

Ministry of Foreign Affairs – (Department for Humanitarian Action, Civil Society and Engagement)

Meeting in the Council for Development Policy on 22 September 2022

Agenda Item No. 3

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| 1. Overall purpose: | <i>For discussion and recommendation to the Minister</i> |
| 2. Title: | CISU Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM)
2022-2025 |
| 3. Presentation for Programme Committee: | 12 May 2022 |
| 4. Previous Danish support presented to UPR: | 3. December 2019 - CISU programme grants
12. June 2018 - Climate Envelope 2018: Support to civil society action through CISU |

CISU Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM)

Key results:

The Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM) managed by CISU will function as a grant mechanism to support Danish CSOs in building resilience to climate change in poor and vulnerable communities. All Danish CSOs (excluding CSOs with a strategic partnership agreement with the MFA) can apply for funds from CCAM for climate change adaptation activities, as long as they fulfill the criteria set out by the MFA guidelines

Impact: Poor and vulnerable groups become more resilient to climate change

Outcome 1: CSOs support climate vulnerable groups in implementing solutions to adapt to climate change.

Outcome 2: CSOs advocate successfully with and on behalf of climate vulnerable groups

Outputs: 1.1.) CSOs conduct technical training activities for poor and vulnerable groups relevant for climate change adaptation. 1.2.) CSOs facilitate sharing of knowledge, experiences, and best practices in relation to local adaptation solutions among climate vulnerable groups.

2.1.) CSOs enhance their advocacy capacity on climate adaptation.

2.2.) CSOs facilitate mobilization and advocacy training of poor and vulnerable groups.

3.0.) Danish CSOs enhance their capacity to support local CSOs in climate change adaptation initiatives.

Justification for support:

While the Paris 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 substantial efforts by all to maintain and increase climate ambitions at global, national, and local levels.

Civil society plays a key role in the promotion of climate change adaptation and in building climate resilient societies – especially focusing on the most vulnerable and poor communities – as confirmed by the Paris Agreement.

Major risks and challenges:

- Climate agenda loses importance and strength e.g. due to COVID-19 re-emergence and global food crises
- Shrinking civic space and restricted access to target groups
- Inadequate response by duty bearers to climate advocacy carried out by CSOs
- Breach of financial and safeguarding compliance

File No.	2022-11977				
Country	Global				
Responsible Unit	HCE				
Sector	Climate change adaptation				
Partner	CISU				
<i>DKK mill.</i>	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Commitment	57.5	50	0	0	107.5
Projected ann. disb.	1.00	37.50	37.65	23.85	107.5
Duration	7 years from 2022-2029				
Previous climate grants	2013: 20 mio. DKK, 2014: 75 mio. DKK, 2018: 40 mio. DKK				
Finance Act code	§ 06.34.01.70 & § 06.34.01.75				
Head of unit	Mette Thygesen				
Desk officer	Toke Hauch Arnoldi				
Financial officer	Kasper Thede Anderskov				

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

Poor and vulnerable communities in developing countries become more resilient to the effects of climate change. The Theory of Change (ToC) is that *if* Danish CSOs are supported to engage in partnerships and networks with CSOs in developing countries within the field of climate change adaptation, and *if* the engagement results in 1) promotion of local solutions to climate change adaptation among poor and climate vulnerable groups and 2) an active civil society advocating effectively and strategically with and on behalf of climate vulnerable communities, *then* more ambitious climate plans and strategies and efforts are pursued at various levels, which *will* lead to climate resilient development to the benefit of poor and climate vulnerable populations.

Justification for choice of partner

CISU manages grants for the MFA and provides their members, Danish CSOs, with financial support for a wide range of development and humanitarian activities that bring about lasting and sustainable change. CISU is an independent association with approximately 270 Danish CSO members. CISU supports its members by providing training courses, advice, and guidance on all aspects of civil society and development work. CISU represents its members and seeks to promote improvements in the framework conditions for civil society in Denmark. Furthermore, CISU manages various funds incl. the Civil Society Fund (CSF) which is open to CISU's member organisations working in partnership with CSOs in developing countries. Requirements for the fund management include: to ensure open and easily accessible calls for proposals and an open competition for resources; to support CSOs with awarded intervention grants maintaining and updating their administrative and technical capacity to implement and monitor activities; to document results and ensure high quality in funds management. In 2020 the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) conducted a CISU organisational review, concluding that CISU performs well, its organisation of work is sound, procedures clear and well-documented, with significant outreach throughout Denmark and internationally.

Summary

Based on the justification above, as well as the 2021 evaluation of Danish Support to Climate Change Adaptation in Developing Countries, dialogue with civil society, the reviews of CISU including the 2017 review of the former Fund for Climate and Environment (FCE) and the 2021 review of the former Climate Envelope Grant to CISU, it is proposed to provide DKK 2 x 50 million + 7.5 million to CISU from 2022-2025 for civil society climate change adaptation activities. In line with the Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation from 2021 “*The World We Share*” *Climate change adaptation*, it is proposed to establish the Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM) as an integrated part of the CISU Civil Society Fund (CSF). In addition to the general CSF guideline, specific guidelines with relevant assessment criteria (reflecting the Rio Marker on climate change adaptation) will be developed for the CCAM, forming part of a revised version of the CSF guidelines. The CCAM guidelines will be accompanied by specific application and reporting templates to be applied for projects supported by CCAM. A corresponding monitoring setup will ensure specific association with the DKK 107.5 million. The monitoring will be based on the ToC and Result Framework detailed as part of sections 5 and 6, respectively. In addition, CISU will continue to report yearly on all Rio markers, including that for climate change adaptation.

Budget

Climate Modality Grants	98,000,000
Administration Fee (7%)	7,000,000
Information, communication, seminars, experience sharing, workshops, tools & materials	1,400,000
Baseline, midterm and final review	1,100,000
Total	107,500,000

CISU Climate Change Adaptation Modality, 2022 – 2025

FINAL 02.09.2022

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List of abbreviations

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCAM	Climate Change Adaptation Modality
CISU	Civil Society in Development
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSF	Civil Society Fund, the general fund for civil society support, administrated by CISU
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)
DERF	Danish Emergency Relief Fund
FCE	Fund for Climate and Environment, the dedicated thematic fund, now closed
HCE	Danish MFA Office for Humanitarian action, Civil Society and Engagement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFA	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
GDK	Danish MFA Office for Green Diplomacy and Climate
NAP	National Adaptation Plan(s)
NAPA	National Adaptation Plans of Action
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions, the climate ambitions expressed by individual countries in context of the Paris Agreement
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PANT	Human Rights Principles: Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination, Transparency
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
ToC	Theory of Change, also called intervention logic
UN	United Nations
UPR	Udenrigspolitisk Råd (Council for Development Policy)
VBN	World's Best News
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

1. Strategic Framework Context

The *Climate Envelope* was established in 2008 as a mechanism for channelling dedicated Danish climate funding to mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries. In 2016, the guiding principles for the Climate Envelope were approved. The principles define the ToC, the overall goals, outcomes, outputs, and activities of the Climate Envelope. In addition, it defines a set of principles guiding the overall portfolio of interventions, as well as the choice and design of 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. Furthermore, the guiding principles for the Climate Envelope puts emphasis on partnerships, Danish comparative advantages 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 and one of the recommendations inferred that civil society should be engaged more effectively in policy influencing activities, and that Danish civil society climate expertise should be better leveraged and taken advantage of. On this basis, the MFA granted DKK 40 million to civil society climate actions from 2018-2021 to be administered by CISU. The strategic objective was to contribute to low carbon and climate resilient development particularly for poor and vulnerable groups in developing countries. Based on the results and learnings from the interventions financed through the overall grant, it was agreed to raise the financing from the Climate Envelope to civil society climate actions through CISU to DKK 100 million from 2022-2025.

The Climate Envelope guiding principles are well in line with the Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation 2021 "*The World We Share*". The strategy expresses ambitions around the building of climate resilience in developing countries as well as focusing on low carbon development in growth and transitional economies. The strategy acknowledges that climate change and the pressure on the world's resources are among the greatest global threats of our time and that action is urgently needed to adapt to a changing climate. As one of its core objectives, the strategy seeks to strengthen tangible action to support climate change adaptation, environmental stewardship, biodiversity conservation and to help build resilience in the poorest and most vulnerable countries.

The World We Share highlights the value of an active, diverse, and independent civil society, including the Danish civil society, and its contribution in terms of engagement of the Danish public in development cooperation – termed civic engagement – in addressing international challenges and solutions, and in cooperation with partners from the Global South the translation into meaningful results related to a wide range of thematic and geopolitical issues. The strategy acknowledges that Danish civil society organisations (CSOs) play an important role in promotion of values such as organisation, democracy, human rights, and that they avail their technical knowledge, organisational experience, and resources for institutions at large. Danish CSOs also assist in forging partnerships, informing, sharing of knowledge and experience on diverse developmental challenges and opportunities.

Moreover, the Climate Envelope guiding principles are in line with the part of the Danish Government's long-term strategy for global climate action '*A Green and Sustainable World*' - which focuses on driving adaptation and resilience initiatives in the fight against the causes and effects of climate change. Here it is emphasised that there should be a strong focus on adaptation and sustainable development in the poorest and most fragile developing countries (pp. 19-21).

The financing from the Climate Envelope to civil society climate actions through CISU from 2022-2025 will be channeled to CSOs through a new funding modality called **the Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM)**. The modality will be administered by CISU and the build on the strategic framework laid out in the guiding principles of the Climate Envelope, as well as the strategies *The World We Share* and *A Green and Sustainable World*. This programme document will justify and explain the set-up of the funding modality CCAM.

2. Administrative context of Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM)

[The guidelines for the management of grant funds from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs \(MFA\) for pooled funds and networks](#) (hereafter referred to as the MFA guidelines) along with the annual finance bills provide the legal and administrative basis for CISU's grant management. The MFA guidelines outline the administrative and professional requirements, responsibilities, and duties that the MFA imposes on pooled funds, such as CISU, to provide an accurate basis for monitoring by the MFA. The MFA guidelines are accompanied by audit instructions and several formats to be used in ongoing reporting.

Since the CCAM is a funding modality administered by CISU, the CCAM is governed by the MFA guidelines. This implies that projects supported by CCAM must be carried out in partnership between Danish CSOs and local CSOs in developing countries. It also implies that the projects must support activities of Danish CSOs to strengthen civil society in developing countries. With this set-up, Denmark seeks to contribute to development results through a broad and diverse range of civil society support, and to create awareness of and support for development cooperation among the Danish population. The requirements for the professional and administrative capacity of the grant holders are aligned with the size of the grants to maintain a broad popular anchorage in civil society work.

As set out in the MFA guidelines, the activities financed by the pooled funds can be carried out in any Development Assistance Committee (DAC) country and must contribute to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Apart from the MFA guidelines, the guidelines of CISU's Civil Society Fund will lay out the overall principles for the CCAM. The CCAM will thus be included in the Civil Society Fund as a separate support modality. This means that the CCAM will have specific guidelines and assessment criteria focusing on climate change adaptation whereas the overall framework for the modality is given by the MFA guidelines and CSF guidelines. The setup is described in section 7 "Setup of the CCAM". The specific guidelines of the CCAM modality will be developed in cooperation between CISU and the MFA after this programme document has been approved by the Danish Council for Development Policy (UPR). This way forward is providing the MFA and CISU with both the necessary flexibility to ensure that the CCAM can be adapted along the way and ensure sufficient accountability and oversight.

3. Context, Relevance, and Justification

The Paris 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 actors, 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 reiterated as part of the most recent, 26th Conference of Parties (COP) held in Glasgow, Scotland late 2021. The Paris Agreement also places significant 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 increasingly severe, global climate impacts which threaten human health, livelihoods, and economies – especially in the poorest countries, which are commonly most affected, and have the least capacity to address the effects of climate change. The Paris Agreement builds upon Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which are national climate ambitions expressed ahead of the annual COP climate summits.

Civil society plays a key role in the promotion and implementation of climate resilient and nature-based development pathways, confirmed by the Paris Agreement. Civil society complements bilateral and multilateral efforts to implement the Paris Agreement, the NDCs, the National Adaptation Plans (NAP) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA).

Barriers for Climate Change Adaptation

In the 2021 IPCC report covering adaptation¹, the interdependence of climate, ecosystems, biodiversity, and human societies is heavily underlined. The vulnerability related to climate change “differs substantially” across the globe and the majority of the hotspots are in countries eligible for development aid and subsequently targeted through the CCAM modality. The IPCC links the likelihood of these vulnerabilities to be continuously present in communities where state systems and capacities are “least able to provide infrastructures and basic services”.

Locally, climate change vulnerabilities are linked to a range of barriers which magnify the challenges faced by those most exposed to increasingly erratic weather patterns and the effects of these. Barriers can be divided into two main categories.

Firstly: Awareness, knowledge and technical capacity of vulnerable groups and civil society on climate adaptation: Poor and vulnerable groups and communities often **have insufficient awareness** related to climate risks thus intensifying the uncertainty and hardship already faced by vulnerable groups such as women, children, People Living with Disabilities (PWDs) and the elderly. The **limited knowledge** of appropriate adaptation options and **low technical capacity** to implement such options constitute additional barriers for adaptation action.

Secondly: Advocacy on enabling environment for climate adaptation: Similarly, **insufficient and lack of policies and regulatory frameworks** and the **inadequate financial capacity** to implement adaptation action significantly weakens an enabling environment in which government and non-governmental practitioners, including CSOs, ought to collaborate in the best possible way to assist and support climate-affected groups. Supporting **concise policy formulation** and promoting **informed, inclusive decision-making processes**. E.g. at local level this could be through existing development planning mechanisms, present key obstacles to the scaling of adaptation action across multiple sectors, not least in agrarian economies.

The key remains that lowest income population groups, as well as vulnerable and marginalised groups excluded from decision-making processes due to gender, ethnic or religious affiliation, experience the largest adaptation deficits. In reaching these groups, civil society plays a key intermediary and catalytic role alongside national and local governments to support efforts to elevate adaptation investments and strengthen climate resilience.

The role of Civil Society Organisations in overcoming the barriers

Firstly, with regard to the first category of *the* above mentioned barriers, Danish CSOs work in partnerships with local CSOs on developing capacity to improve climate change adaptation awareness of poor and climate vulnerable groups. CCAM will support local CSOs to enhance the knowledge, technical inputs, investment, and capacity within various sectors affected by climate change. The supported activities could amongst other include training in climate proofing of value chains; support access to microfinance for disaster preparedness; integrate adaptation measures in production design; technical guidance on how to diversify energy supply; support initiatives on climate proofing on local infrastructure; provide trainings in efficient water use and water conservation measures; support development of teaching materials on climate change education; support green schools as demonstrations; build capacity to address water, food and vector born diseases; support better climate and weather forecasting; training and demonstrations in diversification of rural livelihoods, improved crop irrigation, management of forest and eco-systems and crop diversification. The focus on building local capacities, involvement of marginalized target groups in the process, and this will contribute to carry out local solutions to climate change adaptation including technical inputs, capacity building and investments. The focus on supporting locally led adaptation initiatives will facilitate local ownership and relevance. Moreover, local CSOs have a critical role to play in supporting organization of local civil society and climate vulnerable groups as well as facilitate sharing knowledge and experiences, which can result in promotion and dissemination of local solutions to climate change adaptation.

¹ IPCC 2022: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>

Secondly, Danish CSOs cooperate with civil society in developing countries to build capacities for advocacy at local, national, and global level. Civil society advocacy and pressure, combined with bilateral and multilateral direct governmental cooperation and negotiation, can contribute to more ambitious and accountable climate policies, regulatory frameworks, decision-making forums, and associated implementation efforts. More specifically, Danish CSOs support partners in the Global South to play a more effective role as representatives and collaborating partners for climate vulnerable groups and communities, incl. women, children, PWDs and the elderly and give these a voice and involvement in decision-making forums and as part of relevant political processes. Civil society in developing countries possess valuable national, local, and historic knowledge, and act as mentors for a wide range of societal groups and constitute an entry point to collaboration with local communities on local and sometimes simple solutions that can create resilience benefits for broader segments of society.

Furthermore, Danish civil society contributes and supports a variety of networks at regional and global level and helps facilitating collective voices. Civil society can also be capacitated to work more closely with government entities or with other actors, such as the private sector e.g., on adherence to UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights or when playing a role in monitoring and reporting on national and/or global progress related to climate change ambitions and targets. Climate adaptation interventions should facilitate and support a high degree of local ownership and empower communities through promotion of sustainable, innovative, and locally led solutions, which have the potential to accommodate and promote synergies with the private sector. Private sector involvement already features as a key component of many past and present CSF interventions – underscored by the five core elements of strengthening local leadership² set out by the MFA – this will be a desired approach also as part of the CCAM.

Strategic priorities of the CCAM

The CCAM shall strive to link poverty reduction and locally led climate change adaptation and help strengthen community participation in decision-making and evidence-based advocacy for pro-poor climate change adaptation solutions. Funded interventions need to be effective in reaching poor and climate vulnerable groups and contribute to climate resilience, reduced inequality, economic development, and where relevant promote alternative green jobs. Through the CCAM, targeted adaptation funding can tangibly contribute to the removal of barriers on behalf of civil society partners and target groups in accessing resources (capacity development, investments) and promote sustainable local solutions as well as influence in decision-making processes at local and national levels (advocacy).

CISU's contribution as a vehicle and catalyst

CISU has solid experience working with CSOs – in Denmark and abroad. CISU is an independent member-based organisation with approximately 280 Danish CSO members. CISU supports its members by providing training courses, advice, and guidance on all aspects of civil society work. Annually, CISU conducts approximately 100 thematic seminars and workshops. CISU will through its regular courses and advisory mechanisms support the applicants to contextualise interventions in relation to the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus when specifically relevant to climate-vulnerable dimensions of fragility. Learning from interventions will thus be included in CISU's continuous training courses and advisory services and be used actively in dialogue with applicants and their partners.

CISU also provides information services to highlight development opportunities and results achievement and develops tools, thematic position papers outlining key concepts for the work of Danish CSOs. CISU speaks on behalf of its members and seeks to promote improvement of the framework conditions for civil society.

CISU furthermore administers various funds incl. the CSF and the Danish Emergency Relief Fund (DERF). Both are pools of funds for Danish civil society in partnership with their civil society partners in the Global South. Some of the

² https://um.dk/-/media/websites/umdk/danish-site/danida/partnerskaber/civilsamfundspartnere/stoetteformer/information-note-strategic-partnerships-2022-2025_final.ashx

requirements for fund administration are³: to ensure open and easily accessible calls for proposals and an open competition for resources, support CSOs with intervention grants whilst supporting their administrative and technical capacity to implement and monitor activities, and to document results whilst ensuring high-quality standards and accountability in the management of funds.

CISU was reviewed positively in 2016 by the MFA, where it was concluded that CISU performs well, its organisation of work is sound, procedures clear and well documented, and it has a significant outreach in Denmark and internationally. These findings were echoed by the 2020 review taking note of CISU's strategic alignment with the MFA's 'The World 2030', and using the CSF as an example, it was noted that the fund delivers relevant results in the Global South through a well-functioning CISU appropriation and capacity development system and through highly motivated grant holders and partners. It was moreover noted that CISU should maintain an increased focus on results and capacity development effects at the South partner level. The next CISU review is scheduled for the beginning of 2024.

CISU is ideally placed to act as a vehicle and catalyst of Denmark's contributions to tangible climate change adaptation interventions implemented by Danish and Global South CSOs. CISU has proven experience with management of "green funds", as well as the capacity to provide guidance to and capacity building of the implementing CSOs. CISU is furthermore in external reviews regarded as an impartial, trustworthy entity in the eyes of the partnering applicants.

4. Strategic Design Considerations

This chapter outlines and justifies strategic considerations and design choices behind the Climate Envelope support to CISU 2022-2025, incl. lessons learned, effectiveness, and efficiency.

Civil society in developing countries is contextually nuanced and highly diverse. Some countries have a bustling civil society, others have more restrictive conditions characterised by shrinking civic space. The Danish CSOs engaged in climate action include a wide variety of organisations, ranging from more specialised climate/environment CSOs to much smaller organisations. CISU currently engages with the full spectrum of organisations receiving small and medium-sized grants under its CSF.

Many Danish CSOs are engaged with Global South partners as indicated above. More permanent partnerships have been established over the years, and some CSOs have actively engaged in larger networks according to theme, geography, sector, target group or similar. Moreover, previous CISU grants have supported capacity building of civil society in developing countries to advocate for their rights vis-à-vis climate action, especially at the local level, and to engage in adaptation planning and through promotion of climate resilient livelihoods options. There is a wealth of experience to build upon, and plenty of lessons learned exemplified by the latest MFA general review of CISU in 2020, supported by a thematic climate-specific review in 2021, collectively emphasising a sound and satisfactory disbursement and management of climate related grants.

CISU's Civil Society Fund (CSF)

CISU manages the CSF which is part of the Danish Finance Bill. The size of the fund in 2022 is DKK 172.5 million. The CSF can support interventions within all sectors, including climate, as long as the interventions live up to the overall purpose of the CSF. This is to support: i) sustainable improvements in poor people's living conditions and participation; ii) strong, independent, and diversified civil societies; and iii) strong popular participation and volunteering in Danish development cooperation. It is the intention that the CSF contributes to enabling poor and marginalised groups to

³ General MFA requirements, not specific to CISU.

make their own effort towards improving their conditions and advance their lot in society at local, national, and global level. The CSF guidelines are approved by the MFA.

The CSF encompasses support modalities ranging from short, small-scale interventions to long-term programmes. The support modalities are: 1) Small Scale Interventions, which enable organisations to work with civil society and development activities to build experience and try out ideas (grants up to DKK 100,000); 2) Citizen Participation Interventions, which target smaller people-to-people cooperation interventions and encourage innovation (grants from DKK 100,000 to DKK 500,000); 3) Development Interventions which target larger interventions (grants from DKK 500,000 to DKK 4.5 million); 4) the Programme Modality targeting major interventions of up to DKK 15 million per year; and 5) the Co-financing Modality enabling applicants to match CSF support with funding from other sources (up to DKK 2 million).

Apart from these non-sector specific modalities, the CSF includes two modalities with a specific thematic focus: 6) The Engagement Fund, with the aim of engaging people in Denmark in development cooperation (grants up to DKK 1,5 million); and 7) The Rebuilding Civic Space Modality which supports civil society in the Global South experiencing shrinking civic space, violations on human rights, etc. because of the COVID-19 pandemic (grants of up to DKK 3 million). The CCAM will be added to the CSF as a separate support modality with a specific thematic focus on climate change adaptation. The set-up of the modality is described in section 7 of this document.

The CSF guidelines are defining the requirements and assessment criteria in relation to the applicants and proposed interventions. These include objective, relevance, coherence (strategy), exit strategy, sustainability, and cost level. For larger scale interventions and programmes more elaborate requirements are applied, including a ToC.

CISU's experience with climate fund management

CISU has many years of experience managing specific climate funding. CISU managed the **Fund for Climate and Environment (FCE)** which was established in 2013 in the wake of the Rio+20 Conference. The FCE enabled Danish CSOs to apply for funding for network activities with civil society in developing countries within the theme of environment and climate advocacy. The fund allocated DKK 89 million to 24 interventions from 2013-2016, with the last interventions completed in 2018. In 2016, the fund was subject to a review by the MFA as part of a general organisational review of CISU, and in 2017 underwent review by external consultants. The review in 2017 concluded that there was a significant achievement of objectives across the interventions supported by CISU. Results were extrapolated from advocacy activities where interventions promoted the voice of the poor related to a variety of environmental and climate challenges, though the tangible change ascribed to advocacy action is not easily captured by the monitoring activities. Capacity building results were prominent, for example in the form of enhanced ability of rights holders to hold duty bearers accountable towards their constituencies. Strengthened civil society, including partnerships, networks, target group involvement etc. constituted another result area. The review recommendations focused on how to promote future funding availability and accessibility and suggested several issues to consider as part of possible future support, e.g., accountability and representativeness, extending intervention time frames, simplicity of partnerships and networks, and inclusion of political economy considerations. The results and lessons from the FCE were duly considered when the MFA provided DKK 40 million to CISU in 2018-2021 from the Climate Envelope for civil society SDG 13 related activities.

The strategic objective of the **2018-2021 Climate Envelope Grant** to CISU was to contribute to low carbon climate resilient development in developing countries whilst targeting poor and vulnerable groups. The grant was embedded into the existing CSF structure in pursuance of a more aligned and efficient pool structure. This implied that there were no specific design features in the form of associated guidelines, application formats, calls or similar. However, a result framework was set up to specifically capture the results associated with the Climate Envelope grant. The grant financed both targeted climate action as well as climate mainstreaming activities within a broad range of thematic sectors including agriculture and value chains, health, water and sanitation, education, and sustainable energy.

Interventions supported the promotion of local solutions to climate change adaptation in vulnerable communities as well as advocacy related to ambitious and pro-poor climate policies at various levels. The interventions supported predominantly focused on climate change adaptation and resilience building although often combined with strong co-benefits within mitigation (e.g., access to sustainable energy) and biodiversity conservation (e.g., sustainable natural resource management and promotion of Nature-based Solutions - NbS).

The grant was reviewed in 2021 by an external consultant (PEM Consult). Noteworthy review conclusions that are considered in designing the CCAM are included in box 1, below. These have particular relevance for the management and implementation of the CCAM.

Box 1. Conclusion excerpts from PEM Consult's Review Report

*Conclusion 1: The focus on adaptation, mainstreaming and enhancing the capacities of small and medium-sized NGOs with limited climate change experience **is highly relevant for CISU members and their target beneficiaries.** → Is included in strategic priorities.*

*Conclusion 4: With the considerable attention given by grant recipients to awareness creation and technical skills development in combination with small-scale investments, further enhancement of livelihoods and adaptation capacities is very likely to be delivered. However, some CISU grant recipients find there is **insufficient possibility to invest in concrete climate change adaptation measures** to further deliver tangible resilience improvements and create commitment. → Will be included in CCAM Guidelines for the applicants and considered in assessment criteria.*

*Conclusion 5: The capacity development support has enhanced the climate action capacity of small and medium-sized Danish NGOs and there has been good uptake and application of the knowledge imparted; thereby, **a tangible contribution has been made to enhanced climate mainstreaming and broadening the engagement of the Danish civil society in climate action** – the access to financial support from CISU has been important for the ability of Danish NGOs to engage in climate action. → Will continue in the CCAM and considered in the Result Framework.*

*Conclusion 6: With the strong focus on **combining empowerment of local civil society vis-à-vis engaging duty bearers and local planning with the promotion of tangible livelihoods solutions** (capacity development, inputs), further resilience and livelihoods impacts are likely to materialise as the interventions progress. → Included in CCAM objective and strategic priorities.*

However, there was an unresolved dichotomy between balancing requirements to ensure quality and maintaining sufficient simplicity for the engagement of many volunteer-based NGOs and CSOs. The review found that CISU climate action grants increased Global South civil society capacities at NGO, CSO, Community Based Organisation (CBO) and individual levels to advocate for their rights and needs vis-à-vis climate action – especially at local level – and enabled active engagement in adaptation planning and access to climate resilient livelihoods options. The review recommended that climate funding continues to be channelled through CISU to small and medium-sized Danish CSOs to maintain and further enhance a broad civic engagement and contribution to climate resilient and sustainable development. A separate recommendation outlined that CISU should continue to provide climate related capacity development services to its members while it should be considered to relax the limitations on hard investments for inputs and infrastructure to incentivise and promote holistic adaptation solutions.

Examples of previous climate change interventions supported by the grant from the Climate Envelope 2018-2021:

- ADDA's (Agricultural Development Denmark Asia) intervention '*Climate Smart Agriculture roll-out*' in Cambodia focused on supporting small-scale farmers by increasing their resilience to climate change and environmental shocks. The target groups are to benefit from the adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) production methods, improved market linkages, etc. leading to lasting improvements (in the form of greater resilience, incomes, skills, etc.).
- BirdLife Denmark's programme '*Building sustainability and climate change resilience around forests*' in Nepal, Kenya and Uganda focused on conservation and NbS to reduce climate risks and build community resilience.

The focus is on protecting Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas and engage local communities in mainstreaming biodiversity in forest management.

- Dreamtown's intervention '*Ghetto Go Green*' in Uganda managed to increase the wellbeing and resilience of young people living in Kampala's vulnerable informal settlement communities through urban sustainability initiatives. The intervention had a strong emphasis on strengthening organisational capacity of the local youth partner organisation. Moreover, intervention activities focused on supporting youth-led advocacy on climate change issues and developing public green spaces.
- Seniors without Borders' intervention '*Mutasa Community Development Project*' in Zimbabwe introduced new water management techniques and strengthened climate resilience of some of the most vulnerable communities by introducing drought resistant crops combined with supporting local organisational capacity building.
- Organic Denmark's programme '*Empowerment of small-scale farmers through resilient democratic rural organisations, organic agriculture, market access and advocacy*' in Uganda and Tanzania empowered rural communities and supported the communities in practicing sustainable climate resilient organic agriculture, control of processing, as well as promoting enhanced value chains and product sales. This led to increased food security and a decrease in poverty levels.

The above examples are from the previous grant mechanism, and it is likely that we will see applications of a similar nature under the CCAM. However, to exemplify the span in potential grant sizes and covering advocacy and capacity building, the following could be examples of future applications.

5. Intervention logic according to the ToC

The expected impact of CCAM is that *poor and vulnerable groups in contexts affected by climate change become more resilient to climate change*. This will be achieved through Danish and local CSOs cooperate on capacity building activities and advocacy initiatives on climate change adaptation.

Climate resilience is understood as the ability to resist, recover from, and adapt to negative external effects of climate change. Climate resilient measures are crucial when providing dignified livelihood options without compromising on nature as a resource. Building climate resilience is essentially linked to concrete action, investments, capacity building, advocacy, decision-making, and negotiations at local, national, and global level.

CSOs are perceived as the voice of rights holders and as permanent agents of change, which is crucial for sustainability, multiplication, and dissemination of experiences. Accordingly, the starting point for CCAM should be the support for an active civil society through CSOs focusing on dialogue, sharing of experiences and good practice in relation to climate change adaptation. CCAM's focus should be on locally led adaptation ensuring local ownership and promotion of local solutions in partnership between CSOs, target groups and relevant duty bearers. Representativeness is key for a strong civil society making sure organisations are legitimately speaking on behalf of a wider group of people with shared interests. Moreover, evidence-based knowledge about climate change adaptation is vital for motivating, advocating, and substantiating catalytic civil society actions resulting in enhanced political influence. Therefore, field level research is viewed as an important activity to help validate intervention successes.

Intervention logic of the CCAM

CCAM is designed to support civil society actors in both Denmark and in developing countries to engage in climate change adaptation actions to strengthen climate resilience for poor and vulnerable groups within a broad range of sectors and countries.

Key challenges / barriers

As described above, the main barriers/challenges fall within two categories: Firstly Awareness, knowledge and capacity of vulnerable groups and civil society on climate adaptation, and secondly advocacy on enabling environment for climate adaptation.

Activities /outputs

Danish CSOs will in partnership with local CSOs apply the CCAM for funding to activities that will address the above-mentioned barriers for climate change adaptation. The CSOs will build knowledge and capacity to implement concrete climate change adaptation activities on the ground. This could be compiling evidence on climate change and conduct analyses e.g. climate vulnerability assessment, establish demonstration sites, investments in climate change adaptation measures, technical training in and dissemination of local climate change adaptation solutions in a range of sectors e.g., in relation to Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), agriculture, health, disaster risk reduction, through investment in climate resilient inputs, climate change adaptation measures or methods as well as promoting climate related interests of poor and climate vulnerable groups.

Furthermore, Danish CSOs and their local partners can apply for funding for carrying out advocacy work with regard to securing support for implementation of climate change adaptation interventions as well as with regard to ensure involvement in decisions regarding development of regulatory frameworks and policies. Activities could include mobilization, seminars in campaigning, collection of evidence and data to demonstrate best practices and sustainable solutions, as well as trainings in design of advocacy initiative. For instance, this could be in relation to development and/or implementation of appropriate policies and local development plans within various sectors. This could be in relation to advocating for better access to clean water and sustainable energy. Often, these advocacy initiatives will be directed at local government and sector departments. However, it could also be national plans and policies or e.g., support the reorientation of the national curricula to integrate climate change education

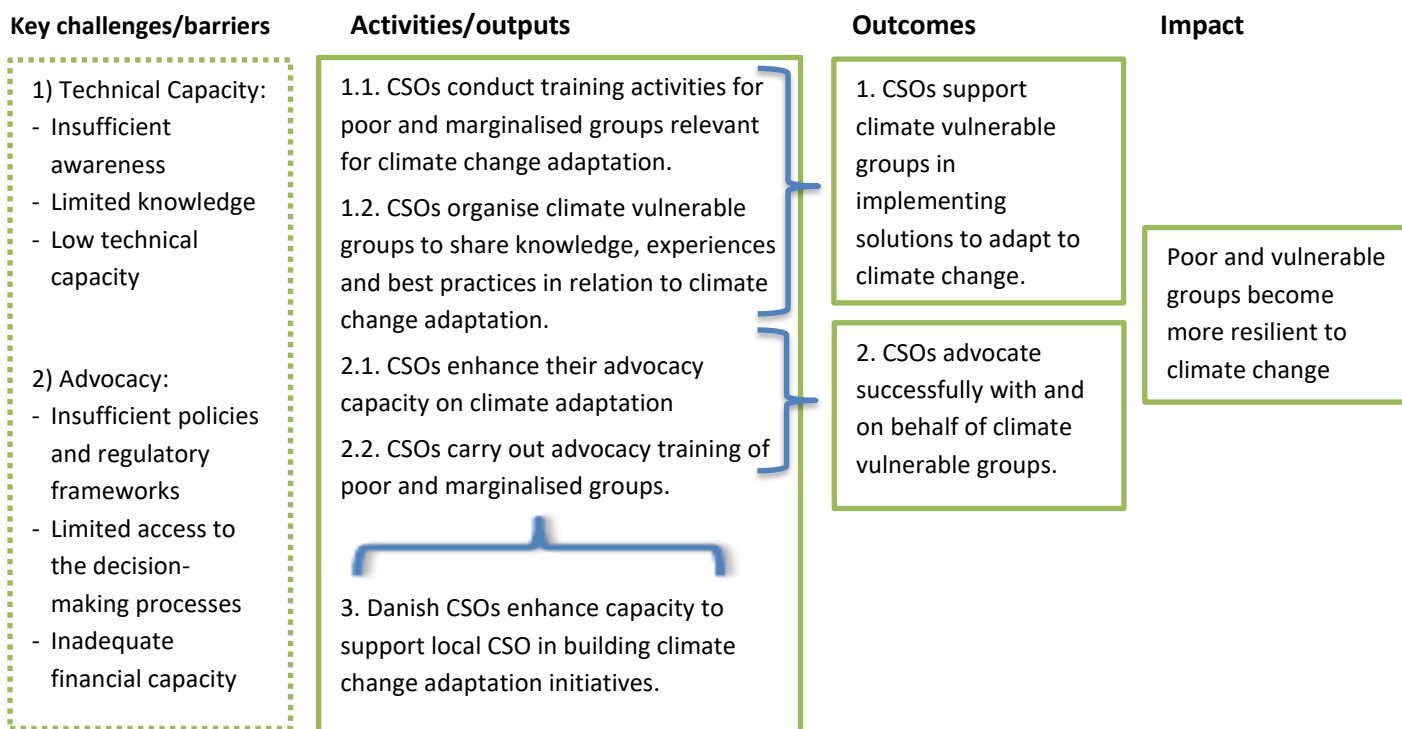
Capacity building of Danish CSOs on climate adaptation

In addition to climate change adaptation grants, the contribution from the Climate Envelope 2022-2025 will include CISU capacity building initiatives to strengthen civil society capacity to work with climate change adaptation. These initiatives include technical guidance and capacity building on climate change adaptation e.g., in the form of seminars, workshops and written material, including online learning sites made available to all partners. The capacity building services provided by CISU will enhance the focus on climate change adaptation issues. Thus strengthen Danish civil society in formulating, implementing, and managing interventions - alongside their Global South civil society partners – when addressing challenges related to the impacts of climate change.

Outcomes and impact

CCAM will both 1) strengthen and scale locally led adaptation initiatives building local capacities, and ensuring local ownership and involvement of vulnerable target groups as well as supporting organisation of local civil society and sharing knowledge and experiences and 2) support capacity of Danish and local CSOs to engage in advocacy initiatives with and behalf of climate vulnerable groups at a relevant level which will contribute to building resilience to the effects of climate change to the benefit of poor and vulnerable groups.

The intervention logic of CCAM is illustrated by this Theory of Change (ToC):



Assumptions

1. *The Danish CSOs and CSOs in developing countries maintain an interest in engaging with each other in partnerships for climate adaptation action*
2. *The partnerships will engage in interventions supporting locally led climate change adaptation*
3. *Local ownership of the promoted adaptation solutions will increase*
4. *Duty bearers will respond adequately to advocacy carried out with and behalf of local communities as well as strong civil society for climate adaptation action.*

The Theory of Change (ToC) of CCAM starts with the underlying assumption that civil society plays a key role in building climate resilient societies – especially focusing on the most vulnerable and poor communities.

The first underlying assumptions of the above *Theory of Change* narrative is that the Danish CSOs and CSOs in developing countries maintain an *interest in engaging* with each other in partnerships for climate action. It is expected that by supporting these partnerships through CCAM with technical capacity building, access to relevant networks and partnerships, and financial support, the CSOs will expand their knowledge and increase their capacity to engage in climate change adaptation within various sectors.

Secondly, it is expected that the partnerships will engage in projects supporting locally led adaptation such as facilitating organization of local communities, building knowledge and sharing experiences on challenges and best practices as well as promoting concrete climate actions on the ground such as implementation and dissemination of local practical climate solutions.

A third assumption is that when local communities are supported with capacity building and technical knowledge as well as organization, local ownership of the promoted adaptation solutions will increase. Moreover, it is expected that this approach will promote that the communities will engage with the duty bearer and participate in advocacy efforts.

Fourthly, it is assumed that *duty bearers will respond adequately to civil society advocacy carried out with and behalf of local communities*. This requires substantial attention to climate change expertise, political-economy analysis, advocacy strategies etc. Thus, Danish CSOs support their CSO partners in developing countries to play a more effective

role as representatives for poor and climate vulnerable communities e.g. by using evidence from climate interventions supported by the CCAM. Local CSOs pose valuable knowledge and often have a high degree of credibility among local communities. These local civil society actors can facilitate that these communities get a voice a speak up – claiming their rights. It is expected that the *advocacy initiatives influence decision makers* and make them raise ambitions and prioritize pro-poor climate change adaptation. This in turn largely depends on the quality of advocacy strategies, and the degree to which a proper analysis of political economy windows of opportunity has been made.

6. Results Framework

For monitoring and reporting progress and results, impact, outcome and output indicators, summarised in the results framework below, have been selected to document progress. The results framework reflects the fact that CISU is a fund manager, and that the projects supported by CCAM will be based on *future* applications from Danish CSOs and their partners. These applications will include individual indicators and results frameworks set up for each application within the overall framework of the CCAM guidelines (which are to be developed). Thus, the results framework for the entire CCAM programme must be relatively broad so that it can encompass all varieties of relevant climate change adaptation projects.

This is why the outcomes advocacy and capacity building initiatives within climate change adaptation have been gathered in one indicator measuring the achievement of objectives of all supported projects. The outputs of the CCAM have been gathered in two indicators measuring the number of partnerships and the knowledge of climate change adaptation, respectively.

Baselines are set to 0 since the CCAM did not exist in year 2022. Targets are based upon past experience by CISU, in particular with the previous CSF SDG#13 and the CISU climate grant supported interventions.

Thematic Programme		CISU Climate Change Adaptation Modality	
Impact		Poor and vulnerable groups become more resilient to climate change ⁴	
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year	2028	250,000 people
Indicators			For a CCAM project proposal to be eligible for support, the beneficiaries must be poor and climate vulnerable groups. That is, the indicator for the impact is the number of people in the primary target group of the project (disaggregated by gender).
Means of verification			The final report format will include a box where the grant holder indicates the number of people reached by the project.

Outcome 1		CSOs support climate vulnerable groups in implementing solutions to adapt to climate change.	
Baseline	Year	2022	0 %
Target	Year	2028	More than 75 % achievement of project objectives related to technical adaptation solutions
Indicators			Level of achievement of objectives in supported projects. The % shows to what degree CSOs have succeeded in supporting climate vulnerable groups in climate change adaptation

⁴ Definitions of resilience will be included in the guidelines for applicants with strong leaning on IPCCs definition, see e.g. https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf, p. 9.

Means of verification			The final report format will include a box where the grant holder indicates whether one or more outcomes of the project has included capacity building for CSOs and the level of achievement of the outcome.
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Outcome 2	CSOs advocate successfully with and on behalf of climate vulnerable groups		
Baseline	Year	2022	0 %
Target	Year	2028	75 %
Indicators			Level of achievement of advocacy outcome in supported projects. The % shows to what degree CSOs have succeeded in their advocacy initiatives with and on behalf of climate vulnerable groups in terms of influencing decision making processes with duty bearers
Means of verification			The final report format will include a box where the grant holder indicates whether one or more outcomes of the project has included advocacy activities and the level of achievement of the outcome.

Output 1.1	CSOs conduct technical training activities for poor and vulnerable groups relevant for climate change adaptation		
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year	2028	25,000
Indicators			Number of people having attended training activities, segregated by gender.
Means of verification			The final report format will include a table where the grant holder indicates which training activities have been conducted and the number of people attended, disaggregated by gender.

Output 1.2	CSOs facilitate sharing of knowledge, experiences, and best practices in relation to local adaptation solutions among climate vulnerable groups.		
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year	2028	50,000
Indicators			Number of people attending groups where experiences are exchanged, segregated by gender.
Means of verification			The final report format will include a table where the grant holder indicates the activities that have been conducted and the number of people attended, disaggregated by gender.

Output 2.1	CSOs enhance their advocacy capacity on climate adaptation		
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year	2028	50 CSOs have enhanced their advocacy capacity
Indicators			Number of CSOs which through advocacy trainings and networks have strengthened their capacity to carry out climate adaptation advocacy
Means of verification			To measure <i>CSO advocacy capacity</i> , the final report format will include a question on advocacy capacity activities carried out.

Output 2.2	CSOs facilitate mobilization and advocacy training of poor and vulnerable groups		
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year	2028	10,000 people
Indicators			Number of people attending advocacy training activities, segregated by gender
Means of verification			The final report format will include a table where the grant holder indicates the advocacy activities that have been conducted and the number of people attended, disaggregated by gender.

Output 3		Danish CSOs enhance their capacity to support local CSOs in climate change adaptation initiatives.	
Baseline	Year	2022	0
Target	Year	2025	500 people representing 50 CSOs
Indicator			Number of persons and organisations from Danish CSOs that have participated in CISU’s capacity building on climate change adaptation (e.g. workshops, webinars and events on various themes related to climate change and advocacy, and participation in CISU facilitated thematic networks focusing on climate change adaptation).
Means of verification			Activities and participants registered in CISU’s database “Vores CISU”.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)

CISU has set up the MEAL system for CCAM in accordance with the MFA guidelines (section 2 of this document) and the MEAL framework for the CSF as already agreed upon between CISU and MFA.

As part of the monitoring setup, in addition to the mid-term and final reports from grant holders, thematic reviews of the support will take place in 2024 and 2025, to verify whether the CCAM is supporting climate change adaptation action as expected and to generate learning. The review will be carried out by CISU according to existing methodology approved by the MFA. Thematic reviews have been carried out by CISU staff in recent years and used to assess how selected themes such as e.g., advocacy and partnerships have contributed to the achievement of expected objectives. The reviews involve a combination of field visits and desk reviews and focus on progress made at output and outcome levels, as well as covering the qualitative parameters around political economy aspects and advocacy strategies to the degree possible.

An overall review of CISU will be carried out by MFA ultimo 2024 by an external party. This review will focus on achievements at output and outcome levels and include field visits and desk reviews.

Participation in CISU’s thematic network on climate will be made mandatory for all CCAM supported interventions, entailing the sharing of experiences, best practice, and challenges on behalf of CCAM grant holders (i.e., Danish CSOs) as well as their implementing partners. In addition, the ‘Green Partnership’ between the MFA and Danish CSOs presents the opportunity to disseminate learning related to operational lessons learned from supported CCAM initiatives. Highlighting and sharing successes and challenges from adaptation action can serve as inspiration and help forge partnerships between civil society and government actors, using MFA funding streams to leverage climate action, also in the Global South.

7. Setup of the CCAM

Support for climate change adaptation interventions through CISU should contribute to fulfil the overall purpose of the CSF whilst maintaining a clear focus on supporting local CSOs to promote climate change resilience in poor and vulnerable communities through capacity building and concrete adaptation action including strategic service delivery and advocacy.

The CCAM as a separate support modality under the CSF

As mentioned above, the review of the Climate Envelope grant 2018-2021 concluded that the integration of the climate grant in the CSF without separate procedures reduced transaction costs for both CISU and the grant holders. This set-up was possible since the grants were broadly targeted projects under SDG 13. That is, covering both adaptation and mitigation, as well as projects that explicitly targeted climate action as primary objective and projects where climate action was mainstreamed into projects with other primary objectives – i.e. education, health, sanitation.

To establish a focused climate change adaptation framework for the new CCAM grants, CISU will establish a separate CCAM modality under the general CSF. In this way CISU can ensure that the applications to the CCAM target specific outcomes in relation to climate change adaptation. Moreover, CISU can monitor directly on these specific outcomes. Associated assessment criteria and specific guidelines, application and reporting formats will be specifically tailored to the CCAM ensuring that climate change adaptation is targeted in the projects. Specific guidelines and formats will be developed in September 2022. The structure of the modality will be in line with the already known CSF modalities to ensure an aligned, efficient, and lean structure while maintaining a simple and accessible application architecture, which is also in line with the recommendations of the review of the CISU Climate grant 2018-2021.

CISU has solid and positive experience with a setup with separate funding modalities as a supplement to the existing CSF modalities, as it was applied similarly for the Engagement Fund and the Rebuilding Civic Space modality.

Assessment criteria of the CCAM

The CCAM will support applications reflecting the two pathways of the ToC, namely development of climate technical capacity and interventions and enhancement of advocacy capacity and activities.

There are the five overall assessment criteria that applications for the CCAM will be assessed against: objective and relevance, partnership/partners, target groups, description of the intervention, and cost level. Each overall assessment criteria has under-criteria which are reflected in the application format.

1. Objective and relevance

- 1.1. The objective falls within the overall purpose of the Civil Society Fund and the particular objective of the Climate Change Adaptation Modality: that poor and vulnerable groups become more resilient to climate change.
- 1.2. The intervention is relevant in view of the context in which it is to take place. The context analysis should address the risks, vulnerabilities and impacts related to climate change.

2. Partnership/partners

- 2.1. The participating partners and other potential actors have the necessary experience, capacity and resources to implement the intervention.
- 2.2. The intervention strengthens the partners individually as well as the relations between them.
- 2.3. *For interventions above DKK 500,000:* The intervention strengthens the partners' relations to other actors as for example authorities, other local, national, and international organisations, networks, private companies, and other donors.

3. Target groups

- 3.1. The target groups are vulnerable to/affected by the effect of climate change
- 3.2. The target groups have been included in the planning of the intervention.
- 3.3. The target group recognizes the partners as legitimate.

4. Description of the intervention

- 4.1. The strategy of the intervention is clearly described. The activities, expected results, indicators and objectives are clearly linked.
- 4.2. The strategy demonstrates a clear and direct link with the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change and the specific project activities and outcomes.
- 4.3. *For interventions above DKK 500,000:* The elements of the Development Triangle are balanced, and advocacy is included in the intervention.
- 4.4. The contributions, roles, and areas of responsibility of all partners and other actors are clearly described.
- 4.5. The intervention contributes to lasting and sustainable results for the target groups.
- 4.6. *For interventions above DKK 500,000:* The strategy of the intervention considers the conditions (risks) that may hinder or

delay the fulfilment of the intervention's objective.

4.7. The plan for monitoring and learning describes how to systematically follow up on whether the intervention achieves/contributes to the expected outcomes. Both continuously during the implementation and after the end of the intervention.

5. Cost level

5.1. The cost level and the total budget of the intervention are well justified and proportionate to the activities and expected results.

Grant size

There will be two types of grant sizes. CSOs can apply for *small grants* below 500,000 DKK as well as *large grants* from 500,000 and up to the DKK 5 million limit that CISU is mandated to grant. Requirements will increase according to the amount applied for as part of the principles for CSF.

Example 1: A future application under CCAM – grant under DKK 500,000

Civil society in a coastal country have become aware that there will be a 2-year process initiated by the Government to develop a climate resilience policy and action scheme. Along with their Danish partner organisation they will apply up to DKK 500.000 for the support of an advocacy and campaign intervention. The objective will be to ensure strong attention to and future financing of resilience improvements for the vulnerable coastal communities that are hardest hit by climate change. The activities will revolve around engaging the coastal communities in the processes, engaging politicians and negotiators through lobby activities and showcasing good examples of local solutions as well as using their international civil society network to show relevant examples from other countries that have secured a better resilience in comparable regions.

Example 2: A future application under CCAM – grant above DKK 500,000 and up to DKK 5 million

In a country with large geographical differences, the peasants and farmers from the mountain regions are targeted for these interventions since they are affected in their production due to climate change. Capacity building in climate smart agriculture of peasants and farmers will revolve around climate resilient crops, crop diversification, agroforestry as well as soil and water conservation to improve their harvest, food security and livelihoods as means of adapting to a changing climate.

The local partner is a strong membership-based agricultural organisation partnering with a Danish CSO with technical agricultural expertise. Besides the capacity building in climate smart agriculture of a large number of peasants and farmers, they will work to organise other agricultural organisations around a green agenda and enhance an aligned focus on climate change adaptation. In this newly established collaboration and network, they aim to develop joint policy on the agricultural development nationwide. One key element will be to focus on ensuring political support for a review and improvement of the seed policy in the country.

[Climate Integration Tool \(cisu.dk\)](https://cisu.dk)

Prioritization between project proposals

Project proposals which are approved by CISU's Assessment Committee will receive a grant. If there are not enough funds for all project proposals worthy for support, all approved project proposals below 500,000 DKK will receive a grant. Project proposals above 500,000 DKK will be given a score for each CCAM assessment criteria between 0 and 5 in accordance with the degree of fulfilment of the criteria. The project proposals with the largest total scoring will receive a grant. This scoring system is already used for the largest project proposals of existing CSF support modalities and is therefore a system that the users of CISU's funds are familiar with.

Calls for applications

There will be one call for applications yearly in 2023, 2024 and 2025. Funding will be divided equally among the calls. If funding set aside for the application round is not spent, another call for applications will be announced later in the respective year.

Eligible applicants

All Danish CSOs can apply for support from the CCAM as long as they fulfil the criteria set out in the MFA guidelines for pooled funds. This can be CISU members as well as non-members. CSOs with a strategic partnership agreement with the MFA are not eligible to apply for funding from the CCAM.

Length of projects

Grants can be implemented for a period of maximum 3 years. With the last call for applications in the beginning of 2025 end of implementation will be June 2028. Grant holders will have 6 months after the intervention end date to narratively and financially report on the grant. CISU’s narrative and financial reporting to the MFA on the grant will thus be expected to take place in June of 2029.

Thematic scope

CCAM grants will target climate change adaptation action within a broad range of sectors including but not limited to WASH, health, agriculture, forestry, education, sustainable energy etc. There are no priority sectors. It is mandatory for all CCAM grants to target the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a principal objective (Rio Marker adaptation score “2”).

Geographical scope

As set out in the MFA guidelines (see section 2 of this document), the activities financed by the pooled funds such as CISU can be carried out in any Development Assistance Committee (DAC) country. Thus, the CCAM will support project proposals in all countries eligible for ODA. From all previous years it is clear that most grants funded by the CSF are implemented in Africa (more than 60 %), where Asia and Latin America each count for about a fifth of all granted projects. CISU expects this pattern will be the same for the CCAM, and for the ease of applicants CISU finds no need for making geographical priorities for the CCAM.

8. Budget

The budget includes the following main budget items⁵:

- Funding to the climate change adaptation modality (CCAM) to be distributed to approved applications.
- Capacity building: information, seminars, workshops, and materials 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 intervention implementation, conducting workshops ensuring experience generation and exchange, and developing thematic papers etc.
- Communication: carrying out information activities on achieved climate results
- Baseline, monitoring visits, thematic reviews as to ensure adequate assessments and fund monitoring.
- In accordance with the MFA **Grant Management** Guidelines for Pooled Funds & Networks, the budget finally includes max. 7% administration fee to be paid to CISU.

Budget Items	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Year 2025	Total
Funding of CCAM activities	0	35,000,000	35,000,000	28,000,000	98,000,000
Seminars, workshops, networks, materials and communication	200,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,400,000
Baseline, thematic and final reviews	175,000	200,000	350,000	375,000	1,100,000

⁵ The budget will be converted to the current budget format included in the MFA Grant Management Guidelines for pooled funds and networks.

Grants mgt. and Administration (max 7%)	625,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,075,000	7,000,000
Grand Total, DKK	1,000,000	37,750,000	37,900,000	30,850,000	107,500,000

9. Institutional and Management Arrangement

As described earlier, the contribution from the Climate Envelope of DKK 2 x 50 million + DKK 7.5 million will form the basis of the CCAM. The support to civil society climate change adaptation actions through CISU will take advantage of the already established CSF institutional and management arrangements between the MFA and CISU.

Reporting on CCAM to the MFA

At institutional level, the CCAM and its granting mechanism will be integrated into existing management procedures governing the cooperation between the MFA and CISU: On an annual basis (by mid-September) CISU forwards a **plan for the forthcoming year** (rulleplan) and a **results report for the past year** (by mid-June), including a short **results report on the CCAM based on the results framework** of the modality as well as **Rio-marker reporting**. This plan and report will constitute the basis for technical consultations with the MFA task managers followed by strategic consultations with the MFA leadership regarding future direction.

MFA financial control and review of CISU

The financial controllers of the MFA furthermore carry out inspection visits to CISU, and the Auditors General Office is regularly carrying out control visits. The MFA carries out an external review of CISU approximately every four years including financial elements – the next planned for ultimo 2024. The above-mentioned results and associated reporting requirements will be included in this process.

Registration and assessment of CCAM applications

The process of assessing CCAM application will follow the same procedures as for other applications to the CSF which is a process already recognized by the MFA. Incoming applications will be registered and based on an “arms' length principle” be assessed by external assessment consultants and approved or rejected by the CISU Assessment Committee based on assessment criteria laid out in the CSF guidelines and the specific guidelines for the CCAM. The Assessment Committee consists of seven members, out of which two are external to the CISU membership base, and four represent the member organisations of CISU. All assessment consultants and members of the Assessment Committee are appointed based on open advertisements of positions. Clear principles on segregation of duties and on managing potential conflicts of interest are continuously upheld. The Assessment Committee and assessment consultants are already capable of assessing a wide range of civil society development interventions, including climate change adaptation interventions.

Generally, more than 300 applications are being submitted every year, app. 57 % 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.

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

CISU support of grant holders during project implementation

During implementation CISU provides capacity building services in terms of guidance related to potential challenges encountered by the applicants. Furthermore, CISU facilitates climate communities of practitioners and climate change thematic experience sharing network. CISU also requests, requires, and reviews progress reports. Moreover, CISU conducts monitoring visits to selected interventions; these procedures are described in part 10 below.

Communication of results

CISU is already applying several 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 2022. 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 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 takes 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 manages a Development Education Fund under which Danish CSOs may apply for funding for information and communication activities in Denmark targeting the general Danish public⁶.

CISU will ensure that results achieved under the supported CCAM grants will be included in the on-going communication by CISU, using all the instruments mentioned above.

10. 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 Grant Management Guidelines for Pooled Funds & Networks already approved by the MFA⁷.

CISU's financial management of grants

At grant level, financial management of grants includes the following measures:

- 1) Halfway through the intervention period, grant holders of grants of more than 24 months must submit a progress report to CISU focusing on the implementation of the interventions 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 interventions 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 intervention 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 a basis for final approval and closure of interventions. The audited accounts from individual interventions feed into the consolidated financial reports of CISU at overall CSF fund level

⁶ See <https://www.cisu.dk/oplysningspuljen>

⁷ All documents for financial management and reporting can be found at www.cisu.dk/skemaer.

being sent annually to the MFA and thus considered as part of the annual technical and strategic dialogue meetings for MFA approval.

Monitoring visits by CISU

As mentioned above, CISU conducts monitoring visits to grant holders, both in Denmark and in the partner countries. CISU applies assessment tools, such as financial standards which assesses the management systems of the CSO, including 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. Furthermore, the tools are shared with all new grant holders who are encouraged to use them in the collaboration with their partners. Furthermore, CISU uses these tools as part of its advisory service, on-demand courses and trainings.

Anti-corruption measures

As stated in CISU's anti-corruption policy,⁸ 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. 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 occur, 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 format⁹ to assess the case.

Monitoring by the MFA

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

Financial reporting to the MFA

When reporting to the MFA, CISU may include financial results for the CCAM in the overall financial accounts report to the MFA. A split must be made in the report so that HCE/MFA will be able to see audited figures for CISU's commitments, disbursements and administration fee for each year relating to the CCAM.

11. Risk Management

The risk matrix in annex 3 outlines the risks identified and assessed. Overall contextual risks relate to the importance of the climate agenda. COVID-19, and the space for civil society. These risks are to a large extent depending on the specific context of the individual grant receiving interventions. As such, there is a limit to the details provided here, but general risk management and mitigation measures are identified. The programmatic and institutional risks are related to CISU's provision of guidance and advice, 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.

⁸ <https://www.cisu.dk/om-cisu/indgiv-en-klage-make-a-complaint/indberetninger-og-klager>

⁹ <https://www.cisu.dk/puljer/hent-formater-vejledninger-og-retningslinjer>

With regards to safeguarding CISU has the capacity to train and advice grant holders on PSHEA. CISU has developed Fabo-based on-line training material which grant holders can use for developing capacity of partners. Safeguarding clauses are included in contracts for CCAM interventions.

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 interventions. Thus, the application of the observations will be done in the specific context of the interventions.

- Climate change leads to vulnerability, fragility, and can act as a driver of conflict and migration. Resilience especially within climate change adaptation is a key objective of the Climate Envelope as well as **"The World We Share"**. This will be reflected in the relevant civil society climate change adaptation interventions.
- The Human Rights Based Approach as well as civil society support are central to **"The World We Share"**. Both aspects are applied in the CSF as rights holders and duty bearers are identified, PANT principles applied, gender mainstreamed, and youth involved on intervention specific basis.
- Mismanagement and anti-corruption will be given high attention by CISU, as described in chapter 10.
- The public Danish interest is a key component, as the specific interventions under the fund, constitute 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 change 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 World We Share"** outlining that climate change constitutes one of the underlying causes for vulnerability and fragility and 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 constitute the fundament for **"The World We Share"** and are as such guiding support for climate change adaptation initiatives as well as for civil society support, including CISUs

CSF. The Human Rights Based Approach and PANT principles will be applied contextually in the interventions. UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights also play a role in the context of partnerships involving the private sector.

Human Right Standards (international, regional and national legislation)

- Contextual depending on the specific interventions funded under the CCAM.

Universal Periodic Review

- Not applicable.

Identify key rights holders in the programme

- Stakeholders affected by climate change are the key rights holder for this programme.

Identify key duty bearers in the programme

- National and local governments and institutions combating (or supposed per mandate to combat) the effects of climate change.

Human Rights Principles (PANT)

Participation

- It is key to ensure that the implementation of specific activities supported by the fund and its modality engage and involve the stakeholders foremost affected by climate change. The aim of the support is to facilitate broad 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. Similarly local governments can in light of nationally adopted climate policy frameworks be held accountable.

Non-discrimination

- The involvement of stakeholders should give due consideration to different groups e.g., marginalised groups such as youth, women, ethnic minorities and PWDs and elderly etc.
- In line with the Climate Envelope guiding principles and CISU practices gender disaggregated monitoring data will adopted.

Transparency

- Information on all approved applications will be made accessible for the general public on <https://worldmap.cisu.dk/>. CISU will conduct public dissemination of any CSF and CCAM data and analysis to the general public.

Gender

- Women and girls are often amongst the most vulnerable groups related to the effects of a changing climate, amongst others due to their lack of assets, education and access and control over resources,

which reduce coping mechanisms and result in low resilience levels. Women, girls, and other marginalised groups are also particularly vulnerable due to their lack of access to information and the lack of a voice as part of multi-level decision-making processes.

- Intervention activities under the CCAM will need to pay due attention to gender inequalities and carefully describe adaptation benefits befalling vulnerable and marginalised groups.

Youth

- Many of the CCAM interventions are likely to involve youth, as the original environmental sustainability definitions concern the interest of future generations and since climate change is an issue of significant interest to youth.

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:

- The CCAM intends to tangibly address and tackle the barriers associated with adapting to the effects of climate change for poor and vulnerable groups in developing countries

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 flows to the 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:

Previous evaluations of the Climate Envelope evaluation specifically pointed at the possibility to harness the Danish comparative advantages. This was therefore turned into one of the key guiding principles of the current Climate Envelope. This is also guiding the design of interventions under the CCAM as interventions will be demand-driven based on interest from Danish civil society and based on their experiences with networks and partnerships with civil society in developing countries. As such, it is rooted in a Danish-Global South civil society partnership and in leveraging Danish competencies.

In terms of the 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 adaptation action). However, there are opportunities in one of the CSF windows to co-finance and complement existing support. In addition, in order to promote locally led interventions, promote sustainability and evidence-based programming opportunities to work with the private sector and research communities in developing countries are encouraged, where relevant.

CSF generally pays due attention to coordination with others; hence the below practice will be part of the CCAM as well. Applications above DKK 1 million are shared with the embassies in the countries of the intervention activities, enabling feedback if any overlaps, opportunities for complementarities, potential efficiency gains etc. would be evident. Coordination and collaboration under the auspices of the MFA 'greening' agenda could potentially complement Danish-Global South civil society and *vice versa*. In Denmark, short facts of applications are also shared with some of the umbrella organisations (DUF, CKU, DH) to avoid overlaps etc.

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

Annex 2: Partners

1. Summary of stakeholder analysis

The stakeholders in the programme are CISU, the fund manager, the Danish CSOs, and CSOs in developing countries. Other stakeholders include the population in the context for interventions approved under the CSF and institutions in the context, including government, others CSOs, the private sector etc.

CISU brings its capacity as fund manager into the intervention. The Danish CSOs bring 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 adaptation, 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 wants their voices to be heard by decision makers at various levels. Other institutions' interests vary, some may see an opportunity in partnerships and cooperation, some not. This is likely to depend on the specific intervention context as well as its implementers.

Stakeholders from the Danish civil society environment have been involved in the development of this modality. There will be a public hearing process as part of the preparation of the specific guidelines for the CCAM as to facilitate further involvement of future users of the CCAM. Not all Danish CSOs are satisfied with the design, as the CISU CSF excludes those CSOs which hold a strategic partnership agreement with the MFA.

Further involvement of stakeholders is the responsibility of CISU and the modality implementers. CISU guidelines will promote 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 concern the overall partner, CISU, here termed *fund manager*; the implementing partners, i.e., the Danish grant holders; and the CSO partners in developing countries. It is therefore key:

- That the fund manager has sufficient experience with administration of funds, as well as guidance and capacity building of the implementing partners
- That the fund manager is seen as a neutral, trustworthy entity in the eyes of the applicants.
- That the implementing partners, the Danish CSOs and their partners awarded an intervention, are identified through a competitive process, and the best interventions are awarded interventions.
- That the partner in developing countries expresses an interest in and demand for working with the Danish CSO within the field of climate change.
- That local leadership of the partnership between Danish and South CSOs will be strengthened in terms the 5 dimensions¹⁰ of equitable partnerships based on mutually added value, enhanced local ownership of financial resources, support for capacity development, local leadership in project implementation and in policy coordination.

3. Brief presentation of partners

CISU is an independent institution with approximately 280 members in the form of Danish CSOs. It supports its members by providing capacity building services such as training courses, advice, online guidelines on all aspects of civil society work. It is furthermore a manager of various funds incl. the overall Civil Society Fund (CSF), The Danish Emergency Relief Fund (DERF), the Information and Engagement Fund, and the Development Education Fund. CISU acts as a membership driven platform for CSOs and seek to promote the framework conditions for civil society. CISU

¹⁰ These 5 dimensions reflect dimensions highlighted in the MFA Information Note for Strategic Partnerships.

was reviewed in in 2016 and 2020 by the MFA and the FCE grant was externally reviewed in 2017 and the 2017-21 climate grant was externally reviewed in 2021.

CISU members engaged in climate change include a broad variety of organisations, ranging from the larger development CSOs to more specialised climate-environment CSOs, to smaller organisations currently engaged in climate change adaptation interventions funded by the CSF. A wide range of organisations have as described above on page 8 received grants from the 2017-21 climate allocation to CISU. CSOs which are strategic partners to the MFA, and thus receive direct funding from MFA cannot apply for CSF funding.

Civil society in developing countries varies according to the context. Some countries have a bustling civil society environment; others have more restrictive framework conditions for civil society operations. It is thus a heterogeneous civil society. Many Danish CSOs are already engaged with partners in developing countries along the lines explained in chapter 2. More permanent partnerships have 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 2021 review.

Summary of key partner features¹¹

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 approximately 270 Danish CSOs. Acts furthermore as fund manager in relation to civil society.</i>	<i>The demand for CSF funding is presently exceeding available funds and the added DKK 2 x 50 million is of high importance as to support climate change adaptation interventions</i>	<i>High, in terms of defining guidelines, awarding funding, monitoring and follow up.</i>	<i>Fund manager Capacity building of implementers</i>	<i>CISU is an experienced fund manager and has been positively reviewed at regular intervals. CISU has wide experience with providing capacity building services within climate change adaptation and poses specific thematic expertise within climate change.</i>	<i>After four years, a stocktaking of the climate volume and content will be conducted.</i>
<i>Danish CSOs and their partners</i>	<i>Engaged in civils society interventions related to climate change adaptation.</i>	<i>The added DKK 2x50 mio. is critical as to ensure adequate level of funding for partnerships working with climate change adaptation.</i>	<i>High as the CCAM will be demand driven.</i>	<i>Forming of partnerships formulating applications.</i>	<i>Many CSOs have based on past experience high level of capacity for addressing climate change adaptation challenges.</i>	<i>Sustainability measures will be part of the criteria for assessing incoming applications.</i>

¹¹ 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 loses 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 economic analyses, as well as national information. Relate global information and agendas to climate change and action.	Medium	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 made, is important.
Specific factors affecting prioritisation of the climate agenda					
COVID-19	Medium	Medium	If COVID-19 rebounds nationally or locally CCAM interventions will be adjusted to the context, as relevant.	Medium	The COVID-19 situation may lead to health as well as economic crisis situations. It is important to ensure room for climate change adaptation interventions under CCAM to be designed and possibly adjusted to reflect contextual developments.
Food crisis	Medium	Medium	CCAM supported interventions may address how climate changes affect food production	Medium	Interventions under CCAM will have to reflect that target groups may have fundamental needs related to food access/affordability.
Space for civil society engagement at country level (depending on intervention) is diminishing and narrowing	Medium	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 civic space challenges.	High	According to data from CIVICUS Monitor, shrinking space is affecting an increasing number of countries. The MFA has recognised this, which is also highlighted in Vision 2030 and the MFA is furthermore part of the donor group taking initiatives to address shrinking space.

Programmatic risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Access to target groups could be restricted	Low – Medium	High	CISU already applies, as part of the CSF that implementing partners are requested to perform thorough contextual analyses related to target group access and inclusion constraints.	Medium	Due to the combined focus on poverty, vulnerability and marginalisation as part of the CCAM target group – and implementing partners – climate change adaptation interventions and activities may pose threats to existing political or decision-making processes as well as power structures
Inadequate response by duty bearers to advocacy	Medium	Medium	CISU will capacitate Danish CSOs to train their partners to carry out advocacy and engage themselves in climate networks as to enhance involvement in decision making processes with duty-bearers	Medium	Firstly, although CSOs generally have years of experience in carrying out advocacy they may lack certain skills to do this in the field of climate adaptation. Secondly, duty bearers may not have have previous experience in being targeted for climate adaptation specific advocacy and therefor react inadequately.
Delays in intervention & activity implementation	Medium	Low - Medium	CISU applies the CSF standard intervention amendment process, allowing grant holders to request for justified no-cost extensions as well as use of the budget margin to accommodate delays.	Low - Medium	Delays to intervention implementation may be caused by technical, cost, procurement, material sourcing and/or personnel/volunteer issues.
Failure to meet CCAM (and donor) objectives	Low	Medium	Through its relatively rigorous MEAL mechanisms, CISU performs monitoring and compliance checks in countries of implementation and with grant holders and implementing partners. In addition to CISUs CCAM reporting requirements, field level monitoring is applied to assess the level of objective realisation related to the target groups.	Medium	As a fund manager, CISU strives to ensure that intervention activities meet CCAM modality objectives. CISU draws on its experience and organisational and capacity development tools and services (i.e., guides, thematic papers, Climate Integration Tool, advisory sessions, workshops, and courses) in order to facilitate better quality programming and compliance on behalf of grant holders and their implementing partners.

Risk of causing harm through the intervention	Low - Medium	Medium - High	All interventions supported by CISU must adhere to the PANT principles and the CSF Guidelines include references to the 'Do No Harm' principle. Inadequate understanding of the intervention context or an associated flawed contextual assessment should lead to a rejection of the proposed intervention / CCAM application.	Medium	Due to the combined focus on poverty, vulnerability and marginalisation as part of the CCAM target group, climate change adaptation interventions and activities may pose threats to existing power structures or may be directed at specific target groups lacking sufficient inclusiveness.
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Institutional risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
CISU is unable to deliver timely and high-quality training and advice and thus meet ToC assumptions around how the support will influence climate adaptation ambitions	Low	High	CISU already delivers substantial guidance and advice through written materials and competence development activities. CISU has after the 2017 FCE review enhanced its climate change competencies and applied these when implementing the 2017-21 climate envelope grant. Elevated trainings and guidance will be applied in relation to CCAM interventions.	Low	CISU possesses expertise in civil society engagement (including advocacy and political analyses) and development, but also on climate change technical and advocacy issues. Much of the guidance needed to succeed in advocacy is not climate specific but relates to general influencing strategies. CISU is therefore well positioned to tackle this risk.
Misappropriation of funds / grants and breach of safeguarding compliance	Low	High	CISU already delivers substantial guidance and advice related to contractual obligations of the grant holders and their implementing partners. Updated clauses delineating child labour and safeguarding regulations are included as part of revised CSF and thus CCAM financial guidelines and contracts. CISUs complaints mechanisms are being strengthened in order to	Medium	In addition to anti-terrorism and anti-corruption clauses forming part of existing granting mechanisms and contractual obligations, safeguarding and child labour widens the compliance requirements for all CISU grant holders and implementing partners. As a pool funding manager, CISU adheres to the prevalent contractual obligations with the MFA. Risks associated with misappropriation, embezzlement, and safeguarding breaches – in a

			<p>accommodate increased accountability on behalf of grant holders and implementing partners. Specifically with regard to anti-corruption CISU has developed financial standards to combat this risk.</p>		<p>broad sense – carry with them considerable reputational and domestic political risks.</p>
<p>Deteriorating operational security</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>CISU already delivers substantial guidance and advice through written materials and competence development activities on e.g. security training). In case of deteriorating operational security CISU applies the CSF standard intervention amendment process, allowing grant holders to request for activity revision in light of deteriorating security situations, no-cost extensions as well as use of the budget margin to accommodate contextual changes.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Complete withdrawal from CISU supported intervention areas is fortunately very rare resulting in the assessed ‘low’ likelihood. Partially linked to inadequate intervention barrier analysis and assessment – particularly in fragile contexts – security risks cannot and should not be underestimated.</p>

Annex 4: List of supplementary materials

MFA: The World We Share, 2021: <https://um.dk/danida/strategi-og-prioriteter>

MFA: Guiding Principles for Climate Envelope, 2016

MFA: A Green and Sustainable World 2020: https://um.dk/-/media/websites/umdk/danish-site/udenrigspolitik/aktuelle-emner/regeringens-strategi-for-global-klimaindsats/a_green_and_sustainable_world.ashx

MFA: Grant Management Guidelines for Pooled Funds and Networks <http://um.dk/da/danida/samarbejsspartnere/civ-org/adm-ret/puljeordn/>

CISU: Guidelines for the Civil Society Fund, April 2020 <https://www.cisu.dk/puljer/hent-formater-vejledninger-og-retningslinjer>

CISU: Programme Guidelines for The Civil Society Fund, May 2021 <http://www.cisu.dk/program>

CISU: CSF Financial instructions and standards <https://www.cisu.dk/puljer/hent-formater-vejledninger-og-retningslinjer>

CISU: Civil Society Fund Administrative and audit instructions <https://www.cisu.dk/puljer/hent-formater-vejledninger-og-retningslinjer>

CISU: Anti-corruption approach <https://www.cisu.dk/puljer/hent-formater-vejledninger-og-retningslinjer>

MFA Review of CISU 2016 and 2020 <https://www.cisu.dk/om-cisu/samarbejde-med-udenrigsministeriet>

CISU: External Review of the Fund for Climate and Environment 2017 <https://www.cisu.dk/Admin/Public/DWSDownload.aspx?File=%2fFiles%2fFiler%2fCISU%2fAndet%2fFinal+PKM+Review+Report.pdf>

CISU: External Review of 2019-21 Climate Grant, financed by the Climate Envelope <https://www.cisu.dk/Admin/Public/DWSDownload.aspx?File=%2fFiles%2fFiler%2fCISU%2fAndet%2fCISU+Climate+review+final+230621.pdf>

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 the present agreement with the MFA apply for up to 2% of the budget applied for to be used for information and communication in Denmark. This will also apply for the CCAM.

Secondly, CISU already manages an Information Fund under which Danish CSOs can apply for funding information and communication activities in Denmark. From medio 2022 CISU furthermore manages an Information and Engagement Fund which from medio 2022 will be open for applications from civil society, the private and public sector aiming at informing and engaging Danes in global issues, among others climate issues.

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

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

Fifthly, in 2024 and 2025, CISU will carry out thematic reviews 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
Public hearing of programme document	April 21st 2022	HCE, ELK
Programme Committee presentation for recommendation	May 12th 2022	HCE
MFA Desk Appraisal	May 25 th – August 19 th 2022	GDK
UPR presentation for recommendation	September 22 nd 2022	HCE
Minister approval	September 2022	HCE
Guidelines for applicants (Addendum to current CSF (CISU-MFA agreement))	September 2022	CISU
CISU Hearing process with members and potential applicants	October 2022	CISU
First disbursement	October 2022	GDK
First CCAM inclusion in CSF call	February 2023	CISU
CISU annual reporting to MFA as per MFA Grant Management Guidelines for Pooled/ Funds & Networks	15 th June 2023, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28	CISU
CISU annual strategic and technical consultations with MFA as per Grant Management Guidelines for Pooled Funds & Networks	End of year 2022, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28	CISU, HCE, GDK
Thematic reviews	2024 and 2025	CISU
External review	2024	CISU, HCE, GDK
Final CCAM report from CISU after closing all grants	2029	CISU, HCE, GDK

ANNEX 9: QUALITY ASSURANCE CHECKLIST

File number/F2 reference: 2022-11977

Programme/Project name: CISU Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM)

Programme/Project period: 2022-2029

Budget: 107,500,000.00

Presentation of quality assurance process:

The programme has been appraised by GDK/ ELK and all recommendations share with CISU. CISU has updated the programme document reflecting all recommendations.

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: yes

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

Comments: Yes. All the recommendations of the appraisal have been reflected upon in the final programme document.

The programme/project complies with Danida policies and Aid Management Guidelines, including the fundamental principles of Doing Development Differently.

Comments: Yes – also reflected upon in the programme document.

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

Comments: Yes.

Issues related to HRBA, LNOB, Gender, Youth, Climate Change, Green Growth and Environment have been addressed sufficiently in relation to content of the project/programme.

Comments: Yes.

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

Comments: Yes – they have addressed in line with the appraisal recommendations.

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

Comments: yes

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

Comments: Yes.

The programme/project is found sound budget-wise.

Comments: Yes.

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

Comments: Yes.

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

Comments: N/A.

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

Comments: N/A

The implementing 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: Yes.

Implementing partner(s) has/have been informed about Denmark's zero-tolerance policies towards (i) Anti-corruption; (ii) Child labour; (iii) Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH); and, (iv) Anti-terrorism.

Comments: Yes.

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

Comments: Yes.

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

Date and signature of Desk Officer: 05092022 Toke Hauch Arnoldi

Date and signature of Management: 06092022 Mette Thygesen



Summary of recommendations of the appraisal

Title of Programme/Project	CISU Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM) – 2022-2025
File number/F2 reference	2022-11977
Appraisal report date	17 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)

Overall conclusion of the appraisal

The appraisal found that the programme is highly relevant to the priorities and targets of the Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation regarding civil society and climate action and draws upon CISU's long-term and extensive engagement with CSOs both in Denmark as well as in the Global South.

The appraisal did however conclude that the programme document could be edited for concision, clarification and ease of reading, including clarification of functionality of the CCAM. Furthermore, it was recommended that the programme document would benefit from a barrier/blockers of change analysis along with an updated risk assessment.

The appraisal also recommended to enhance the scope of the programme, include a clearer Theory of Change (ToC) and more targeted results framework and programme structure.

Overall, the appraisal recommends the CISU CCAM programme for approval with only minor adjustments, as outlined below.

Recommendations by the appraisal team

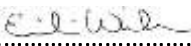
Follow up by the responsible unit

<p>Rec 1: Provide a clear outline of the functionality of the CCAM, including in terms of grant sizes, scoring system and selection criteria.</p> <p>The appraisal found that the programme documentation could be edited for clarification on the setup, modalities and procedures of the CCAM in terms of grant sizes and scoring systems for screening applications under each funding window/grant size.</p>	<p>Done. The ToC and results framework have been revised to strengthen the narrative of CCAM’s objective and scope.</p> <p>Furthermore, the programme document has been revised to include a brief description of grant size, criteria and scoring system (p. 19-20). In addition, this will also be described in detail in the CCAM guidelines, which will be finally formulated and approved by the MFA at a later stage.</p>
<p>Rec 2: Strengthen barrier assessment of the contextual analysis, especially as relates to CSOs in the face of climate change, and clarify how it informs the programme design, results framework and Theory of Change.</p> <p>The appraisal concluded that the contextual analysis, while providing relevant information, was somewhat weak on in terms of the specific barriers currently faced by CSO groups in the context of climate change and in scaling up climate action.</p>	<p>Done. A more in-depth barriers / blockers of change analysis has been included in the programme document. This includes an analysis of the role / and challenges of CSOs in the context of climate change (p. 7-8).</p>
<p>Rec 3: Include gender considerations more explicitly in the Theory of Change, results framework and indicators (i.e.: including gender-disaggregated information).</p> <p>Gender considerations could be further integrated into the programme.</p>	<p>Done. Gender has been reflected in the barrier analysis (p. 7). Furthermore, quantitative indicators of the results framework have been disaggregated by gender (p. 16-18).</p>

<p><i>Rec 4: Elaborate on the Theory of Change narrative to clearly explain change pathways showing how the CCAM will lead to (or contribute to) outcomes and clearly explain approach and modalities to do this. Consider gender dimensions in this regard and perhaps sharpen the programme objective.</i></p> <p>The appraisal found the programme’s Theory of Change to be insufficient and would need to be revised to illustrate and better explain the programme logic.</p>	<p>Done. The programme document has been revised to include clear links between the barrier analysis, ToC and the results framework (p. 12-17).</p>
<p><i>Rec 5: Strengthen the Results Framework by clearly describing the logical flow towards the expected outcomes/objectives and ensure consistency on the terminology. Consider gender dimensions in this regard and perhaps sharpen the programme objective.</i></p> <p>The appraisal deemed that the Results Framework needs further revision to enhance the logical flow towards the expected outcomes/objectives.</p>	<p>Done. The results framework has been revised in terms of clarity and linkages to the ToC and barrier analysis (p. 15-17).</p>
<p><i>Rec 6: Elaborate on the thematic and geographical scope of the programme in the context of the selection criteria for grants awarded through the CCAM.</i></p> <p>The rationale for choice of partners is clear but the modality for and selection criteria for fund support through the CCAM could be better explained.</p>	<p>Done. Geographical scope, thematic scope and selection criteria have been included in the “Setup of the CCAM” (p. 18-20).</p>

<p><i>Rec 7: Include Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) section in the programme document, put in place strengthened monitoring procedures during inception, and focus on the monitoring system in the Mid-Term Review.</i></p> <p>The appraisal found that the results monitoring system is insufficiently described in the programme document and generally only referred to in the context of the existing CSF management structure.</p>	<p>Done. A section on <i>Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)</i> has been added to the programme document (p. 17).</p>
<p><i>Rec 8: Revise the risk management framework particularly with regards to the programmatic and institutional risks.</i></p> <p>The appraisal found that the risk management framework would benefit from further elaborations. The contextual risks are too general and some are not relevant whereas the programmatic risks related project implementation are limited.</p>	<p>Done. While the contextual risk remain the same as during the appraisal, the programmatic and institutional risks have been updated in annex 3 (p. 31-34).</p>

I hereby confirm that the appraisal team has identified the above-mentioned issues and provided the corresponding recommendations as stated above to be addressed properly in the follow-up to the appraisal.

Signed in  on the 05.09.2022

Appraisal Team leader/ELK representative

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

Signed in Copenhagen on the 6 September 2022

