

Ministry of Foreign Affairs – (Department for Multilateral Cooperation and Climate Change, MKL)

Meeting in the Council for Development Policy 12 June 2018

Agenda item 4.a.

- 1. Overall purpose** For discussion and recommendation to the Minister

- 2. Title:** Climate Envelope 2018: Support to civil society action through CISU

- 3. Presentation for Programme Committee:** 23 February 2018

Key results:

- Civil Society (CS) in developing countries strengthened to advocate effectively and strategically on behalf of poor and climate vulnerable groups: app. 235.000 people from vulnerable and marginalised target groups have increased their resilience to climate change
- National and community-level climate change policies, planning frameworks and information systems – especially with a view to adaptation - are strengthened
- CISU Civil Society Fund effectively supporting Danish civil society climate action, and climate features strongly in the Civil Society Fund with relevant results. Danish Civil Society Organisation’s capacity to work with climate capacity building and advocacy with partners is strengthened.

Justification for support:

- While the Paris climate agreement from 2015 is a key step forward in addressing the global challenge of climate change, the world is not yet on a “climate-safe” development trajectory. It will require a substantial effort by all, including by CS, to maintain and increase climate ambitions at global, national, and local levels. CS thus plays a key role in the promotion of low-carbon, climate resilient societies, confirmed by the Paris Agreement.
- In practice, Danish CS cooperates with CS in developing countries and build capacities for advocacy at local, national, and global level. This domestic and international CS advocacy and pressure, combined with bilateral and multilateral direct governmental cooperation and negotiation, can contribute to a more ambitious and accountable climate policies and implementation efforts, and improve living conditions for climate vulnerable groups.

Major risks and challenges:

- Climate agenda losing importance and strength
- Diminishing space for civil society engagement.
- Insufficient understanding and guidance on political economy aspects leading to in-effective influencing strategies.
- Insufficient attention to avoiding and tackling corruption cases

File No.	2018-15230					
Country	Global					
Responsible Unit	MKL					
Sector	Climate					
Partner	CISU					
	<i>DKK mill.</i>	2018	2019	2020x	2021	Total
Commitment		40				40
Projected ann. disb.		10	10	10	10	40
Duration	4 years					
Previous grants	2013: 20 mio DKK, 2014: 75 mio DKK					
Finance Act code	06.34.01.70. Climate envelope					
Head of unit	Henriette Ellermann-Kingombe					
Desk officer	Merete Villum Pedersen					
Financial officer	Louise Kronborg Sørensen					

Relevant SDGs

 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	

Strategic objectives:

Low carbon and climate resilient development in developing countries. The overall theory of change is that if Danish CSOs are supported to engage in partnerships and networks with CSOs in developing countries within the field of climate, and if the engagement results in a stronger CS advocating effectively and strategically on behalf of climate vulnerable groups, then more ambitious climate policies and efforts are pursued at various levels, which will lead to a low carbon climate resilient development to the benefits for poor and vulnerable groups.

Justification for choice of partner:

CISU is an independent association with more than 270 Danish CSOs members. It supports its members by providing training courses, advice, online guidance on all aspects of Civil Society work. CISU represents its members and seeks to promote improvements in the framework conditions for CS. It is furthermore administrator of various funds incl. the Civil Society Fund, CSF – a fund for Danish CSOs in partnership with CSOs in developing countries, which is open to all CSOs in Denmark. Some of the requirements for the fund administration are: Ensure open and easily accessible calls for proposals and an open competition for resources; support CSOs with awarded projects maintaining and updating their administrative and technical capacity to implement and monitor activities; document results and in general ensure high quality in the management of the funds. CISU was reviewed positively in 2016 by MFA, where it was concluded that it performs well, its organization of work is sound, procedures clear and well-documented, with significant outreach throughout Denmark and internationally.

Summary:

Based upon the justification above, as well as the evaluation of the climate envelope 2015, dialogue with civil society, and the reviews of CISU and the Fund for Climate and Environment established in 2013, it is proposed to provide 40 mill DKK to CISU for civil society activities. Due to the MFA reform of civil society support in line with “Verden 2030” it is proposed not to continue a dedicated thematic fund, but instead add to the existing CISU CSF, and as such opt for a more aligned and efficient structure. This also implies that there will be no specific design features in the form of a specific guideline, a specific application format, call or similar. However, there will be a result frame/monitoring set up, specifically associated with the 40 mill DKK from the climate envelope.

Budget:

Support to CSF	36.450.000
Administration Fee (7%)	2.800.000
Information, seminars, and workshops	300.000
Reviews	450.000
Total	40.000.000

Support to civil society action through CISU

2018 - 2021

Final DRAFT

Indhold

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List of abbreviations:

CISU	Civil Society in Development
CS	Civil Society
CSF	Civil Society Fund, the general fund for civil society support, administrated by CISU
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FCE	Fund for Climate and Environment, the dedicated thematic fund, now closed
HMC	Danish MFA Office for Humanitarian action, Migration and Civil society
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation system
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MKL	Danish MFA Office for Multilateral Cooperation and Climate Change
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions, the climate ambitions expressed by individual countries in context of the Paris Agreement
PANT	Human Rights Principles, Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination, Transparency
SDG's	Sustainable Development Goals
ToC	Theory of Change, also called intervention logic
UN	United Nations
VBN	Verdens Bedste Nyheder

1. Strategic framework context

The *Climate Envelope* was established in 2008 as a mechanism for channelling Danish dedicated climate funding to mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries. In 2016, the guiding principles for the climate envelope was approved. The principles define the theory of change, the overall goals, outcomes, outputs and activities the envelope is aiming for. In addition, it defines a set of principles guiding the overall portfolio of interventions, as well as the choice and design of the individual interventions. The overall goal and impact aimed for is 1) reduced greenhouse gas emissions and 2) increased climate resilience, specifically for poor and marginalised groups. The guiding principles are well in line with the new *development policy "Verden 2030"* (which was finalised later), which also express ambitions of resilience-building in poor countries (climate change seen as one of the root causes to instability p.18), as well as focus on low carbon development in growth and transition economies. Furthermore, the guiding principles for the climate envelope emphasise partnerships, Danish strongholds and -added value, as well as involvement of target groups and communities in design and implementation of climate action, while considering how to benefit and mobilise poor and marginalised groups. In 2015, the climate envelope was evaluated positively. One of the recommendations was that civil society should be engaged more effectively in policy influencing activities, and the Danish civil society climate expertise should be leveraged and taken advantage of. On this basis, the MFA has been in dialogue with civil society organisations, which have kindly shared their views on future opportunities for cooperation, which amongst others included a continuation of the Fund for Climate and Environment, FCE, administrated by CISU, Civil Society in Development (see later).

"*Verden 2030*" highlights the value of civil society, including the Danish civil society, CS, and its contribution in terms of engagement of the Danish general public in development cooperation, termed civic engagement in international challenges and solutions, and in cooperation with partners from the Global South the translation into meaningful results in a wide range of thematic and geographic issues. "*Verden 2030*" acknowledges that Danish CS plays an important role in promotion of Danish values in terms of organisation, democracy and human rights, and make available their technical knowledge, organisational experience etc. for institutions at large. Furthermore, the Danish CS assist in informing and knowledge sharing about development challenges and opportunities. The *policy for civil society* from 2014 outlines in addition the objective of Danish support to civil society as "ensure that Civil Society (CS) in the global South has the space and capacity to gain influence to...(shortened)...promote *sustainable development* in an accountable, inclusive and transparent manner, in particular in favour of the poor and excluded groups". In line with "*Verden 2030*" the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MFA, support to civil society cooperation underwent a reform in 2017. This includes support to Danish CS through CISU. In light of "*Verden 2030*" CISU is given the mandate to work within all 17 SDGs with the dual political objective to enhance public engagement and to achieve development results. In late 2017 new guidelines for management of delegated pool of funds and networks, such as CISU, was published by MFA, and in parallel CISU reformed their guidelines for the Civil Society Fund, CSF, (approved by MFA). The reform aims in line with "*Verden 2030*" for a simpler and easily accessible set of procedures, enables activities in all DAC countries, seek a longer-term focus in the case of programmes, with a maintained strong focus on civic engagement and results. It is the expectation that the reform amongst others lead to an involvement of a broader set of CSOs and an expanded civic engagement.

2. Context, relevance, and justification

The Paris climate agreement from 2015 is a key step forward in addressing the global challenge of climate change. It will require a substantial effort by all, including by Civil Society, CS, to maintain and increase ambitions at global,

national, and local levels. The Paris Agreement aims to limit global warming to under 2°C, with a more ambitious goal of 1.5°C also on the table. The Paris agreement also places significant more importance on the need to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience at all levels. Meeting these targets would reduce the likelihood of severe climate impacts that could damage human health, livelihoods and economies across the globe - and especially in the poorest countries, which are hardest hit by climate change, and have the least capacity to combat climate change. The Paris agreement builds upon National Determined Contributions (NDCs), which are national climate ambitions expressed ahead of the Paris Conference.

Civil Society, CS plays a key role in the promotion and implementation of low-carbon, climate resilient development pathways, confirmed by the Paris Agreement. CS complements bilateral and multilateral efforts to implement the Paris Agreement, the NDCs and countries national adaptation plans. In practice, Danish CS cooperates with CS in developing countries and build capacities for advocacy at local, national, and global level. This domestic and international CS advocacy and pressure, combined with bilateral and multilateral direct governmental cooperation and negotiation, can contribute to more ambitious and accountable climate policies and implementation efforts. More specifically, Danish CS strengthens the CS in developing countries and enable it to play a more effective role as a representative for poor and climate vulnerable groups, incl. women, and give these groups voice and express their interests at various levels. In many cases CS in developing countries, still lack capacity and experience to more effectively influence climate related policies at local, national and global level, and to play their roles as dialogue partners and watch dogs. However, the CS in developing countries posses valuable national, local and historic knowledge, as well as contacts to a wide range of societal groups, including the most vulnerable groups. Furthermore, Danish CS can bring CS in developing countries together in networks at regional and global level, as well as bring these to the global negotiation stage. CS in developing countries can influence the developing countries negotiation positions and in some cases be part of national negotiation delegations. CS can also be capacitated to work with other actors, such as private sector e.g. on adherence to UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and capacitated to play a role in monitoring and reporting of national and/or global progress within climate change. Finally, CS partnerships can directly capacitate local communities to adapt to climate change, and thus reduce vulnerabilities and improve resilience. Local communities can also be supported by CS networks to develop or opt for low carbon solutions e.g. to energy and water supply. These practical adaptation and mitigation solutions can furthermore be promoted through CS advocacy at regional, national and international level. This is the rationale behind the 2018 climate envelope contribution to civil society activities.

3. Strategic design considerations

This chapter outlines and justifies a number of strategic considerations and design choices behind the climate envelope support to CISU, incl. lessons learned, effectiveness, and efficiency.

CS in developing countries varies according to the context. Some countries have a bustling CS environment; others have more restrictive framework conditions. It is thus a heterogeneous CS. The Danish civil society organisations engaged in climate change include a broad variety of institutions, ranging from the larger development CS organisations, such as CARE and DanChurchAid, to more specialised climate-environment CS organisations, such as “Sustainable Energy” and “Forests of the World”, and to much smaller organisations currently engaged in CISU’s citizen participation activities. Many Danish CS organisations are already engaged with partners in developing countries along the lines explained in chapter 2. More permanent relationships have been established over the years, and some CS organisations have actively engaged themselves in larger networks according to theme, geography or similar. Some of this work has been supported through CISU and there is a lot of experience to build upon, and plenty of lessons learned.

CISU – Civil Society in Development (formerly “Projektrådgivningen”) is an independent association with more than 270 Danish CSOs in its membership. CISU supports its members by providing training courses, advice, online guidance on all aspects of CS work. CISU speaks on behalf of its members and seeks to promote an improvement in the framework conditions for CS. CISU furthermore administers various funds incl. the Fund for Climate and Environment (FCE) and the overall MFA Civil Society Fund (CSF). Both of them are funds for Danish CS in partnership with CS in developing countries. Some of the requirements for fund administration¹ are: Ensure open and easily accessible calls for proposals and an open competition for resources; support CSOs with awarded projects maintaining and updating their administrative and technical capacity to implement and monitor activities; document results and in general ensure high quality in the management of the funds. CISU was reviewed positively in 2016 by MFA, where it was concluded that the CISU performs well, its organization of work is sound, procedures clear and well documented, and it has a significant outreach in Denmark and internationally. Next CISU review is scheduled for 2019.

The CISU administrated Fund for Climate and Environment (FCE), was established in 2013, in the wake of the Rio+20 Conference, and enabled Danish CS organisations to apply for funding for network activities with CS in developing countries within the theme of environment and climate advocacy. The fund has allocated 89 mio. DKK to 24 projects over the past years, and the last call for proposals was made in the autumn of 2016 and the last projects will be finalised in the course of 2018. The fund has been reviewed successfully in 2016 by MFA as part of the review of CISU, and in 2017 by external consultants. The former review in 2016 included amongst others a recommendation on the indicator and monitoring framework for FCE. The latter review in 2017 concluded that there is a significant achievement of objectives across the projects supported by CISU. Results feature within advocacy, where projects have promoted the voice of the poor on a variety of environmental and climate challenges, though the actual changes resulting of the advocacy is not captured well by the monitoring. Capacity building results are also prominent e.g. in the form of enhanced ability of right holders to hold duty bearers to account their constituencies. Strengthened CS incl. their partnerships, networks, target group involvement etc. is another result area. The review recommends considering how to make future funding available, and elaborates a number of issues to consider in possible future support, amongst others: Accountability and representativeness, longer time frames, simplicity of partnerships and networks, and inclusion of political economy considerations. Some examples of climate relevant projects supported by CISU are:

- ADDA’s (Agricultural Development Denmark Asia) project “Climate Change and Ethnic Minorities in Northern Vietnam” has strengthened some 5000 ethnic minority farmers' knowledge about climate change, agricultural adaptation methods and local climate change policy.
- Sustainable Energy’s project Promoting Pro-Poor Low Carbon Development Strategies has managed to bring together civil society organizations from 15 countries in East and West Africa, South Asia, and Latin America and strengthened their advocacy pushing for increased and accelerated ambitions regarding pro-poor low carbon development. This was reflected in the climate negotiation positions of the targeted countries and ultimately in the positive outcome of the COP21.
- Dansk International Bosætningservice’s (DIB) partnership intervention has enhanced their partners’ knowledge and capacity on organic agriculture, local sustainable development and possible eco-friendly solutions, which can enhance the livelihood of the poor and marginalised people in rural communities.

The overall purpose of the CISU administrated general Civil Society Fund (CSF) is in short: 1) sustainable improvements in poor people’s living conditions, participation etc., 2) strong, independent and diversified civil societies, 3) strong popular participation and volunteering in Danish developing cooperation. It is the intention that the fund contributes to enabling poor and marginalised groups to make their own effort towards improving their conditions and advance their lot in society at local, national and global level. The fund encompass four windows for applications: 1) Citizen participation window, which targets smaller people-to-people cooperation projects and

¹ General MFA requirements, not specific to CISU.

encourage innovation (budgets up to 500,000 DKK), 2) the development intervention window, which targets larger projects (budgets from 500,000 DKK to 4.5 mio. DKK), 3) the programme window targeting major interventions of up to DKK15 mio per year and 4) the co-financing window enabling applicants to combine CSF support with funding from other channels. The fund guidelines are defining a number of requirements and assessment criteria in relation to the applicants and projects. These includes: relevance, coherence (strategy), phase out and sustainability, cost level etc. For larger scale projects/programmes, more requirements are in place, incl. a Theory of Change. As the guidelines have been approved by MFA already, these are deemed sufficient as basis for this proposal on increasing support for climate action. In addition to managing the Civil Society Fund, CISU has also been mandated by MFA to capacity build Danish CS. CISU is therefore carrying out app. 100 seminars and workshops per year, providing information services to highlight development opportunities and results achievement as well as developing thematic position papers outlining key concepts for the work of Danish CS.

Based upon the relevant policy frameworks outlined in chapter 1, the climate challenge and potential role of civil society described in chapter 2, as well as the evaluation of the Danida climate envelope, the dialogue with civil society, and the experiences with and reviews of CISU and the Fund for Climate and Environment, FCE mentioned above, it is proposed to provide DKK 40 mio. to CISU for civil society activities. CISU is deemed to be the appropriate channel for this type of support, as it has the sufficient experience with administration of funds, as well as provides guidance and capacity building of the implementing partners, and not least is seen as a neutral trust worthy entity in the eyes of the applicants. Due to the MFA reform of simplification of civil society support - including the establishment of Strategic Partnerships directly between MFA and a number of Danish CSOs and the reform of the general Civil Society Fund, CSF - it is proposed not to continue a dedicated climate fund, but instead provide the climate envelope funding to the CSF. CSF exists already, has developed over time to accommodate the changing landscape, and has proven to be an effective vehicle for CS support and networks. CSF is based upon a simplified architecture, with outreach to a wide range of CS – large and small, as well as themes and geographies² – including climate change in a variety of ways. 40 mill DKK will be added from the Climate Envelope to the current MFA funding to the CSF over four years, and can as such be spent indiscriminately on all four of the above mentioned CSF windows (provided that they address themes and challenges under SDG#13). The climate envelope can take advantage of the existence of the CSF, and ensure a more aligned and efficient structure, and maintain a simple accessible architecture seen from the eyes of the applicant. Furthermore, there will be no need to develop, maintain and manage specific design features in the form of a specific window with associated guidelines.

In order to ensure substantial climate content, the proposed support will include elements to respond to the last review of the dedicated Fund for Climate and Environment, FCE, mentioned above, and to strengthen and monitor the climate outcomes. The CSF is already to a certain extent supporting climate activities, however with this climate envelope contribution, the CS support provided through CISU within the climate theme will be strengthened, through technical guidance and capacity building on climate change e.g. in the form of seminars, workshops and written material. The capacity building services will further enhance the focus on climate issues, and thus strengthen Danish CS to formulate, implement and manage interventions addressing current climate challenges (see chapter 6). The support to climate change activities will moreover be monitored and the monitoring will inform about the nature and results of the CSF climate activities with a view to improve these as relevant. CISU has already categorised all projects supported by CISU funds under the SDGs, and will as such be able to identify activities delivering on SDG#13, and further analyse this sample from a qualitative point of view. CISU's capacity development of applicants may enhance inclusion of climate aspects in activities within other SDGs than SDG#13, and is likely to have positive climate effects on the overall CSF portfolio. These efforts can act as an impetus to ensure climate change features strongly and impactful in the CSF in the longer term, making dedicated funds for climate obsolete

² It should be noted, that CISU CSF excludes the strategic partners to MFA, as they receive (and increased amount of) funding directly from MFA. This funding include climate aspects for a number of the partners. CISU CSF includes other larger CSOs, which used to be framework organisations, such as “Verdens Skove”. “Organisationen for Vedvarende Energi” now having programme funding from CISU.

after the expiration of the DKK 40 mio. contribution. The monitoring is further elaborated in the result frame, chapter 5, and in chapter 7 on institutional management and chapter 8 on financial management.

4. Theory of change and key assumptions

The overall theory of change is that *if* Danish CS is supported to engage in partnerships and networks with CS in developing countries within the field of climate change, and *if* the engagement results in a stronger CS advocating more effectively and strategically on behalf of climate vulnerable groups as well as more climate change-capacitated CS enabled to implement climate change actions on the ground, *then* more ambitious climate policies and efforts are pursued at various societal levels, which will lead to a low carbon climate resilient development to the benefits for poor and vulnerable groups.

The assumptions are amongst others:

- That the Danish CS community maintain an *interest in engaging* with CS in developing countries, and that the CS in developing countries maintain a similar interest in engaging with the Danish CS. So far, the applications during the calls in the Fund for Climate and Environment, FCE have exceeded the amount of funding available.
- That the cooperation is of a sufficient quality and can *indeed deliver a stronger more strategic and effective CS advocacy as well as capacitated CS for climate action*. This requires substantial attention to climate change expertise, political-economy analysis, advocacy strategies etc. The review of the now closed FCE points to these issues, and that is why the support to CISU will include attention to this (workshops, guidance material etc.).
- That the *advocacy has an effect on decision makers* and make them raise ambition. This in turn largely depend on the quality of the advocacy strategy, and the degree to which a proper analysis of political economy windows of opportunities has been made (see above). It is also an assumption that the climate change-capacitated CS in developing countries are able to translate this into effective climate action which will indeed improve conditions for poor and vulnerable groups. This in turn also partly depend on the quality of the climate change capacity building (see above).

The above Theory of Change reflects well the overall Theory of Change of the Climate envelope, which as mentioned earlier aims at low carbon and climate resilient development in developing countries e.g. in the form of CO₂ reductions and climate resilience building. It also corresponds well with the outcomes aimed for in the climate envelope - strengthened national and community level climate change policies and planning; a more consolidated, effective and ambitious international climate architecture; and scale up of climate relevant technologies, infrastructures and markets (though more the former than the latter).

5. Results framework

The objective of the development cooperation between MFA and CISU is increased climate resilience particularly for vulnerable and marginalised groups. This will be achieved through capacity building of Danish CSOs, partners, their members and target groups for climate action on the ground and for advocacy towards duty bearers to hold them to account on climate issues.

In line with the described monitoring in chapter 3, CISU will seek to deliver results and monitor these in the following way:

- **At output level:** Two outputs are included. Firstly, the amount granted to projects categorised under SDG#13. All projects under the general fund, CSF are registered in CISU's database according to what

sustainable development goal – or goals – the project concerns. Projects are categorised under SDG#13 if all or some of the activities of the project contribute to combating climate change and its impacts, promoting sustainable livelihood, promoting resilience, or promoting general robustness to climate change. The overall minimum target for SDG#13 granted amounts will be 41 million DKK over 4 years. This amount includes funding from the Climate Envelope over the coming 4 years in addition to what is already funded to CSF projects delivering on SDG#13 in 2017. Secondly, the output level also includes strengthening of Danish CS climate capacity. This has in light of the ToC (see chapter 4) been included as to facilitate that the support indeed delivers the intended effect. This includes thematic seminars on current and emerging climate trends and challenges, shorter courses focusing on more specific technical aspects, exchange of experience workshops to be attended by applicants/grant holders, and development of position paper on climate/sustainability on key concepts.

- **At outcome level:** The level of achievements of SDG#13 relevant objectives (in terms of % achievement compared to target) as specified for the individual projects categorised under SDG#13. This will be verified in the final reports submitted by grant holders 2018-21 on grants categorised under SDG#13. It is clear that some reports will conclude projects, which were approved before the Climate Envelope support, as all CISU applicants/project holders regardless of timing can benefit from the increased attention to climate (the improvements in % achievement cannot be isolated to projects approved in a certain year). The quantitative data will be supported by qualitative investigations of achievements in terms of monitoring visits and thematic reviews of relevant projects.
- **At objective level:** The number of people in primary and secondary target groups reached through grants categorised under SDG#13. This will be verified by applications submitted 2018-21 to CISU. The quantitative data will be supported by qualitative investigations of achievements in terms of monitoring visits and thematic reviews of relevant projects.

The above indicators are already captured in the existing CISU M&E system at fund level and agreed with MFA, and will be included in reporting in relation to the annual consultations with MFA.

In addition to the above monitoring, a stock take of the support will take place after 2 years in 2020, amongst others in order to verify whether the integration of the Climate Envelope funding in the general Civil Society Fund, CSF is indeed supporting climate action. The stock take will be carried out by CISU as a thematic review, according to existing methodology for such reviews, approved by MFA. Such reviews have been carried out by CISU staff in recent years and used for assessing how a number of selected themes such as e.g. advocacy and partnerships have contributed to achievements. The reviews involve field visits and desk reviews, and focus on progress made at input, output and outcome levels, as well as covering the qualitative parameters around political economy aspects and advocacy strategies to the degree possible. The thematic review in 2020 will be based on established methodology thematically focus on climate relevant projects under SDG13.

An overall review will be carried out in 2021 by an external party with involvement from MFA and CISU. This review will focus on achievements at output, outcome and impact levels and include field visits and desk reviews.

For MFA's reporting purposes, the outcome and output indicators, summarised in the table below, have been selected to document progress. The below table is reflecting the fact that CISU is a fund manager, and that the specific climate activities supported will be based on future applications from Danish CS organisations and their partners and therefore not known at this stage. The below table is in line with the Climate Envelope monitoring/indicators and Theory of Change. Baselines and targets are set based upon the past experience by CISU, in particular with the existing CSF SDG#13 supported projects. Of the two objectives of the Climate Envelope, the objective chosen to monitor is related to resilience building. Since the objective of the CSF projects typically focus on capacity building, advocacy, institutional frameworks and policy reforms, resilience is the obvious objective to monitor. The wording of outcomes and outputs are in line with the Climate Envelope Theory of Change wording.

Thematic Programme		CISU Climate Support	
Thematic Programme Objective		Increased climate resilience particularly for vulnerable and marginalised groups	
Baseline	Year	2017	55.772 vulnerable and marginalised people (primary target group: 9.806 and secondary target group: 45.966) whose resilience to climate change is strengthened ³
Target	Year	2021	Over 4 years at total of 236.473 people from vulnerable and marginalised primary and secondary target groups will have increased their resilience to climate change ⁴
Means of verification	Year	2017	Number of people in primary and secondary target groups in applications under SDG#13 to the CSF approved in 2017.
	Year	2021	Number of people in primary and secondary target groups in applications under SDG#13 to the CSF approved in 2018-21.

Outcome		National and community-level capacity and advocacy adaptation initiatives – such as climate change policies, planning frameworks and information systems are strengthened	
Baseline	Year	2017	84 % achievement of objectives in approved climate interventions compared to target as specified for the individual grants (with thematic focus on advocacy and adaptation) categorised under SDG#13 ⁵
Target	Year	2021	At least 90 % achievement of objectives compared to target as specified for the individual grants (with thematic focus on advocacy and adaptation) categorised under SDG#13 ⁶
Means of verification	Year	2017	Final reports submitted in 2017 by grant holders with grants (with thematic focus on advocacy and adaptation) categorised under SDG#13
	Year	2021	Final reports submitted 2018-21 by grant holders with grants (with thematic focus on advocacy and adaptation) categorised under SDG#13, supplemented by CISU monitoring visits and thematic review

Output		Civil Society in developing countries support to address climate change increased	
Baseline	Year	2017	4.706.722 ⁷ DKK as granted amount to projects approved under SDG13

³ In the applications of projects, the primary and secondary target groups are stated. The baseline reflects the sum of primary and secondary target groups of the SDG#13 projects already approved by CISU in 2017.

⁴ With the contribution from the Climate Envelope to the CSF, the CSF will increase by 6 % annually as compared to 2017 CSF budget of DKK 150 mio. With CISU capacity building initiatives in relation to climate, it is expected that applications and approvals relevant for SDG#13 will increase by at least 6 %, and that quality and outreach of the applications/approvals will increase. This leads to the target of a 6% multiplication of number of people in the target group.

⁵ In the final reports for projects, the % achievement of objectives is stated. The baseline reflects the average of % achievements for the final reports of SDG#13 projects with a thematic focus on advocacy and adaptation submitted to CISU in 2017.

⁶ It is expected that the % achievement of objectives will raise to at least 90 % because of CISU climate focused capacity building initiatives in the years of 2018-2021.

Target	Year 1	2018	At least 13,9 mio. DKK in total granted amount under SDG13 providing support to civil society advocacy on climate ⁸
Target	Year 2	2019	At least 13,7 mio. DKK in total granted amount under SDG13 providing support to civil society advocacy on climate
Target	Year 3	2020	At least 13,7 mio. DKK in total granted amount under SDG13 providing support to civil society advocacy on climate
Target	Year	2021	Total of minimum DKK 55 mio. granted from 2018-2021 for interventions under SDG 13
Means of verification	Year	2017	Total budget of approved projects in 2017 under SDG#13.
	Year	2018,19, 20 & 21	Total budget of approved projects under SDG 13.

Output	Danish Civil Society Organisation's capacity to work with climate capacity building and advocacy with partners is strengthened		
Baseline	Year	2017	1 exchange of experience workshop and 1 course conducted
Target	Year	2021	4 Thematic seminars, 6 exchange of experience workshops and 6 courses conducted and one position paper on climate/sustainability developed
Means of verification	Year	2017	CISU training data base
	Year	2021	CISU training data base

6. Budget

The budget for climate interventions is added to the existing MFA funding for the Civil Society Fund, CSF, managed by CISU. The budget in support of climate interventions include the following main budget lines:

- Funding to the Civil Society Fund to be distributed to approved applications.
- Information, seminars and workshops to be used for marketing the use of funds, conducting thematic seminars on current climate trends as to ensure relevant applications, conducting shorter courses on specific, more technical issues relevant for project implementation, conducting workshops ensuring experience generation and exchange, developing position papers and carrying out information activities on achieved climate results.
- Stock take and final review as to ensure adequate assessments and monitoring.
- In accordance with the MFA Administrative Guidelines for Pooled/Delegated Funds, the budget finally includes a 7% administration fee to be paid to CISU.

⁷ In 2017 two SDG#13 projects were approved with a total granted amount of DKK4.706.722.

⁸ It is expected that at least the 2017 level of grants plus the contribution from the Climate Envelope per year, will be granted for projects under SDG#13. Thus, the amount from the baseline is added to the yearly contribution from the Climate Envelope.

The budget is distributed equally over the four years.

in DKK	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Funding of climate activities within the Civil Society Fund	9.200.000	9.225.000	9.075.000	8.950.000	36.450.000
Information, seminars and workshops	100.000	75.000	75.000	50.000	300.000
Stock take and final review			150.000	300.000	450.000
Administration (7%)	700.000	700.000	700.000	700.000	2.800.000
Grand total	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	40.000.000

7. Institutional and Management Arrangement

As described earlier, the contribution from the climate envelope of DKK 40 mio. will be added to the current MFA funding to the CSF. The support to civil society climate actions through CISU will take advantage of the already established CSF and be mainstreamed into existing institutional and management arrangements between MFA and CISU.

At institutional level, the programme will be integrated into existing management procedures governing the cooperation between MFA and CISU: On an annual basis (by mid-September) CISU forward a plan for the forthcoming year (rulleplan) together with a results' report for the past year. This plan and report will constitute the basis for technical consultations with MFA task managers followed by strategic consultations with MFA leadership regarding future directions. The financial controllers of MFA furthermore carry out annual inspection visits to CISU, and the Auditors General Office is bi-annually carrying out control visits. Finally, MFA carries out an external review of CISU app. every four years - the next planned for ultimo 2019. The above-mentioned results and reporting upon these will be included in this process.

At fund management level, the arrangement will be based on the MFA Administrative Guidelines for Pooled/Delegated Funds⁹ already governing the cooperation between MFA and CISU with the aim to ensure an efficient implementation of the climate envelope support. The guidelines have, with MFA approval, been operationalised by CISU in the Civil Society Fund, CSF, guidelines. CISU will through dialogue with MFA ensure that the CSF guidelines will reflect continue to agreed policies.

CSF being an open fund, CISU members as well as non-members can apply for support. Two types of applications - co-financing and citizenship interventions (below DKK 500.000) - can be applied for at any time, while development interventions (above DKK 500.000) can be applied for twice a year (15 March and 15 September). Application for programme support (up to DKK 15 mio.) can be submitted based annual application processes.

Incoming applications will be registered, and based on "arms' length principle" be assessed by external consultants and approved or rejected by the CISU grant committee based on criteria laid out in the CSF guidelines. The grant committee consists of six members, out of which two are external to the membership base, and four represent the members. All members are appointed based on open advertisements of positions. Clear principles on segregation of duties and on managing potential conflicts of interests are continuously upheld.

⁹ <http://um.dk/da/danida/samarbejsspartnere/civ-org/adm-ret/puljeordn/>

Generally, more than 100 applications are being submitted every year, app. 50-65% of applications are approved, and the rest rejected, as they are not meeting the criteria for obtaining funding. Thus, only the best proposals, living up to the criteria and receiving a positive assessment, are approved. Rejected applications may be improved by applicants and may be resubmitted at a later stage.

If approved, the projects will be entered into the CISU management database. This includes that projects among other things will be registered according to which SDGs they are addressing, what objectives they will achieve, as well as estimates of primary and secondary target groups to be reached. As a measure to ensure transparency, summaries of the projects, what SDG they are addressing, objectives and target groups are made available on www.cisu.dk and on the CISU world map.

The applicant categorise the SDG contribution of their project when applying the CSF SDG categorisation. A project can cover more than one SDG. Support for categorisation is available at CISU's website on the SDGs (www.cisu.dk/verdensmaal). When projects are approved, the applicants' categorisation will be quality assured by CISU staff. CISU has a list of keywords for each SDG and it is ensured that the keywords fall within the summary of the project that the applicant has given. Keywords for SDG#13 are: Combat climate change and its impacts. Promote sustainable livelihood, resilience, and general robustness toward climate change. Often projects related to SDG#13 will also cover SDG#7 Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG#14 Life below Water, and SDG#15 Life on Land.

CISU provides during implementation capacity services in terms of guidance related to potential challenges encountered by the applicants. CISU also requests, requires and reviews status reporting. CISU is also carrying out monitoring visits to selected projects; these procedures are described in part 8 below.

Regarding communication of results CISU is already applying a number of vehicles/instruments for documentation and communication of results. This includes thematic reviews, such as the one planned for stock taking of the climate envelope support in 2020. The thematic reviews have a dual focus, partly documentation of results within the selected theme and partly through journalistic cases and special features to communicate achievements. The reviews are used for informing the general public and target audiences such as decision makers, as well as the wider public. Furthermore, as a founding member of The World's Best News (VBN) and a member of the VBN board, CISU is also taking active part in the information and communication work carried out by and together with VBN.

As per existing CSF guidelines applicants may apply for up to 2% of the budget for communication and information activities in Denmark. CISU furthermore manage a Development Education Fund under which Danish CSOs may apply for funding of information and communication activities in Denmark targeting the general Danish public¹⁰.

CISU will ensure that results achieved under grants categorised under SDG#13 will be included in the on-going communication by CISU, using all the vehicles/instruments mentioned above.

8. Financial Management and Reporting

Procedures for disbursement, partner's procedures for financial management, procurement, work planning and progress reports, financial reports, accounting and auditing will be based on the overall guidelines, financial instructions, financial standards as well as administrative instructions and audit instructions already established under the CSF and reflected in MFA Administrative Guidelines for Pooled/Delegated Funds already approved by MFA¹¹.

¹⁰ See <http://www.cisu.dk/puljer-st%C3%B8ttemuligheder/cisus-oplysningspulje>

¹¹ All documents for financial management and reporting can be found at www.cisu.dk/skemaer.

At grant level, financial management of grants includes the following measures: 1) Half way through the intervention period, grant holders must make a progress report to CISU focusing on the implementation of the projects including a description of the Danish organisation's financial monitoring of the grant. 2) Annually, grant holders must forward their audited organisational accounts to CISU including the account concerning the projects between the Danish CSO and its partner for CISU to verify the financial state of the organisation and the annual spending of the grant. 3) During the implementation period CISU's grant managers and advisors assess requests of budget reallocations that the grant holder may have. 4) After the project is completed, a final report and audited accounts are submitted to CISU for CISU to verify that spending of the grant has been in line with the contractual agreement. Final narrative reports and final audited accounts are assessed by CISU as basis for final approval of closure of projects. The audited accounts from individual projects feed into the consolidated financial reports of CISU at overall CSF fund level being sent annually to MFA and thus feeding into to the annual technical and strategic dialogue meetings for MFA approval.

As mentioned above CISU carries out monitoring visits to grant holders, both in Denmark and in the partner countries. CISU uses several assessment tools, such as "Mango's Health Check" which assesses the financial management systems of the CSO, a checklist to verify the fulfilment of "CISU's financial standards" and the "Accountability Dialogue Tool" which assesses governance structures to prevent misuse of funds. The tools are furthermore shared with all new grant holders who are encouraged to use them in the collaboration with their partners. Furthermore, CISU uses these tools in its advisory service, courses and trainings.

As stated in CISU's anti-corruption policy,¹² CISU has a strong focus on prevention of corruption. All of CISU's contracts with grant holders and the grant holders' contracts with their partners include the MFA anti-corruption clause. CISU strengthens the Danish organisations' capacity to prevent and handle corruption through its advisory service, courses and trainings. Furthermore, CISU has developed a website 'Corruption on the Agenda'¹³ that shares knowledge and tools to fight and prevent corruption, which Danish organisations can use in collaboration with their partners. CISU's financial controller and a grant manager have acquired anti-corruption certification by the International Centre for Parliamentary Studies in England.

Should corruption cases materialise, CISU carries out stringent anti-corruption measures, as already established for the CSF. Any finding or suspicion of fraud, corruption, misuse or other irregularities of the grant must swiftly be reported to CISU, and CISU provides advice and assistance to clarify and resolve the specific case. During the process, CISU keeps close dialogue with the MFA and the MFA receives all reported cases in a pre-defined format¹⁴ to determine the case.

The responsible MFA units, MKL and HMC, have the right to carry out any technical or financial mission considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the programme. After the termination of the programme support, MFA reserves the right to carry out evaluation in accordance with this article.

9. Risk Management

The risk matrix in annex 3 outlines the risks identified and assessed. Overall contextual risks relates to the importance of the climate agenda and the space for civil society. These risks are to a large degree depending on the specific context of the individual projects, which the fund will support. As such, there is a limit to the details provided here, but general risk management and counters are identified. The programmatic and institutional risks are related to CISU's provision of guidance and advice on political economy aspects, influencing strategies etc., as well as anti-corruption guidance and response. On both accounts, CISU is deemed to be well placed to provide this guidance.

¹² <http://www.cisu.dk/om-cisu/om-cisu/vedt%C3%A6gter--strategi-og-interne-retningslinjer/vision--mission-og-v%C3%A6rdier>

¹³ <http://www.corruption-agenda.org/>

¹⁴ <http://www.cisu.dk/puljer-st%C3%B8ttemuligheder/indberet-uregelm%C3%A6ssigheder-og-korruption/indberetning-af-uregelm%C3%A6ssigheder>

Annex 1: Context Analysis

1. Annex 1: Context Analysis Overall development challenges, opportunities and risks

Briefly summarise the key conclusions from the analyses consulted and their implications for the programme regarding each of the following points:

All of the context analysis observations are relevant. However, the observations are at a general level. The proposed support goes to a fund that will manage specific projects. Thus, the application of the observations will be done in the specific context of the projects.

- Climate change leads to vulnerability, fragility, and can cause conflict and migration. Resilience is a key objective of the climate envelope, especially within climate adaptation. This will be reflected in the civil society climate adaptation relevant interventions.
- The Human Rights Based Approach is core for civil society support and is applied in the CSF. Right holders and duty bearers are identified, PANT principles applied, and gender mainstreamed, and youth involved on a case by case basis
- The support will not go to public sector, however, mismanagement and anti-corruption will be given high attention by the partner, CISU, as described in chapter 8
- The Danish interest is a key component, as the specific projects under the fund, constitutes networks between Danish CSOs and CSOs in developing countries.

2. Fragility, conflict, migration and resilience

Briefly summarise the key conclusions and implications for the programme of the analysis of the below points:

- There is a clear link between climate and vulnerability, fragility and instability. Especially climate adaptation and climate resilience should be seen in a broader context of vulnerability and fragility and vice versa (fragility and vulnerability seen in the context of climate change). This is in line with the Verden 2030 that talks about climate change as one of the underlying causes for vulnerability and fragility and about the need to build resilience against climate change (p.18)

3. Assessment of human rights situation (HRBA) and gender

Briefly summarise the key conclusions and implications for the programme of the analysis of the below points:

- Human rights principles are at the core of the Civil Society strategy of 2014, and are as such guiding civil society support, including CISUs CSF. The Human Rights Based Approach and PANT should be applied in a context specific manner in the interventions. UN Guiding Principles on Business and

Human Rights can play a role in the context of partnerships with private sector.

Human Right Standards (international, regional and national legislation)

- Context specific depending on the specific project under the CSF.

Universal Periodic Review

- Not applicable

Identify key rights holders in the programme

- Stakeholders affected by climate change

Identify key duty bearers in the programme

- Governments and institutions combating (or supposed to combat) climate change

Human Rights Principles (PANT)

Participation

- It is key to ensure that the implementation of specific activities supported by the fund engage and involve the stakeholders affected by climate change. The aim of the support is in fact to facilitate representation of the most vulnerable groups affected by climate change.

Accountability

- Globally, governments as well as other institutions has signed up to/ratified commitments, such as the Paris Agreement and expressions of ambitions in the form of NDCs, that they can be held accountable of at various levels

Non-discrimination

- The involvement of stakeholders should give due consideration to different groups e.g. marginalised groups, women, etc.
- In line with the climate envelope guiding principles and CISU practices disaggregated monitoring data will be the aim where relevant

Transparency

- Information on all approved applications will be made accessible for the general public on www.cisu.dk. CISU will conduct public dissemination of any CSF data and analysis to the general public.

Gender

- Women are often amongst the most vulnerable to climate change, amongst others due to their lack of assets and access and control over resources, which implies fewer opportunities for alternatives and less resilience against climate change effects. Women are also vulnerable due to their lack of information and lack of voice in decision-making, regarding decisions related to climate change.
- The specific activities under the CSF will pay due attention to this

Youth

- Many of the projects are likely to involve youth, as the original environmental sustainability definitions concerns the interest of future generations and climate change is an issue of interest to youth
- CISU is forming a Youth Network among its members and therefore well placed to further support the involvement of youth also in climate issues.

4. Inclusive sustainable growth, climate change and environment

Briefly summarise the key conclusions and implications for the programme of the analysis of the below points:

- N/A as climate envelope support

5. Capacity of public sector, public financial management and corruption

Briefly summarise the key conclusions and implications for the programme of the analysis of the below points:

- N/A as this will not involve finance to public sector.

6. Matching with Danish strengths and interests, engaging Danish actors, seeking synergy

Briefly summarise the key conclusions and implications for the programme of the analysis of the below points:

The Climate envelope evaluation of 2015 specifically pointed at the possibility to harness the Danish comparative advantage, and utilize the Danish strongholds. This was therefore turned into one of the key guiding principles of the climate envelope, and are such guiding the design of interventions.

The CSF is demand driven based on interest from Danish civil society and based on their experiences with networks and partnerships with CS in developing countries. As such, it has a starting point in a Danish stronghold and competence.

In terms of private sector and research communities, they can be engaged but probably to a limited extent and not necessarily Danish segments of these stakeholders. This support is first and foremost about civil society development (and climate action). However, there are opportunities in one of the CSF windows to co-finance and complement existing support. In addition, there are opportunities to work with private sector and research communities in developing countries.

CSF pays due attention to coordination with others. Applications above 1 mil DKK are shared with the

embassies in the countries of the project activities, enabling a feedback if any overlaps, opportunities for complementarities, potential efficiency gains etc. In Denmark, applications are also assessed by some of the umbrella organisations in order to eliminate overlaps etc.

As mentioned above there are in CSF opportunities for contributions in the context of co-financing and co-operation with others.

Annex 2: Partners

1. Summary of stakeholder analysis

The stakeholders in the project is CISU, the fund administrator, the Danish CSOs, and CSOs in developing countries. Indirect stakeholders are naturally the population in the project context (projects approved under the CSF) and institutions in the context, including government, others CSOs, private sector etc.

CISU brings its capacity as fund manager into the project. The Danish CSOs brings their interest in partnering the CSOs in developing countries as well as their expertise within the field of civil society development, advocacy and climate change, while the CSOs in developing countries bring a similar interest in the partnership and an eagerness to improve capacities. The general public affected by climate change want their voice to be heard by decision makers at various levels. Other institutions' interests varies, some may see an opportunity in partnerships and cooperation, some not. This is likely to depend on the specific project context

Both the Danish CS environment, amongst others through the 92 group, and CISU has been closely involved in the development of this project. Not all Danish CSOs are satisfied with the design, as the CISU CSF excludes those CSOs that are strategic partners with MFA.

Further involvement of stakeholders is the responsibility of CISU and the project implementers. CISU guidelines are promoting CSO participation in networks and active cooperation with actors from other sectors such as the private sector.

2. Criteria for selecting programme partners

The criteria below concerns the overall partner, CISU, here termed fund manager; the implementing partners, that is the Danish project holders; and the partner in developing countries.

- Key that the fund manager has sufficient experience with administration of funds, as well as guidance and capacity building of the implementing partners
- Key that the fund manager is seen as a neutral trust worthy entity in the eyes of the applicants.
- Key that the implementing partners, the Danish CSOs awarded a project, are identified through a competitive process, and the best projects and partners are awarded projects
- Key that the partner in developing countries express an interest and demand to work with the Danish CSO and implementing partner within the field of climate change.

3. Brief presentation of partners

CISU, the former "Projektrådgivningen", is an independent institution with more than 270 members in the form of Danish CS organisations. It supports its members by providing training courses, advice, online guidelines on all aspects of CS work. It is furthermore administrator of various funds incl. the former climate energy fund, a fund for information and communication, as well as the overall CSF. CISU acts as a union for CSOs and seek to promote the framework conditions for CS. CISU was reviewed in in 2016 by MFA and the FCE was reviewed in 2017.

The Danish CSOs engaged in climate change include a broad variety of institutions, ranging from the larger development NGOs, such as CARE and Dan Church Aid, to more specialised climate-environment NGOs, such as "Organisationen for Vedvarende Energi" and "Verdens skove", to much smaller organisations currently engaged in CISU's "medborgerindsats". The CSF, excludes some of the larger CSOs mentioned above, which are Strategic Partners to MFA, and thus receives funding through other channels. This is a different compared to the now closed CISU environment climate fund, which allowed the earlier framework organisations to apply and receive funding.

CS in developing countries varies according to the context. Some countries have a bustling CS environment; others have more restrictive framework conditions for CS operations. It is thus a heterogeneous CS. Many Danish CSOs are already engaged with partners in developing countries along the lines explained in chapter 2. More permanent relationships has been established over the years and some CSOs has been brought together in larger networks according to theme, geography or similar. There is thus a lot of experience to build upon, and plenty of lessons learned as outlined in the latest review of the now closed CISU fund.

4. Summary of key partner features¹⁵

Partner name	Core business	Importance	Influence	Contribution	Capacity	Exit strategy
<i>What is the name of the partner?</i>	<i>What is the main business, interest and goal of the partner?</i>	<i>How important is the programme for the partner's activity-level (Low, medium high)?</i>	<i>How much influence does the partner have over the programme (low, medium, high)?</i>	<i>What will be the partner's main contribution?</i>	<i>What are the main issues emerging from the assessment of the partner's capacity?</i>	<i>What is the strategy for exiting the partnership?</i>
<i>CISU</i>	<i>Provision of advice and guidance, competence development, and representation of more than 270 Danish CSOs. Act furthermore as fund administrator in relation to civil society.</i>	<i>The CSF is highly important to CISU, the added 40 mill DKK is of medium importance</i>	<i>High, in terms of defining guidelines, awarding funding, monitoring and follow up.</i>	<i>Fund manager</i>	<i>CISU is an experienced fund manager and has been positively reviewed at regular intervals. However, important to note that CISU does not poses specific thematic expertise within climate change.</i>	<i>After four years, a stocktaking of the climate volume and content will be conducted.</i>

¹⁵ In this table we focus primarily on the immediate partner for the support.

Annex 3: Risk Management Matrix

Contextual risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Climate agenda loose importance and strength	low	high	Communicate and inform continuously at all levels about the real and potential effects of climate change, e.g. using the IPCC reports, the gap analysis by UNEP, World Economic Forum and other more economic analysis, as well as national information. Relate global information and agendas to climate changes and action on the ground	limited	Climate change, and the UNFCCC and associated negotiations and agreements have high attention, but are also met with some scepticism e.g. what does it matter, how will this change my life etc. The most effective counter is communication about the effects, not least on the economy and people's lives. Also communication about the difference that can be made if the right decisions and investments are done, is important
Space for civil society engagement at country level (depending on project) is diminishing and narrowing	Medium (depending on country)	High	Although political forces behind shrinking space initiatives are very strong, CISU can through its international affiliations such as membership of CIVICUS provide information to applicants and implementers on space challenges	Limited	According to data from CIVICUS Monitor shrinking space is affecting and increasing number of countries. MFA has recognised this, which is also highlighted in Vision 2030 and MFA is furthermore among the CS donor group taking initiatives to address shrinking space.

Programmatic risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
CISU unable to deliver timely and high quality advice (on political economy analysis etc.) and thus meet ToC assumptions around how the support will influence climate ambition	low	high	CISU delivers already substantial guidance and advice through written materials and competence development etc. CISU is informed by the FCE review which pointed at the need to strengthen this, and will thus follow up	low	CISU is an expert in civil society engagement (including advocacy and political analyses) and development, but not a climate expert. Still much of the guidance needed to succeed in influencing is not climate specific, but general influencing strategies. CISU is therefore well positioned to tackle this risk

Institutional risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
CISU is not able to avoid and tackle C-cases of corruption.	low	medium	Continued dialogue and attention to anti-corruption in the dialogue between MFA and CISU, and in CISU's handling of CSF	low	CISU has invested substantially in capacity development within their own institution and beyond. CISU furthermore has long-standing close cooperation with MFA on occurred cases of corruption. Still corruption cases can appear, and need to be tackled. Thus, attention to this should be maintained.

Annex 4: List of supplementary materials:

MFA: Guiding Principles for Climate Envelope, 2016

MFA: Policy for Danish Support to Civil Society, 2014

MFA: Verden 2030

MFA: Administrative Guidelines for Pooled Funding Arrangements <http://um.dk/da/danida/samarbejsspartnere/civ-org/adm-ret/puljeordn/>

CISU: The CSF, support for programmes, December 2017 <http://www.cisu.dk/puljer-st%C3%B8ttemuligheder/civilsamfundspuljen/program>

CISU: Guidelines for the CSF, January 2017 <http://www.cisu.dk/the-civil-society-fund/guidelines>

CISU : CSF Financial instructions and standards <http://www.cisu.dk/puljer-st%C3%B8ttemuligheder/hent-skemaer--bilag-og-vejledninger-til-cisus-puljer>

CISU: CSF Administrative and audit instructions <http://www.cisu.dk/puljer-st%C3%B8ttemuligheder/civilsamfundspuljen/revision>

CISU: Anti-corruption approach <http://www.cisu.dk/the-civil-society-fund/irregularities-corruption>

MFA Review of CISU 2016

CISU: External review of FCE 2017

Annex 5: Plan for communication of results

CISU will carry out a number of initiatives with regard to communication of results:

Firstly all CSF applicants can under present agreement with MFA apply for up to 2% of the budget applied for to be used for information and communication in Denmark.

Secondly, CISU also manages an Information Fund under which Danish CSOs can apply for funding of information and communication activities in Denmark.

Thirdly, CISU ensures results from completed interventions are included in the CISU World Map and therefore accessible to the general public.

Fourthly, CISU does also carry out general communication of documented results as part of its news letter reaching more than 3.000 subscribers as well as through its web page.

Fifthly, CISU will as part of the stock take in 2020 carry out a thematic review with a specific focus on achievement and communication of climate results.

Sixthly, CISU will as founding member of the World's Best News and member of its board provide information which can be used by the World Best News.

Annex 6: Process Action Plan for implementation

Action/product	Deadlines	Responsible/involved Person and unit
UPR presentation for recommendation	12/6	MKL
Minister approval	June	MKL
Addendum to current CSF (CISU-MFA agreement)	July	MKL, CISU and HMC
First disbursement		MKL
Inclusion in CSF call	September (low budget windows of CSF)	CISU
Inclusion in first annual meeting (including reporting)	Turn of the year	CISU, HMC, MKL
Stock Take	2020	CISU, MKL
Final review	2021/22	CISU, MKL

Annex 7: Signed Quality Assurance Checklist¹⁶

File number/F2 reference: 2018 - 15230

Programme/Project name: Support to Civil Society climate action through CISU

Programme/Project period: 2018 - 2021

Budget: DKK 40 millions

Presentation of quality assurance process:

The quality assurance process has been conducted as in-process sparring and commenting during project formulation by the Technical Quality Support (TQS) department and with additional input from the department for Humanitarian action, migration and civil society (HMC). The latter being responsible of the overall engagement with CISU.

No independent appraisal has been carried out neither by TQS or by in external consultant. This procedure was initially agreed when the proposal was presented to the Programme Committee as part of the concept note for the Climate Envelope 2018. The Programme committee found that the CISU engagement should be subject to a light desk appraisal with specific focus on the system for monitoring of climate-relevance to ensure documentation of the “soft earmarking” of the funds from the climate envelope within the overall CISU managed Civil Society Fund (CSF). The “light desk appraisal” was later interpreted to mean in-process sparring and commenting documented in this note.

The design of the programme/project has been appraised by someone independent who has not been involved in the development of the programme/project.

Comments: see above.

The recommendations of the appraisal has been reflected upon in the final design of the programme/project.

Comments: During the in-process sparring and commenting process, the following issues have been raised by TQS and HMC and discussed with MKL and CISU:

Background, justification and strategic consideration: The programme document should provide short and concise description of CISU and the guidelines, modalities and procedures applied for the Civil Society Fund. The justification should focus on explaining how the ”soft earmarked” contribution to CSF is an efficient and effective way to deliver climate relevant results and impact through civil society partnerships.

Theory of change: The ToC of the first version of the project document focused too much on the advocacy dimension of the civil society partnerships supported. Instead, it has been agreed that the ToC shall include all three dimension of the development triangle of the CSF (Strategic deliveries, Organisational capacity building and advocacy) as pathways for achieving low-carbon development and increased climate resilience particularly for the vulnerable and marginalised groups.

Examples: the final version of the project document should include brief examples of the types of activities the contribution from the climate envelope is likely to support drawing cases from former

¹⁶ This Quality Assurance Checklist should be used by the responsible MFA unit to document the quality assurance process of appropriations where TQS is not involved. The checklist does not replace an appraisal, but aims to help the responsible MFA unit ensure that key questions regarding the quality of the programme/project are asked and that the answers to these questions are properly documented and communicated to the approving authority.

Fund for Climate and Environment as well as CISUs normal portfolio of projects and activities supporting.

Training, guidelines and marketing: CISU should include specific activities for marketing of the climate funds among potentially interested Civil Society Organisations (CSO) as well as for specific workshop, training courses and guidelines supporting CV organisation in preparing relevant and good quality proposals. This is an important component of the "soft earmarking" facilitating climate relevant applications.

Monitoring system, setting an input target: It is important that the monitoring system and the reporting to UM demonstrates that at least DKK 40 million will be invested in civil society partnerships that are relevant to the purposes of the climate envelope. It has been agreed that the results framework will an output on the climate relevant part of the overall CSF portfolio with an annual targets of + DKK 10 million over the baseline year 2017 (reference being the last year with no specific climate facility managed by CISU).

Climate relevance: CISU will use its existing SDG tracking system to determine climate relevance. The final version of the project document should briefly describe the methodology to be used, including how the methodology will deal with projects that are climate relevant but outside the immediate scope of the SDG13 targets and indicators as established by UN, such as renewable energy and energy efficiency projects (SDG 7) or forest and land related projects (SDG 15).

Results framework: the overall indicator for the objective is taken from the standard list of core indicators from Guiding principles for the Danish climate Envelope" and concerns number of people supported to cope with climate change. It is suggested that this is measured as the actual number of beneficiaries of the climate relevant projects of the CSF portfolio not as a percentage. This may be measured both ex-ante (at the time of project approval) and ex-post (upon project completion).

These issues have largely been accommodated and integrated in the final version of the project document.

The programme/project complies with Danida policies and Aid Management Guidelines.

Comments: The project document follows the standard outline of a single partner programme project document. The contribution from the climate change envelope of DKK 40 million over 4 years is a top up to the existing annual grants of DKK 150 million through the Civil Society Fund managed by CISU, has the same overall purpose as the general CSF grant and follows the same agreed granting procedures.

The programme/project addresses relevant challenges and provides adequate responses.

Comments: The civil society plays an important role in promoting low carbon and climate resilient particularly for vulnerable and marginalised groups. The project addresses the global climate change challenge by supporting partnerships between Danish civil society organisations and civil society organisations in developing countries strengthening these in strategic delivery, organisational capacity and advocacy. CISU and CSF is a well-proven model for supporting such civil society partnerships, including in relation to climate change activities through the previous Fund for Climate and Environment.

Issues related to HRBA/Gender, Green Growth and Environment have been addressed sufficiently.

Comments: The CSF has the HRBA approach as one of its basic concepts, and fulfilment of rights, participation in society and securing of equal opportunities are part of the very purposes of the CSF.

Comments from the Danida Programme Committee have been addressed (if applicable).

Comments:

Yes, and particular focus has been placed on the development of a monitoring framework that captures if at least DKK 40 million in additional support to climate relevant activities is achieved.

The programme/project outcome(s) are found to be sustainable and is in line with the partner's development policies and strategies. Implementation modalities are well described and justified.

Comments: The modalities and requirements for applications are well described in the general guidelines for CSF. These require applicants to explicitly consider sustainability and exit strategy.

The results framework, indicators and monitoring framework of the programme/project provide an adequate basis for monitoring results and outcome.

Comments: The monitoring draws from the standard monitoring framework of the CSF. The results framework has been firmed up, and now includes indicators and targets that supports the “soft earmarking” by measuring the additional amount granted to climate (SDG 13) relevant projects annually and set a target that is above the reference year 2017 (last year without a special climate facility). The results framework also integrates one of the mandatory core indicators of the climate envelope.

The programme/project is found sound budget-wise.

Comments: The budget allocation of around DKK 10 million annually for climate relevant projects seems realistic based on the experience from the former Fund for Climate and Environment. A specific budget allocation for marketing, training and guidelines related to the climate envelope funds has been included in the budget following discussions with CISU.

The programme/project is found realistic in its time-schedule.

Comments: See above

Other donors involved in the same programme/project have been consulted, and possible harmonised common procedures for funding and monitoring have been explored.

Comments: The climate envelope funds are provided as a complement to the existing CSF and fully harmonised with the procedures for application, selection, monitoring, reporting and completion of the CSF, thus, avoiding creating unnecessary additional burden on both potential applicants and CISU as the fund manager.

Key programme/project stakeholders have been identified, the choice of partner has been justified and criteria for selection have been documented.

Comments: Using the existing CSF managed by CISU as a channel for supporting climate relevant projects is an efficient and effective way to deliver climate relevant results and impact through civil society partnerships. When the main allocation to CSF was approved, CISU was found to be a highly effective fund manager, able to work as a neutral and trust worthy entity in supporting Danish CSOs in the application and implementation of partnership projects with CSOs in developing countries.

The executing partner(s) is/are found to have the capacity to properly manage, implement and report on the funds for the programme/project and lines of management responsibility are clear.

Comments: CISU has a proven capacity to properly manage civil society support funds through the existing CSF as well as previous funding mechanisms.

Risks involved have been considered and risk management integrated in the programme/project document.

Comments: Yes. The risks involved in this additional climate change relevant contribution to CSF are largely the same as the risks related to the CSF as such and are addressed in the overall design, monitoring and management set-up of CSF.

In conclusion, the programme/project can be recommended for approval: yes

Date and signature of TQS: 23.05.2018, Jens Fugl

Date and signature of MKL management: Henriette Ellermann-Kingombe, MKL, 28/5 2018