an honest broker, get access to Indonesia and through that, Denmark can position themselves as a lobbyist utilizing their knowledge on specific issues, in this study being organic cheese, and how norm entrepreneurship with the focus on the sustainable development norm, can influence Indonesia's reputation as a more sustainable country. Thus, by using this theory the study can answer the question: *how a launch of an organic cheese promotes sustainable development with green private solutions, and how that can amplify climate diplomacy.*

The theory argues that a small state power, as the study defined Denmark being, cannot make a radically impact, hence the theory is also used to analyze if Denmark as a small state can influence Indonesia or for that matter make a difference regarding climate diplomacy through sustainable development. Additionally, a cheese is a commodity with commercial interest, not a base for sustainable development. Therefore, is it argued that the work of the SSC is to get Danish companies into the marked of big states such as the Indonesian marked, as the SSC emphasizes to deliver sustainable development through engaging the Danish private sector. Hence raising the hypothesis, *the launch of a cheese cannot buttress the climate diplomacy because the production of cheese has nothing to do with promoting climate issues. It is about promoting commercial interests.*

METHODS

This research aims to answer the questions *how a launch of an organic cheese promotes sustainable development with green private solutions, and how that can amplify climate diplomacy*. In the existing literature, other researchers have answered important parts of the question, by shedding light on phenomenon of small states (as Denmark is) and how they amplify diplomacy. There still lack a better understanding regarding how SSC's work promotes sustainable development and amplify climate diplomacy. Regarding the case study of this research endeavors to analyze the Framework Programme on Strategic Sector Cooperation with MFAF and its agencies (2023-2026) material from the MFA, with the methods of document analysis, and through the analysis get a better understanding of how a launch of an organic cheese promotes sustainable development with green private solutions, and how that can amplify climate diplomacy.

CASE STUDY

As noted in the introduction, this research is a case study. The focus is on the SSC's work at the Embassy of Denmark in Jakarta, Indonesia and how the SSC in the cluster Food & Agriculture particular work towards amplifying climate diplomacy by promoting sustainable development with green-private solution. This research represents a typical case study design, since it is focusing on how a small state as Denmark, influence a big state as Indonesia, not challenging the agendas of sustainability in Indonesia but rather helping with specific initiatives to strengthen sustainable development, the strategy of the study is thus to confirm the theory instead of generating new theory. Furthermore, the case is a single unit case design, as the study wants to know the in-depth aspects of the SSC's work specific in the Food & Agriculture cluster, and not by researching cross-unit for the other clusters or to see across from different embassies (Gerring 2004). Furthermore, the case study has a causation mechanism approach as the research leaves a multitude of traces that can be uncovered by a hypothesis (Brady 2008).

PROCESS-TRACING

Working with process-tracing with a deductive approach, the method is about finding *clues* (observations) that can help confirm or disconfirm a research hypothesis, and since this research has a hypothesis and are a single case study where the in-depth aspects are being research, using process-tracing can assess the "correspondence between the hypothetical empirical fingerprints that might have been left by the operation of a mechanism and the actual empirical observations we find in a case." (Beach & Pedersen 2019:4). Meaning that this research is not assessing focusing on causes of outcomes but are rather interested in the causal processes that are triggered by causes.

Thus, observations regarding the cheese being a commercial interest, is of value to the study, as it supports the hypothesis but also statements that buttress that the organic cheese be a symbol of sustainable development also has value for the research, as it rejects the study hypothesis.

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

When working with and handling a document, the first question asked is what is the document, the second being where did it come from or who is the sender, and the third being whom is the intended recipient? Answering these questions before using document(s), a process of validating the document begins. (Lyngaard 2015).

To answer these questions a table (see below) clarifies which document is being analyzed, the origin of the document, the recipient of the document, and lastly how many codes there in total has been conducted in the document. This is to strengthen the validation of the document, as well as the research, showing transparency of the document, but also how the research obtained the results answering the research question. The main document is analyzed together with supplementary peer reviewed articles. The articles will not be coded but will add dimension to the findings in the document, and provide a critical view of the information given from the main document.

Document	Origin	Recipient	Codes
Framework Programme on Strategic Sector Cooperation with Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and its agencies (2023-2026) (referred to as the document throughout the research).	MFA & MFAF	Sector counsellors in Food & Agriculture (internal use)	97
Supplementary articles	Purpose		
Susanty, et al. (2019) The performance of dairy supply chain in Indonesia: a system dynamics approach,	To present how the growing middle class demands more products from the dairy sector, and how the domestic production in the dairy sector in Indonesia is lacking to meet the country own demand. Therefore, they rely on import from other countries, which have a huge commercial interest for companies around the world.		

Marcussen, M. (ed.) (2020) Udenrigsministeriets 250 års jubilæum	To present that the MFA in Denmark has shifted focus on a more trade and commercial interest approach, and that trade and economics has a higher priority in today's work at the embassies.
Steffensen, Anne H. (2020) The Trade Council og det økonomiske diplomati	To present that the MFA in Denmark has shifted focus on a more trade and commercial interest approach, and how that affects Denmark's relations when it comes to diplomacy.
Other relevant documents	Purpose
United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) (n.d.) 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	To analyze what sustainable development contains and analyze how that can support the organic cheese and advocate for it being sustainable. The research will not analyze how the SDG is sustainable, rather use them as a marker to analyze if the organic cheese can be viewed as sustainable through SDG and UNDP.
Poulsen, B. (2005) Nye tider, nye roller. Embedsmandsroller i den danske centraladministration	To present that different kind of diplomacy do not separate from each other but rather builds on top of the previous diplomacy layer, having aspects from all the diplomacies.

After answering these questions, handling the document for the analysis is the next aspect to enlighten and answering the research question. The analysis of a document can be conducted with an analytic-inductive approach or a hypothetic-deductive approach (Lyngaard 2015). This research uses a more hypothetic-deductive approach, as the study work with a hypothetic question as well as conduct its analysis with operationalization concepts from the theory.

CODING

Analyzing the documents will be done through the analytic program, NVivo, where the study will apply the theoretical framework from the theory about small states and sustainable development, and by using the concepts from the theory as codes. Furthermore, there is two overall concepts, that are being used to analysis if the study can support or reject the hypothesis, Economic Diplomacy and Climate Diplomacy. In the study it can be viewed that the two kinds of diplomacy are contradictory, albeit the two concepts do not exclude each other and will most likely be linked in different ways. This can be argued as a point of criticism for the study but is argued to be necessary to analyze if the hypothesis stand, hence making the two overall conteps contradictory in this specific case. The program systemizes written documents and organize the concepts, thus

keeping track of how many times the study has used a concept and which concepts is connected to which statement.

Theory	Concepts	Description	Codes
Overall concepts	Economic Diplomacy	Statements that confirm the hypothesis about the cheese being a commercial interest	16
	Climate Diplomacy	Statements that confirm the hypothesis about the cheese being a commercial interest	13
Sustainable Development	Economic sustainability	Statements which underpin production of goods, that satisfies present consumption levels without compromising future needs.	12
	Social sustainability	Statements which encompass notions of equity, empowerment, accessibility, participation, cultural identity, and institutional stability.	10
	Environmental sustainability	Statements which underpin that natural resources must be harvested no faster than they can be regenerated while waste must be emitted no faster than they can be assimilated by the environment.	11
Small State Theory	The honest broker	Statements that support Denmark being the neutral broker	1
	The lobbyist	Statements where the Danish Government (the Embassy) utilize their knowledge on specific issues, while providing solutions from or promoting Danish private companies.	14
	The norm entrepreneur	Statements about Denmark benchmarked as the ideal or/and having the 'right' behavior (also in comparison to Indonesia).	6
	The sustainable development norm	Statements about Denmark being a sustainable frontrunner and having the desired result on specific issues.	9

COMMERCIAL INTEREST OR A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The document from the MFAF, that is analyzed, is the framework program for the food and agriculture cluster under the SSC extending from 2023-2026. The framework program covers the three core competencies, that the MFAF argues can be mobilized and adapted in developing countries: (1) reduction of food loss and waste, (2) Agroecology, and (3) ensuring “one health” regarding antimicrobial resistance (appendix A:4). The research will focus on agroecology in the matter of organic products.

To answer how and why an organic cheese promotes sustainable development, the research draws from UNDP 17 SDG: (1) No poverty, (2) Zero hunger, (3) Good health and well-being, (4) Quality education, (5) Gender equality, (6) Clean water and sanitation, (7) Affordable and clean energy, (8) Decent work and economic growth, (9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure, (10) Reduced inequality, (11) Sustainable cities and communities, (12) Responsible consumption and production, (13) Climate action, (14) Life below water, (15) Life on land, (16) Peace, justice and strong institutions, and lastly (17) Partnerships for the goals (UNDP n.d.). In the document the Framework Programme argues that the three-initiative coming from the SSC directly targets SDG 1, 2, 8, 12 and 13 (appendix A:8). The SDG one and two will be combined, as it is argued that both SDG can belong under social sustainability, and the zero hunger SDG is regarding the SSC other project about reduction of food loss and waste. Albeit it can also be argued for the project about agroecology, as they work towards accessibility and notions of equity, and that the organic cheese helps smallholder farmers reaching proper living conditions and higher equity and furthermore educates the farmers in organic farmers, that helps feed the malnutrition people.

SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth is equivalent to economic sustainability, when statements about “production that satisfies present consumption levels without compromising future needs” (cf. page 7), refers to economic growth, it does not refer to green or climate friendly sustainability but rather decent work and the capacity for economic growth as a goal. Meaning that the SSC project regarding the organic cheese will support decent work for farmers in the dairy sector as well as economic growth. Despite the fact, that earlier the research wanted to differentiate economic- and climate diplomacy, that does not mean that economic sustainability is not a SDG. Also, on the SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production, it is again economic sustainability that is in play. Furthermore, when on SDG 13 Climate action it is relevant to have the UNDP definition on what some of the goal targets are, is “Improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.” (UNDP n.d.) Making climate action equivalent to environmental sustainability. Furthermore, making awareness-raising and improving education around climate action a target goal, meaning, that if that is reached or a project does that, that it can argue on it upholding the SDG 13. In the document it comments on educating

farmers on organic produce, and how that is better for the environment, therefore managing to match the SDG (appendix A). Moreover, it is argued, that because the SDG are present in the Framework Programme document, and the theory also states the concept *economic sustainability* and *environmental sustainability* as being sustainable, that the cheese promotes sustainable development. However, it is also argued and should be noted, that the research does not regard the SDG as sufficient in all their definitions in their goals, and is simplifying matching the goals, not regarding the complexity that solving or reaching the SDG is. Although the research argues that in some of the goals there is a simplicity, the research will not analyze, if the SDG are sufficient, but will quote Barbier & Burgess book about the Economics of the SDGs; Putting the Sustainable Development Goals into Practice, where they have a whole chapter analyzing if the SDG are sufficient and concludes that even though “the SDG are necessary to provide guidance [...] they are not sufficient for securing inclusive and sustainable development.” (Barbier & Burgess 2021:193). Furthermore, it can be argued that the SDG are not sufficient, but that does not change the fact, that they have become the pillar for what sustainable development contains on an international level, and therefore it is determined that how and why the cheese promotes sustainable development is by educating smallholder farmers on organic matter and assist them making the transition to organic farming, that help the environment reduce pesticides into the ground and further in the drinking water, that promotes the SDG 1, 2, 8, 12 and 13. So through the lens of UNDP SDG it is established that the organic cheese does in fact promote sustainable development, although it can be argued that the definition for sustainable development lacks interpretation and a sufficient definition of the term.

Now it is relevant to ask how the organic cheese can amplify climate diplomacy as the SSC aim for, and to answer that, it is relevant to apply Marcussen (2020) article about the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs development through the past 250 years. He argues that diplomacy has become more commercialized through time and infers that The Trade Council or “the economic diplomacy” as he also calls it, has become more important in the ministry, as well as a career advancing skill than previously (Marcussen 2020:13). Hence making trade a bigger aspect of diplomacy. Likewise, Steffensen (2020) confirms that, through her career as an ambassador in London and being connected to the MFA between 1990-2013, the MFA has moved more towards an economic diplomacy, stating that the classic diplomacy does not take up the space as it used to, and she argues “Økonomisk diplomati er kommet for at blive, men kan ikke stå alene.” (Steffensen 2020:105). Stating that economic diplomacy has arrived to stay, but it cannot stand alone, and the classic diplomacy is needed for better and more sustainable diplomacy, but does that also apply when shifting the focus to climate diplomacy? Can climate diplomacy stand alone, or does it need economic diplomacy?

When applying process-tracing in the document from the MFAF and MFA it becomes clear, that when coding for economic- and climate diplomacy as two different codes, many of the sentences being coded for, belongs to both concepts and it is difficult to separate them completely. This also becomes evident, when seeing that it

is similar in the numbers of codes, even though there is a tilt more codes for economic diplomacy (cf. coding). Thus, the document does not differ the meaning from climate- and economic diplomacy, and when tackling the climate issues in the document, the solutions offered are more times economical. Thus, it is argued that climate diplomacy cannot stand alone but neither can economic diplomacy. In today's society, nations need to come together to tackle the climate issues, it is a united issue affecting all nations. It is therefore necessary to tackle these issues together and diplomacy is one tool to do so, and that involves tools from the classic-, economic-, and the climate diplomacy and neither of them can stand alone. Furthermore, it is inferred that these different kind of diplomacy can be referred to as layers that build on top of each other, rather than standing alone, thus the classic diplomacy as the first layer, then the economic diplomacy building further on to the layer and now the climate layer, somewhat like archeological layers. The research has the archeological layers inspiration from Poulsen (2005), that used it to describe the government official involvement, which makes it suitable for the research to draw on her findings, as the diplomat too has evolved through time.

Collectedly it is deduced that when amplifying climate diplomacy, the SSC collaborate with the private sector to solve climate issues and create sustainable development in a country, and that it is necessary to draw from the toolbox from all the different layers to tackle the complexity of the modern-day diplomacy.

Towards the end of the document, it is about the projects and its operation, where it becomes visible that the SSC together with the embassy connects with different stakeholder; NGO's, governments and private sector, that all comes together to generate sustainable development, and that Denmark assumes the role as the honest broker, which is a tool in the theory of the small state, can apply in facilitating international treaties and still seem like a neutral mediator (Appendix A). As they, as small as they are, does not make out a direct treat in any matter. It is also inferred that it is the small states concepts that will be the focal point to dive into how the organic cheese can amplify climate diplomacy.

Through the analysis of the document, the research has coded for concepts regarding the lobbyist more than the other concepts in the small state theory, and collectedly it has coded for a bit more economic diplomacy than climate diplomacy, which shows that the economic diplomacy still is the most dominant kind of the diplomacies that is being drawn on in the toolbox. Likewise, if there had been more codes under the concepts, the norm entrepreneur, and the sustainable development norm, it is inferred that there too would be more codes in climate diplomacy. Even though economic diplomacy is more dominant, that does not mean, that the emerging of climate diplomacy is pushed out of the way. Rather it is argued that the cheese can amplify climate diplomacy, but for now it is more likely to amplify the economic diplomacy. This conclusion opens the discussion of the hypothesis, that *the launch of a cheese cannot buttress the climate diplomacy because the production of cheese has nothing to do with promoting climate issues. It is about promoting commercial interests.*

In the beginning of the document, it is about what the SSC can offer the embassy, and how the SSC together with the embassy can strengthen the climate diplomacy between Denmark and developing countries, and what the SSC is about. In the document, they depict a *Theory of Change* table, stating that “if...” this “then...” that (Appendix A:13), giving the document a selling point kind of feeling. This is not unusually as the SSC is a tool, that the embassies use in developing countries to strengthen the bilateral relation emphasizing the service that Denmark can be of assistance with, in this case in Indonesia. The table is manageable with three main competencies, which also supports the small state theory, that a country such as Denmark, will not change agendas, but rather contribute on specific initiative in specific fields that Denmark is a frontrunner on, and where Denmark can assist with knowledge, know-how, and solutions to Indonesia’s affairs. Although the table depicts how the SSC can strengthen the bilateral relation offering solutions, Denmark also needs to get something back in return, after all diplomacy is a two-way street.

In the beginning of the document, it is more about the general of the SSC and the initiatives that the embassies can assist with, it is not specified which kind of organic produce, that the SSC can assist with. Furthermore, it is understandable that it cannot be all kinds of organic produce, but needs to begin with a specific product or field to start the collaboration with, but it might be relevant to ask why organic cheese, and why not organic potatoes for example?

To answer that, it is relevant to bring up the peer reviewed article Susanty et al. (2019) wrote about the performance of the dairy supply chain in Indonesia. The article presented that Indonesia meets their populations milk demand, with almost 80 percent accounted for, from import and only 20 percent from domestic suppliers. The reason for that being, that most of the dairy in Indonesia comes from smallholder farmers, there on average own two-to-three cattle. Hence the farmers not reaching economic scale that is needed to supply within the country. This has a commercial interest for companies outside of Indonesia, to not only import to the country but also to expand their business to the market. Remember the population in Indonesia is almost 280 million people (cf. page 5), hence domestically the market in Indonesia is huge, and to get access to it is no joke. Therefore, it is understandable that Denmark would like to enter the dairy market in Indonesia, as Denmark is a dairy nation, and have a broad knowledge regarding dairy. Furthermore Susanty et al. (2019) argues that the growing middle class and population will increase the demands for more protein-based products, which is backed from findings from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (IFAD 2022). Therefore, it is not only a huge market, but the demand in the country is forecasted to increase over the years.

This means that for Denmark to not only assist Indonesia with regulation propositions, animal health, and knowledge sharing regarding dairy and organic farming, but Denmark when helping on the matter also bring green-private solution, meaning giving access to Danish private companies. Hence it is deduced that Denmark acquires the role of the lobbyist, to have intel on dairy regarding Indonesia’s lacking thereof, but also as a

lobbyist for Danish Companies such as Arla Foods, letting them know of the beginning of new opportunities in a huge market as Indonesia is, and if e.g. Arla Foods wants to play ball, that it can help Arla Foods enter a prosperous market, that is forecasted to grow. Again, when coding for the lobbyist, the research also codes for economic diplomacy, meaning that there is cross-codes when coding for the concept lobbyist and economic diplomacy, a linkage the two concepts between becomes visible.

Thus, it is inferring that Denmark acts as lobbyist assisting Danish companies enter the Indonesian market, although it can also be argued, that the assistance from Denmark also helps Indonesia advancing their dairy sector, with the result of being more self-sufficient not relying on import in the future. – and if Denmark can help Danish companies in the process, before they reach self-sufficiency, then it can be called a win-win-win situation, win for Denmark, win for Indonesia, and win for Arla Foods. Right?

CONCLUSION

Through the lens of UNDP SDG, it is established that the organic cheese does in fact promote sustainable development by educating smallholder farmer on organic matter and assist them making the transition to organic farming, that help the environment reduce pesticides into the ground and further in the drinking water, that promotes the SDG 1, 2, 8, 12 and 13. But the term sustainable development lacks better definition.

Throughout the research, it became clear that separating climate- and economic diplomacy is not as easy, as first thought, and rather than separating them it is inferred that they build on top of each other rather than being separated. Furthermore, it inferred that the different kind of diplomacy can be referred to as layers that build on top of each other like archeological layers, rather than standing alone, the climate layer build on top of the economic diplomacy layer, and it is concluded that the cheese can amplify climate diplomacy, but for now it is more likely to amplify the economic diplomacy.

The two concepts are connected and intertwined, which also confirms Marcussen's (2020) claim, that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is more commercialized, but that does not mean, that it will not include the climate aspect when amplifying the climate diplomacy, but that it is with a more of an economic diplomacy approach. Hence making diplomacy the general term that interconnects both concepts. Therefore, this research argues, that economic- and climate diplomacy does not exclude each other, but rather work in synergy together, and hence the conclusion of the research cannot support or reject the hypothesis, that the organic cheese does not only buttress the climate diplomacy or the commercial interest but moves on both aspects. Admitting that in some aspect and processes will lean more towards commercial interest and in other aspect and processes lean more towards climate diplomacy.

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APPENDIX A

FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME ON STRATEGIC SECTOR COOPERATION WITH MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES AND ITS AGENCIES (2023-2026)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Department for Green Diplomacy and Climate, GDK

Meeting in the Council for Development Policy on 22nd September 2022

Agenda Item No. 8

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Overall purpose: | For discussion and recommendation to the Minister |
| 2. Title: | Framework Programme for Food and Agriculture under the Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) 2023-2026 |
| 3. Presentation for Programme Committee: | 2 nd May 2022 |
| 4. Previous Danish support presented to UPR: | No, this is the first presentation to UPR |

Framework Programme on Strategic Sector Cooperation with Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries (MFAF) and its agencies (2023-2026)

Key results:

- 1) Improved conditions for the green transition and reduced climate effects of food production systems, through stronger legislative frameworks and institutional capacity of partner authorities to (i) address food loss and waste, incl. food and feed safety and hygiene (ii) promote organic production, and (iii) ensure one-health, including AMR and animal health.
- 2) Expanded and more effective Danish bilateral technical and diplomatic engagement to advance the green transition in food and agriculture and green diplomacy agendas and policies
- 3) Expanded exposure of green and sustainable food production solutions provided by Danish private sector actors in partner markets where they can contribute importantly to tackling challenges of greening of the food sectors. This will create synergy to the Government's new Action Plan for export of the Danish Food Cluster.

Justification for support:

- Alongside promoting the green transition of agricultural production, the war in Ukraine has heightened the urgency to address global food security: Ukraine, Russia, and the Black Sea region are one of the world's most important areas for agricultural production and exports. The war has worsened an already looming global food crisis and disrupted global energy supplies and agricultural markets. The FP is addressing major challenges of the global food crisis as well as sustainable and resilient global food systems.

- The FP promotes Danish Government's policies of promoting the green transition and climate action, by targeting select aspects of critical climate, environmental, and health effects of agriculture and food production in developing countries which MFAF's core competencies can help address (see above).

- The FP addresses poverty reduction by promoting the framework conditions and rules-based systems for the green transition and food security, particularly important for the poor to claim their rights, protect incomes, and ensure access to safe food

- The FP delivers on Government's intention for the SSC to be a core instrument to deliver its priorities on the green transition, support Danish climate diplomacy and bilateral relations, and to engage the Danish private sector in green solutions and investments.

Major risks and challenges:

- Overall political or contextual events in partner countries prevent missions. The response is that planned activities will have to be postponed, cancelled or adapted to distance management, on-line events etc.
- Partner authority internal processes delay implementation progress. The cause has to be analysed, and depending on causes identified, a response is needed. Work plan, activities and maybe budget will have to be adapted and changed accordingly.
- Challenges in mobilizing staff among Danish partner organisations. Changes will have to be made to focus areas, activities, inputs etc.
- Lack of social and economic capacity of food business operators to adapt to higher standards. Projects must include stakeholder involvement and commitment to increase the ability to adapt to higher standards within their economic capacity.
- Lack of political commitment on the partner institutions in implementing the recommendations emanating from the cooperation. Continuous bilateral dialogue to ensure priority and on-going commitment by the partner institutions.

File No.	2021-36027						
Country	Indonesia, China, Vietnam, Kenya, Nigeria, Mexico, Bangladesh, India, Sydafrika						
Responsible Unit	GDK						
Sector	31120 Agricultural development						
<i>DKK million</i>	2023	2024	2025	2026			Total
Commitment	20,275	25,775	28,775	23,775			98,5
Projected Disbursement	20,275	25,775	28,775	23,775			98,5
Duration	2023-2026						
Finance Act code.	06.38.02.14						
Head of unit	Karin Poulsen						
Desk officer	Lisbeth Jespersen						
Reviewed by CFO	YES: Katja Thøgersen Staun						
Relevant SDGs <i>[Maximum 5 – highlight with grey]</i>							
 No Poverty	 No Hunger	 Good Health, Wellbeing	 Quality Education	 Gender Equality	 Clean Water, Sanitation		
 Affordable Clean Energy	 Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	 Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	 Reduced Inequalities	 Sustainable Cities, Communities	 Responsible Consumption & Production		
 Climate Action	 Life below Water	 Life on Land	 Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	 Partnerships for Goals			

Objectives for stand-alone programme:

Food production systems moved forward on the green transition and reducing climate effects through stronger legislative frameworks and institutional capacity of partner authorities to address (i) food loss and waste, incl. food and feed safety and hygiene (ii) promote organic production, and (iii) one-health, including AMR and animal health

Environment and climate targeting - Principal objective (100%); Significant objective (50%)

	Climate adaptation	Climate mitigation	Biodiversity	Other green/environment
Indonesia	100%	100%	50%	100%
Kina	100%	100%		100%
Vietnam	50%	50%		50%
Kenya	100%	100%		100%
Nigeria	100%	100%		100%
Mexico	50%	50%		50%
Bangladesh	100%	100%		100%
India	100%	100%		100%
South Africa	100%	100%		100%
Total green budget (DKK)				86,50%

Projects	Partner	Total thematic budget: [million]
Indonesia	Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia	12,3
China	Academy of Agriculture Science and State Adm of Market Regulation, China	11,5
Kenya	Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya	9,0
Nigeria	National Agency of Food and Drug Administration and Control and Ministry of Agriculture, Nigeria	12,0
Mexico	Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development	10,5
Bangladesh	Food Safety Authority, Bangladesh (t)	10,0
Vietnam	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam	12,3
India	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, India	7,0
South Africa	Tbc	10,0
Unallocated funds		2,0
Communications		0,7
Reviews, learning and outcome harvesting		1,2
Total		98,5

Framework Programme on Strategic Sector Cooperation
with Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and its agencies (2023-2026)
Framework Programme Document

Abbreviations.....	2
Explainer – Strategic Sector Cooperation and SSC 2.0	3
1. Introduction.....	4
2. Context, strategic considerations and justification	5
3. Framework programme objectives and Theory of Change	12
4. Results framework.....	14
5. Emerging project portfolio: Context and design features	15
6. Budget.....	18
7. Governance and management arrangements	18
8. Financial management, planning and reporting	20
9. Monitoring, learning, and risk management.....	21
10. Closure and exit	22
Annex 1: Project contexts and country-level priorities and coherence	23
Annex 2: Partner assessment	54
Annex 3: Risk Matrix.....	57
Annex 4: Plan for communication of results	59
Annex 5: Approach to Capacity Development	61
Annex 6: Climate and environment scoring of SSC projects	62
Annex 7: Process Action Plan	64
Annex 8: Signed Table of Appraisal	64

Abbreviations

AMG	Aid Management Guidelines
APR	Annual Progress Report
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
ASF	African Swine Fever
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
DFC	Danida Fellowship Centre
DMDP	Danida Market Deveopment Partnerships
DSIF	Danish Sustainable Infrastructure Finance
DGBP	Danida Green Business Partnership
DKK	Danish Kroner
EKF	Eksport Kredit Fonden
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Food business operators
FP	Framework Programme
GHG	Greenhouse Gasses
GP	Guiding Principles (SSC's)
HRBA	Human Rights-based Approach
ICARS	International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions
IFU	Investment Fund for Developing Countries
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFAF	Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	World Organisation for Animal health
PANT	Participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency
PMG	Programme Management Group
PPP	Public Private Partnership
QA	Quality Assurance
RFI	Results Framework Interface (MFA's)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMG	Strategic Management Group
SSC	Strategic Sector Cooperation
TOC	Theory of change
UNFSS	United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USD	United States Dollar

Explainer – Strategic Sector Cooperation and SSC 2.0

As this represents one of the first Strategic Sector Cooperation Framework Programmes presented, Box A and B explain what constitutes SSC and the main elements of a SSC Framework Programme under SSC 2.0:

Box A: What is a strategic sector cooperation?

- A peer-to-peer, long-term cooperation between a Danish sector authority or municipality and an authority in a developing country, mainly focused on technical assistance
- Tackles select institutional and legislative capacity challenges of the partner country which the Danish authority's core competences are relevant for addressing – but may not tackle all partner capacity constraints
- Consists of 1) project-cooperation between the Danish and partner authority, and 2) a Sector counsellor stationed at the Danish Embassy to facilitate the project and ensure linkages and synergies between partners and agendas of sustainable development, climate diplomacy and green private solutions
- Use primarily instruments such as study tours, seminars, workshops, training courses, networking and contacts, and direct engagement of experts for drafting regulations, policies, guidelines, or processes
- Inputs mainly consist of Danish authorities' staff time, travels, consultancies, and expenses for workshop/seminars, studies, trainings
- Projects run in phases, each with a 1-year inception phase (DKK 1 million) for in-depth needs assessment and project design with the peer authority, followed by up to three 3-years phases; each project with a max. budget of DKK 9 million (excl. inception)

Box B: What is a SSC 2.0 Framework Programme?

- A framework agreement, that gives the Danish authority responsibility for developing and managing a portfolio of projects over a 4-year period, based on agreed objectives, outcomes/results, budget, and governance and management structures. A shift from single-project agreements to a programmatic approach.
- Aims to provide stronger strategic, programmatic, and development focus as well as improve cross-learning and ensure a more lean administration. Places all SSC projects under a single agreement, based on agreed results to be obtained, one consolidated work plan, annual progress report, accounting and contact point in MFA
- Is founded on the needs and demands of the recipient countries matched with the Danish authority's international strategy and core competences; political dimensions and bilateral interests; SSC management capacity; commercial interests and opportunities; the Embassies engagements and interests in the recipient country, etc.
- Defines objectives, project selection criteria, results, budgets, and governance mechanisms for the Danish authority's development and management of its project-portfolio
- Builds from the start on existing projects – and develops and adds new project phases and new projects during the 4-year period, always having projects at various stages.
- While placing the primary operational implementation of the SSC projects with the authority, it boosts synergies to the Danish climate diplomacy at the Embassies and green private sector engagement

1. Introduction

This document outlines the Framework Programme (FP) with the Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries (MFAF) and its agencies 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 98.5 million and is the first FP with the MFAF 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. The funding is subject to annual Parliamentary approval (as described in paragraph 6 *budget*).

Guided by the Danish Government's policies, *The World We Share*, Long-term Strategy for Global Climate Action, and Action Plan for Economic Diplomacy, the FP focusses the partnerships on green transition challenges in up to 9 countries, targeting areas where MFAF through its core competencies (Box 1) can contribute to important positive change.

Also, in follow-up to the 2021 SSC guidelines, the FP has distinct focus on Denmark's green diplomacy efforts and the Danish private sector's engagement in dialogue, solutions, and investments within green and sustainable food production and systems.

Finally, the FP comes at a time with increasing food insecurity and pressure on the global food supply chains. That underscores the urgent needs for more stable and sustainable local food systems to promote food security globally and strengthen the green transition of the global food production.

Box 1: MFAF's select core competencies mobilized under the FP:

- (i) Reduction of food loss and food waste, incl. effective food safety, control systems, hygiene and proper feed and animal health management
- (ii) Agroecology, including developing its foundation in form of a credible and effective government system for food, feed, animal health and veterinary control
- (iii) Systems for ensuring "One Health" approach, incl. animal health and antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

Building on results from MFAF's existing projects with ensuring strong food safety systems, the FP will during the period increasingly focus on select areas of the MFAF's core competences that directly promote and establish building blocks for the green transition in food production, such as (i) reduction of food loss and food waste, incl. effective food safety, quality control systems, hygiene and proper feed and animal health management, (ii) agroecology and organic production methods, including a stronger foundation for such in form of a credible and effective government system for food, feed and veterinary control, and (iii) One Health, incl. animal health and fight against antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Moreover, synergies are supported between the SSC projects and bilateral country programmes and multilateral partnerships in the partner country.

The FP document describes the focus, guiding considerations, and management mechanisms for the programme and will be the basis of an agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and its agencies (2023-2026). It will include up to 9 projects (listed in Table 1), where 6 of them are on-going (in various phases), and three are new projects to be

developed and detailed during the program period. Describing a framework programme, this document does not include detailed project descriptions.

2. Context, strategic considerations and justification

2.1 Global context of greening food production - Danish priorities and role of SSC

The FP starts from the continuing global pressures to scale up food production - and the huge social and economic importance of food production in developing countries. By 2050, the world's population has grown to 10 billion, the majority residing in developing countries, with 1 billion people starving. As such, by 2050 food demand is set to grow by 60%, and production of meat by 70% and dairy by 55%¹. Food production impacts significantly on food security and poverty, as typically 80% of the poor depend on agriculture for basic nutrition, incomes, and jobs. Moreover, in some developing countries, agriculture and food production deliver more than 25% of GDP and contributes significantly to foreign exchange earnings and tax revenues.

But food production systems have major damaging effects on the climate and environment. Notably, food production accounts for one-third of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and 80% of biodiversity loss, and it drives the overuse of ever more scarce natural resources, including forests, water, flora, fauna, fish, minerals, and soils. With increasing intensification of agriculture and food production, use of pesticides and fertilizers have increased significantly – by as much as 1/3-1/2 per hectare of cropland the past two decades (United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2021). Livestock production uses ever higher quantities of concentrated feeds, pharmaceuticals, and vaccines.

Alongside promoting the green transition of agricultural production, the war in Ukraine has heightened **the urgency to address global food security**. Ukraine, Russia, and the Black Sea region are one of the world's most important areas for agricultural production and exports. The war has worsened an already looming global food crisis and disrupted global energy supplies and agricultural markets. The FP is addressing major challenges of the global food crisis as well as sustainable and resilient global food systems.

The **FP targets select aspects** of climate, environmental, production and health effects of agriculture and food production in developing countries where MFAF's core competencies (Box 1) can contribute particularly to improvements, as follows:

First, food loss and waste are major environmental problems – covering 1/3 of global food production, or 1.3 billion tons². This reflects - in many developing countries - inefficient food production and smallholder farms, with poor access and knowledge on safe production methods, feed, collection, cold chain infrastructure. Meanwhile, food produced to be discarded means unnecessary use of natural resources, pollution, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, of which 8% comes from food loss and waste. Potential benefits to environment and climate from less food loss and waste are

¹ UNEP, 2021, <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/environmental-and-health-impacts-pesticides-and-fertilizers-and-ways-minimizing>

² Food and Agriculture Organization, <https://www.fao.org/food-loss-and-food-waste/flw-data>

significant; a cut in global food loss and waste by 1/4 may reduce the land use gap by 27% and the GHG mitigation gap by 15%.³

To be effective, strategies for reducing food loss and waste must include effective food safety and animal health control systems. While other components are also needed, food safety and animal health directly affect food loss and waste: Safe feed management and control reduce waste, increase feed efficiency, lower methane gas emissions produced by animals, and reduce overgrazing of land and loss of animals from poor health. That requires control systems that identify mishandling and storage problems in production and value chains and monitor animal health and welfare. Here MFAF's core competence on food safety, control systems, hygiene and proper feed and animal health management can contribute importantly to greening food production in developing countries.

Second, residues from pesticide and fertilizers have become pervasive in the environment - with significant risks for human health. In many developing countries, extensive over-fertilization is destroying ecosystem health. Excess nitrogen and phosphorus levels are the main causes of the serious problems of eutrophication of many freshwater and coastal systems and the pollution of surface and groundwater, soil, and air. Fertilizer use also leads to GHG emissions during production, transport, and use. This has led to calls for fundamental shifts in agriculture food production methods, with ecosystem-based and organic methods highlighted (UNEP, 2021). MFAF's competencies in agroecology and organic methods can help importantly in such shifts.

To ensure expected impacts, the introduction of organic methods and agroecology must focus both on standards, knowledge dissemination, and control systems. As UNEP notes, key elements include setting and enforcing standards and certification procedures - and providing and sharing knowledge with farmers and private sector actors in the value chain. Also key is to build effective and credible food, feed and veterinary control systems that ensure standards are adequately implemented - meaning adequate systems and procedures for controls and inspections at central and local levels. That means developing effective systems of control for food, feed, and animal safety are critical building-blocks in promoting the green transition. In contexts with resistance to change, focusing partnerships initially on developing such control systems can be a gate-breaker for dialogue on more ambitious greening efforts in the food production sector. MFAF's competencies in ensuring credible and effective government system for food, feed, animal health and veterinary control can play important roles here.

Third, food production control is important to avoid spreading zoonotic diseases and Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR), as microbes sharing eco-systems may infect both animals and humans and spread and contaminate the food chain. AMR is recognized as a major global threat to human and animal health, with implications for food safety, food security, production losses - and protecting incomes of millions of farming households. This underscores the significance of the FP's focus on the One Health approach where MFAF contributes with strong Danish knowledge on systems and approaches on food safety and hygiene, control of zoonoses, and combatting antimicrobial resistance.

³ World Resources Institute, 2019, <https://www.wri.org/research/creating-sustainable-food-future>

The poor and vulnerable are significantly affected by effects of food loss and waste, unsafe food and pollution, and zoonotic diseases. As annex 1 shows, all partner countries have significant numbers of poor and vulnerable people, some with poverty levels reaching one- to two-fifths of the population (Kenya, Nigeria, India according to the World Bank). Since the majority of poor people depend on agriculture and food production as primary income source, high levels of food loss, waste and pollution detract directly from basic resources that permit them to maintain their basic standard of living. MFAF's core competence on reducing food loss and waste directly tackles that key dimension of poverty. Moreover, the Covid-19 pandemic - estimated to have pushed hundreds of million into extreme poverty – has underscored the key role of tackling zoonotic diseases in any aim to “Leave no-one Behind”, hence underlining the role of MFAF's core competence in improving systems for the “One Health” approach.

The FP contributes to poverty reduction first of all by improving some key conditions for poor people's opportunities, choice, and ability for voice and influence. While the FP's efforts to improve legislative and institutional frameworks for greener food production may not directly target the poor, such broader framework improvements enable a more level playing field for all citizens by creating transparent and rules-based systems – reducing scope for influence and access based solely on power and resources. It is the poor and vulnerable - with weak resources and powers – who depend most on fair, rules-based, and effective public systems for compliance, respect for standards, and rights to access and participation. The FP also helps protect the resources, incomes, and resilience of the poor through improving production efficiency and quality, food loss and waste, and animal health. As the World Bank underlines, reducing food loss and waste improves food security by increasing food supply, and thus affordability, without increasing production and stressing natural resources⁴. Since socio-economic structures and linkages of the poor in value-chains vary by country, the FP will address poverty based on the individual projects, using a multidimensional poverty perspective, and ensuring a focus on do-no-harm.

The FP is guided by the Danish Government's ambitions to engage in the green transition and One Health approach in the food and agriculture production of developing countries. It implements priorities of the Strategy for Development Cooperation, *The World We Share*, to support climate smart agriculture, sustainable food systems, agroecology, and prevent food loss and food waste to improve resilience, food security, and employment. The FP follows the Climate Action Strategy's commitment for Denmark to cooperate with other countries to make global sustainable food value-chains more sustainable, emphasizing nitrogen management, food loss and food waste, and sustainable food production. Finally, it supports the Action Plan for Economic Diplomacy's aim to increase SSC's commercial effects in food clusters like agroecology, climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture, and sustainable food production.

The FP delivers on Government's intention for SSC to be a core instrument in achieving its priorities on the green transition - and to engage the Danish private sector in green solutions and investments. The SSC projects are interacting closely with Trade Council and create synergy to the Government's new Action Plan for export of the Danish Food Cluster. In line with the strategy, the FP focusses the SSC on greening of food production, where Denmark – through MFAF's core competencies, the private sector, NGOs, green investors, Denmark's climate diplomacy – is well placed

⁴ World Bank, 2020, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34521>

to promote change by contributing with special knowledge and technology. It directly aligns with SSC's focus on delivering on the Paris Agreement and the SDGs by promoting a socially just green transition, and sustainable growth and resilient development in the partner countries.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set the global framework that guides the FP. The FP directly targets SDGs 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), but also SDGs 1 (Poverty Reduction), 2 (Zero Hunger), and 3 (Good health and well-being) SDG 8 (Decent work). For instance: SDG 12 is targeted by reducing global food waste and food losses along the production chain; SDG 2 by ensuring access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, to safe food; SDG 3 ensuring healthy lives, including reduction of the number of illnesses and deaths related to, e.g., chemicals and contamination; SDG 8 decent work and economic growth, with a particular focus on reducing the economic costs related to increased antimicrobial resistance;

2.2 MFAF - international strategy and core competences

The FP is part of MFAF's overall international engagement, which contributes to the Danish Government's green priorities and the green transition, including Denmark's overall climate goals and the goals in the Global Climate Action Plan. As such, the FP follows from MFAF's international strategy (Box 2), highlighting its role in contributing to the SDGs and climate goals in the Paris Agreement to promote a more climate-friendly and sustainable development in the world.

The FP is a step-up in MFAF's well-established engagement with MFA in recent years. Going forward, the engagement will be more strategic, further systematized and concretized, and reinforced through synergies with MFAF's other international engagements, with for instance the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO), and as Danish lead on United Nations Food System Summit (UNFSS), International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS) on One Health and Agriculture Mission for Climate.

Box 2: The MFAF international strategy's three focus areas:

- 1) EU cooperation covering participation in EU Council meetings- and working groups and securing Danish interests in the common agricultural and food policy, including under the auspices of the European Parliament and the Commission;
- 2) Global cooperation covering participation in multilateral organizations and other international fora, in particular FAO, OECD, OIE, WTO, CODEX Alimentarius and the Nordic Council of Ministers, and negotiations under multilateral agreements, follow-up to the UN Food Systems Summit and hosting an annual World Food Summit etc. and
- 3) Bilateral activities covering export promotion, sector counselors and sector experts, strategic partnerships and MoUs, SSC and other bilateral partnerships, action plan for export from Danish food and agricultural sector

The FP is the main instrument for MFAF's ambition – following Government's priority - to mobilize its core competencies and capacities to tackle food production challenges in strategic partner countries where it can contribute to relevant improvements.

Besides knowledge-sharing and capacity-building within its core competencies, MFAF can contribute in several valuable ways: Facilitating contacts to the Danish knowledge base with innovative green technologies relevant to all stages in food cluster value chains; Sharing lessons and approaches on the Danish collaborative model, where public and private sector partners collaborate to achieve high safety standards – and in turn promote a strong Danish brand internationally; Sharing lessons/models on public

private partnership (PPP), a key instrument in MFAF's toolbox, where Denmark has well-recognised experience (e.g Wholegrain partnership, Salt partnership and Food Partnership for health and climate).

MFAF has good experiences in showcasing best-cases from the Danish model which will be leveraged even more through the SSC. Denmark has one of the most innovative agricultural and food sectors in the world and a society where both public and private support to the green agenda is high, and MFAF experiences great international interests in Danish green and innovative solutions and know-how.

2.3 Results and lessons from previous phases

MFAF's overarching achievement from its SSC work is the productive partnerships developed on effective food, feed, and animal health management. These are key foundations for MFAF's next step under the FP of working with the authorities to green their food production systems. Other key results include partners' readiness to reform and learn from Danish approaches for greener solutions, especially the Danish model of collaboration -

across authorities, industry, universities and public sector - with its transparency and information sharing across the entire food production system. MFAF's SSCs have also brought different authorities within partner countries together in intergovernmental collaboration in ways that may not otherwise have happened. Box 3 highlights a few examples of key results achieved.

Box 4 outlines key **lessons that will inform MFAF's FP**. A main lesson is the need to adapt during implementation, as political agendas and needs change, and that being responsive to changing needs ensures a high engagement by partners. The FP will have mechanisms for cross-project QA and sharing of lessons on

Box 3: MFAF specific results examples:

- In **Kenya** the ongoing SSC project has provided direction for the different Kenyan authorities in the food safety to cooperate to modernize Kenya's control system, leading to adaptation of new principles for the official control of food, animal health and plant health in the Kenyan Parliament.
- In **Vietnam**, SSC collaboration has led to the country being one of the first in Asia introducing rules on prescription obligation on veterinary medicine. This controls use of antibiotics in veterinary animal husbandry to limit appearance and spread of drug resistance.
- In **Colombia** (i) Awareness of AMR has been created in the pork production and led to collaboration between Colombian authorities and ICARS to control use of antibiotics, also benefitting human- and animal health and environment, (ii) A new pilot research collaboration project on Salmonella control in the Colombian Pig Industry between Danish and local universities to assess Salmonella risks and reduce salmonella through (cost-)effective surveillance and control strategies.

Box 4: Lessons from the SSC

- There is potential to harvest synergies and improve results through a 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 mobilizing green commercial solutions is not always fully exploited; it is typically long-term; needs persistent focus during implementation; framework improvements must be sustained in the post-support phase to ensure lasting presence and effects.
- Essential to be clear on nature of green commercial result to expect in each country (expanded networks, services, investment, etc.) and SSC's realistic contribution; SSC may best contribute in the form of wider branding of Danish knowledge and solutions, network building, knowledge sharing, and market information and not facilitate specific product sales.

approaches and knowledge, so its impact becomes more than *the sum of the projects*. This includes cross-project sessions and comparative analysis of projects for learning and synergies on green diplomacy, green commercial solutions, poverty and HRBA, and involvement of non-government and private sector actors. Additionally, as the first SSC projects move into the final phase leanings on exit-strategies, links to green investments and commercial opportunities will be developed.

2.4 Alignment with SSC's principles and global results

The FP is designed to align with SSC's Guiding Principles (GP), including the global vision to promote a socially just green transition and to contribute to sustainable growth and resilient development for people in partner countries. The FP's objective supports **SSC's global intermediate objective**⁵, through its focus on improving food production systems' green transition and reduced climate effects through stronger legislative frameworks and institutional capacity of partner authorities.

In line with SSC's GP, the FP focusses on **areas where Denmark has special strengths** and shows international best practice, by building on MFAF's core competencies in agroecology, food loss and waste, animal health and the One Health approach. The FP's three outcomes - defined in the FP Results Framework (section 4) and FP Theory of Change (section 3) - align with the SSC's three global outcomes, as further described below. The three FP outcomes reflect areas where MFAF is best placed to contribute to results in partner authority legislative and capacity development, climate diplomacy and bilateral relations, and ensure green Danish private sector engagement - all focused on greening of food production systems and ensuring the One Health approach.

The FP's outcome 1 addresses **SSC 2.0's global Outcome 1** (*strengthening partner authorities' capacity to develop and implement conducive legislative and institutional mechanisms for the green transition*), through 1) projects selected with a view to ensure the best relevancy of MFAF's core competencies to support significant change towards greening food production systems and ensuring the One Health approach, given the country context, and 2) partner authorities with core mandates to maintain the institutional frameworks for greening of food production systems, showing clear priorities to green food production systems, and clear demand for MFAF's support and collaboration. The projects are the FP's foundation. MFAF will base its **approach to capacity development** on lessons learnt from previous projects, international best practice, with integration of HRBA and non-government actors, as summarized in Annex 5.

The FP's outcome 2 addresses **SSC's 2.0's global Outcome 2** (*climate ambitions and the green transition via bilateral relations and green diplomacy*), by ensuring the projects feed into initiatives by Embassies, MFA and MFAF to promote Denmark's bilateral and climate diplomacy and agendas on greening global food production. Annex 1 highlights how the FP forms part of such wider Danish country-level priorities and engagements. To this end, the SSC projects will be used for sharing knowledge, networks, results, and lessons gained from the partner authority collaboration and food production sectors. Embassies and sector counsellors will play the main roles in transfer of knowledge and relations. These embassy- and SSC-initiatives under outcome 2 to support Danish climate ambitions, the green transition, and bilateral relations will reinforce capacity development efforts under outcome 1, to jointly promote the SSC and

⁵SSC global intermediate objective: "...to contribute to conducive framework conditions in partner countries focusing on the green and inclusive transition and selected development priorities through contributions from the strategic sector cooperation" (SSC Guiding Principles, 2021)

FP vision of the countries' socially just, inclusive, and green transition. The outcome 2 initiatives will be reflected in Embassy and SSC project work plans.

The FP's outcome 3 addresses **SSC's global 2.0's Outcome 3** (*Danish private sector's engagement in sustainable and green solutions and investments*), 1) by promoting framework and market conditions that enable a level-playing field in markets for green solutions in food production sectors where Danish firms can offer best-practice solutions; and 2), by promoting country-level dialogue, networking, investments and sharing of knowledge, opportunities, and lessons between SSC, Danish firms and business associations, and relevant other MFA/Embassy engagements for greening of food production systems. Sector counsellors will be anchor-points for the transfer of knowledge and networking between projects, embassies, Trade Council, and business- and development cooperation instruments (incl. DSIF, DGBP, IFU, etc.) and create synergy to the Government's new Action Plan for export of the Danish Food Cluster. The initiatives under outcome 3 and 1 will interact to jointly reinforce the promotion of the SSC and FP vision of countries' socially just, inclusive, and green transition. SSC- and embassy work plans will describe the initiatives under outcome 3 to promote the Danish private sector's engagement in green solutions.

2.5 Alignment with Danish cross-cutting priorities and aid effectiveness

The FP will integrate a focus on **poverty** in all projects, using the multidimensional poverty concept and ensuring leave-no-one behind. The FP will address **the human rights-based approach** by integrating the principles of participation, accountability, transparency, and non-discrimination ("PANT" principles) in initiatives with partners to strengthen their legal frameworks and institutional management systems for greening of food production, where relevant and possible (see also annex 5). This will consider the rights of the poor and marginalized population who typically suffer the most direct and highest costs from food loss, waste, and effects of zoonotic diseases. As HRBA challenges and entry-points will be context- and partner specific, project-specific assessments will be made to decide focus and approaches.

Similarly, MFAF will integrate **gender** concerns in the inputs and dialogue with partners. Gender issues are paramount in food production systems, women often making up the majority labourers in agriculture and on factory floors. The FP will mainstream human rights and gender using MFA's tools and principles. MFAF will upgrade the technical competencies of relevant staff on rights and gender issues and integrate simple steps in project preparation and implementation processes to ensure consideration of these issues.

The FP will 1) introduce steps in the project preparation and QA process for assessing relevant poverty and HRBA issues and opportunities and define initiatives to address these, 2) apply relevant HRBA screening tools (to be identified), and 3) develop MFAF capacity and partnerships on HRBA with DFC and DHRI. Project documents will have sections describing approach to poverty, 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 MFAF's experts will be based on partners' needs and requests. MFAF will ensure dialogue, agreement, and transparency on plans and inputs to ensure projects are based on accountability and mutual trust.

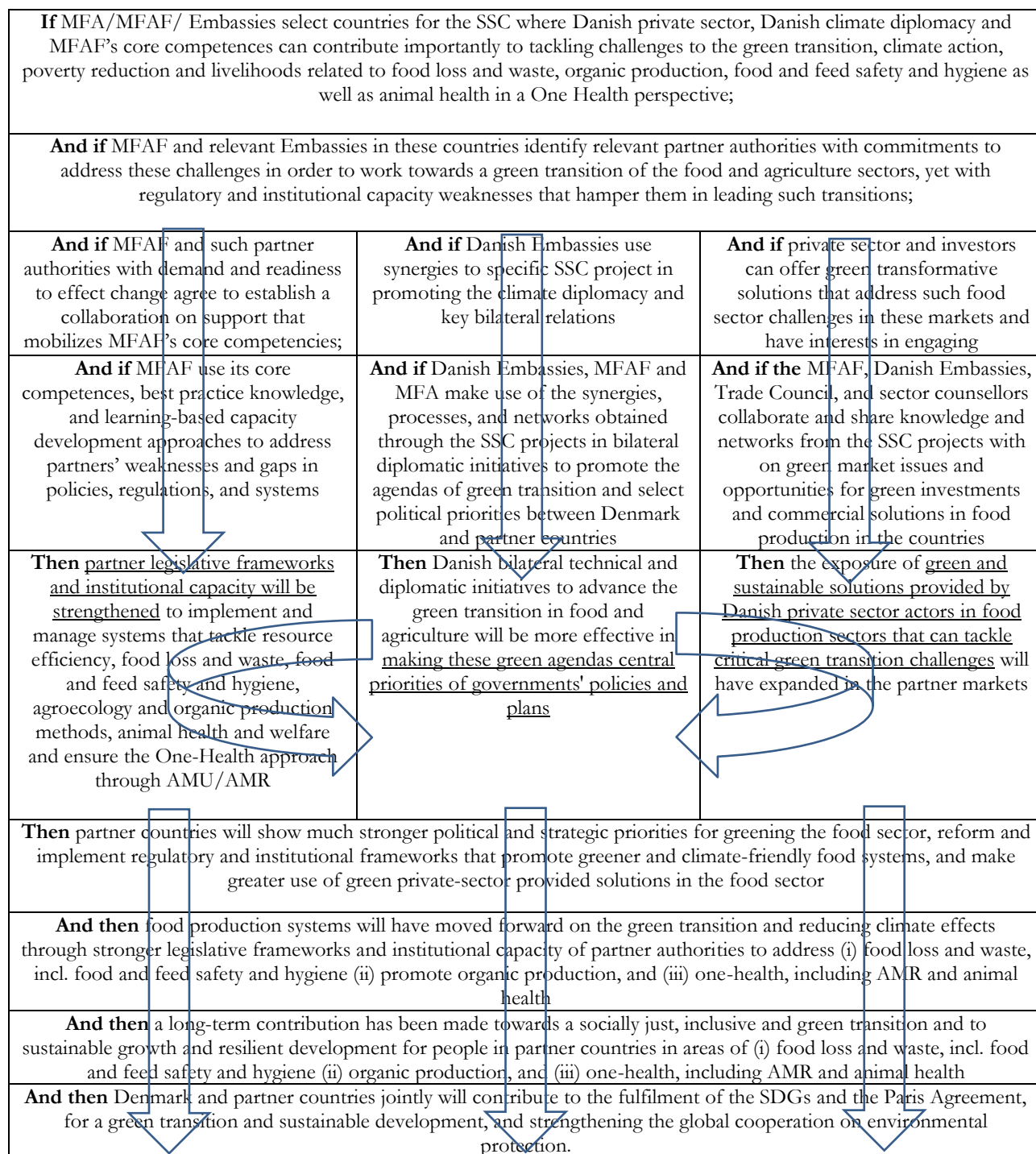
3. Framework programme objectives and Theory of Change

The FP's long-term objective is "To promote a socially just, inclusive and green transition and contribute to sustainable growth and resilient development for people in partner countries through SSC in areas of (i) food loss and waste, incl. food and feed safety and hygiene (ii) promote organic production, and (iii) one-health, including AMR and animal health"

The FP's **immediate objective** is:

- Food production systems moved forward towards the green transition and reducing climate effects through stronger legislative frameworks and institutional capacity of partner authorities to address (i) food loss and waste, incl. food and feed safety and hygiene (ii) promote agroecology and organic production methods, including developing its foundation in form of a credible and effective government system for food, feed, animal health and veterinary control, and (iii) One Health, including AMR and animal health

The FP will be guided by the following **Theory of Change** which aligns with SSC 2.0 global ToC:



The main **assumptions** include partner authorities' political and institutional commitment to agreed reform processes is maintained during the FP; basic market conditions in countries are conducive to Danish private sector actors; and active collaboration between MFAF and Embassies in working towards the three outcomes. The precondition is that MFAF and relevant Embassies ensures adequate monitoring and learning-based adaptation during implementation.

4. Results framework

Monitoring and reporting of the FP will be based on the results framework below, where MFAF and Embassies are jointly responsible for results. The FP indicators, approach to aggregating project level results, and roles will be finally developed in a Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Plan for approval by the PMG. To supplement the monitoring based on indicators, outcome harvesting will be carried out during the second year, with special focus on capturing broader results related to climate action, a green, inclusive and just transition, and green commercial contributions (these will inform the mid-term review of the FP). Further details of the outcome harvesting will also be defined in the MEAL Plan. The results framework and targets will be revisited during the mid-term review.

Project/Programme			
Project/Programme Objective		Food production systems moved forward on the green transition and reducing climate effects through stronger legislative frameworks and institutional capacity of partner authorities to address (i) food loss and waste, incl. food and feed safety and hygiene (ii) promote organic production, and (iii) one-health, including AMR and animal health	
Outcome (1)		Improved conditions for the green transition and reduced climate effects of food production systems, through stronger legislative frameworks and institutional capacity of partner authorities to (i) address food loss and waste, incl. food and feed safety and hygiene (ii) promote organic production, and (iii) ensure one-health, including AMR and animal health.	
Outcome indicator		Number of regulatory and institutional system improvements critical for the green transition of food production systems	
Baseline	Year	2023	0
Target	Year	2026	20
Outcome (2)		Expanded and more effective Danish bilateral technical and diplomatic engagement to advance the green transition in food and agriculture and green diplomacy agendas and policies	
Outcome indicator		Number of Danish bilateral diplomatic initiatives that successfully use knowledge or networks linked to the FP's work on food production systems to promote international relations on climate and the green transition	
Baseline	Year	2023	0
Target	Year	2026	10
Outcome (3)		Expanded exposure of green and sustainable food production solutions provided by Danish private sector actors in partner markets where they can contribute importantly to tackling challenges of greening of the food sectors	
Outcome indicator		Number of additional initiatives by Danish business organizations or firms to provide green solutions or investments associated with initiatives under the FP	
Baseline	Year	2023	0
Target	Year	2026	20
Output		Outputs to develop legislative frameworks and capacities of partner authorities to implement their mandates for greening food production delivered according to annual project plans under the FP	
Output indicator		Average annual progress on projects' annual work plans under the FP linked to capacity and legislative frameworks for greening food productions systems	
Baseline	Year	2023	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 1	2024	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 2	2025	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 3	2026	25/50/75/100%
Output		Outputs to improve bilateral relations and climate diplomacy through greening of food production delivered according to Embassy and project plans	
Output indicator		Average annual progress on Embassies' and projects' annual work plans linked to the FP's contributions to bilateral and climate diplomacy	

Baseline	Year	2023	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 1	2024	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 2	2025	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 3	2026	25/50/75/100%
Output		Initiatives linked to promoting private sector engagement in greening food production delivered according to annual plans	
Output indicator		Average annual 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 food production	
Baseline	Year	2023	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 1	2024	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 2	2025	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 3	2026	25/50/75/100%

5. Emerging project portfolio: Context and design features

The FP is founded on a set of individually tailored projects that will evolve over the FP period, as new phases and projects develop, but which share certain features with respect to contexts and designs, and all draw on (one or more of) MFAP's core competencies (Box 1), as relevant and demanded by the partner to address critical challenges to green food production.

All SSC projects will be implemented in phases, initiated by an inception phase (developing the SSC project proposal); 1st phase, commencing the collaboration; 2nd phase, consolidation and further development; and 3rd phase, concluding and ensuring a proper exit and sustainability, in total corresponding to 10 years engagement (SSC Administrative Manual chapter 3).

The common features of current project contexts and designs, which also serve as criteria for future phases/projects under the FP, are as follows (elaborated in Annex 1, as required by SSC 2.0 guidelines):

- In all country contexts, food production and agriculture systems face critical challenges in relation to the green transition, which impact significantly on the livelihoods and resilience of the poor and vulnerable populations
- In all cases, MFAP's core competencies are relevant for contributing to the strategies that effectively promote the green transition in the food production systems
- All projects are based on and respond on demands from local partners and all partner authorities are committed to reforms and collaboration on the green transition in the food and agriculture sectors
- All projects align with Danish priorities for the countries and stem from requests and backing from Embassies
- Denmark has substantial engagements and interests in the countries that provide synergies, including development cooperation and climate diplomacy.
- There are important Danish commercial interests that can be promoted by collaboration on greening food systems.

Table 1 summarizes the projects in the FP. They will be basis for the development and approval of new phases and projects according to the governance mechanisms described in section 7. Annex 1 gives further information on the projects.

Table 1: Projects under the SSC FP with MFAF

	Project title [<i>focus</i>]	Country	Phase (period)	Project objective	Partner authority	Thematic focus	Project document
1	Organic dairy production	Indonesia	Phase I (2021-2023)	Strengthen institutional capacity, including systems and processes in the organic dairy sector in Indonesia with a focus on implementation at both national and local level.	Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agroecology/organic dairy production through strengthening dairy sector capacity, processes and systems New organic standards and organic production at national and local levels 	Available
	Organic dairy production	Indonesia	Phase II (2024-2026)	Strengthened implementation at national and local levels of systems and processes for organic production and prevention of food loss and waste in the whole value chain (tentative)	Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agroecology/organic dairy production through strengthening capacity, processes, and systems in the dairy sector and at national and local levels Possible new focus on organic non-dairy food production + food loss/waste 	Submission for SMG Q3 2023
2	1) Efficient use of resources and reducing food loss and waste in the value chain from food production to consumption 2) Food safety improvement	China	Phase II (2021-2023)	1) To support China in achieving a more resource efficient food production and reducing food loss and waste in the food supply chain from 'farm to fork'. 2) To support Chinese authorities to achieve a safer food production, improve the food safety level and ensure public health.	1) Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences 2) State Administration of Market Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety as a prerequisite for reducing food loss and food waste Food loss and waste, animal health Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) 	Available
3	Resource efficient and climate considerate pork production	China	Phase III (2024-2026)	Reduced climate and environmental effects of pork production through strengthened regulatory and institutional capacity for management of feed and animal welfare	Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences State Administration of Market Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety for reducing food loss and waste Animal health, Antimicrobial resistance (AMR), zoonotic animal diseases, feed and manure management 	Submission for SMG Q3 2023
4	Food Safety in the Pork Value Chain	Vietnam	Phase II (2020-2023)	Improved food safety in the pork value chain in Vietnam through strengthened institutional capacity.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and feed safety for sustainable pork value chain through and greening of pork production 	Available
5	Transition towards a sustainable Pork Value Chain	Vietnam	Phase III (2024-2026)	Improved environmental sustainability of pork value production through strengthened institutional capacity for food safety management	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition towards a sustainable pork value chain 	Submission for SMG Q3 2023
6	Greening Food Systems by reducing food loss and waste through better food quality and safety.	Kenya	Phase III (2023-2025)	Minimized climate effects from the food and agricultural sector through strengthened institutional capacity and regulation for managing food and feed loss and waste and veterinary and phytosanitary standards	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food loss and waste through control of food safety and quality Strengthen food, feed, veterinary and phytosanitary control for climate improvements 	Submission for SMG in 2023

7	Livestock Production	Nigeria	Phase I (2023-2025)	Green transition advanced in Nigeria's livestock production through strengthened institutional capacity for feed management and control, farm and animal registration and animal health	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control + Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed and animal health management and control for support to the green transition of livestock production 	Submission for SMG 2023
8	Dairy Production	Nigeria	Phase II (2026-2028)	Advancement in the green transition of Nigeria's dairy sector through strengthened institutional capacity for feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management and food safety and hygiene	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control + Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management and food safety and hygiene in the value chain for the green transition of the dairying sector 	Submission for SMG Q3 2025
9	Veterinary and food safety in the pig production	Mexico	Phase II (2019-2023)	To strengthen animal health, food safety and public health by improving veterinary services handling of exotic diseases	Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal health for improved effectiveness and productivity of pig production 	Available
10	Veterinary and food safety, food loss and food waste, in pig production	Mexico	Phase III (2023-2025)	More sustainable and climate friendly food- and agriculture production by strengthening institutional capacity for managing food loss and waste in pork production	Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable, resource efficient and climate friendly food production to minimize food loss and waste in pig production 	Submission for SMG 2023
11	Green transition in the dairy value chain	Bangladesh	Inception (2023)	Improved conditions for a greener and climate-friendly dairy production through strengthened institutional capacity, systems and processes for food safety, food loss and waste in the dairy sector	Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (Potential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety and hygiene in the value chain for safe milk and dairy products Food loss and waste, cattle feed quality for a green transition of dairy production 	Inception PD developed in 2022
12	Green transition in the dairy value chain	Bangladesh	Phase I (2024-2026)	Improved conditions for a greener and climate-friendly dairy production through strengthened institutional capacity, systems and processes for food safety, food loss and waste in the dairy sector	Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (Potential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening institutional capacity to control and manage food safety and hygiene in the dairy value chain Minimizing food loss and waste Improved feed quality to ensure healthy and nutritious feed 	Submission for SMG Q3 2023
13	Animal Husbandry and Dairy	India	Inception (2024)	A more resource efficient and climate-friendly animal husbandry and dairy production in India by supporting the institutional capacity development.	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the green transition of the animal husbandry and dairying sector 	Inception PD developed in 2023
14	Animal Husbandry and Dairy	India	Phase I (2025-2027)	A more resource efficient and climate-friendly animal husbandry and dairy production in India	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management, surveillance and management of animal diseases as well as food safety and hygiene in the value chain 	Submission for SMG Q3 2024
15	TBD	South Africa	Inception (2023)	Green transition in the food and agriculture production.	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD 	Inception PD developed in 2022
16	TBD	South Africa	Phase I (2024-2026)	Green transition in the food and agriculture production.	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD 	Submission for SMG Q3 2023

6. Budget

Figures in the indicative budget below are preliminary and subject to Parliamentary approval. This budget overview reflects the expected support as indicated in the 2022 Finance Act and approved by the Danish Parliament in December 2021.

Project title, Phase	Budget periode	Total	2023	2024	2025	2026
Indonesia, Phase I	2023	3.300.000	3.300.000			
Indonesia, Phase II	2024-2026	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000
Kina, Phase II	2023	2.500.000	2.500.000			
Kina, Phase III	2024-2026	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000
Vietnam, Phase II	2023	3.300.000	3.300.000			
Vietnam, Phase III	2024-2026	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000
Kenya, Phase III	2023-2025	9.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	
Nigeria, Phase I	2023-2025	9.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	
Nigeria, Phase II	2026	3.000.000				3.000.000
Mexico, Phase I	2023	1.500.000	1.500.000			
Mexico, Phase II	2023-2025	9.000.000	1.500.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	1.500.000
Bangladesh, Inception	2023	1.000.000	1.000.000			
Bangladesh, Phase I	2024-2026	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000
India, Inception	2024	1.000.000		1.000.000		
India, Phase I	2025-2026	6.000.000			3.000.000	3.000.000
South Africa, Inception	2023	1.000.000	1.000.000			
South Africa, Phase I	2024-2026	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000
Projects Total		94.600.000	20.100.000	25.000.000	27.000.000	22.500.000
Communication		700.000	175.000	175.000	175.000	175.000
Unallocated funds		2.000.000			1.000.000	1.000.000
Reviews, learning and outcome harvesting		1.200.000		600.000	600.000	
Total		98.500.000	20.275.000	25.775.000	28.775.000	23.675.000

(*) Unallocated funds will be allocated to support relevant exit activities to be identified under the projects

7. Governance and management arrangements

The FP is subject to management arrangements of the FP will follow Guiding Principles⁶, Administrative Manual⁷ and Financial Annex⁸ relevant Danish Government policies/strategies and MFA's Aid Management Guidelines⁹. MFAF is overall responsible for implementing the FP, working closely with Danish Embassies and MFA. An operational handbook (note form) will be prepared to provide practical guidance on MFAF's operationalisation of the FP governance/management, covering guidance on funds

⁶ <https://amg.um.dk/-/media/country-sites/amg-en/bilateral-cooperation/mynsam-2-guidelines-for-strategic-sector-cooperation/the-guiding-principles.ashx>

⁷ <https://amg.um.dk/-/media/country-sites/amg-en/bilateral-cooperation/mynsam-2-guidelines-for-strategic-sector-cooperation/the-ssc-manual-for-administration.ashx>

⁸ <https://amg.um.dk/-/media/country-sites/amg-en/bilateral-cooperation/mynsam-2-guidelines-for-strategic-sector-cooperation/the-financial-annex.ashx>

⁹ Guidelines for Country Strategic Frameworks, Programmes and Projects (Updated: February 2022) and the Financial Management Guidelines (version 1.0)

allocation/re-allocation, FP closure/continuation, request for transfer of funds, repayment of unspent funds in the current financial year, etc.

MFAF and MFA will engage at two levels in the governance and management of the FP:

1) 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 (subject to AMG procedure), 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 and ensure all stakeholders are adequately informed and guided. The SMG is composed of senior representatives from MFAF and MFA, with the Chair rotating between MFAF and MFA. The SMG will meet annually in April/May. TOR for SMG to be developed guided by the operational handbook.

2) 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 does the first screening of proposed new phases and projects and proposes their approval to the SMG (based on project documents formulated in accordance with AMG, including description of objectives, results frameworks, risks, ToC, budgets, work plans, etc.). The PMG is composed of MFAF and MFA senior staff involved in FP management and implementation with MFAF 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. TOR for PMG will be developed based on guidance in the operational handbook.

MFAF will organize and facilitate all meetings and follow-up of the SMG and PMG. Meeting documentation will be circulated by MFAF 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.

Preparation of new projects and new phases will be discussed in the SMG well in advance. Proposals for such must be agreed upon in the Project Steering Committee (see below) and submitted for initial screening, discussion, and recommendations for approval from the PMG, before submission to the SMG. New and adjusted outcomes will be discussed with partners and a new project document and work-plan agreed upon. The new phases or new projects must be described in project documents aligned with the requirements in the AMG.

As defined in SSC's Administrative Manual/Guiding Principles, **Project Steering Committees** for the individual projects are composed of MFAF, Danish Embassy, partner authority and Sector Counsellor as Secretary, co-chaired by the Danish Ambassador/ Deputy and a high-level partner representative. MFAF is responsible for operational management, and administration of the individual projects. National non-public stakeholders may participate as relevant in project steering committees.

A mechanism (a task force and meeting structure) will be established at embassies to jointly monitor, share lessons, and coordinate activities for the projects to contribute to each of the FP's 3 outcomes. That mechanism will be responsible for monitoring progress, agreeing, and coordinating activity plans, and compiling monitoring data for results reporting relevant to the three FP outcomes at project/country level. It will be chaired by the Embassy and include MFAF, Sector Counsellor, Secretary, Trade Council, relevant Embassy diplomatic/development staff and other relevant members identified. It will meet on a needs-basis that ensures timely input to annual progress reports and work plans.

Annual FP planning, budgeting, and reporting cycle: MFAF will submit a consolidated FP workplan and budget for the coming year in October/November for discussion and approval in the PMG. The work plan and budget will describe planned FP-level activities and highlight significant project-level activities that impact on overall FP progress and expected results, priorities and budgets, and main deviations from plans. Proposed new phases and projects will be reflected in the work plans.

In February/March, MFAF will submit to the PMG the annual FP progress report and financial expenditure report, highlighting deviations and challenges in implementation of individual projects with significance for overall progress and results of the FP. The annual progress and expenditure reports will be reviewed as basis for directions on adjustments or approval by the PMG. Based on the annual progress report, financial expenditure report and work-plan and budget subsequent annual transfer of funds from MFA to MFAF will be decided. Guidance for annual planning and reporting will be developed in the operational handbook. The format will include reporting on HRBA activities, incl. stakeholder engagement.

The FP will establish **processes for systematic sharing of knowledge and lessons**. There will be regional meetings (virtual) between MFAF, MFA and relevant Embassies with focus on sharing information and knowledge on issues, challenges, and opportunities, across all three FP outcome areas. Generally during implementation, MFAF will facilitate relevant opportunities for Embassies to engage at high-level with partner authorities; and in connection with Danish high-level visits to the countries, MFA/Embassies will engage with MFAF early-on regarding relevant opportunities in connection with such visits; all will explore opportunities through DFC to enhance learning outcomes. The sessions will also cover sharing of lessons regarding integration of HRBA and stakeholder engagement.

8. Financial management, planning and reporting

MFAF will provide an **Annual Progress Report (APR)** that assesses the FP's progress, developments, risks, and lessons in relation to the FP Results Framework, Theory of Change, and a synthesis of progress across the outcomes and outputs in the individual projects, structured in terms of outcomes and main areas of work defined under the FP (Guidance for APR will be developed in the operational handbook). The report will address assumptions to the Theory of Change, risks, and learning, as basis for any adjustments to individual projects. The narrative FP annual reports are prepared by MFAF in close cooperation with Sector Counsellors and the Embassies. The Annual Progress Report is main basis for discussion of progress in the PMG and SMG and for reporting on MFA's Results Framework Interface (RFI).

MFAF will follow the MFA Guidelines for Financial Management and the SSC Annex on financial implications for a Danish Authority engaging in Danish officially financed Development Assistance. Budgeting and financial accounting and reporting to MFA will be at program level in similar format as the FP budget (see Chap. 6) and at project-level, including output-based reporting at project level. Guidance for financial reporting will be developed in the operational handbook. MFAF should be able to provide accounting for use of inputs including staff time at output-level. The funds will be disbursed by MFA to MFAF annually in one tranche based on approved reporting. Standard best-practice accounting procedures apply.

Disbursements are subject to approval by the granting authority in the fiscal year in which the payment is made.

9. Monitoring, learning, and risk management

MFAF is responsible for **monitoring** of the projects under the FP based on the three FP outcomes, the project specific results frameworks, risks matrix, and guided overall by Danida Aid Management Guidelines (AMG). MFAF will ensure internal quality assurance systems for preparing project documents, annual and mission reporting on new and on-going SSC projects and others. MFAF will establish an outcome/output-based monitoring system adequate for meeting the monitoring, learning and reporting requirements across the SSC projects and FP results framework. MFAF will be responsible for reporting on the RFI. Monitoring will be based on the MEAL plan, which will be developed by MFAF and include final results frameworks, roles, and approach to aggregating project level results for the FP.

The QA system, learning, and competence development will include a focus on the HRBA and poverty reduction (see section 2.5), including based on the FP's annual reporting on HRBA related activities.

MFA will commission a **mid-term review** of the FP in 2025 with focus on progress towards results, lessons learned; organizational management capacity of MFAF and partner authorities; and lessons on cooperation and dialogue with main relevant private sector actors; and implementation of programme monitoring and learning system (MEAL plan); operationalization of the HRBA and poverty reduction in the capacity development efforts. The mid-term review will also revisit the result framework and targets. MFAF will adequately in time for the mid-term review undertake an outcome harvesting- and lessons learned study across the projects of the FP. The outcome harvesting will focus on capturing broader results on greening of food production, bilateral relations and climate diplomacy, green commercial effects, and poverty and effects on beneficiaries.

Annex 3 describes the **main risks** facing the FP. MFAF will annually review and update the risk assessment for discussion in the PMG and SMG meetings. Risks at the level of the individual projects will be identified and monitored based on the project documents.

MFAF 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. MFAF 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. Such learning initiatives will include the HRBA approach.

To this end, MFAF 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 Councillor as initiators. MFAF and DFC will strive 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 at the end of phase 3, corresponding to 10 years, but can be ended any time decided by the SMG.

Any project entering phase 3 should include, as part of the project documentation for approval, an outline strategy for transition that ensures sustainability of main project results after project completion. The strategy should describe how results are planned to be sustainable within the partner authority systems, for instance, through focus on particular partner reform processes that the partner is committed to sustain, and relevant plans for how project results will be transferred to be managed by the partner. It should also describe how the SSC project's synergies with the wider Danish engagement in the country will be sustained, for instance, through contribution to other Danish aid and business instruments and/or further commercial or investment cooperation in that country

One year before the termination of the FP, the PMG - and later SMG - should assess and agree on the possible next phase of FP. A final FP results report based on AMG's format should be submitted by MFAF for discussion and approval by the SMG. The closure of accounts should follow the principles in the AMG.

Annex 1: Project contexts and country-level priorities and coherence

In accordance with the SSC guidelines, the below summarizes the project contexts and key design features. Annex 1 presents the individual project context and design summaries.

- **In all country contexts, food production and agriculture systems face critical challenges in the green transition in ways that also significantly impact on livelihoods and resilience of the poor and vulnerable populations**

While countries in the FP vary in social and economic development, all have major agricultural and food production sectors facing strong negative effects from climate change, such as extreme weather events, droughts, temperature change, with significant effects on crop and livestock production and livelihoods and resilience of communities. They all have large populations of poor and highly vulnerable people, and high levels of inequality in terms of resources, inclusion, empowerment, and security. All countries face rising pressures for increasing food and agricultural production to meet demands driven by growing and wealthier populations, and challenges of soil degradation exacerbated by unsustainable farming methods through excess use of fertilizer and pesticides – but which also create inequalities. Also, levels of food loss and waste are significant, even if exact estimates cannot be found for all countries. Hence, all need to shift to more efficient, sustainable and greener agricultural and food production systems, both for reasons of climate and environmental sustainability and poverty and inequality, even if the entry-points vary. For instance, in Nigeria, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Kenya and India opportunities exist to introduce more sustainable and climate friendly processes in the dairy value chain; in Vietnam, China, and Mexico opportunities exist to reduce environmental effects of vast pork productions.

- **In all cases, MFAF's core competencies are relevant for contributing to the strategies that effectively promote the green transition in the food production systems**

To most of the countries, strategies like agroecology, reducing food loss and waste, and efficiency enhancing innovations are relevant for addressing environmental and climate impacts of food production systems, and they are demanded by partners. In most on-going projects, the strategies are to promote the necessary conditions for greener food system, by improving food control systems, animal health, food safety and hygiene and One Health. These can also importantly impact on the food security and incomes of the poor.

- **All projects are based on and respond on demands from local partners and all partner authorities are committed to reforms and collaboration on the green transition in the food and agriculture sectors**

Partner authorities are mostly ministries for agriculture, climate, and health, with core mandates and overarching responsibilities and instruments to ensure changes in the relevant institutional frameworks for greening the sector. The authorities prioritize and effectively lead the relevant reform agendas. For instance, food safety in animal proteins, like pigs, bovine and dairy products are high political priorities for reducing chemicals, bacteria, toxins and antimicrobials in food products. While the national authorities have challenges, all have the capacity to engage with the SSC and to ensure overall leadership

and drive for the reforms. Six of nine projects are on-going projects that build on results and well-established and tested collaboration from previous phases.

- **All projects align with Danish priorities for the countries and stem from requests and backing from Embassies**

As the project summaries show, all projects align with Embassy-led priorities and strategies for the countries, and SSC plays a central role in delivering on these. Embassies are directly involved in identifying and planning the SSC projects and treat these as integral part of key official Danish activities in the countries. As such, the SSC projects form part of Embassy work programmes. The Embassy management in all cases provide the projects with the required embassy backup, and take an active strategic role in the SSC projects that focus on shared agendas and lessons in relation to wider embassy priorities and instruments. All Sector Councilors are integrated with embassy staff. For instance, the projects support Denmark's strategic partnership agreements with Indonesia, China, and Mexico, and the expected Green Strategic Partnership with Vietnam, and underscore the roles of Embassies in Kenya, China, Mexico, Indonesia and Vietnam as "climate front posts".

- **Denmark has substantial engagements and interests in the countries that provide synergies, including development cooperation and climate diplomacy.**

All projects will complement and provide synergies with other Danish engagements in the countries, led by the Embassies, including development cooperation, climate diplomacy, and Danish green commercial initiatives. This annex indicates opportunities with other Danish instruments such as other DMDP/DGBP, SSC projects in other relevant sectors, research, Trade Council initiatives, and engagements/projects under the bilateral development cooperation. For instance, in Indonesia, India, Kenya, Vietnam, and Mexico, SSC projects will directly reinforce the embassies' roles as climate front-post. Synergies exist also with multilateral organizations and fora where Denmark participates actively. Based on experience, new constructive project partnerships can be created in the margin of on-going projects with embassies' assistance (for instance, joint research projects on One-Health/AMR with International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS) and DFC; activities on zoonotic disease control led to a research pilot on "Salmonella Control in the Colombian Pig Industry).

- **There are important Danish commercial interests that can be promoted by collaboration on greening food systems.**

There are significant Danish commercial interests in greening of food production clusters in all SSC countries, which provides a platform for synergies through the projects for increasing the Danish private sector engagement in dialogue, solutions, and investments for greening the sector. Such relevant companies work with livestock-, dairy- pigs- and feed- production (e.g. stable equipment, genetics for improvement of breeding animals, knowhow on animal management, feed ingredients for improvement of feed quality/shelf life, feed-probiotics to improve animal health and AMR reduction, innovative equipment, incl. cold chain, a green and efficient production, biogas solutions, etc.). Therefore, in all projects opportunities exist for knowledge sharing, showcasing Danish green solutions and production methods, and demonstration of equipment in the food and agricultural sector which would contribute to green the sector. To mobilize such synergies, the SSC projects in all cases collaborate with Trade Council

initiatives promoting Danish green commercial opportunities in the countries and relevant Danish business instrument, DSIF, IFU, DMDP/DGBP, and others. To this end, the new Investment Advisors in Indonesia and India linked to the SSC will work actively to establish linkages between the SSC projects and green market and investment opportunities to reinforce the commercial effects.

The following sums up the individual project contexts and summary descriptions:

Indonesia – Phase 1, on-going project

Project title	Strategic Sector Cooperation on organic dairy production in Indonesia
Projektperiode	01.02.2021 - 31.01.2024 (on-going)
Country	Indonesia
Main sector development issues	<p>Country climate/environmental context highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesian food systems are threatened by the climate change and the related change in weather patterns. These extreme weather patterns lead to forest fires, which in turn increase deforestation and the degradation of peatland areas resulting in increased greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). • Soil degradation leads to declines in the productivity of agricultural land and threatens Indonesian food systems. Soil degradation is exacerbated by conventional farming methods with excessive use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, and by extreme weather patterns. In a mountainous country like Indonesia, this leads to heavy soil erosion in watershed areas. • Indonesia is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, but deforestation and extensive use of pesticides and synthetic fertilizers threatens ecosystems on land and in water across the country. The resulting loss of biodiversity increases the risk of human exposure to zoonotic diseases including viral pathogens. <p>Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Poor rural communities employed primarily in agriculture are particularly vulnerable to changes in climate change and to the degradation of natural resources. • Without proper support smallholder and subsistence farmers tend to expand their activities into forest and other natural areas to increase their income leading to deforestation and further degradation of natural resources.

Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agroecology/organic dairy production through capacity development and strengthening processes and systems in the dairy sector • Organic standards and production at national and local levels.
National partner authority (recipient country)	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), hereunder Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services and Directorate of Processing and Marketing of Livestock Products
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Danish Agricultural Agency (DAA) and SEGES are both involved in the SSC project. DAA is closely involved as a partner due to the split responsibility between DVFA and DAA, when it comes to organic food production and control of existing legislation in the area. SEGES has been involved as consultants on certain activities.
Objective	Strengthened institutional capacity, including systems and processes in the organic dairy sector in Indonesia with a focus on implementation at both national and local level.
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcome A: Develop, implement and enforce institutional strengthening and improved practices concerning production of organic dairy products covering the entire value chain Focus on improving control mechanisms for organic production and knowledge of farmers and producers; Policy review, mapping of existing legislation, drafting of supplementing legislation.</p> <p>Outcome B: Improved systems for food and feed safety and quality in the value chain. Establishing the foundation for better organic production, by sharing knowledge and understanding of food and feed safety in the dairy value chain, and capacity development at central and regional government level; risk-based feed and food safety management and control through training of trainers (ToT) government officials; use of pilot farming.</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	By promoting organic production methods, the project’s principal emphasis is on greening. In addition, its focus on animal health and welfare, low consumption of antimicrobials, and effective controls promote greening by establishing the preconditions for effective and credible implementation of regulation and practices for organic production.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The project is ongoing.
Previous results lessons	The project has completed its first year of implementation, and results are still emerging. Early results include: Integration of inputs from

	MOFAF's experts in the national standards for organic production in Indonesia. Strong relation-building with Ministry of Agriculture, establishing an effective platform for further collaboration.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	Role of Strategic Sector Cooperation in Embassy's overall engagement and priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall very strong interests in close cooperation between Denmark and Indonesia. The two governments signed the recent Plan of Action in 2021, which is under implementation until 2024. Strong diplomatic relations between the two countries. • The SSC project plays a key role in profiling Denmark to counterparts at the Ministry of Agriculture, by 1) promoting and developing sustainable agricultural practices, 2) providing an essential link to other areas of development cooperation such as combating food loss and waste, and development of climate friendly dietary recommendations, and 3) highlighting Denmark as a leader in the food and agricultural sector with valuable commercial solutions in the field. • The main goal of the SSC in Indonesia the coming years is to establish Denmark as a leading partner for Indonesia in the development of a sustainable food and agricultural sector. • In the food and agriculture sector, there are strong commercial interests; as result, a Minister Counsellor for Food and Agriculture ("statskonsulent") started in February 2022 at the Embassy to support cooperation with the private sector. • Arla, SEGES and the Danish Agriculture and Food Council has a Danida Market Development Partnership/DMDP-project with a cooperative in Indonesia, also centered on production of organic milk and a pilot farm. The DMDP- and SSC-projects complement each other and Ministry of Agriculture appreciates the capacity building and exchange of knowledge between Danish and Indonesian authorities and private stakeholders.
Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy	
Instrument	Main relevant linkage to SSC project (in a few words)
SSC project 1 Energy	Profiles Denmark as a green role model
SSC project 2 Environment	Synergy within circularity in the food and beverage sector
Investment Counsellor	Activating investment opportunities in the Food and Agri Sector
DMDP project (Organic Dairy)	Project focusing on conversion and route to market for organic dairy products
Trade Council initiative – Sustainable Agriculture	Close cooperation with Arla and synergy with general sustainable solutions within food and agriculture.
SDG Grants	Can be activated within related Food Waste and Loss Agenda
Culinary Diplomacy	Synergy with commercial partners in DMDP project

Indonesia – Phase 2, future project

Project title	Strategic Sector Cooperation on organic dairy production in Indonesia
Projektperiode	01.02.2024-31.01.2027
Country	Indonesia
Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued focus on agroecology/organic dairy production through capacity development and strengthening processes and systems in the dairy sector and at national and local levels. Possible expansion in focus to organic production of other foods than dairy <u>and</u> food loss and waste.
National partner authority (recipient country)	Continue partnership from phase I
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Continue partnership from phase I
Objective	Strengthened implementation at national and local levels of systems and processes for organic production and prevention of food loss and waste in the whole value chain (tentative)
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcome A: As phase I, with inclusion of focus on organic production of other foods than dairy + reduce food loss and waste</p> <p>Outcome B: As phase I</p> <p>Outcome C: Focus on reduced food loss and waste</p> <p>(All outcomes are tentative)</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	Phase II is envisaged to strengthen its effects on greening by incorporating other foods than dairy into its efforts to promote organic production, and by adding a focus on helping address Indonesia’s massive problems of food waste and loss - also contributing to tackling the population’s problems of hunger and malnutrition.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	Discussions on this will start throughout 2022-2023 as part of phase I.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	The Plan of Action (2021-2024) signed between the Denmark and Indonesia is expected to be renewed to continue strengthen relations. In the food and agriculture sector, the expectation is that interests from Indonesian and Danish side will increase, building on increased Indonesian interest in Danish products in genetics, import of live cattle, and in sectors such as pig production as well as aquaculture and fisheries.
Previous results lessons	Will emerge from phase I

China – Phase II, on-going project

Project title	The project has two separate project tracks:
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	<p>1) Improving the efficient use of resources in China and reducing food loss and waste in the whole value chain from food production to consumption.</p> <p>2) Food safety improvements</p>
Projektperiode	01.09.2019(Food Safety)/01.12.2020 (Loss Waste) – 31.12.2023
Country	China
Main sector development issues	<p>Country climate/environmental context highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing water scarcity (in Northern China) combined with occasional flooding incidents (rivers and cloud burst). • Pollution from agricultural production (soils and groundwater, rivers and lakes)/threat of breakdown of soil-fertility due to unsustainable methods in agriculture. • Internationally pledged target on zero carbon emission before 2060, huge investments in green energy, new general targets on water consumption and savings, increased demands on clean rivers (eco-restoration). • With a population of 1.4 billion people, there is a need to modernise the agricultural sector to become more efficient and sustainable to ensure sufficient food supplies. <p>Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021 China's president Xi announced that China had eradicated absolute poverty. However, 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. • 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.
Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food safety as a prerequisite for reducing food loss and food waste • Food loss and waste, animal health • One Health focusing on antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
National partner authority (recipient country)	Track 1, food loss/waste: Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), Department of International Cooperation and Institute of Food and Nutrition Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural

	<p>Affairs (IRFND), responsible for research in technologies for agriculture and promoting sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Track 2, Food safety: State Administration of Market Regulation (SAMR), responsible for market regulation, laws and regulations, policies and standards and maintaining of the market order and fair competition.</p>
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	SEGES
Objective	<p>1) To support Chinese authorities, businesses and society as such in achieving a more resource efficient food production and reducing food loss and food waste in the whole food supply chain from ‘farm to fork’.</p> <p>2) To Support Chinese authorities to achieve a safer food production, improve the food safety level and ensure public health.</p>
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcomes A, B, C and D (merged) - Food loss and waste: Improved understanding of the Danish approach to efficient use of resources in the food and agricultural sector and reduction of food loss and waste. Prevention of food loss/waste through resource efficiency and possibilities for economic, sustainable, climate friendly production in the food industry; food safety in catering and private consumption; addressing barriers and providing guidance on green carbon neutral consumption; education campaigns for public awareness and change of consumer culture on food waste; formulation of guiding principles on improved use of resource efficiency, and food loss and waste in China in at best practice catalogue of the whole value chain from food production to consumption.</p> <p>Outcome A, B and C (merged) - Food safety: Supporting Chinese authorities in achieving safer food production by improving the food safety level through the implementation of the Chinese Food Safety Law. Promoting sound implementation of food safety measures to ensure public health and as prerequisite for promoting more resource efficient production and reduce food loss and waste; inputs to the Danish and EU approach to food safety regulation, inspections and overarching “philosophy” on improving the food safety regulatory system as basis for reducing food loss and waste; food safety risk management and supervision systems, including infant formula milk powder</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	The project focuses on green transition through reducing food loss and waste from food production to consumption. Additionally, by advancing production efficiency the project will reduce overall resource use in pork production. Finally, by optimizing the use of feed and producing better quality, the farmers will need less feed to produce the same amount of food units as previously.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The project progress has been delayed due to the COVID pandemic and a change in sector counsellor. As a consequence, a project extension is currently being negotiated with the Chinese counterparts.

	There is great interest in both tracks of the project, and the collaboration is very positive and constructive.
Previous results and lessons	A key emerging result is the contribution to implementation of the food safety law. Through insights from the workshops on the Danish regulatory approach and suggestions of a framework for improving food safety, this will have effect on the green transition through reduced food Loss and Waste. In addition, the trust built between Denmark and China through the project, leading to expressions of wishes for collaboration and sharing of experiences both on food safety and food loss and food waste. This ensures engagement and will to pursue new areas of cooperation in the future including for the green transition.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project corresponds well with President Xi Jinpings commitment to reduce food waste by the so-called “Clean Plate 2.0 campaign”. Politically the project supports the Danish government’s goals of maintaining the important collaboration with Chinese authorities on food loss and waste and food safety. • The Danish engagements with China are of importance for China’s green transition, and positions Denmark well as a trusted partner for China in their green transition. Denmark is a country that Chinese authorities look to for inspiration on green and sustainable solutions, including in the food sector. China’s interest in Denmark as “green partner” is evident at various levels in their administration, from the minister to local authorities, all having interests in and knowledge about Denmark. Embassy events on green solutions have participation from Chinese authorities at all levels. • The SSC cooperation on food loss and waste in particular, gives the Embassy access to engage with Chinese stakeholders on sustainable solutions within the food and agricultural sector, and thereby provides an important contribution to Denmark’s overall green diplomacy efforts. • Food safety is also an area where China looks to Denmark for inspiration. The food sector makes up around 29% of total Danish exports to China and hence Denmark has interests in seeking greater emphasis on food safety and sustainability in the Chinese policies and regulative framework, building on Danish significant comparative advantages and expertise and solutions that can make valuable contributions to the Chinese transition towards a more efficient and sustainable food production. • Moving forward, the Embassy will seek to expand this cooperation into animal husbandry and in particular pig production, where the Danish holistic approach and focus on animal health, welfare, feed, use of veterinary medicines (AMR), stable equipment and waste management can make a significant contribution to a green transition for the Chinese pig production that is the world’s largest.
Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy	
Instrument	Main relevant linkage to SSC project
SSC Water and Environment	In a Chinese context with new concrete environmental targets for permitted emissions and pollution, creating close synergies through

	a shared focus on developing holistic and sustainable (food) production systems, where resources (feed, water, manure etc.) are valued and their use optimised throughout the value chain.
SSC Sustainable Urban Development in Beijing	N/A
SSC on Health	Seeking to explore possible synergies and exchanges of relevant network contacts, including to explore opportunities for further Sino-Danish collaboration on AMR in a One Health context.
SSC on Offshore Wind	N/A
SSC on Clean Heating	N/A
SSC on Maritime Affairs	N/A
Trade Council initiative or focus	The Trade Council China aims to facilitate and promote opportunities in China for the Danish business community, many driven by sector engagement within the various SSC tracks. For example; proactively agenda setting within the areas of food waste/loss, promotion of sustainable packaging solutions, sustainable animal husbandry, food safety and by creating market access opportunities for sustainable green food and agricultural products.

Phase III – future project

Project title	Resource efficient and climate considerate pork production
Projektperiode	01.01.2024-31.12.2026
Country	China
Thematic focus	Tentative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food safety for reducing food loss and waste • Animal health, Antimicrobial resistance (AMR), zoonotic animal diseases, feed and manure management
National partner authority (recipient country)	As Phase II, depending on focus
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	As phase II
Tentative objective	Reduced climate and environmental effects of pork production through strengthened regulatory and institutional capacity for management of feed and animal welfare (tentative).
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	Outcomes (preliminary focus): Effective and credible approaches to efficient use of resources in pork food production that reduce environmental impacts. Focus on animal health, exotic animal diseases, animal welfare, genetics, feed and manure management towards the optimization of swine production in China without compromising essential feed- and food safety; prevention of food waste without compromising the prerequisite of good food safety.
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	Phase III will focus on the green transition with emphasis on further reducing food loss and waste and ways to minimize climate effects of pork production.

Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	To be decided based on lessons learned from Phase II and negotiations with the Chinese partner authorities
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<p>The coming SSC project in China is a continuation and final part of the project in China. It corresponds well to these national Danish objectives and supports Danish business opportunities contributing to climate friendly, sustainable and resource efficient dairy and pork production in China.</p> <p>Politically the project supports the Danish government's goals of maintaining the important collaboration with Chinese authorities on food loss and waste and food safety.</p>
Previous results and lessons	To be identified during last part of Phase II regarding the potentials and challenges in Chinese pork production and the corresponding food safety topics of interest. The Chinese commitment has been increasing throughout phase II and a continuation in a coming and final phase III is expected to be of interest to the relevant Chinese authorities.

Vietnam, Phase II – on-going project

Project title	Food Safety in the Pork Value Chain
Projektperiode	01.01.2020-31.12.2023
Country	Vietnam
Main sector development issues	<p>Country climate/environmental context highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change has resulted in increased number and severity of natural hazards i.e typhoons, droughts striking Vietnam, leading to permanent losses of land for agriculture and productivity in coastal and other delta areas. • More extensive saline intrusion reducing water quality for agriculture, drinking and other uses due to reduced dry season rainfall and flows along with sea-level rise. • Changes in the ecosystems and failure of some agricultural crop species due to increased temperatures. • The impacts of climate change on the agriculture sector may reduce up to 2.4% GDP of Viet Nam by 2050 according to the World Bank. The challenges is how to improve knowledge, technical and financial assistance to support business to climate-proof their investment, build transformative solutions for vulnerable farmers and empower private sector to adjust their business plans to disasters and climate shocks. <p>Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Vietnam adopted a new multidimensional measurement of poverty that added non-monetary dimensions such as housing, and access to water, education & health, etc., Vietnam's poverty has

	<p>been reduced from 9.6% in 2016 to 2.2% at the end of 2021. An additional 3.1% are near-poor families, ie. those are vulnerable to falling below the poverty line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite significant gains in poverty reduction, regional and urban-rural inequalities persist. For example, as of 2021, the top four highest poverty rates were all found in northern mountainous provinces where most ethnic minority people live. On the contrary, the four biggest cities and an industrial hub in the South (Binh Duong province) all reported no poor households. • Vietnam is listed by the World Bank as one of the five countries that will be worst-affected by climate change. • The poorest and marginalized are exposed to the highest risk of climate change–related natural hazards such as tropical cyclones and flooding as many of them live in natural disasters-prone areas and have low levels of protection. • Near-poor and poorer household also tend to be more dependent on ecosystem functions to sustain their livelihoods, and thus having a high probability of falling into poverty or extreme poverty when facing climate change threats. Therefore, Vietnam’s poverty rate could rise again when climate change impact gets worse.
Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved food safety in the pork value chain in Vietnam through strengthened institutional capacity.
National partner authority (recipient country)	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam (MARD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Livestock Production (DLP) • Department of International Cooperation (ICD) • Department of Animal Health (DAH) • National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department (NAFIQAD)
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	<p>SEGES and Danish Agriculture and Food Council. Potentially The Danish Environmental Protection Agency for a new outcome.</p>
Objective	<p>Improved food safety in the pork value chain in Vietnam through strengthened institutional capacity.</p>
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcome A: Legislative and institutional strengthening in the area of food safety and feed management as prerequisite for the green transition of the pork value chain. 1) Improving feed quality for the animals to ensure healthy and well-fed animals, incl. improvement of legislation on avoiding chemicals, bacteria, antimicrobials in the feed and implementation, incl. guidelines and training of officials. 2) Capacity development of central and lower government officials in risk-based feed and food safety management and control, incl. support to legislation, guidelines and training of officials in risk based approach.</p> <p>Outcome B: Improved legal framework and practices concerning prescription and use of veterinary drugs in animal husbandry.</p>

	<p>Support to implementation of rules on use of antimicrobials for animal production, raising consumer awareness on the rules as result of Phase I</p> <p>Potential new Outcome C: Initial discussion and agreement with counterparts on exploring to include new outcome reinforcing the green transition, for instance on biogas</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	The project focuses on the green transition through its contribution to improved feed and food safety in the Vietnamese pork value chain which will diminish food loss and unsafe food and feed products.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The new outcome in the remaining project period is being further discussed with partners in Vietnam and potential contributors in Denmark during the Q2/2022. Phase III of the SSC project has yet to be developed and has only been preliminarily discussed with the Vietnamese authorities. The possibilities will be examined and discussed over the next year with the counterparts.
Previous results and lessons	<p>Key emerging results include contribution to development of the newly issued national regulation on prescription of veterinary drugs, improving the legal framework concerning prescription of veterinary drugs. Next step is to work towards improving practices relating to the new regulation by assisting in the implementation of the regulation. Other results include developing the chapter on feed management in the Animal Husbandry Law, support to implementation of guidelines for the feed management chapter, and contributions to the circular and guidelines on feed management and control.</p>
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Comprehensive Partnership Agreement (2013) provides the broad and solid foundation for cooperation between Vietnam and Denmark, with strong focus on green growth. Cooperation is well established within education, health, food, agriculture, and energy. • The Embassy promotes and supports a green transition, further global ambitions on climate, environment and nature, as well as a socially just green transition that creates green jobs and avoids increasing inequality in view of the national ambition. This through a strong focus on the potential synergies between SSC projects and engagements of Danish experts, green technology and companies. • The Embassy aims to advance political cooperation, expand economic relations relevant to green growth, create jobs and strengthen cooperation on addressing global challenges and solutions on green transition and climate change; with focus on an ambitious implementation of the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals • With the Vietnamese private sector’s steady development, there is increasing interest among Vietnamese government agencies in models for cross-sector cooperation. Also from the Danish side, there is an interest in closer cooperation with Vietnamese public and private sector representatives, and the Danish Agriculture and Food Council has expressed support for the SSC-project.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SSC project in Vietnam supports Danish business opportunities contributing to climate friendly, sustainable and resource efficient pork production in Vietnam.
Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy	
Instrument	Main relevant linkage to SSC project (in a few words)
“SSC project Health/Life Science”	Cooperation to strengthen primary healthcare in areas of management of prevention, detection and treatment for non-communicable diseases
“SSC project Food Safety”	Collaboration on food and agriculture with a main focus on sustainable and resource efficient food and feed production
“SSC project Statistic”	Support adequate statistical data and analysis that comply with international agreed standards and methodologies in order to measure and plan for sustainable development and green transition.
“SSC project Education”	Collaboration on training and awareness raising; including elements of environmental awareness and climate neutral behavior in the vocational area.
Trade Council initiative or focus	<p>Strengthening the cooperation between Danish and Vietnamese businesses in sectors related to green growth such as: renewable energy, energy efficiency for both industries and buildings, climate change issues (flood prevention, wastewater management, etc.), environmental issues like solid waste treatment, air pollution, etc.</p> <p>The activities include trade missions, study tours to Denmark for Vietnamese stakeholders, long-term agreements to assist Danish companies to promote their green solutions and facilitate their agenda for growing in the Vietnamese market, including meetings at all levels with Vietnamese authorities with a view to opening doors.</p> <p>Supporting the green transition of Danish companies in Vietnam: helping them sourcing renewable energy to reduce CO2 emission at their operations here. Assisting Danish companies in strengthening their value chains, especially after the COVID – 19 pandemic.</p>
IFU	The Embassy proactively look for investment opportunities in Vietnam in various sectors, including the climate field (wind power, solar power, water supply/treatment, waste treatment, etc.).

Vietnam, Phase III – future project

Project title	Transition towards a sustainable Pork Value Chain in Vietnam
Projektperiode	Phase III 01.01.2024-31.12.2026
Country	Vietnam
Thematic focus	Transition towards a sustainable Pork Value Chain in Vietnam
National partner authority (recipient country)	As Phase II
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	As Phase II
Objective	Improved environmental sustainability of pork value production through strengthened institutional capacity for food safety management
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	Outcome A: As phase II, but with addition of focus on food loss and waste and possibly biogas. This will be discussed further during 2023.

	<p>Outcome B: As phase II, but with addition of focus on digital tools for registration of animals and the use of veterinary drugs and use of insects as animal feed.</p> <p>An exit strategy is included to ensure the sustainability and long-lasting effect of the project in Vietnam and to pave the way for Danish investments in relation to the project.</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	The green transition of the pork value chain will be the principal part of Phase III’s objective, focusing on food waste and loss and improving food and feed safety as preconditions for the green transition, to which digital registration tools for antimicrobials and animals are highly effective tools.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase III possibilities will be examined and discussed over the next year with the counterparts.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	As above
Previous results lessons	Will follow from Phase II’s completion

Kenya, Phase III – future project

Project title	Greening of the Kenyan Food System through prevention of food loss and waste by improving Food quality and safety.
Projektperiode	1.1.2023-31.12.2025
Country	Kenya
Main sector development issues	<p>Country climate/environmental context highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change: Kenya is very vulnerable to impacts of climate change since the country’s economy is very dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, tourism wildlife, and health. Main agricultural sectors like tea and coffee for exports are estimated to be heavily affected in a negative way. Extreme weather events (intense droughts and torrential rains causing floods), are the main immediate impacts of climate change, until recently when locust invasion added to the climate-related woes. With a coastline of over 500 km consisting of mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass, and rocky, sandy and muddy shores, sea level rise remains the next threat. Environment/natural resources sustainability: Kenya is facing many environment challenges that include deforestation, soil erosion, land degradation, desertification, loss of biodiversity, water scarcity and pollution from industry. While the country is making efforts aimed at improving the management of natural resources, continued unsustainable use of irregular allocations, tensions, and conflict over natural resources is still evident. Today Kenya is losing up to 30% of stable food production (e.g. maize) due to post harvest losses and contamination with aflatoxin. This is being addressed by the SSC

	<p>Food programme on food safety, improving the food and feed control and compliance system from farm to fork.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green transition: To its credit, close to 89% of Kenya's electricity generation is from renewable energy, which is more than twice the global average. There are plans to move the country to 100% green energy by 2030, as it scales up renewable investment. However, Kenya's economy heavily relies on petroleum products which are used in most of its sectors, and there are numerous opportunities for decarbonizing the economy, including in the transport sector for instance, where the country is slowly embracing electric transport. A comprehensive 2050 net zero Long Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LTS) under the UNFCCC framework, is currently being finalized. <p>Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation (1/4 page)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya has the largest economy in East Africa but has disproportionate levels of poverty and inequality. There is widespread concern that in recent times the gap between rich and poor has widened. Less than 0.1% of the population own more wealth than the bottom 99.9%. The richest 10% of people in Kenya earned on average 23 times more than the poorest 10%. 34% of the 17 million poor Kenyans are urban poor and most of them live in informal urban settlements. The highest poverty levels are in the northern pastoralist counties - in some areas 95% of people fall below the poverty line. • The majority of people living in poverty in Kenya rely on agriculture and natural resources to survive, and the country is already feeling the effects of climate change and degradation of natural resources. The widespread poverty, recurrent droughts, floods, inequitable land distribution, overdependence on rain-fed agriculture, and few coping mechanisms all combine to increase people's vulnerability to climate change. Droughts and changing global rainfall patterns are leading to crop failures and rising food prices, which for the poor mean food insecurity and nutritional deprivations that can have lifelong impacts. These also have the potential to destroy livelihoods, and drive migration and conflict. Floods have also continued to cause damage to property and loss of life. Population increase and environmental degradation is putting pressure on the natural resource base, which results in increased poverty and inequality.
Thematic focus	<p>Building on phase II, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food loss and waste through control of food safety and quality • Strengthen food, feed, veterinary and phytosanitary control for climate improvements. Better safety and quality will improve export of Kenyan food products from green value chains. • Exit strategy

National partner authority (recipient country)	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	A wide variety of national authorities, Food Business Operators (FBO's) and CCA's involved in control inspection, at central and local level, and Danish Agricultural Agency, Dairy without Borders, Danish Food and Agriculture Council.
Tentative objective	Minimized climate effects from the food and agricultural sector through strengthened institutional capacity and regulation for managing food and feed loss and waste and veterinary and phytosanitary standards
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcome A: Improved legal control system to prevent food loss and waste: Development of control framework for food and feed safety for storage of maize to minimize waste and cool chain in the dairy sector avoiding waste of produced milk.</p> <p>Outcome B: Support the greening of food systems to reduce waste and improve food safety in most food businesses: Support implementation of hazard principles in food businesses and establish private-public agreements on measures reducing climate changes.</p> <p>An exit strategy is included to ensure the sustainability and long-lasting effect of the project in Kenya and to pave the way for Danish investments in relation to the project.</p>
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	Kenya has confirmed an interest in continuing and closing the cooperation in a final phase, but the content of Phase III has still to be discussed and agreed, with expected clarification Q3/2022. The parliament is also in the process of accepting the proposal of a new Food Administration.
Previous results lessons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase II is working on the quality assurance of the national control of competent authorities, which is a precondition to identify the links in the food system that can be tackled towards mitigation and reduction of GHG. The SSC project has given clear direction to the Kenyan authorities to cooperate amongst the different authorities involved in the food safety to modernize Kenya's control system, based on risk assessments, and effective inspection, securing that the responsibility of the food safety lies on the Food Business Operators.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya and Denmark shall further develop a close commercial relationship in the food sector, therefore quality, and safety standards in Kenya need to meet international requirements to form equal and mutual beneficial partnerships between Denmark and Kenya. High-end food technology suppliers like FOSS Analytics, Chr. Hansen Ltd, Arla Foods, COOP Denmark and Bactoforce are committed to support and to be engaged in the food sector development approach for Kenya.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the SSC programme is to improve the Kenyan food control system in the entire value chain, involving compliance of food business operators and risk assessment for the benefit of human health and increased export potentials. This agenda goes very well together with the bilateral programme on health and support to sustainable food value chains. This is also an important agenda for TC and the Danish food cluster in Kenya. With a new phase III from 2023 more emphasis will be put on reduction of food loss and the problems with antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy	
Instrument	Main relevant linkage to SSC project (in a few words)
SSC Environment	With focus on circular economy, waste and water cooperation between sustainable food production (e.g. in dairy) and SSC Food could be established.
SSC Energy	The same could be the case for the new SSC Energy programme, but it is in a very premature phase and it will maybe take a year to see possible linkages.
Kenya Country Programme	SSC Food has a very close cooperation with MESPT on selected value chain development, especially in horticulture and dairy. An EU delegated agreement for the AgriFi programme play an important role for the SSC Food programme to reach out to 13 counties – the two programmes works hand-in-hand.
DMDP projects	Several DMDP programmes, e.g. Ingemann Foods/DCA, Care/Chr Hansen, Orana/MESPT, etc. relates to SSC Food activities and cooperation takes place.
Trade Council initiative	Especially TC activities within the food cluster including activities related to food loss and waste are closely affiliated with the SSC Food.

Nigeria, Phase I – future project

Project title	Strategic Sector Cooperation between Nigeria and Denmark in the field of Livestock Production
Projektperiode	1.1.2023-31.12.2025
Country	Nigeria
Main sector development issues	Country climate/environmental context highlights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Policy on Climate Change of Nigeria is a strategic policy response to climate change that aims to foster low-carbon, high growth economic development path and build a climate-resilient society through the attainment of set targets. Zero target set for 2060. Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Climate Change is the organizational anchor for Nigeria's climate policy. National Climate Change Policy for Nigeria 2021-2030 is the present action plan for Nigeria's actions. Includes: Agriculture, Forests and Other Land Use, Energy, Health, Industry, Oil and Gas, Transport, Waste and Water. Department of Agricultural Land & Climate Change Management Service (ALCCMS) is the coordination body for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use within the Ministry of

	<p>Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD). The common agricultural adaptation strategies include the use of drought resistant varieties of crops, crop diversification, changes in cropping pattern and calendar of planting, conserving soil moisture through appropriate tillage methods, improving irrigation efficiency and afforestation and agro-forestry.</p> <p>Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing resilience of agriculture to climate risk is of paramount importance, especially for: • Protecting livelihoods of small and marginal farmers, particularly women and youth. • Having effective climate change-induced agricultural adaptation policy measures will not only improve food security but will also contribute synergistically to carbon sequestration. • Enhanced conservation and biodiversity, improved quality of soil and water, protection of the watershed, healthier natural eco-systems as well as socio-economic stability. • The main policy direction is to enhance the resilience of agricultural systems to climatic variability and change. • The priorities in the general policy within Agriculture and Food are prioritized focusing: Food security, Food safety and Sustainability. • Illiteracy is very common among smallholder farmers, of which a big number are nomadic farmers. • Open grazing systems are a big challenge for nature preservation and security in Nigeria.
Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed management and control, farm and animal health, registration, manure and sanitation management and food safety and hygiene in the value chain for the green transition of the dairy sector
National partner authority (recipient country)	<p>National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) + Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) Department for Livestock (DL), Department for Veterinary (DV), Livestock Productivity & Resilience Support Project (L-PRES)</p>
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	<p>Expected partners: Danish Agricultural Agency (LBST), SEGES, Danish Agriculture and Food Council, Confederation of Danish Industry, Dalum Academy of Agricultural Business</p>
Tentative objective	<p>Promoting the green transition of Nigeria's dairy sector through strengthened institutional capacity for feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management and food safety and hygiene</p>
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcome A: Strengthened legislative framework on feed management and control for a more safe and efficient feed sector to improve livestock production capability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving legislation and implementation on feed management regulations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introducing risk-based feed and food safety management and control strategy - ToT of government officials in inspection and control <p>Outcome B: An improved farm and animal identification and registration management for increased livestock production efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of Nigeria's farm and animal registration management by sharing knowledge and experience on systems, with emphasis on a more sustainable management of livestock - Support to establishment of regulations on national livestock and management bureau (protection, control and management etc.). <p>Outcome C: An enhanced surveillance and management of animal diseases including prudent use of veterinary drugs and prevention of antimicrobial resistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved surveillance and management of animal diseases, based on One Health approach and policies on zoonotic diseases, emerging infectious diseases, and farming systems - Sharing experience on monitoring and surveillance on antimicrobial use and AMR to tackle challenges on the use of veterinary drugs and prevention of antimicrobial resistance, - implementation of veterinary treatment guidelines
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	The project has principal focus on promoting the green transition, including mitigating the carbon footprint of livestock production through a safer, healthier and more efficient production. This enables better adaptation to the climate change and reduces the environmental footprint. The “One Health”-approach can mitigate the risks originating from tradeoffs between animal production and food safety and can improve the efficiency of livestock production through better health interventions thus enhances resource use efficiency and decreasing GHG emission.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The Nigerian Government's commitment to the intended shift in focus area of the SSC-project from food safety to tackling climate change has to be confirmed finally, while political momentum is gathering behind the sustainable agenda. Currently two MoU are being drawn up as overall blueprints.
Previous results and lessons	As phase I, the project draws on the inception phase, and mainly draws on general lessons that to achieve objective of improved framework conditions for a green transition support must be based on demand-driven initiatives.

Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa plays an increase strategic priority in Denmark's foreign policy strategy. Nigeria is the most important political player in the West African region, not least when it comes to regional stability, including in connection with maritime safety in the Gulf of Guinea. The country also plays a major role in conflict resolution in the region. • In terms of coherence, the SSC Project will co-exist with the DMDP Project in Nigeria <i>Milky Way Partnership Nigeria – market driven sustainable growth in the dairy value chain</i>. The project is a partnership between Arla, SEGES, CARE and CORET to support job creation and market driven sustainable growth in the dairy value chain in Nigeria. The objective is to establish a well-functioning dairy value chain in Nigeria. The commercial partners has expressed a strong interest in the possible establishment of a SSC Project with a closely connected thematic focus. • SSC to be a coordination point for complementation of climate and environmental activities and relations to Nigerian authorities. • SSC to initiate bilateral and EU coordination of climate improved activities (agreements).
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Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy

Instrument	Main relevant linkage to SSC project (in a few words)
SSC project 1 – Food & Agriculture. Two project partners:	NAFDAC – Focus Food Safety FMARD – Focus Livestock management and Climate impact
DANIDA/IDH projects – Nigeria country specific	Climate impact in selected value chains
DANIDA/NCE projects – Nigeria country specific	Stakeholder mapping and economic evaluation of climate initiatives
DMDP project – Milkyway	Livestock management innovative solutions, climate adaptable.
DMDP project - Aquaculture	Climate friendly innovation in aqua sector
SDG-1 (OP) – Akwa Ibom	School produced food for feeding School children, local engagement
SDG-2 (OP) – Kaduna States	Cooperative organization to support sustainable supplies for milk producers.
SDG-3 (OP) - Abuja	Information campaign for Danish climate strategies at COP27
SDG-4 (EN) – Lagos	Climate impact from desertification and flooding of existing land resources.
Danida Green Business Partnership	Supporting market-based solutions that target climate and environmental challenges while contributing to economic growth, job creation and improved livelihoods

Nigeria, Phase II – future project

Project title	Strategic Sector Cooperation between Nigeria and Denmark in the field of Dairy Production
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Projektperiode	1.1.2026-31.12.2028
Country	Nigeria
Thematic focus	Feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management and food safety and hygiene in the value chain for the green transition of the dairying sector
National partner authority (recipient country)	Phase II would continue the cooperation with the two partner authorities from Phase I.
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	As Phase I
Tentative objective	Advancement in the green transition of Nigeria's dairy sector through strengthened institutional capacity for feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management and food safety and hygiene
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcome A: Improved legal framework and practices for production of sustainable dairy products covering the entire value chain for a green transition of the dairy sector. Build on phase I, incl. address critical gaps in legislation linked to the dairy value chain, develop control mechanisms, knowledge of farmers and producers to ensure implementation and adoption of more climate-friendly practices throughout the value chain. The focus of the activities would be to increase focus on feed management and control, farm and animal registration and manure and sanitation management with the collective aim to reduce emissions from the agricultural sector. A more resource efficient production will result in reduced food loss and waste throughout the whole process.</p> <p>Outcome C: Improved systems for food safety and hygiene in the value chain and feed quality for the cattle. This component would be a foundation for improved practices on a more sustainable production in the value chain, through a focus on improving knowledge and understanding of food and feed safety in the dairy value chain including capacity development at central and regional government level.</p>
Considerations about how "greening" would be addressed	Phase II would continue the green focus from Phase I with many of the same components.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	Like phase I, the success of phase II relies on how strong the Nigerian Government can be expected to support the principal focus of tackling climate change. Phase I will prove an important point of reference.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	Phase II would be based on the same priorities, interests and coherences as phase I.
Previous results lessons	Phase II will be heavily based on the lessons learned from phase I.

Mexico, Phase I – on-going

Project title	Strategic Sector Cooperation on veterinary and food safety in the pig production between Denmark and Mexico.
Projektperiode	1.10.2019-31.07.2023
Country	Mexico
Main sector development issues	<p>Country climate/environmental context highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need for better management of water resources at both local and federal level. • A fast growth and expansion in the pig sector gives challenges in relation to Natural resources, sustainability and the green transition • In some areas/populations a lack of technology and infrastructure to counter issues such as plant and animal diseases, better animal genetics and human health • The general low level or no kind of education in the agricultural sector for small farmers and farm hands is a hindrance for development and the role of sustainable farming. • Low or no education makes very low salaries, health of households and development of local communities <p>Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low wages, lack of possibilities continues to increase migration trends from rural areas towards urban centers • The migration towards urban centers also deprives rural areas of young people and people with valuable skills • Crime and corruption in certain areas of Mexico exacerbates the depopulation of rural areas • Low education and corruption has a tendency to increase the high levels of inequality in Mexico • There is a wide lack of trust in public institutions, because of nepotism, corruption and crime which leads to further inequality • The continuing degradation of water resources both because of use and climate change leads to worsened conditions for rural populations that then has to rely on public incentives/help. • The very low status of the rural populations, which also encompass many indigenous peoples also leads to less “visibility” in the Mexican society (Politically economically, human rights etc. etc.) • The Mexican ministry of Food and Agriculture (SADER) is one of the ministries with least resources in the country and has been cut economically several times over the last years. Rural population voice are not very strong in Mexico, even though they are key to sustainability, healthy foods, stop for climate degradation and sustainable development.
Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Animal health for improved effectiveness and productivity of pig production

National partner authority (recipient country)	SENASICA - The National Agro-Alimentary Health, Safety and Quality Service, as the relevant authority under Mexico's Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER)
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	SEGES
Objective	To strengthen animal health, food safety and public health including through improving the preparedness of the veterinary services in the handling of exotic diseases in Mexico.
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcomes A, B, C, D (<i>Completed activities</i>) Strengthening of surveillance, contingency planning, diagnosis, handling and traceability of exotic diseases in Mexico, in particular African Swine Fever. This has helped ensure optimal preparedness against exotic diseases and in particular African Swine fever in Mexico, thereby preventing loss of production and food through culling of the entire pig holdings of Mexico. Achieved by focus on strengthening competences in Mexican government institutions and industry on critical elements of preparedness, including surveillance, contingency planning, diagnosis, handling and traceability.</p> <p>Outcomes E and F. Sustainable and responsible use of veterinary medicine, including antibiotics/AMR, and improving the control of veterinary medicines residues. Monitoring and surveillance of toxic contaminants in pork meat strengthened. Focus on improved practices and formulation of guidelines on sustainable and responsible use of veterinary medicine, including antibiotics in a One Health perspective; improved industry awareness on implications on human health and environment caused by unsustainable and irresponsible use of veterinary drugs; update the national Mexican action plan combatting antimicrobial resistance to ensure adaptation of climate friendly pork production obtained and sustained.</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	Already the SSC has contributed in a significant way to the green transition of pig production in Mexico through improved animal health in pig production that optimizes outcomes and minimizes the climate impact of pork production. Phase I's remaining period will add an outcome on state specific pilot testing of the project's lessons learned on ASF and AMR prevention, which will result in recommendations for integration of learnings in the existing practices framework in Mexico, thus increasing the reach and degree of implementation of the Phase I's results and thereby strengthen the green transition of the pork sector in Mexico concerning ASF and AMR prevention.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The project duration has been prolonged through a no-cost extension until the end of July 2023. The preparation of a possible phase II has begun and is in its early stages. The project is well underway in its implementation with an interested and dedicated partner.
Previous results lessons	The preliminary results are increased knowledge in the partnering authority regarding African Swine Fever on risk analysis, surveillance, contingency planning, outbreak control and traceability. This knowledge is being applied in SENASICA towards the goal of updating national

	practices and plan on prevention of ASF – and will feed into the overall design of Phase II.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Danish embassy in Mexico is a Danish climate front post and the project supports the coherent approach to climate smart foreign policy initiatives. This has a special impact on the current three Sector programmes at the Embassy, as climate is at the forefront of the projects, where it is possible. • Commercially the project supports Danish companies in the fields of genetics and stable systems as well as know-how on efficient pork production. • The SSC-projects, the Embassy and TC are using the synergies created to enhance the work bilaterally and commercially. This includes bringing the focus on climate forward for the Embassy in Mexico. • The SSC-projects are one of the spear-points used to have a deep cooperation with the Mexican ministries and institutions. • The Technical cooperation in the projects allow for a deeper cooperation that is highly sought after by the Mexican government, Ministries, Institutions and individual states. • The Projects enables the Embassy to have, keep, improve and build on our important relations in the Mexican government, the parliament and with the private sector within our focus areas. • The SSC-projects are used within all areas of the Embassy's work (Politically, Economically etc.) to support and further Danish priorities. • The Embassy uses and prioritizes the SSC-projects in its work, to build upon and improve our relations in the Mexican Government, Parliament and private sector organizations. This will continue for the foreseeable future and the projects will be an even more integrated part of the Embassy's work.
Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy	
Instrument	Main relevant linkage to SSC project (in a few words)
The Embassy has three SSC projects in Health, Food & Agriculture and Energy	Synergies between projects, sharing of contacts and best practice experiences
The Embassy is a Climate frontrunner	Climate has a focus in two of the projects and the projects are used for this
TC work in Agriculture	The Sector advisors are creating synergy with TC work
Work with other International Organizations	The projects gain a lot of interest from other International Organizations and build upon this interest

Mexico, Phase II – future project

Project title	
Projektperiode	1.8.2023 – 31.7.2026
Country	Mexico

Main sector development issues	[To be decided]
Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable, resource efficient and climate friendly food production to minimize food loss and waste in pig production
National partner authority (recipient country)	SENASICA (as phase I)
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) SADER - The Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development of the United Mexican States
Objective	A more sustainable and climate friendly food- and agriculture production in Mexico through strengthened institutional capacity for managing food loss and waste in pork production (tentative)
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcomes (preliminary) Improved institutional knowledge [and practices] on approaches addressing regulatory and commercial aspects for ensuring efficient use of resources in the food and agricultural sector and reduction of food loss and waste.</p> <p>Activities could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Best practice and legal framework for better use of side streams from food production and ingredients to improve shelf life and prevent/reduce waste and ensure feed- and food safety - Encouraging prevention of food waste without compromising food safety in catering and private consumption. - Overcome legal and practical barriers and provide guidance on green carbon neutral consumption. - Programs, initiatives and education campaigns promoting public awareness and change of consumer culture on food waste - Formulation of guiding principles on resource efficient production and food loss and waste in Mexico resulting in a best practice catalogue contributing to a green transition of the whole value chain from food production to consumption.
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	The project will support the green transition through its core focus on food loss and waste. The goal of improving the efficient use of resources in Mexico and reducing food loss and food waste in the whole value chain from food production to consumption will mitigate the carbon footprint of pork production and advance production efficiency and reduces the overall resource expenditure of pork production in Mexico.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	Phase II of the SSC project has yet to be developed and discussed with the Mexican authorities in SENASICA. This will be carried out Q3 and Q4 2022 in collaboration between the DVFA, Foreign ministry of Denmark and the Mexican partners in SENASICA.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<i>As above</i>
Previous results lessons	Phase II will build on results of the still on-going phase I project These lessons have given inspiration to the proposed next phase of the collaboration, where even more focus can be put on improving efficiency in pork production through the reduction of food loss and waste.

Bangladesh, Inception and Phase 1 – future project

Project title	SSC Bangladesh - Green transition in the dairy value chain
Projektperiode	Inception: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 Phase 1: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2026
Country	Bangladesh
Main sector development issues	[To be decided]
Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create the basis for a green and climate-friendly transition of the dairy production in Bangladesh by strengthening institutional capacity to control/manage food safety and hygiene in the value chain for safe milk and dairy products and minimizing food loss and waste • Improved feed quality for the cattle to ensure healthy and nutritious feed being essential for healthy and productive cattle.
National partner authority (recipient country)	<p>Main potential partner (to be finally determined): Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA), following a previous dialogue and visit to Denmark in 2019 an independent agency in the Ministry of Food charged with supervision, risk management, and risk communication.</p> <p>Alternatives: Food Planning and Monitoring Unit and the Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI)</p>
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Expected partners could include Danish Agricultural Agency, SEGES, Danish Agriculture and Food Council, Confederation of Danish Industry, Dalum Academy of Agricultural Business.
Tentative objective	Improved conditions for a greener and climate-friendly dairy production through strengthened institutional capacity, systems and processes for food safety, food loss and waste in the dairy sector
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p><u>Inception phase</u></p> <p>Outcome A: Potential clarified for SSC cooperation in Bangladesh focusing on a green and climate-friendly transition of the dairy production.</p> <p>Focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scoping through research and analysis of reports and materials on the dairy sector in Bangladesh and its challenges and gaps in greening and possible Danish expertise contribution. - Mapping and screening dairy sector context for identification of ongoing strategies and processes in the sector, with potential for Danish input. - Stakeholder analysis in Denmark and Bangladesh public and the private sectors to identify potential areas for collaboration, including synergies with potential Danida Market Developments Partnerships with Arla. - Focus for collaboration between authorities on legislative aspects, challenges, potential drivers for change

	<p>Outcome B: Development of project documents and final agreement/signing of the SSC project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final identification of partner authorities and assessment of its mandate, power and challenges in order to address the development problem - Reaching agreements with the partner institutions in Bangladesh. - Development and signing of the joint formulation of the SSC cooperation - Development and signing of the joint formulation of the SSC cooperation <p>Phase 1</p> <p>Outcome A: Improved legal framework and practices concerning production of sustainable dairy products covering the entire value chain with the aim to create a green transition of the sector.</p> <p>Focus is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - address critical gaps in Bangladesh’ legislation linked to the dairy value chain and to develop the control mechanisms as well as knowledge of farmers and producers to ensure implementation and adoption of the greener and more climate-friendly practices throughout the whole value chain. - increase animal health, protect biodiversity, optimize production of feed and food with the aim to reduce emissions from the agricultural sector. - reduce food loss and waste throughout the whole process. <p>Outcome B: Improved systems for food safety and hygiene in the value chain and feed quality for the cattle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - this component is a foundation for improved practices on a more sustainable production in the value chain, through a focus on improving knowledge and understanding of food and feed safety in the dairy value chain including capacity development at central and regional government level.
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	The project’s principal focus will be promoting the green transition through its emphasis on reducing food loss and waste and greening the whole dairy value chain, by improving food safety and hygiene in the value chain, low and prudent use of antimicrobials and sufficiently and high feed quality for the cattle, as preconditions for the green transition
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	There needs to be an in-depth dialogue with the authorities in Bangladesh alongside the Embassy in Dhaka and MFA regarding the formulation of the project.
Previous results lessons	This is a new project but based on previous interactions with the authorities in Bangladesh, it is expected to have the potential to become a very fruitful project. There is an interest from Bangladeshi side and a

	need to transform the dairy sector. The structure of the work plan and themes will be similar to what have been very successful in the SSC-project in Indonesia.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<p>It is the expectation that the project in Bangladesh will support the Danish governments overall goal regarding climate-friendly development aid to developing countries.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is anticipated, that the SSC-project will be able to create positive synergies with a potential DMDP-project with Arla in Bangladesh on supporting the development of the dairy sector. This has the potential to create strong public-private partnerships across borders and secure that important conditions within institutional capacity and farm management for a green transition of the dairy value chain are addressed.</p> <p>The Embassy cooperates with IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development). IFAD along with the implementing partner will facilitate advocacy and lobby at the national level to boost up an effective value chain development.</p>

India, Inception Phase and Phase 1 – future project

Project title	Strategic Sector Cooperation between India and Denmark in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Projektperiode	Inception: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024 Phase 1: 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2027
Country	India
Main sector development issues	[To be decided]
Thematic focus	Support the green transition of the animal husbandry and dairying sector in India through improved feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management, surveillance and management of animal diseases as well as food safety and hygiene in the value chain.
National partner authority (recipient country)	Potential partner: Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying of the Republic of India (MFAD), responsible for matters of livestock production, preservation, and protection from diseases and improvement of stocks and dairy development, advising State Governments/Union Territories in formulation of policies and program in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development. The main thrust areas are development of requisite infrastructure in States for improving animal productivity, preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care, strengthening of central livestock farms (cattle, sheep and poultry) for development of germplasm for distribution to states.

	DVFA is currently negotiating a MoU with MFAD regarding cooperation in the field of animal husbandry and dairying.
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Expected partners could include Danish Agricultural Agency, SEGES, Danish Agriculture and Food Council, Confederation of Danish Industry, Dalum Academy of Agricultural Business.
Tentative objective	A more resource efficient and climate-friendly animal husbandry and dairy production in India by supporting institutional capacity development in the areas of feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management, surveillance and management of animal diseases as well as food safety and hygiene in the value chain.
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p><u>Inception Phase</u></p> <p>Outcome A: Potential clarified for SSC cooperation in India focusing on a green and climate-friendly transition of the dairy production.</p> <p>Focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scoping through analysis of materials regarding the animal husbandry and dairying sector in India and its challenges, as well as the possible Danish expertise contribution. - Mapping and screening the current Indian livestock sector context focusing on the identification of ongoing strategies and processes in the sector, with potential for Danish input; as well as legislation, relevant producer's organizations, the business community, etc. - Mapping and screening of the institutions and actors involved in implementing the Government's strategy for development of the animal husbandry and dairying sectors with a view to identifying possible areas of contribution to improving the framework conditions based on Denmark's comparative advantages. - Background stakeholder analysis in both Denmark and India public and the private sectors to identify potential areas for collaboration within the animal husbandry and dairying sector. The focus is on legislative aspects, challenges, potential drivers for change, necessary elements for creating a transparent and inclusive regime and possible consequences of reform for different stakeholders. <p>Outcome B: Development of project documents and final agreement/signing of the SSC project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final identification of partner authorities and assessment of its mandate, power and challenges in order to address the development problem. - Reaching agreements with the partner institutions in India

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and signing of the joint formulation of the SSC cooperation <p><u>Phase 1</u></p> <p>Outcome A: Improved legal framework and practices concerning production of sustainable dairy products covering the entire value chain with the aim to create a green transition of the animal husbandry and dairy sector. Address critical gaps in India's legislation linked to the animal husbandry and dairy value chain; develop control mechanisms and knowledge of farmers and producers for adoption of more climate-friendly practices throughout the value chain; increase focus on feed management and control, farm and animal registration and manure and sanitation management to reduce emissions from the agricultural sector; reduced food loss and waste throughout the whole process.</p> <p>Outcome B: Enhanced surveillance and management of animal diseases including prudent use of veterinary drugs and prevention of antimicrobial resistance. Focus on: improving surveillance and management of animal husbandry diseases including the One Health approach and policies dealing with priority zoonotic diseases, emerging infectious diseases, and farming systems in urban areas; measures to tackle challenges with use of veterinary drugs and prevention of antimicrobial resistance; improvement of the legislative framework, the implementation of good practices in animal treatment, increasing awareness and capacity building.</p> <p>Outcome C: Improved systems for food safety and hygiene in the value chain and feed quality for the cattle: As foundation for improved practices on a more sustainable production in the value chain, through a focus on improving knowledge and understanding of food and feed safety in the dairy value chain including capacity development at central and regional government level.</p>
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Annex 2: Partner assessment - MFAF

1. Brief presentation of MFAF

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries (MFAF)'s core responsibilities focus on administrative and research tasks in the areas of farming, fisheries and food production. At state level, the administration is managed by the MFAF, while at regional and local levels, much of the administrative responsibility has been delegated to the municipalities. The Ministry includes the Department, the Danish Agricultural Agency (DAA), the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) and The Danish Fisheries Agency (DFA). It has a total of approx. 3000 full-time staff equivalents, including approx. 200 at the department, 1200 in DAA, 1700 in DVFA, and 260 in DFA.

The department is responsible for policy development, ministerial service and the overall management and development of the ministerial area. The agencies handle authority and administrative tasks as well as the ministerial service and policy development that require proximity to the operation and the agencies' professionalism. MFAF's need for research-based advice is met through agreements with the Technical University of Denmark, Aarhus University and the University of Copenhagen.

The Danish Fisheries Agency (DFA) support growth through a green transition in fisheries by providing funds for the development of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture through the European Fisheries Fund and perform inspections to ensure that the fish stocks in the Danish waters are sustained and that fishing does not take place in specially protected areas with vulnerable nature or stocks of fish. DFAs core tasks are: 1. Regulation and policy development: The aim is to create the framework for a competitive and sustainable fishing industry through regulation and policy development and to help create a coherent organization of the MFAF's research and innovation efforts in the field of fisheries and aquaculture. 2. Grants: The aim is to provide grants to the fisheries sector through efficient and correct management of aid rules. 3. Control: The goal is to exercise effective, correct and customer-friendly control as well as supervision. As part of the control, the aim is to ensure that the DFAs grant recipients do not commit fraud and that no irregularities occur with the grant funds.

The Danish Agricultural Agency (DAA)'s main aim is countrywide to create the optimal conditions for sustainable growth and green transformation in the fields of Agriculture, Plants and horticulture. DAAs main task is to administer approx. 9 billion DKK per year in subsidies to the agricultural industries, including research and development that promotes growth and green transformation in the sector. DAA administers approx. 80 subsidy schemes, of which basic payment to farmers is the largest. More than 80 per cent. of the funds are financed by the EU, the rest by the Danish state. DAA is the only one in Denmark approved to pay grants from the EU agricultural funds. In addition, DAA contributes to the development and implementation of EU rules, laws and executive orders, which must ensure the framework for a competitive sector. As part of its work, the agency has extensive contact with farmers and a wide range of companies, organizations, researchers and authorities in the field of food.

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) is geographically located in eight locations around Denmark, with headquarters in Glostrup. In addition, the agency is present at 27 abattoirs around the country. DVFA maintains a wide range of contacts, covering food companies, farmers, citizens, industry organizations and other authorities and has a focus on the entire food chain. The core tasks are grouped into four main areas:

- Food tasks

- Veterinary tasks
- Meat control
- Nutrition tasks

DVFA administers the Danish food, feed and veterinary legislation and is responsible for issuing rules, Control and supervision activities, investigation activities, approval and authorization tasks and participation in relevant international cooperation. In case of outbreaks of livestock diseases and in case of major foodborne disease outbreaks, DVFA initiates an emergency preparedness to effectively limit the consequences for human and animal health. DVFA is responsible for providing information for the promotion of healthy eating habits and consumer conditions as well as companies' exports to third countries. DVFA also contributes to the legislative work in the food, feed and veterinary area in EU.

The overall purpose of **MFAFs international strategy** is to work within the framework of and with the strategic goal of helping to describe how the MFAF contributes to the fulfillment of the UN Global Development Goals and the climate goals in the Paris Agreement to promote a more climate-friendly and sustainable development in the world. MFAFs international work contributes to deliver on the Government's green priorities and the green transition, including Denmark's overall climate goals and the goals in the Global Climate Action Plan. MFAFs efforts operate within the framework of the development policy strategy *The World We Share*, the Government's Action Plan for Economic Diplomacy, etc.

MFAF's international strategy has three focus areas: 1) EU cooperation, securing Danish interests in the common agricultural and food policy in EU. 2) global cooperation covering participation in multilateral organizations and other international fora and negotiations under multilateral agreements and hosting an annual World Food Summit etc. 3) bilateral activities covering export promotion, seconded staff, strategic partnerships, MoUs, SSC etc.

The SSC FP is the main instrument for MFAF's ambition – in line with Government priorities - to mobilize its core competencies and capacities to tackle food production and AMR challenges in strategic partner countries where it can contribute to relevant improvements. Efficient and sustainable livestock production with a high focus on food safety are core competences in Denmark, and livestock is a well-consolidated Danish stronghold globally, and of great importance, politically and commercially.

Also, knowledge on food loss and food waste is a strategic focus area in Denmark. MFAF wishes to contribute significantly to global efforts to reduce loss and waste, and thereby support the green transition of global food production. Moreover, the focus on reducing food loss and waste directly promotes the green transition, as effective control and monitoring of food safety is necessary to identify and prevent food loss and waste, for instance linked to mishandling and storage of the primary production.

Public private partnership (PPP) is an well-tested instrument of MFAF, and Denmark's experience in PPP is well-recognised, based for instance on Think Tank on Prevention of Food Waste and Food Loss ONE\THIRD, Wholegrain partnership, Salt partnership and Food Partnership for health and climate.

Alongside promoting the green transition of agricultural production, the war in Ukraine has heightened the urgency to address global food security: Ukraine, Russia, and the Black Sea region are one of the world's most important areas for agricultural production and exports. The war has worsened an already looming global food crisis and disrupted global energy supplies and agricultural markets. In the coming

years, MFAF will also work to support solutions to ensure short and long-term food security as well as sustainable and resilient global food systems.

2. Summary of partner relevant capacities

MFAF's SSC FP will focus on areas where Denmark has special strengths and shows international best practice to tackle international problems of the green transition and food security, by building on MFAF's core competencies in organic farming methods and agroecology, food loss and waste, animal health and the One Health approach. These can help address some of the global challenges. The largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the agricultural and food area are land use change from forest and other natural vegetation to agricultural land, feed production and animal production, including methane emissions, food waste and food loss, use of fossil fuels, and manure handling. This underscores the great potential in continuing the development of sustainable food systems through improved production and consumption practices. It will include more sustainable supply chains, reduced food and food waste, new circular business models and other innovative solutions.

Specifically, the core competencies MFAF will mobilize for the SSC are:

1. Reduction of food loss and food waste, incl. effective food safety, control systems, hygiene and proper feed and animal health management
2. Organic production and agro-ecological methods, including developing its foundation in form of a credible and effective government system for food, feed, animal health and veterinary control
3. Systems for ensuring "One Health" approach, incl. animal health and antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

Experiences from SSC show partners' readiness to reform and learn from Danish approaches for greener solutions, through showcasing the Danish model of collaboration across authorities, industry, universities and public sector, and the transparency and information sharing across the entire food production systems. The SSC has proved able to bring different authorities in the partner countries together for intergovernmental collaboration, which would not have happened without. A key lesson is the need to adapt during implementation, since political agendas and needs change, often in response to lessons, and accommodating changes often leads to greater engagement from partners.

MFAF's agencies have expert knowledge within MFAF's mandate, and the relevant core competencies to the SSC are available. Approximately 30-40 MFAF staff have been engaged in the SSC projects. In addition, the agricultural knowledge center, SEGES, has been engaged in several SSC projects, agricultural schools, the Danish Agriculture & Food Council, Universities, private companies like feed mills, dairy, abattoirs, farmers etc.

Responsibility for MFAF's SSC projects is delegated to DVFA and project management is placed in Center for International Cooperation (CIS), whose task is to link relevant experts from MFAF and other institutions. The Finance and Accounting division at DVFA is responsible for SSC budget and accounts. The **SSC project management** set-up is well-functioning and enables a high degree of collaboration in project management and synergies to other bilateral collaborations. **Administration of the FP** will in addition to the existing set-up in CIS include more resources to program and result management and an even closer collaboration with the relevant MFAF units that provides the experts to ensure sufficient resources.

Annex 3: Risk Matrix

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Contextual risks					
International crisis or pandemics stall or delay project activities and travel	Likely	Major	Changing schedule and plans for missions, study tours and other physical events and activities; make use of virtual communication means		COVID pandemic experienced in 2021 and 2022. International crisis are escalating. This may interrupt capacity development activities involving travel, or in case the partner authorities' urgently need to shift focus of staff and resources to addressing pressing other needs. This can impact working relations and results performance for some activities.
Programmatic risks					
Partner authorities' internal processes delay implementation progress.	Likely	Major	Analyse causes for delays as basis for deciding response; On-going dialogue and up-front assessment of potential barriers, as basis for deciding the necessary adaptation of work plan, activities and budgets; learning and adaptation.	Associated risks might continue and longer-term change of programme and focus might be necessary.	A typical risk in public sector reform and institutional development process, which has affected some projects in the previous phase. At times due to sudden emergence of competing other national priorities, which shift staff/institutional focus momentarily; unexpected capacity weaknesses in areas key to, but not targeted by, the authorities' capacity development activities: shifting of staff, or other institutional barriers emerging.
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 FVST and others.	Some activities can be delayed or not implemented as foreseen.	Changes in context, framework conditions and/or institutions are common.
Weak social and economic capacity of food business operators to adapt to higher standards.	Likely	Major	Projects must include stakeholder involvement and commitment to increase the ability to adapt to higher standards within their economic capacity.	The implementation and sustainability of the program results will be incomplete.	Partner countries often have many small-scale farmers, producers, transporters and retailers without training and economic resources.
Institutional risks					
Implementation challenges or delays	Almost certain	Minor	During the inception phase, further needs will be identified,	Some risk will remain	The FP is a new mechanism with a new way of operating which has been carefully designed over the past year, but some gaps or needs

arising from the FP is new and not a fully tested mechanism			and final designs made to the organization, processes, and tools of FP management. Generally the PMG will monitor implementation and ensure learning and proper responses to gaps. Further, the MTR will include a focus on overall implementation challenges and responses.		may only show during practical implementation. This is to be expected as not every need or situation can be predicted during the FP formulation.
The sector counsellors don't maintain the needed balance between advising partner authorities and linking with trade council/Danish commercial actors	Unlikely	Minor	<p>The Embassies and DEPA will be responsible for properly defining the expectations for the Sector Counsellor and monitor the Sector Counsellor's performance of his/her roles, also with inputs from the Partner Authority.</p> <p>In addition to technical skills and knowledge, Sector Counsellors will be selected for their personal skills and ability to exercise good judgement.</p>	Some risk will remain since there will continue to be shifting pressures and the right balance cannot be defined exactly in practice.	The sector counsellors' responsibilities include linking with Danish commercial actors as well as advising partner authorities, and it may not always be straightforward how to best manage the balance between the two roles, for instance to avoid compromising the partner authorities' long-term interests.

Annex 4: Plan for communication of results

This summary communication plan for MFAF's framework programme on strategic sector cooperation (SSC) will work towards the aim of ensuring broad knowledge among key targets groups about MFA and MFAF's international cooperation through SSC projects. This includes results, lessons, and general awareness about the significance of the issues of global and national food security – and MFAF's role in addressing the key challenges through the SSC program with clear attribution to Danish Development Cooperation.

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, stakeholders 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	<p>Stories about MFAF's SSC work, the SSC projects, challenges and concrete results. Short videos for SoMe and Homepage.</p> <p>Images and other visual means.</p> <p>MFAF homepage updated on SSC cooperation and SSC projects.</p> <p>One long-reads per year.</p> <p>1-2 pagers on SSC programme and each of the SSC Projects (info ark).</p> <p>Press releases</p>	<p>During implementation of SSC projects, i.e. minister visits, missions in-country, study tours in Denmark, major outputs produced, milestones achieved etc.</p> <p>Once a year</p>	<p>Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram and Twitter if relevant</p> <p>MFAF homepage and news</p> <p>Short annual SSC report on MFAF homepage</p> <p>Produced photos and video during missions.</p> <p>Use of Explainers and Story-telling</p> <p>Danida OpenAid, Results Framework Initiative</p>	<p>Project Manager (content)</p> <p>Communication Focal Point (publishing on SoMe and homepage)</p> <p>M&E Focal Point (SSC annual report)</p> <p>Project managers and technical staff (MFAF)</p> <p>Press Unit (press releases)</p> <p>MFA Anchor point</p>

	Document and disseminating results from SSC projects			
Target Group 2: Sector partners in Denmark sector associations 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 food and agriculture production, resource efficiency, digital solutions and other themes of relevance. Talks organized by DFC	As above-mentioned	As above-mentioned Make use also of others communication materials, i. e. Food Nation Communication channels used by the specific partners Talks organized by DFC	As above-mentioned MFAF and DFC
Target Group 4: Internal communication in MFAF	Results reporting and milestones for SSC programme and its projects. Outcome harvesting and reporting. SMG meetings PMG meetings Annual reporting MFAF management meetings	Once a year – Strategic Management Group (SMG) Twice a year – Programme Management Group (PMG)	MFAF Intranet Dedicated communication	Project Managers

Annex 5: Approach to Capacity Development

- The overall aim of capacity development of MFVMs FP is to strengthen the ownership, engagement and effectiveness at national and local level in the partner countries which is necessary to make sustainable improvements and developments within the food and agricultural sector.
- The SSC aims to support planning and implementation processes through which partner organizations and stakeholders in partner countries adapt, strengthen and maintain the capability to define, plan and achieve their own sector development objectives on a cross-sectoral, holistic, inclusive and sustainable basis.
- Capacity development is often addressed at three different levels, namely the enabling environment, the organizational level and the individual level. Interventions at each level is often mutually supportive.
- For the enabling environment the SSC e.g. works directly or indirectly with laws and policies by engaging and bringing together public or private stakeholders and related partners and civil society. In line with HRBA, capacity and processes for instance for participation of non-governmental stakeholders, hearing processes, transparency efforts, and consideration of marginal groups will be integrated as relevant.
- At the organizational level the SSC e.g. advise and promotes change processes that relates to structures, policies and procedures that determine sector institutions and other stakeholders impact and effectiveness, also ensuring participation, transparency and non-discrimination.
- At the individual level, the SSC aims to develop and strengthen the skills, experience and knowledge that allow each person to perform.
- Capacity development is always undertaken with due respect to the national context, priorities and the resources available for the FP. Capacity development is often undertaken with the involvement of both public and private sector, both in Denmark and partner countries.

Annex 6: Climate and environment scoring of SSC projects

Project country and Phase	Green Scoring	Adaptation, Mitigation, Biodiversity and/or Environment	Budget periode	Total	2023	2024	2025	2026	Weighted Green Budget
Indonesia, Phase I	100%	A, M, B, E	2023	3.300.000	3.300.000				3.300.000
Indonesia, Phase II	100%	A, M, B, E	2024-2026	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	9.000.000
Kina, Phase II	100%	A, M, E	2023	2.500.000	2.500.000				2.500.000
Kina, Phase III	100%	A, M, E	2024-2026	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	9.000.000
Vietnam, Phase II	50%	A, M, E	2023	3.300.000	3.300.000				1.650.000
Vietnam, Phase III	50%	A, M, E	2024-2026	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	4.500.000
Kenya, Phase III	100%	A, M, E	2023-2025	9.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000		9.000.000
Nigeria, Phase I	100%	A, M, E	2023-2025	9.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000		9.000.000
Nigeria, Phase II	100%	A, M, E	2026	3.000.000				3.000.000	3.000.000
Mexico, Phase I	50%	A, M, E	2023	1.500.000	1.500.000				750.000
Mexico, Phase II	50%	A, M, E	2023-2025	9.000.000	1.500.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	1.500.000	4.500.000
Bangladesh, Inception	100%	A, M, B, E	2023	1.000.000	1.000.000				1.000.000
Bangladesh, Phase I	100%	A, M, B, E	2024-2026	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	9.000.000
India, Inception	100%	A, M, B, E	2024	1.000.000		1.000.000			1.000.000

India, Phase I	100%	A, M, B, E	2025-2026	6.000.000			3.000.000	3.000.000	6.000.000
South Africa, Inception	100%	A, M, B, E	2023	1.000.000	1.000.000				1.000.000
South Africa, Phase I	100%	A, M, B, E	2024-2026	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	9.000.000
Projects Total				94.600.000	20.100.000	25.000.000	27.000.000	22.500.000	83.200.000
Communication				700.000	175.000	175.000	175.000	175.000	
Unallocated funds				2.000.000			1.000.000	1.000.000	2.000.000
Reviews, learning and outcome harvesting				1.200.000		600.000	600.000		
Total				<u>98.500.000</u>	20.275.000	25.775.000	28.775.000	23.675.000	
									86,50%

Annex 7: Process Action Plan

Action/product	Deadlines	Responsible/involved units	Comment/status
Final Framework Programme documents (incl. annexes and cover note) to ELQ	5 September 2022	GDK	
Presentation for Council for Development Policy	22 September 2022 Min. 1 month prior to the Minister's approval of the project	GDK	MFAF and DVFA to participate
Develop follow-up operational guidance, M&E Plan, etc.	October-December	GDK, MFAF and DVFA	GDK will develop guidance handbook with ELQ and consultancy input. MFAF and DVFA will develop FP management set-up for approval by PMG.
Approval process			
Approval by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries of the Framework Programme	September	MFAF	
Development Minister's approval of Framework Programme	Late October/early November	ELQ submits proposed Framework Agreements and minutes of CDP meeting	After Council for Development Policy meeting
Initial actions following the Minister's approval			
Publish on Danida Transparency	December	ELQ	
Development of Draft Framework Agreements	October/November	GDK	FRU
Sign agreement(s)	After Ministers's approval	GDK	
Register commitments	After agreement(s) are signed	GDK	

Annex 8: Signed Table of Appraisal

ANNEX 4 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Title of Programme/Project	Framework Programme on Strategic Sector Cooperation with Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and its agencies (2023-2026)
File number/F2 reference	2021-36027
Appraisal report date	05 August 2022
Council for Development Policy meeting date	22 September 2022
Summary of possible recommendations not followed (to be filled in by the responsible unit)	
None	
<p>Overall conclusion of the appraisal:</p> <p>The June 2022 desk appraisal of the “Framework Programme (FP) on Strategic Sector Cooperation with Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and its agencies (2023-2026)” provides an independent quality assurance assessment of its design and documentation as per the DANIDA Aid Management Guidelines and MYNSAM 2.0 Guidelines for Country Strategic Frameworks, Programmes and Projects. The FP has a total budget of DKK 97 million and is the first framework programme between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the MFAF under the 2021 SSC guidelines. It comprises six existing SSC projects in various phases of support in Indonesia, China, Vietnam, Kenya, Nigeria and Mexico and three additional SSC projects that are not yet formulated.</p> <p>The FP rationale is concise and globally relevant. The programme aligns well with Denmark’s core high-level policies, objectives and institutional frameworks and the MFAF core competencies in food loss and waste, organic production and One Health and anti-microbial resistance.</p> <p>The FP describes its development and poverty orientation agenda well but there is space to elaborate on how it will be operationalised, to reflect realistic levels of programme contribution to longer-term development results and to clearly describe the linkages between the outcome areas of capacity development, green diplomacy and commercial value. The monitoring approaches to tracking and aggregating results across these outcomes can also be refined. Scoring of the Climate and Environment markers also requires some clarification. The FP presents opportunities for cross-fertilisation and learning, as well as increased flexibility in funds management, though clarity around related decision-making criteria is required. Finally, while the FP describes its approach to capacity development, how it will secure outcome sustainability needs to be stated.</p> <p>Overall recommendation: The proposed framework programme is <i>recommended for approval with minor adjustments</i> taking the recommendations of this report into consideration.</p>	

Recommendations by the appraisal team	Follow up by the responsible unit
<p>1. The FP document better reflect the lessons learned from earlier support, especially in relation to the sector-specific experience of creating synergies with the commercial agenda in the countries.</p>	<p>Agree. Box 4 on lessons added, including on commercial agendas, and Section 2.4 adjusted to ensure focus on lessons regarding commercial effects going forward.</p>
<p>2. Mainstream a human-rights based approach in future SSC projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Expand Section 5 of the FP with guidance for future projects on mainstreaming HRBA in capacity development and improvement of framework conditions under Outcome 1, including the importance of engaging not only partner authorities but a broader coalition of stakeholders in order to build national commitment for change to sustainable food systems. The possibility of including non-public national stakeholders in future SSC project governance should also be mentioned. b. Include a monitoring effort for stakeholder engagement in SSC-projects for both existing and new projects as a base for lessons-learned – and possible bench-marking. c. Leverage the mechanisms planned for cross-fertilization and sharing of lessons learned between/across countries to further facilitate learning on mainstreaming of HRBA and poverty orientation in sustainable institutional capacity strengthening project design. 	<p>Agree. Section 2.5 (HRBA) and Annex 5 (Capacity development) has been strengthened with specification of concrete steps the FP will take to ensure HRBA in the capacity development, including as part of project preparation and QA.</p> <p>Section 9 (learning, etc.) has been adjusted to ensure focus on HRBA and poverty reduction in the learning sessions at FP and cross-project. Section 7 adjusted to ensure reporting on HRBA activities, incl. stakeholder engagement (ref. recommendation 2b) and lessons sharing on HRBA. The further practical advice will be placed in operational guidance documents. Therefore the appraisal's suggested text will be used to inform the operationalisation of HRBA in the programme.</p>

Recommendations by the appraisal team	Follow up by the responsible unit
<p>3. Include an annex where the environment and climate scoring methodology is established based on the overall objective of the SSC. The annex should indicate the basis for categorising the project as contributing to climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, biodiversity or other environmental objectives.</p>	<p>Agree. Annex 8 has been included</p>
<p>4. Include a Long-term SSC Programme Objective to anchor FP accountability for impact level development results at the appropriate level of the results chain, as follows: “To promote a socially just, inclusive and green transition and contribute to sustainable growth and resilient development for people in partner countries through Strategic Sector Cooperation in the areas of (i) food loss and waste, incl. food and feed safety and hygiene (ii) promote organic production, and (iii) one-health, including AMR and animal health”</p>	<p>Agree. Added in section 3</p>
<p>5. Describe more explicitly the different nature of the three outcomes in the Results Framework (development / diplomatic / commercial), including the ODA-related implications, and strengthen the linkages between the three outcomes in the Theory of Change to ensure programme effectiveness.</p>	<p>Section 2.4 explains the nature of the outcomes and has been further strengthened. In addition, the Theory of Change (section 4) has been substantively revised to clarify linkages among the three outcomes and their relations to the overall FP programme objectives’ focus on a socially just, inclusive, green transition – and the results framework’s outcomes have been adjusted to clarify the nature of outcome 3.</p>
<p>6. Define a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEAL) Plan to guide agencies in FP level results monitoring based on aggregated project results (based on a small number of relevant standard output indicators) and to provide clear definitions and indications on when and how Outcome Harvesting will be carried out, reviews and evidence gathered, etc. for presentation to the FP PMG</p>	<p>Agree Wording in section 4 (Results Framework) has been adjusted to state that a MEAL Plan will be developed and presented for approval to PMG. This will include further detailing of the indicators and approach to outcome harvesting..</p>

Recommendations by the appraisal team	Follow up by the responsible unit
7. Field an early Mid-Term Review including project visits that should, among others, assess implementation of the programme monitoring system as well as progress on operationalizing the mainstreaming of poverty orientation and an HRBA approach in the capacity development processes with national authorities	Agree. Section 9 adjusted to state the MTR in early 2025 will include a focus on implementing the monitoring system/MEAL plan and operationalization of HRBA/poverty reduction.
8. Define the Adaptive Management criteria/considerations that will be used by the SMG and PMG to: Determine funds allocation and re-allocation, determine closure or continuation of the FP and guide selection of new projects and/or countries vs. project continuation	Agree This will be specified in a handbook for operational guidance across all FPs.
9. Analyse and assess the institutional risks of the FP and develop mitigating actions and include an adaptation and risk management approach in the FP document, which ties in the risk matrix with the monitoring and experience gathering underpinning risk management	Agree The risk matrix has been expanded to include institutional risks. It has been revisited and strengthened overall and fully aligned with the Danida format.
10. Include a bullet point and corresponding short narrative in Section 5 of the FP to provide future projects with practical guidance on designing systems-strengthening capacity development support that will secure greater outcome sustainability	Section 10 (closure/exit) has been strengthened with text that ensures inclusion of transition strategies describing plans for sustainability in all "phase 3" projects. Also, agree to need for underlining that systems strengthening outcomes should be part of the design, and is now summarized in Annex 5 (capacity development).

I hereby confirm that the above-mentioned issues have been addressed properly as part of the appraisal and that the appraisal team has provided the recommendations stated above.

Signed in.....Copenhagen..... on the5th August 2022.....



Torben Traustedt Larsen
Appraisal Team leader/ELK representative

I hereby confirm that the responsible unit has undertaken the follow-up activities stated above. In cases where recommendations have not been accepted, reasons for this are given either in the table or in the notes enclosed.

Signed in.......... on the.....30/8-22.....

Date 5th August 2022

KARIN POULSEN

Head of Unit/Embassy

