




















































# Danish support to Global Commission on Adaptation

- catalyze global leadership on acceleration of climate adaptation in developing countries

<p><b>Key results:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Global Commission of Adaptation has initiated a multi-stakeholder global commitment to accelerate and bring scale to climate change adaptation in planning and investments in developing countries by October 2020.</li> <li>Eight Action Tracks initiated and governance structures have been established with relevant stakeholders/ initiatives to manage implementation.</li> <li>Action Tracks have consolidated time bound work plans with defined targets, responsibilities and monitoring systems, which include strong engagement of stakeholders from the Global South.</li> </ul> <p><b>Justification for support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change is likely to affect diverse areas such as food security, livelihoods, water supply, ecosystems and general economic growth which could push an additional 100 million people into poverty by 2030 and hereby undermine the SDG's.</li> <li>Less than five percent of all climate change investments worldwide goes to adaptation. Danish engagement and support to Global Commission on Adaptation aims to mobilize global decision-makers to jump start adaptation actions at all levels.</li> <li>Climate impacts and risks need to be adequately factored into current and future decision-making of public planning and private investments, which can provide a triple dividend by avoiding economic losses, bringing positive gains, and delivering additional social and environmental benefits</li> <li>Assisting developing countries and their populations to become more resilient to climate change is a priority for Denmark which is expressed in the Government's 2020 priority paper for development cooperation and in 'the World 2030' strategy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Major risks and challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Commission could be duplicating other global initiatives. This risk is mitigated by broad engagement of 22 convening countries, participation of high influencing commissioners and by aiming at building alliances with existing initiatives and stakeholders.</li> <li>The eight Action Tracks could end with few concrete and actionable outcomes. This risk is reduced as each action track will set measurable targets and define 3-5 SMART indicators which will be presented at the Global Adaptation Summit in October 2020.</li> </ul>	<p><b>File No.</b></p> <p>2018-36965</p>																					
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<p><b>Relevant SDGs:</b></p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td> No Poverty</td> <td> No Hunger</td> <td> Good Health, Wellbeing</td> <td> Quality Education</td> <td> Gender Equality</td> <td> Clean Water, Sanitation</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Affordable Clean Energy</td> <td> Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth</td> <td> Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure</td> <td> Reduced Inequalities</td> <td> Sustainable Cities, Communities</td> <td> Responsible Consumption &amp; Production</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Climate Action</td> <td> Life below Water</td> <td> Life on Land</td> <td> Peace &amp; Justice, strong Inst.</td> <td> Partnerships for Goals</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	 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					
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<p><b>Strategic objectives:</b></p> <p>The overall objective of the Danish support to the Global Commission on Adaptation is to make the human and economic case for accelerating, integrating and scaling climate change adaptation in public and private planning and investments in developing countries.</p>																						
<p><b>Justification for choice of partner:</b></p> <p>The managing partners of the Global Commission on Adaptation are the Global Center on Adaptation and World Resources Institute. Together with 36 high-level Commissioners and 22 convening countries, they bring knowledge, expertise and network to mobilize political commitment from public, private, academia and civil society. This coalition of stakeholders is considered to be highly influential to create political visibility regarding the urgency of climate adaptation and simultaneously possess capacity to turn the recommendations into actions.</p>																						
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The Global Commission on Adaptation seeks to accelerate adaptation by elevating the political visibility of adaptation risks and concrete solutions. This will be done by (i) raising the awareness of the urgency of climate adaptation by making the case in a flagship report and through targeted communication channels and awareness raising, and by (ii) launching eight Action Track that each will define sector specific goals to mobilize political, technical and financial support to existing or new initiatives. The outcome of each Action Tracks will be presented at the Climate Adaptation Summit hosted by the Netherlands in October 2020 with clear roadmaps for implementation ahead.</p>																						
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Danish support to the Global Commission on Adaptation

**Catalyze global leadership on acceleration of climate adaptation in developing countries**

**Development Engagement Document**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark

December 2019

File: 2018-36965

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## 1. Introduction

Climate change is already causing profound impacts. Climate risks manifest themselves in many ways—from the slow and inexorable rise in sea level; to the erratic behavior of monsoons and the strengthening of storms and heatwaves and general rise in temperature. Climate-related risks are likely to affect diverse areas such as food security, livelihoods, water supply, ecosystems and general economic growth. Such threats are already undermining progress to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. Though climate change affects all populations, those people most at risk often also have the least resources to withstand serious climate impact.

The World Bank estimates that climate change impact can push an additional 100 million people into poverty by 2030. Furthermore, 500 million small farms around the world are exposed to increasing changes in temperature and the number of people who lack sufficient water at least one month per year will soar from 3.6 billion today to more than 5 billion in 2050. In addition, impacts from climate change are likely to be exacerbated by population growth, unsustainable resource consumption and rapid degradation of critical ecosystems. However, well-planned adaptation interventions can lead to better growth and development which save lives, protect nature, reduce inequalities and create new opportunities.

The Global Commission on Adaptation was launched in October 2018 with the purpose of developing a strategic vision for accelerating adaptation and catalyzing solutions around the world. The *first step* was to raise awareness of the urgency of climate adaptation on the global agenda and inspire action. This was successfully achieved with the publishing of a flagship report and broad global media coverage. The *second step* is to define and develop eight Action Tracks which should be completed and culminate at the Climate Adaptation Summit hosted by the Netherlands in October 2020. The eight Action Tracks was launched successfully at the September 2019 UN Climate Action Summit and will be developed throughout the so-called Year of Action.

Denmark was invited to co-convene the Global Commission on Adaptation by the Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte and former UN General Secretary Ban Ki-moon. Denmark accepted the invitation as scope of work was aligned with the Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid 'World 2030' and addressed an urgent need to scale up actions to adapt to climate change. Denmark has therefore participated in Commission's work since the launch October 16, 2018. As part of the Danish engagement, Denmark nominated Peter Damgaard Jensen, CEO at PKA Ltd, as Danish Commissioner. He has participated and contributed with inputs focused on the chapter and action chapter addressing issues related to investment and financing during the first year of the Commission.

In sum, the Global Commission on Adaptation provides a unique opportunity for Denmark to support a global initiative that addresses one of the most pressing global challenges that could undermine hard won development gains of the past decades and hinder progress towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The Danish support to the Commission will therefore be targeted to specifically support the participation and voice of developing countries as it is the poorest and least developed countries that are most vulnerable to climate change. Further, the Danish contribution will be focused on developing and concluding the Action Tracks towards the Adaptation Summit and by this, deliver actionable initiatives and delivery mechanisms that can scale and rethink public climate adaptation planning and climate resilient private investments.

## 2. Strategic considerations and justification

### 2.1. Context

Initial research by the Global Commission on Adaptation finds that early adaptation investments yields high social, economic and environmental benefits. In addition to saving lives, many adaptation investments produce impressive rates of return: they have benefit-cost ratios ranging from 2:1 to 10:1, and in many cases will lead to more sustainable growth and development.

Yet, current global actions to adapt to climate change are promising but insufficient. Innovation and investment in scale is urgent to adapt to the new climate realm. Especially because the effects of climate change will only increase over the next few decades. Even meeting the Paris Agreement target of limiting the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C will still imply larger changes in many parts of the world (up to 3 to 4.5°C of regional warming in some areas), where particular developing countries and small island states are vulnerable.

The Paris Agreement called for balanced funding between climate change adaptation and mitigation. Yet, currently less than five percent of all climate change investments worldwide goes to adaptation; more than 95 percent goes to mitigation (Padraig, Clark, and Meattle 2018, In World Bank). While international flows of adaptation finance to developing countries have steadily increased in recent years, they thus remain modest relative to the need and urgency of the challenge.

However, climate change adaptation is about more than just additional finance. It is also a matter of mainstreaming adaptation in all government planning and investments. Governments must be the driver to integrate climate adaptation and resilience planning in all relevant areas, while the private sector can make its own operations and supply chains more climate resilient as well as address market needs for adaptation solutions and innovation.

To give an example of the amount of opportunities at stake, it is estimated that approximately US\$90 trillion will be invested in infrastructure globally between now and 2030. Up to 70% of these infrastructure investments will be located in low- and middle-income countries, which often are highly vulnerable to climate change. Also, the CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project) estimates that the private sector is set to face \$1trillion in losses in the next 5 years alone due to not being climate resilient. These losses of critical infrastructure in developing countries are an important barrier for development.

If climate change is not mainstreamed into public and private planning and investment decision, it will undermine long-term global economic prospects, cause widespread poverty, display people and increase cross-border migration, and fuel conflicts and political instability. Such threats could roll back hard-won development gains, in particularly in the Least Developed Countries and small islands states. Particular disadvantaged and vulnerable populations such as indigenous peoples and communities reliant on agricultural, forestry or coastal livelihoods are most affected.

In this context, the Danish support for Global Commission Adaptation is justified by the urgency to speed and scale up adaptation investments and planning in order to reduce the severe impacts and shockwaves of climate change. At the Climate Adaptation Summit, the results of the hard work to mobilize financing, expand existing alliances and develop new coalitions in will be launched. Each Action Track will present commitments for implementation, which will include clear targets, works plans and committed stakeholders ready to scale and implement new adaption actions.

## 2.2. GCA Strategic framework and stakeholders

The Global Commission on Adaptation is probably one of the most ambitious global initiatives to address climate change adaptation during the last decade. It has already demonstrated ability to mobilize high-level decision makers from different sectors, presented a new global case for accelerating climate adaptation and has launched its eight Action Tracks. Denmark has been committed to the Commission since its launch and expects the Commission to have the right level of ambition and mix of high-level Commissioners to act on its mandate. This would mean that the Commission will create a global enabling environment to accelerate climate change adaptation, which can jump-start a transition towards more climate resilient societies. The specific Danish support to the Action Tracks will allow the Commission and the managing partners to develop strong institutional framework in each Action Track with strong participation developing countries which will lead to actionable targets ready for implementation by the of 2020.

The Commission is led by former Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-Moon and co-chaired by Bill Gates and Kristalina Georgieva. Additional 34 Commissioners known for their track record of global leadership oversee the work of the Commission and advance the Commission's work. The Commissioners are drawn from diverse backgrounds in terms of geography, career experience, educational background and skills, ethnicity, gender and other attributes. The list of names speaks for itself, but worth emphasizing is the co-chairmanship by Bill Gates, who has never participated in any similar commission, and China delegating its Environment Minister as commissioner.

Established initially by the Netherlands, the Commission is now co-convened by 22 other countries. The five financially contributing countries are Canada, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands and UK. The countries reflect a geographical/geopolitical balance. Opportunities to build synergies with the UK has also occurred due to their role as co-chair on climate adaptation and resilience at the 2019 UN Climate Summit and hosting the Climate Summit in Glasgow (COP26). See full list of countries in Annex 2.

The managing partners of the Commission are the Global Center on Adaptation and World Resources Institute. Together they coordinate and support the engagement activities of Commissioners, help to deliver research products, and support the overall functioning of the Commission's work.

The Danish contribution will be managed directly by the Global Center for Adaptation but specific components of the grant will be implemented by the World Resources Institute. The Global Center on Adaptation has been established by the Dutch Government but is formally functioning as an independent international organization since the beginning of October 2019, though there will be a transition phase of becoming fully independent, which also includes having its own HR, monitoring and evaluation processes. By the end of 2020, the transition process is expected to be fully completed, which will further strengthen long-term sustainability of Global Commission's work. Financial supervision of the Center will continue by the Dutch authorities until the end of the Commission. The Center is guaranteed funding from the Dutch government towards 2022, which will allow Center to follow-up and ensure sustainability of the action track.

World Resources Institute is a global research non-profit organization established in 1982. WRI partners with local and national governments, private companies, publicly held corporations, and other non-profits, and offers services including global climate change issues, sustainable markets, ecosystem protection, and environmental responsible governance services. WRI has been a long-term partner for Danish Development Cooperation.

## 2.3. Relevance and justification of Danish support

Climate change adaptation is a clear priority in the Danish Government's 2020 priorities for the development cooperation. In this paper addressing key priorities, it is underlined that Denmark will support the most

vulnerable populations to adapt to climate change and strengthening synergies and mainstreaming of climate change across Danish development aid. Yet, at a global level efforts are progressing too slowly and not at scale which is needed to adapt and build resilience to manage the human and economic impact of climate change. The Global Commission on Adaptation aims to both ‘make the case’ and bring solutions that will bring global momentum and actions on the ground.

The narrative of the Global Commission on Adaptation is therefore in many ways aligned with the Government vision to act on the global climate crisis and it is also aligned to the priorities outlined in the Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid ‘the World 2030’. Highly damaging climate scenarios are plausible, which will not just put the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) out of reach but also erode hard-won gains from the past, and threaten the existence and livelihoods of many communities and societies— from subsistence farmers to agribusiness, and from low-lying small-state islands to cities like Lagos and Dhaka.

Promotion of gender equality and women’s rights are also important to consider in climate adaptation as climate change will impact women and girls disproportionately. Climate impacts on women are compounded by existing biases within many of the institutions tasked with providing development and adaptation support. Yet women are often excluded for climate service, insurance packages and lending packages and ignored by urban planners in terms of access to services and employment opportunities. The Action Tracks will also be reviewed with gender lens in its approaches.

Climate change and associated environmental degradation is also likely to diminish the opportunities for today’s youth and future generations. Acknowledging intergenerational inequalities is a central feature of the growing youth-led social movements around the world. As inheritors of the effects of climate change, youth are also integral to generating political momentum, addressing inequalities, and advancing solutions. Youth will therefore be targeted group for some of the specific Action Tracks. Ecosystems and biodiversity is new an up-coming priority for the Danish Government and expressed in the 2020 priority paper.

Environmental degradation increases everyone’s vulnerability to climate change, but it most acutely affects indigenous peoples, rural communities, and others who depend directly on healthy ecosystems for their livelihoods. First and foremost, natural ecosystems are humanity’s first line of defense against floods, droughts, heat waves, hurricanes, and the other mounting impacts of climate change. Beyond this, the natural environment underpins economies and societies on many levels, by providing food, fuel, and water; supporting livelihoods; and removing carbon from the atmosphere. The nexus between nature-based solution and climate change adaptation will be one of the priority areas for the Commission’s work.

### 3. Theory of change and key assumptions

The Danish grant will mainly contribute to the development and implementation of Action Tracks in order to target activities towards developing countries (hereby meeting the OECD-DAC criteria for ODA). However, Denmark fully recognize the global mandate of the Global Commission on Adaptation and the importance of the first phase as building block to take stock, create awareness and make the case for the human, economic and environmental imperatives for accelerating adaptation. Therefore, it important to present the complete Theory of Change and not only the components supported by Denmark.

#### 3.1. Assumptions

The Global Commission aims to accelerate adaptation worldwide by raising the visibility of the need for adaptation and by focusing on solutions. Therefore, the program’s outcome is to make states, cities,



companies, communities and NGOs intensify their efforts to become climate resilient, and to work together in order to be better equipped to adapt properly. Because the Global Commission on Adaptation is a solution-broker, this means that the potential stakeholders are all parties who will have to, and can, implement adaptive strategies: governments, regional authorities, cities, NGOs, companies and communities. This is of course a wide variety and large amount of stakeholders, operating around the globe and all levels of society. However, the Commission is also aware that developing countries are the most vulnerable to climate change and with limited capacity and resources to adapt which require a priority focus.

While there are already many stakeholders who acknowledge the need to adapt and are already taking efforts to scale up adaptation action, many are also still inactive, or lack the resources, both financial and capital, to truly take action. One of the main activities of the Global Commission on Adaptation therefore is to encourage parties to scale-up their adaptation actions, and to enhance international cooperation that will help stakeholders who do not have the resources to adapt as well.

The Global Commission on Adaptation has identified four overall barriers for accelerating climate change adaptation. *First*, decision makers and the general public have insufficient knowledge and understanding of the urgency to act and the scale of the impacts from climatic change. *Second*, governments and businesses fail to incorporate climate change risks into their social and economic development plans and investments. *Third*, adaptation efforts are not sufficiently targeted the populations who need them most, the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. *Fourth*, global leadership on climate change adaptation is limited and current levels of transformation towards climate resilient societies needs to be accelerated to ensure sustainable economic growth and devastating impact on millions of peoples' livelihoods.

To overcome this challenge, the Global Commission on Adaptation has been designed to make the case that adapting to climate change improves human well-being and results in better, more sustainable economic development and security for all. After making the case and demonstrating the evidence, the Commission will engage a broad set of stakeholders and the existing coalition to overcome the barriers for decision-makers and turn the recommendations into actions. This approach will help increase the likelihood of turning some if not all recommendations from the report into new commitments, programs and partnerships resulting in actionable outcomes grounded in the report's analysis, findings and recommendations

### 3.2. The GCA two-step approach

To achieve actionable results, the Commission has been divided into two overall phases. During the first phase, the Commission will oversee the preparation of a series of background papers and the launch of a major flagship report towards the 2019 UNSG Climate Summit. The second phase will be the Commission's Year of Action, which should to deliver actionable commitments reflecting the recommendations presented in the Flagship report, divided under 8 Action Tracks. Though the Danish financial contribution is targeted the second phase, Denmark is a convening country of the Commission, and therefore both phases are described below.

#### *Flagship report*

The Flagship report "Adapt Now: A Global Call for Leadership on Climate Resilience" was launched in September 2019 prior to the UN Climate Summit in New York. The report focuses on making the case for climate adaptation, providing specific insights and recommendations in key sectors: food security, the natural environment, water, cities and urban areas, infrastructure, disaster risk management, and finance. It is designed to inspire action among decision-makers, including heads of state and government officials, mayors, business executives, investors, and community leaders.



The Commission and the managing partner organized a consortium of the world's leading scientific, economic and policy analysis institutes, compile and synthesize their inputs. The preparation was informed by a series of consultations, including with champions and coalitions engaged in the action tracks, which resulted in a total of 24 background papers that feed into the final flagship report. Further, the draft report was enriched by the Commissioners' suggestions and review.

The overall purpose of producing the flagship report was to:

- *Take Stock:* Why should climate resilience and adaptation be global priority for all countries? What progress have we made in reducing vulnerability to climate change? Which lessons have been learned and how can climate risk assessments be translated into action?
- *Make the Case:* Many reports have estimated the costs of adaptation and significant impacts. However, few studies have presented a coherent global narrative about why climate adaptation should be integrated in all public and private planning and have demonstrated the high return ratio of incorporating climate resilience on investments. Further, it will also demonstrate that climate adaptation not only can reduce losses but also contribute to economic, social and environmental benefits.
- *Deep Dives:* Eight deep dives of analysis of systems or sectors will be selected to understand how these will be affected by climate change. These chapters of the report will show how the climate crisis is disrupting these systems but it will also offer specific, actionable recommendations for how to respond for the Action Tracks.

The launch of the report received broad media coverage and extensive social media campaign by the Commissioners and it was referred to by political leaders at the UN summit. The report called for a revolution in (i) how we understand climate change will impact our societies, (ii) how mobilize financial resources to accelerate adaptation, and (iii) How to integrate climate adaptation into all planning. This approach was applied in eight prioritized economic systems, which has been turned into the Action Tracks.

#### *Year of action – eight Action Tracks*

The Commission's report and action tracks will make the case for the Commission's Year of Action. Commissioners and champions from the action tracks will help deliver on and implement the commitments made at the 2019 Summit and towards the Climate Adaptation Summit hosted by the Netherlands in October 2020 and the COP26 in December 2020. The following Action Tracks have been prioritized and are currently under development and will evolve further during the implementation year of the Commission.

1. The Finance and Investment action track aims to make climate risks visible and actionable for governments, businesses and organizations, increase public-private adaptation investments and promote climate resilient fiscal and financial systems.
2. The Food Security and Agriculture action track overarching goal is to increase funding and support to build the resilience of 300 million small-scale farmers around the world by 2030
3. The Nature-Based Solutions action track will reduce climate vulnerability for millions of people via nature-based solutions and increased ecological resilience.
4. The water action track aims to increase the resilience of natural and managed freshwater systems and the critical human systems depending upon water, in order to reduce risks of i.e. shortages for over 2.5 billion people.
5. The Resilient Cities action track aims to put in place inclusive (especially for the poor and female part of the city population) policies, projects, and structures that will deliver climate-resilient cities by 2030.

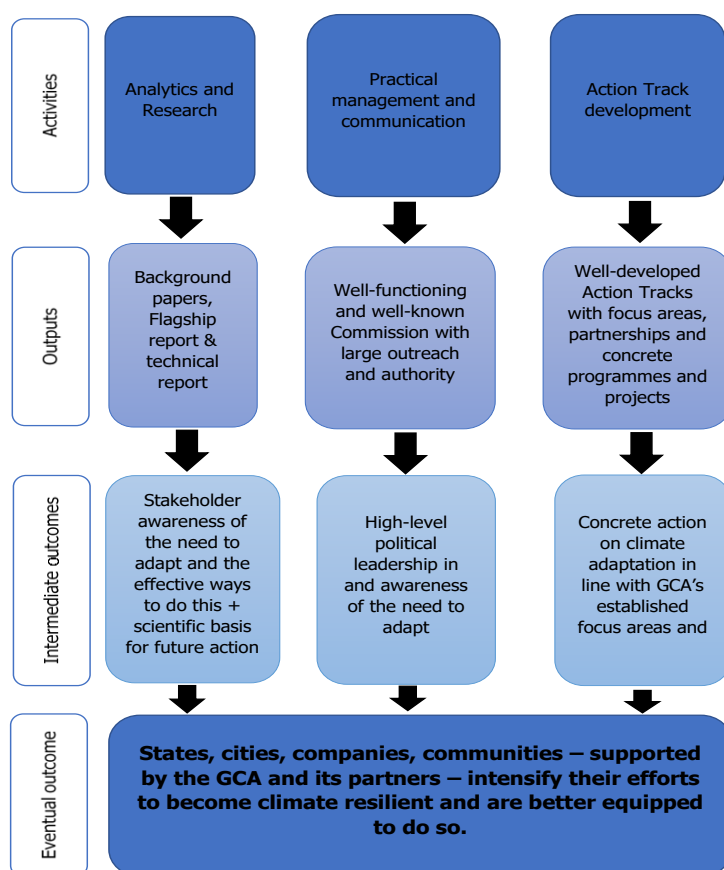
6. The Locally-Led action tracks' goal is to encourage governments and funders to empower local governments and communities, and to provide them with the financial resources needed for them to identify, prioritize, implement, and monitor climate adaptation solutions.
7. The infrastructure action track seeks to ensure that by 2025 all significant new and retrofit infrastructure is climate resilient and increase the uptake of financial protection for infrastructure.
8. The Preventing Disasters action track aims to rapidly scale-up investments across the disaster risk chain to improve people's ability to act ahead of extreme weather events, reduce deaths and human suffering, and lessen economic impacts.

During the development and formulation of the Action Tracks, Denmark will support an inclusive and participatory engagement of developing countries through earmarked funding. Further, Denmark will push for ambitious but also realizable Action Tracks with clear targets, work plans, committed stakeholders and governance frameworks for the implementation. Each Action Track could have several different targets and the format of targets in each track is likely to vary depending on the scope and context. Thus, it will be important that all action tracks establish SMART (specific, measurable, accepted, relevant and time bound) targets where existing and new initiatives demonstrate readiness for action and implementation when the Commission presents the eight Action Tracks in October 2020. Details are outlined in the Matrix in Annex 3 where indicators focus on established targets, work plans, governance structures and monitoring and governance framework.

### 3.3. Theory of change

The Global Commission on Adaptation seeks support for the implementation of the current normative framework, set by Agenda 2030, the Paris Agreement and other relevant international agreements. The purpose is to champion the idea that building climate resilience and adaptation will require a multi-sectoral endeavor that cannot be achieved by just one agency or ministry but rather requires transforming how societies invest and plan to adapt to climate change across sectors through multi-stakeholder engagements. The aim is also to demonstrate, through rigorous economic analysis and case study proof points, that the return rates of climate resilient investment and planning often are many times higher than a 'business as usual scenario'. By this, the Commission will make the case that adaptation action is not only the right thing to do to save lives but also the smart thing to do from a financial perspective. Moreover, the Commission will catalyze accelerated adaptation action and support, by using its convening powers and its political, economic and moral clout.

The below graphical illustration demonstrates the overall Theory of Change (ToC) of the Global Commission on Adaptation. The ToC demonstrates three main types of activities of the managing partners, (i) analytics and research; (ii) coordination, communication and stakeholder outreach; and (iii) Action Track development. These activities will lead to different outputs and intermediate outcomes, to eventually reach the outcome (change) of the work of the Commission and thus the project as also described in the results framework.



## 4. Project Objective and summary of results frame

The overall objective of the Danish support to the Global Commission on Adaptation is to raise awareness and global actionable alliances to accelerate climate change adaptation planning, interventions and investments targeted or including developing countries. This will be done through support to the second phase of the Commission during 2020: A Year of Action centered around eight action tracks with particular focus on challenges primarily in developing countries but with synergies to the overall objectives of the Commission. In following, the overall results frame for the Global Commission is presented to provide an overall understanding of the Commission’s work.

### 4.1. Results frame

The Global Commission on Adaptation will present progress and results based on the overall monitoring framework below. Detailed output and outcome indicators are presented in Annex 3:

Output	Output objectives	Output indicators
<b>Output 1: Flagship Report and Analytics</b>	A flagship research report, released in September 2019, that will foster a compelling, evidence-based and widely shared global understanding of the adaptation imperative. In support of the flagship report, the project will have produced a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flagship report launched towards UN Climate Summit 2019.</li> <li>24 Background papers released on Global Commission website</li> </ul>

	substantial number of background papers on subthemes	<i>Target: Quality research conducted and published with the aim of taking stock and making a business case to mobilize decisions-makers, investors and other stakeholders to initiate new and/or scale up adaptation actions.</i>
<b>Output 2: Action Tracks</b>	Eight Action Tracks on prioritised sub-themes been conceived, launched and taken into implementation by (coalitions of) the main proponents in these areas, where tracks will be targeted fully or partially developing countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch of the Year of Action and 8 Action Tracks at the year of action at the UNSG Climate Summit 2019;</li> <li>• At the Climate Adaptation Summit in October 2020, all the Action Tracks have fully developed targets, plans and supporting commitments to initiate implementation.</li> </ul> <p><i>Target: Relevant governance structure, work plans, targets and commitments produced for each action track.</i></p>
<b>Output 3: Communication and Outreach</b>	A concerted implementation of communication and outreach strategy has resulted in documented outreach and awareness towards targeted groups, stakeholders and countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Profile of adaptation issues among non-environmental policymakers and politicians.</li> <li>• Awareness of adaptation issues among the climate-concerned constituents and other stakeholders driving political action.</li> </ul> <p><i>Target: Awareness and priority of climate change adaptation and resilience has increased among policy makers and other targeted stakeholders based on documented results, particularly making the case for overcoming the challenges in developing countries.</i></p>

## 4.2. Monitoring and evaluation reporting

As Danish funding primarily supports development of the Action Tracks, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will primarily monitor progress and outcomes from aggregated targets and outcomes from the Action Tracks as outlined in Annex 3. Based on the outcome indicators from the Year of Action, it is expected that each Action Track has developed targets, work plans and supporting commitments to begin implementation as well as established monitoring frameworks and considered crosscutting topics such as gender and human rights.

The managing partners of the Commission will on a regularly basis (approximately bi-monthly) update all donor partners on the work and progress of the Commission through planned calls. Additionally, the Commission aims to engage Denmark in relevant Action Tracks and set up meetings with convening parties and donors during events where the parties are present such as the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC or specific events organized or co-hosted by the Commission.

The managing partners will prepare two progress and evaluation reports, covering July 2018-December 2019 and January-December 2020. These reports will provide a narrative overview of activities and results for each period, clustered under each of the three outputs. The second report will include an evaluation by the managing partners of the overall performance of the Global Commission, outcome of the Action Tracks and expected sustainability of the performance. This report can also serve as the project completion report, which shall be submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark no later than 31 march 2021. Denmark will as mentioned above primarily focus on aggregated targets for all Action Tracks as outlined in Annex 3.

The Danish MFA shall have the right to carry out any technical or financial mission that is considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the programme. To facilitate the work of the person or persons instructed to carry out such monitoring missions, the Global Center on Adaptation shall provide these persons with all relevant assistance, information, and documentation.

After the termination of the programme support the Danish MFA reserves the right to carry out evaluation in accordance with this article.

Representatives of the Auditor General of Denmark shall have the right to:

- i. Carry out any audit or inspection considering necessary as regards the use of the Danish funds in question, on the basis of all relevant documentation,
- ii. Inspect accounts and records of suppliers and contractors relating to the performance of the contract, and to perform a complete audit.

## 5. Budget

The total original budget for the Global Commission on Adaptation is Euro 25 million over a 3 year period, from 2018 to 2021 which has been committed by five donor countries and a philanthropic fund (see annex 4).

The indicative budgets are distributed across the four overall budget lines based divided on three main outcome and other program management and administration. Denmark’s contribution will be allocated to the budget line of the Action Tracks and will meet OECD DAC criteria for Overseas Development Assistance as outlined in Annex 3. Also, the Danish contribution will only cover activities (expenses) from January 2020 to December 2020.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Estimated total budget</b>
Flagship Report and Analytics	€ 9.000.000
Action Tracks	€ 7.500.000
Communications and Outreach	€ 6.000.000
Management and Oversight	€ 2.500.000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>€ 25.000.000</b>

Total budget for the Global Commission on Adaptation has been committed between the five contributing countries Canada, Denmark Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom. The administration of the budget will be equally divided between World Resources Institute and the Global Center on Adaptation. In addition, the Netherlands has made longer-term contribution to the Global Center on Adaptation, which will ensure longer-term sustainability of the established actions tracks and alliances.

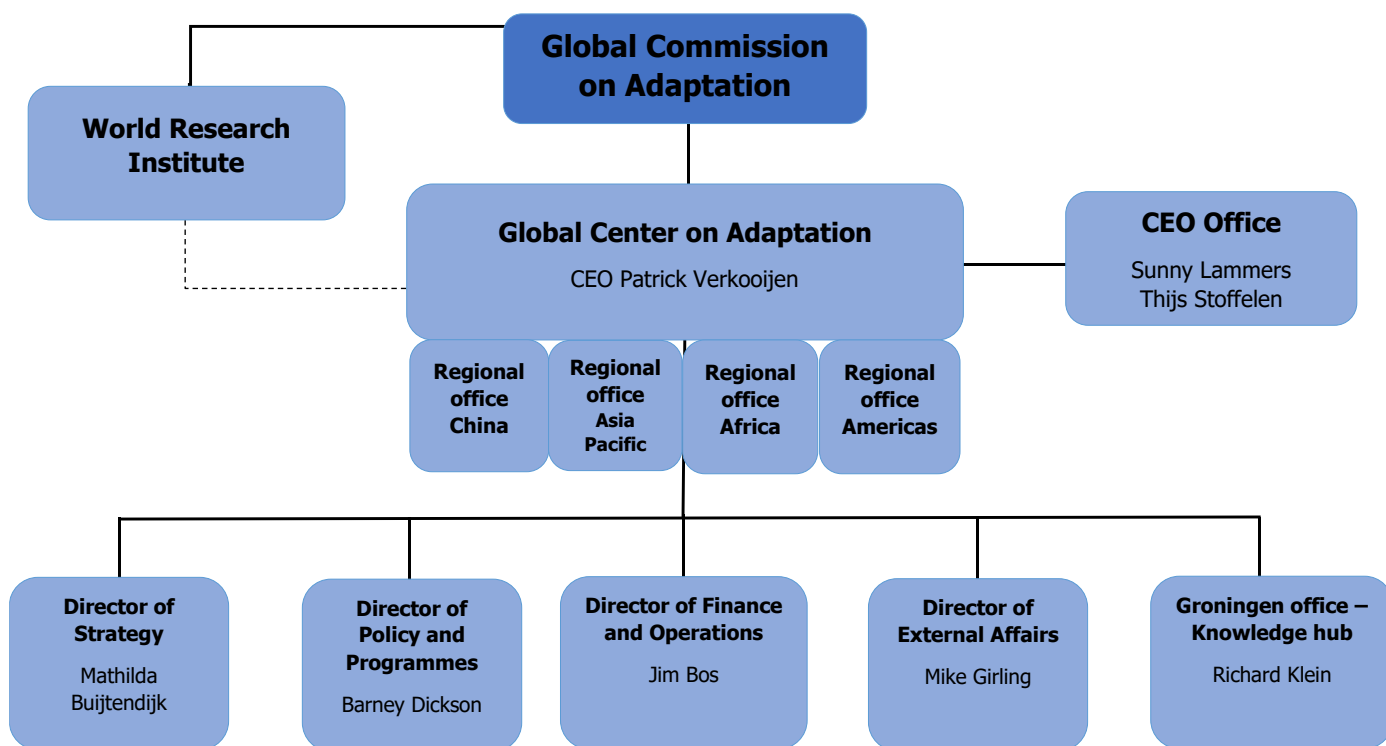
A detailed earmarked budget for the Danish contribution is available in Annex 4.

## 6. Institutional and Management arrangement

The project is co-managed by the Global Center on Adaptation and World Resources Institute. They coordinate and support the Commissioners’ engagement and communication activities, ensure the delivery of the report and analytical products, develop and coordinate the work program, budget and donor reporting, and manage and implement fundraising and communication strategies. Denmark will sign a contract with the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, which will sign of behalf of the Global Center on Adaptation. Though the Danish grant will be implemented by both World Resources Institute and the Global Center on Adaptation, it is the Global Center of Adaptation that will be responsible for all reporting and accounting to The Government of Denmark. The collaboration between the managing partners is governed by a mutual agreement and builds on their respective organizational strengths and capacities. The two managing parties have agreed to divide the responsibilities in the following ways:

The World Resources Institute mainly supports the Commission in writing of the report and the development of the Action Tracks. Also, due to its experience and authority, the World Resources Institute has a vital contribution in developing the communication strategy and strategy of action of the Commission.

The two managing partners are dedicated to supporting the Commission in all its activities and the actions for adaptation initiated by the Commission. Therefore, the Global Center on Adaptation has an elaborated organizational set-up, which is made visible below. In theory, the Commission can be seen as the extensive board of the Global Center on Adaptation, which could be described as the secretariat of the Commission.



The managing partners will be responsible for setting up an efficient and transparent governance structure of the Global Commission on Adaptation. This will include preparation of meeting with Commissioners, supporting Commissioners work and reflecting their inputs in the reports and Action Tracks.

Furthermore, the managing partners will also inform and consult on a continuous basis convening countries, and particularly the donor countries. Regular key conveners/donor calls will be set up to brief all donors, including the relevant Danish government agencies, on the state of play.

## 7. Financial Management, planning and reporting

The Commission is hosted by the Global Center on Adaptation, which was again hosted by the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management until the October 2019, when it will take a first step to become an independent institution. However, the Global Center on Adaptation will continue until 2021 to be supervised by the Government of the Netherlands and would need to adhere to public financial procedures. The below links describe the overview and all procedures and how the GCA is being audited regularly by the Netherlands:

- Information on the [financial status of the Government](#) of the Netherlands
- All [budget plans](#) and budget processes of the government (in Dutch)
- All [governmental data](#) concerning assignments, budgets and accountability (in Dutch)
- All information about the national [audit](#) processes (in Dutch)

The managing partners will prepare two audited financial reports, covering July 2018-December 2019 and January-December 2020. The Danish financial contribution will only cover expenses incurred through January-December 2020. These general financial reports include an overview of income and expenses with at least the same level of detail as presented in the budget.

### Specific conditions concerning the Danish Grant

An additional specific financial report or annex must be submitted to Denmark demonstrating that the Danish financial contribution fully meet OECD-DAC criteria for ODA funding. This special financial report or annex will be presented no later than three months after the end of the project period. It will include a final financial statement of accounts for the expenses covered by Danish funding, and will show precisely (i.e. same level of detail as the detailed budget in Annex 4) how it is spent on purposes and activities that are ODA eligible according to the standards of the OECD Development Assistance Committee. This financial report may be presented as an annex into the general audited final financial report for GCA. The GCA management must endorse the specific financial report for Denmark.

### Accounting

The Global Center on Adaptation can utilize own rules and procedures, while adhering to the minimum requirements as stipulated in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' general Guidelines for Financial Management, Auditing and Accounting and conditions specified for the grant, that must be considered an integral part of the conditions for this grant. (See [www.amg.um.dk](http://www.amg.um.dk) and [www.amg.um.dk/en/Tools/financial-management/accounting-and-auditing/](http://www.amg.um.dk/en/Tools/financial-management/accounting-and-auditing/)).

### Procurement of goods and services

The Global Center on Adaptation can apply its own procurement rules according to Dutch legislation. It must be respected that flight tickets are on economy class only.

### Transfer of funds



The first transfer of funds can be initiated upon signing of the agreement between Global Center on Adaptation and the Government of Denmark. All transfer(s) shall be based on a disbursement request form submitted by Global Center on Adaptation including bank details and statement of funds needed.

The expected timeline for disbursement of the total committed amount of 37.250.00 is as follows;

1. December 2019: DKK 20.000.000
2. Q2 2020: DKK 17.250.000

The Danish funds shall be kept separate from other funds covering other activities, or shall at least be specially tagged as Danish contribution to ensure Danish funding can be tracked to meet agreed earmarking to meet OECD-DAC criteria. The Global Center on Adaptation must return a letter or email with acknowledgement of receipt of funds.

Any loss due to the variation of exchange rates between the grant in DKK and the national currency must be covered within the grant.

#### Accounting requirements

Accounts shall be kept in accordance with internationally accepted accounting principles and the organisation must follow the basic four-eye principles for all payments.

The accounts shall at all-time be kept updated according to international standards.

The accounts shall be drawn up to the same level of detail as is done in the budget.

The total budget cannot be exceeded and shall be used for the agreed purposes only.

The Danish grant money can only be spent on ODA-eligible activities.

#### Financial reporting requirements

The annual statement(s) of accounts shall be submitted to Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs annually and no later than 30 June the following year.

A final statement of accounts/audit (covering the entire project period) shall be submitted 31 March 2021.

The final statement of accounts shall be drawn up to the same level of detail as is done in the detailed budget (cf Annex 4) (reflecting any agreed changes made). The statements shall clearly state the disbursements made by Denmark to GCA as well as the outstanding balance at the time of reporting. The statements shall be signed by the responsible authority (management level of GCA).

#### Unspent funds

Any ineligible expenses, unspent balance, or any savings of project funds shall be returned to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) together with any interest accrued from deposit of Danish funds.

#### Audit requirements

Financial statement are audited by independent private auditors or by the Dutch National Audit Office.

#### Obligation to report on changes and irregularities

The Global Center on Adaptation is obliged to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark immediately if any changes, including overspending of budget lines, or irregularities in the management of funds are foreseen or have occurred.

## 8. Risk Management

The section emphasizes some of the risks, which are described and analyzed in the risk assessment and risk management matrix in Annex 5.

The overall risk rating of the Global Commission is considered low and, with the proposed mitigation measures in place, the residual risks are assessed to be insignificant.

One of the main risk observed is that the Commission is duplicating global initiatives or not adding any new value to accelerate climate adaptation actions. This risk is mitigated by engagement of 22 convening countries with high relevance for the agenda and a long list of different Commissioners. Furthermore, both research will engage and consult a long list of diverse stakeholders to avoid duplication and rather contribute with added value to existing initiatives. The Action Tracks will in addition seek to build on and expand existing initiatives and coalitions rather than former new Greenfield initiatives in all action tracks.

The world is not short of reports, and there is a risk that the Flagship report will not generate the adequate impact and added value as expected. However, it is the perception that report not only managed to create renewed attention by 'taking stock' of current situation (extensive media and SoMe coverage) but also "made the case" for accelerating and scaling up climate change adaptation. The latter was done by highlighting the human, financial and environmental imperative in eight key economic systems, and demonstrating how improved understanding, planning and finance should factor in climate change impacts. The selected key economic system covered in the report also built synergies to the launch of the Action Tracks.

Another risks considered is that the proposed Action Tracks will not deliver concrete and actionable outcomes. The Action tracks will therefore define 3-5 SMART indicators for each Action Track. Where the first step was the successful the launch at the UNGS Climate Summit in September 2019 where the Commission also managed to establish alliances with other prioritized initiatives. It expected that each Action Track will provide targeted interventions or investments to deliver fully or partially results before the Global Adaptation Summit in October 2020.

Finally, there is a risk of insufficient participation of southern voices and other marginalized groups. However, in both the members of the Commission and the convening countries, the Global South is represented, and secondment of staff from Global South is considered. Further, specific targeting of youth and other groups are also considered in the framework. Finally, the Danish earmarked support will guarantee funding for engagement and participation of voices from the Global South.

Annexes:

## Annex 1: Context Analysis

### 1. 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:***

Climate change is one of the greatest threats facing humanity, with far-reaching and devastating impacts on people, the environment, and the economy. Climate impacts affect all regions of the world and cut across all sectors of society. People who did the least to cause the problem - especially those living in poverty and fragile areas - are most at risk.

Consider:

- Without adaptation, climate change may depress growth in global agriculture yields up to 30 percent
- The number of people who may lack sufficient water, at least one month per year, will soar from 3.6 billion today to more than 5 billion by 2050.
- Rising seas and greater storm surges could force hundreds of millions of people in coastal cities from their homes, with a total cost to coastal urban areas of more than \$1 trillion each year by 2050.
- Climate change could push more than 100 million people within developing countries below the poverty line by 2030.

The costs of climate change on people and the economy are clear. The toll on human life is irrefutable. The question is how will the world respond: Will we delay and pay more or plan ahead and prosper?

***List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:***

More than 20 sector-specific papers and the flagship report will be used to inform the eight Action Tracks.

***Are additional studies / analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?***

No, it is expected that the planned studies and papers will be sufficient to create the awareness and evidence needed.

### 2. Fragility, conflict, migration and resilience

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

***List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:***

- Each research paper and the flagship report will be based on extensive use of existing resources and knowledge with particular focus on resilience but also with reference to conflict and fragility as concern for climate change impacts.

***Are additional studies / analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?***

- No

### 3. Assessment of human rights situation (HRBA) and gender<sup>1</sup>

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

#### **Human Right Standards (international, regional and national legislation)**

- The Global Commission on Adaptation is based on the recognition that climate change is a common concern of humankind. The Paris Agreement calls for Parties to “respect, promote, and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous people<sup>2</sup>, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities, and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women, and intergenerational equity (as emphasized in the Paris Agreement).

#### **Universal Periodic Review**

- No, not considered due to short implementation period

#### **Identify key rights holders in the programme**

- Relevant civil society stakeholders will be engaged in different action tracks, as commissioners and in the research.
- Michelle Bachelet, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, is a Commissioner for the GCA

#### **Identify key duty bearers in the programme**

- Business and government decision-makers will be targeted in all interventions through convening countries and commissioners.

#### **Human Rights Principles**

- It will be based on the Paris Agreement.

#### **Gender**

- Is mainstreamed in the flagship report and some action track will prioritize specific focus on women.

#### **Youth**

- Youth play a critical voice in the climate debate and through a young leadership program

#### **List the key documentation and sources used for the analysis:**

- The GCA flagship report.

#### **Are additional studies / analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?**

- No, background research and flagship report considered sufficient.

<sup>1</sup> The purpose of the analysis is to facilitate and strengthen the application of the Human Rights Based Approach, and integrate gender in Danish development cooperation. The analysis should identify the main human rights issues in respect of social and economic rights, cultural rights, and civil and political rights. Gender is an integral part of all three categories.

## Annex 2: Partners

### Summary of stakeholder analysis

This program aims to accelerate adaptation worldwide by raising the visibility of the need for adaptation and by focusing on solutions. Therefore, the program's outcome is to make states, cities, companies, communities and NGOs intensify their efforts to become climate resilient, and to work together in order to be better equipped to adapt properly. Because the Global Commission on Adaptation is a solution-broker, this means that the potential stakeholders are all parties who will have to, and can, implement adaptive strategies: governments, regional authorities, cities, NGOs, companies and communities. This is of course a wide variety and large amount of stakeholders, operating around the globe and all levels of society.

While there are already many stakeholders who acknowledge the need to adapt and are already taking efforts to scale up adaptation action, many are also still inactive, or lack the resources, both financial and capital, to truly take action. One of the main activities of the Global Commission on Adaptation therefore is to encourage parties to scale-up their adaptation actions, and to enhance international cooperation that will help stakeholders who do not have the resources to adapt as well.

Stakeholders that deserve special mentioning are the convening countries: up to date twenty countries that fully support the work of the Commission, some of who (the developed countries) also provide financial support, and are committed to work together to advance the work of the Commission and catalyze a global adaptation movement. The current convening countries are: Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Germany, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, The Netherlands, Senegal, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.

### Criteria for selecting program partners

The Global Commission on Adaptation and the Global Center on Adaptation share the same ambition: to accelerate adaptation action. The Commission is currently one of the core programs of the GCA. As a new international organization, it was essential to link to existing organizations with a track record on research to ensure a substantiated report. The World Resource Institute (WRI), the second managing partner, has been chosen based on the following criteria:

- A well-established, leading international research institute highly valued in the international community;
- Focusing on issues intersecting the environment and development, of which climate is one;
- Access to experienced researchers on the topic of climate adaptation;
- A lot of experience with communication and outreach strategies, as well as access to already important media platforms;

## **Brief presentation of partners**

### *The Managing Partners*

The Global Commission on Adaptation has two managing partners: The Global Center on Adaptation and the World Resource Institute. They coordinate and support the Commissioners' engagement and communication activities, ensure the delivery of the report and analytical products, develop and coordinate the work program, budget and donor reporting, and manage and implement fundraising and communication strategies. The budget for the Commission, as well as the responsibilities and official influence, is evenly spread between the Global Center on Adaptation and the WRI.

The Global Center on Adaptation is dedicated to supporting the Commission in all its activities and the actions for adaptation initiated by the Commission. It shares the same ambition and will continue the work of the Commission after October 2020, when the Commission will come to an end. Therefore, the Global Center on Adaptation has an elaborate organizational set-up, which is made visible below. In theory, the Commission can be seen as the extensive board of the Global Center on Adaptation, which could be described as the secretariat of the Commission.

WRI, as a managing partner, mainly managed the research teams commissioned to produce the background papers, and coordinated the writing of the report. Also, due to its experience and authority, the WRI has continuously been a vital contribution in developing the communication and outreach strategy and strategy of action of the Commission.

### *Other Partnerships*

Partnerships play a key role in the Center's ambition to broker solutions and GCA is actively establishing a wide range of partnerships spanning across the value chain running from problem definition, solution development, financing/investing in solutions, implementing the solutions and capturing the learning throughout the project cycle. GCA connects with knowledge partners to be able to share state-of-the art solutions. And GCA links to implementation partners to accelerate the uptake of solutions and action. The Global Center thus works with Action Track partners such as C40 on Resilient Cities, Deltares and the Delft Institute for Water Education on Water, and is also part of the coalition for Greening the Belt and Road Initiative. Also, research partners have been and are involved in the writing of the report.

Advocacy and agenda setting are crucial to gain the highest possible societal and political support needed to accelerate action on adaptation. GCA therefore works hard with partners to ensure adaptation remains a high priority. GCA aims to provide thought leadership and convening at the highest level. As such GCA for instance works closely with UNFCCC, the Asian Development Bank, WMO, the Climate Vulnerability Forum/V20, and the World Bank.



Summary of key partner features

<b>Partner name</b> <i>What is the name of the partner?</i>	<b>Core business</b> <i>What is the main business, interest and goal of the partner?</i>	<b>Importance</b> <i>How important is the programme for the partner's activity-level (Low, medium high)?</i>	<b>Influence</b> <i>How much influence does the partner have over the programme (low, medium, high)?</i>	<b>Contribution</b> <i>What will be the partner's main contribution?</i>	<b>Capacity</b> <i>What are the main issues emerging from the assessment of the partner's capacity?</i>	<b>Exit strategy</b> <i>What is the strategy for exiting the partnership?</i>
<p>The Global Center on Adaptation</p>	<p>Supporting and coordinating the Global Commission on Adaptation in all its actions and objectives</p>	<p>High. The Global Center on Adaptation is entirely dedicated to supporting and coordinating the Commission.</p>	<p>High. The Global Center on Adaptation sets the agenda for the Commission and delivers the basis of their functioning, including i.e. focus areas, possible adaptation strategies, communication strategies.</p>	<p>Total coordination and management of the Commission's work, the development and maintenance of communication networks, and the publication of analytic reports that provide the knowledge base for action.</p>	<p><u>Strength:</u> The Global Center on Adaptation has an extensive organizational structure in place to fully support the Commission, as can be seen in the organizational set-up. This is totally tailored to the needs of the Commission.</p> <p><u>Weakness:</u> The Center has just been set up and therefore is still a small organization where only the past careers of its employments provide its experience.</p> <p><u>Opportunities:</u> The Center is a rapidly growing organization that will be able to fully take over the work of the Commission after its ending in October 2020.</p> <p><u>Threats:</u> The fact that the Center is still small in size and relatively young, can lower its</p>	<p>No exit strategy, the Global Center on Adaptation will remain the managing partner of the Commission until October 2020, when the work of the Commission will come to an end and the Global Center will continue to pursue the Commission's objectives.</p>

					operational impact on the ground.	
World Resource Institute (WRI)	A global research institution that works closely with leaders to turn big ideas into action to sustain our natural resources — the foundation of economic opportunity and human well-being. Their work focuses on seven critical issues at the intersection of environment and development: climate, energy, food, forests, water, cities and the ocean.	Medium. The WRI is involved in many other programmes and research projects. However, on the field of climate adaptation (which is of high importance to them), the GCA is their most important project and the primary way in which they contribute to worldwide adaptation.	High. As one of the two managing partners, the WRI is highly involved in the analytical part of the program, i.e. writing and publishing the flagship report. Also, the WRI is highly important in developing and implementing the communication and outreach strategy, as well as the general strategy for gaining political support, for they have extensive media platforms and a lot of experience in this field already.	The main contribution of the WRI lies in the writing of the reports, the development and implementation of the communication and outreach strategy, by using their platforms and experience, and the development of the overall strategy for gaining political support.	<p><u>Strength:</u> The WRI is a well-established institute with a lot of experience and resources to support the program.</p> <p><u>Weaknesses:</u> For the WRI, this is one of many projects, making the Global Commission of Adaptation not their core focus.</p> <p><u>Opportunities:</u> The Global Commission on Adaptation can highly benefit from the international status of the WRI, and their knowledge, experience, authority and partnerships, in order to achieve the most.</p> <p><u>Threat:</u> The WRI has a broader mandate than climate adaptation and is also involved in many other issues, such as circular economy, scarcity of resources and so on, Adaptation is not in their core mandate, thus it shall always compete with other topics.</p>	No exit strategy, the WRI will be a managing partner until the end of the Commission in October 2020. After that, the WRI will be one of the many partners that the Global Center on Adaptation will work with to achieve its aims for climate adaptation. The WRI thus will not have any special status or contribution after October 2020 considering the Global Center of Adaptation.

**List of Convening Countries of the Global Commission of Adaptation:**

 Argentina	 Ethiopia	 Mexico	 Uzbekistan
 Bangladesh	 Germany	 Netherlands	 Vietnam
 Canada	 Grenada	 Senegal	 Peru
 China	 India	 South Africa	 Republic of Korea
 Costa Rica	 Indonesia	 United Arab Emirates	 Chile
 Denmark	 Marshall Islands	 United Kingdom	

### Annex 3: Result Framework

Below is the results framework for covering the period October 2018 to March 2021. Some output indicators regarding the publication of the flagship report have already been completed.

Thematic Programme		International participation and cooperation in climate change adaptation	
Thematic Programme Objective		Elevate the visibility and political importance of climate adaptation to catalyze a global movement to bring scale and speed to climate adaptation solutions, that mitigate the impacts of climate change and provide a “win-win” for health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security, and economic growth.	
Impact Indicator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of convening countries of the GCA,</li> <li>- Number of partnerships, programmes and projects for adaptation set up through or with support of the GCA</li> <li>- Amount of money committed to adaptation through the GCA’s Action Tracks</li> </ul>	
Baseline	Year	2018	International political attention for climate change adaptation is lagging behind, with little awareness on the need of large-scale adaptation and little political will to significantly increase investment in adaptation.
Target	Year	2021	Internationally, there is large-scale awareness of and political attention for climate change adaptation, with countries making sound and concrete commitments for their own adaptation and international cooperation for adaptation, and with many partnerships and collaborative projects and programmes with other actors.

Engagement Title		Global Commission on Adaptation	
Outcome		States, cities, companies, communities – supported by the GCA and its partners – intensify their efforts to become climate resilient and are better equipped to do so.	
Outcome indicator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of countries supported by the GCA that strengthen their adaptation policy and planning;</li> <li>- Number of cities supported by the GCA that plan for improved urban resilience;</li> <li>- Number of private sector actors supported by the GCA to address climate risks and take advantage of relevant adaptation opportunities</li> </ul>	
Baseline	Year	2018	The Global Commission on Adaptation consisted of 28 commissioners from 19 ‘convening countries’ at the launch. No Action Tracks and commitments defined were defined at this stage.
Target	Year	2021	The Global Commission on Adaptation is expanded in both number of commissioners and number of ‘convening countries’ and has concrete action plans for adaptation, written down in the ‘Action Tracks’ that are ready for implementation in 2021.

Output	<u>Flagship report and analytics</u> : A flagship research report released in September 2019, that will foster a compelling, evidence-based and widely shared global understanding of the adaptation imperative. In support of the flagship report, the project will have produced a substantial number of background papers on subthemes.		
Output indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The publication of the flagship report on September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2019;</li> <li>- The launch of the flagship report at the UNSG Climate Summit on September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2019;</li> </ul>		

		- Publication of the 24 background papers on the Global Commission website.	
Baseline	Year 0	2018	No flagship report or background papers covering the specific topics and approach to 'make the case'.
Target	Year 1	October 2018-October 2019	The flagship report will be launched and published
Target	Year 2	October 2019 –October 2020	The background papers have been published
Target	Year 3	End of 2020	The flagship report and background papers have been published and launched.
Output		<p><u>Action Tracks</u>: At least 8 high-impact Action Tracks on the main subthemes (such as food security and rural livelihoods, infrastructure, and urban resilience) will have been conceived, launched and taken into implementation by (coalitions of) the main proponents in these areas. Action Tracks are large, game changing new initiatives that take on the crucial adaptation challenges in their respective areas. There are eight established action tracks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Finance and Investment;</li> <li>2. Food Security and Agriculture;</li> <li>3. Nature-Based Solutions;</li> <li>4. Water;</li> <li>5. Resilient Cities;</li> <li>6. Locally-Led Action;</li> <li>7. Infrastructure;</li> <li>8. Preventing Disasters.</li> </ol>	
Output indicator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The summary of the Action Tracks in the flagship report on September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2019;</li> <li>- The launch of the Action Tracks together with the year of action at the UNSG Climate Summit on September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2019;</li> <li>- By the Climate Adaptation Summit in October 2020, all the Action Tracks have fully developed targets, plans and supporting commitments and are ready to begin implementation.</li> </ul>	
Baseline	Year	2018	Action Tracks have not been established, published or implemented
<b>Aggregated targets for all Action Tracks</b>			
Target 1	Year	October 2020	A governance structure is established for all Action Tracks and their development and implementation in the coming years.
Target 2	Year	October 2020	All Action Tracks will have fully developed work plans for the coming year.
Target 3	Year	October 2020	All the Action Tracks have fully developed targets, plans and supporting commitments and are ready to begin implementation.
Target 4	Year	October 2020	All Action Tracks will have produced their own plan for tracking and monitoring the implementation of and the incorporation of cross-cutting issues – i.e. gender equality, inclusion of the poor, and the usage of a human rights approach – in the Action Tracks. These plans will also have been approved by the managing partners.
Target 5	Year	October 2020	GCA has ensured overall coherence of and coordination between individual Action Tracks.
<b>Specific Targets per Action Tracks</b>			

Action Track 1: Finance and Investment	Year	October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A programme/facility has been launched with donor support providing country-driven technical assistance and peer to peer learning on effective mainstreaming of climate risk into fiscal and financial planning and budgeting;</li> <li>- The successful execution and socialization to complete a number of pilot projects led by the private sector, and robust methodological outputs from the CCRI 4-5 working groups have been supported;</li> <li>- 3-4 meetings of the High-level panel on the economics of adaptation have been organized, and products which will serve as tools for decision makers for measuring and integrating the costs and benefits of adaptation have been produced.</li> </ul>
Action Track 2: Food Security and Agriculture	Year	October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In partnership with countries and global partners, national policy agendas that enhance resilience of smallholder farmers in climate hotspots have been identified and facilitated. These climate hotspots include North Africa, Horn of Africa, Sahel and Southern Africa;</li> <li>- A blueprint has been prepared for climate services investments for smallholder farmers that is developed and agreed on by countries and major development agencies;</li> <li>- Match has been made for climate-informed investments, bringing together context-specific adaptation plans for countries and value chains, and public and private investors.</li> </ul>
Action Track 3: Nature-Based Solutions	Year	October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Up to five countries commit to execute high-impact, large-scale nature-based solution initiatives;</li> <li>- Concrete efforts of city-wide implementation of nature-based solutions have been showcased;</li> <li>- A plan to support peer-to-peer learning and collaboration across cities and governments about nature-based solutions for climate adaptation has been developed.</li> </ul>
Action Track 4: Water	Year	October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A common strategy and roadmap has been built for 2030 together with Action Track partners. Related plans, partnerships, resources, model initiatives and roadmaps for the Decade of Action 2020-2030 shall be presented at this Climate Adaptation Summit if the format allows. The Roadmap development includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning and partnership: bring key partners for each of the 3 priorities together twice in workshops to align on common strategies, build complementary skills and resources investment, and agree upon a Roadmap to 2025 and 2030;</li> <li>• Design and protocol development: contract experts to conduct a synthesis of current approaches and tools, development the technical strategy for execution of the Roadmap, and the protocols for project design, monitoring and learning, and adaptive management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prototypes have been advanced by investment in the refinement and replicability of state-of-the-art models for undertaking the country, basin, city actions;</li> <li>- Commission has established engagement with global policymakers and DFIs to inform WAT Roadmap development and generate funding leverage opportunities; DFIs want to fund good resilience projects, we offer capable institutions, leveraged resources, and scale.</li> </ul>
Action Track 5: Resilient Cities	Year	October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The City Adaptation Academy, aimed to enhance collaboration and knowledge-sharing of cities concerning adaptation strategies, will have been launched in China;</li> <li>- Communication campaigns on commitments to resilient cities, nature-based approaches and water management for cities, have been launched at the World Urban Forum in Abu Dhabi and have been strengthened;</li> <li>- Concrete partnerships with UN Habitat and Shack/Slum Dwellers International will be established;</li> <li>- The foundational strategy has been determined to mobilize increased financial flows for urban resilience in developing countries.</li> </ul>
Action Track 6: Locally-Led Action	Year	October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Asian Development Bank-led Community Resilience Partnership program will have been established as one of the first delivery mechanisms for this Action Track.</li> </ul>
Action Track 7: Infrastructure	Year	October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Infrastructure Action Track will have been launched with at least 10 participating countries;</li> <li>- A joint work plan will be agreed between the Global Commission on Adaptation and the Coalition on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure;</li> <li>- Draft OECD/GCA guidance on how governments and donors can make infrastructure resilient to climate change will have been completed;</li> <li>- A study will have been undertaken to analyse the current use of insurance for infrastructure and strategy developed to increase uptake, in collaboration with partners such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership.</li> </ul>
Action Track 8: Preventing Disasters	Year	October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agreements have been made in particular with the IFRC, as a host of the REAP Secretariat (Risk-informed Early Action Partnership), and other Action Track partners on a role for the GCA and its Managing Partners, and on common activities in the delivery of the REAP initiative. This can relate to running the REAP Secretariat, participation in the high-level Board, the technical working groups and the development of the work plan for the delivery of the REAP initiative. The final work plan for the delivery of the REAP initiative shall be approved by the Board at COP 26 at the end of 2020 in Glasgow;</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The agreed joint activities for the Year of Action have been implemented (depending on outcome of agreement, see before);</li> <li>- In cooperation with the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, the contribution of Action Track Partners to the Climate Action Summit 2020 as one important milestone in the delivery of the REAP initiative have been prepared and organized.</li> </ul>
Output	<p><u>Communication and Outreach</u>: A concerted campaign to ensure that adaptation is globally recognized as a political priority. The reputation and political clout of Conveners and Commissioners will have been put to optimal use for this purpose, e.g. by their appearance in key events, media interviews, leveraging their profiles online etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 15 one minute "First Person" high quality films for distribution primarily through social media, explaining the 'human' story of the importance and urgency of adaptation</li> <li>- Hashtag campaign to generate social content and galvanize support</li> <li>- 25 Op-eds in high-profile, influential global media outlets.</li> <li>- Web and digital content (blogs, articles, social media videos)</li> <li>- High quality website featuring a 'Solutions Blog' for Commission members and partners, and other externally-sourced content</li> <li>- "How to communicate about adaptation" toolkit, based upon an extensive research programme for practitioners.</li> </ul>		
Output indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Profile of adaptation issues among non-environmental policymakers and politicians.</li> <li>- Awareness of adaptation issues among the climate-concerned constituents and other stakeholders driving political action.</li> <li>- Incorporation of adaptation issues within climate change campaigns</li> </ul>		
Baseline	Year	2018	Climate change adaptation has a low public profile and there is limited understanding of it beyond practitioners and policymakers working directly on climate issues.
Target	Year 1	2019	Climate change adaptation is recognised by target policymakers and politicians, including in Ministries of Finance, Planning and equivalent departments, as an important issue to address.
Target	Year 2	October 2020	Climate change adaptation priorities in Action Tracks are recognised by targeted policymakers and politicians, including in Ministries of Finance, Planning and equivalent departments, and other relevant stakeholders.

## Annex 4: Budget details

The Global Commission on Adaptation is funded by key contributing convening countries: UK, Germany, Canada, Denmark and the Netherlands. A donation is also achieved by BGF. A budget has been set up for 25 million euro's, including work on the Action Tracks, which has been committed by the donors. The administration of the budget will be equally divided between the Global Center on Adaptation and World Resources Institute.

Committed donor funding (2018-2021)	Euro/mio
Canada	5,0
Denmark	5,0
Germany	4,0
The Netherlands	5,0
UK	4,0
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	2,0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,0</b>

The Commission's aim is to engage existing stakeholders, initiatives, coalitions and donors to co-convene on the Action Tracks through concrete and actionable work plans with clear targets and financial contributions. However, to reach this stage and to host an inclusive, transparent and participatory process towards the Climate Adaptation Summit, the Commission itself will need to fund large parts of the preparation of the development of the Action Tracks.

The Danish grant will be earmarked the engagement and participation of ODA-DAC countries in the development process of the Action Tracks. The below budget allocation is described in detail, listing both budget lines for specific Action Tracks, as well as for cross-cutting activities of multiple Action Tracks.

### Allocation of Danish funding (1 January 2020 – 31 December 2020)

Budget Items	DKK/amount
<b>Action Track Food Security &amp; Agriculture</b>	<b>5.950.000 DKK</b>
The development and implementation of initiatives under the Action Track Food Security & Agriculture that focus on developing countries.	4.100.000 DKK
Technical and Analytic Assistance to developing countries	1.850.000 DKK
<b>Action Track Water</b>	<b>3.700.000 DKK</b>
The development and implementation of initiatives under the Action Track Food Security & Agriculture that focus on developing countries	1.850.000 DKK
Technical and Analytic Assistance to developing countries	1.850.000 DKK

<b>Action Track Resilient Infrastructure</b>	<b>7.050.000 DKK</b>
Organize a series of workshops in several regions to identify specific needs relating to resilient infrastructures and connecting the challenges to potential solutions. Amongst them a Workshop ODI, The Africa Climate Resilient Infrastructure Summit 2019.	1.100.000 DKK
The development and implementation of initiatives under the Action Track Food Security & Agriculture that focus on developing countries.	1.850.000 DKK
Technical and Analytic Assistance to developing countries amongst this the development of 3 case studies where the current status of the infrastructure is assessed and a solution package is analyzed (in a joint cooperation with UNOPS).	4.100.000 DKK
<b>Action Track Resilient Cities</b>	<b>11.200.000 DKK</b>
Technical and Analytic Assistance to developing countries to underpin the activities within the Action Track amongst it the development of a self-assessment tool for cities to measure urban resilience, specifically targeting the developing countries.	1.850.000 DKK
Strengthening <b>south-south cooperation</b> in the urban field by identifying and capturing adaptation best practices in cities in China, Bangladesh, Chile, Mexico and parts of Africa to facilitate peer learning amongst cities and develop a programme for international exchange on cities and adaptation based on these best practices.	4.700.000 DKK
<b>Accelerating urban adaptation action in China:</b> Supporting the adaptation capacity of Chinese city officials, through a City Adaptation Academy, a joint initiative of C40 and the GCA.  Building forward on the <b>sponge cities China</b> and increasing the amount of sponge cities. Aimed at making cities in China climate resilient by focusing on their ability to deal with rainwater. This initiative is being implemented by the GCA China Office.  Technical and Analytic Assistance to developing countries to underpin the activities within the Action Track amongst it the development of a self-assessment tool for cities to measure urban resilience, specifically targeting the developing countries.	4.650.000 DKK
<b>Cross-cutting Action Track activities</b>	<b>6.900.000 DKK</b>
<b>Climate Adaptation Summit, October 2020</b> <i>Funding and resources to ensure input from the developing countries for the Climate Adaptation Summit and allow for people from developing</i>	750.000 DKK

<i>countries to be present at this game changing summit that will be hosted in Amsterdam in October 2020.</i>	
<b>Technical and Analytical Assistance to developing countries within the whole range of the Action Tracks</b> <i>Provision of technical and analytical assistance to developing countries in general. This assistance includes allowing developing countries to be present at workshops and meetings that will enhance their knowledge and expertise on certain adaptation topics. Also, it can cover research specially focused on adaptation themes for developing countries.</i>	2.400.000 DKK
<b>2020 Fellowship Program &amp; related Action Track Activities (IDRC)</b> <i>This Adaptation Professionals Programme will allow professionals from developing countries to work as Fellow with the GCA in the run-up to the Climate Adaptation Summit, in order to expand expertise in the Global South.</i>	3.000.000 DKK
<b>Young Leadership Program &amp; southern voices expansion</b> <i>This Program aims to engage the youth by including them in the work of the GCA via research programs that again provide vital information for the work of the GCA. The funding allocated here will enhance the participation of youth from developing countries in the Global South.</i>	750.000 DKK
<b>Subtotal</b>	34.800.000 DKK
Overhead of incurrent costs (7%)	2.450.000 DKK
Other costs (reviews, etc.)	-
<b>Grand total*</b>	37.250.000 DKK

## Annex 5: Risk Management Matrix

Below is an overview of all indicated risks, with their likelihood and impact, and the risk management activities.

### Contextual risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Background to assessment
Perception that the Commission is duplication or has no added value and/or competition with similar initiatives	Low	Medium	<u>Risk tracking:</u> Monitor the perceptions of convening, critical non-convening countries and adaptation actors. <u>Risk mitigation:</u> Continuous engagement with convening countries' interlocutors, as well	A Commission of this stature is unprecedented, as is the buy-in so far from convening countries and others. However, when duplication and competition will occur, this can potentially harm the GCA if this

			as with potentially critical non-conveners and other actors in the adaptation arena.	means that countries will choose between two organizations, and will therefore not join the GCA in its mission. This will harm international cooperation and thus reaching the aims of the GCA. However, this will not mean that the GCA is directly useless or not productive at all.
International cooperation hampered by unstable political situation	Low	Major	<p><u>Risk tracking:</u> the GCA will closely monitor the international political developments and events.</p> <p><u>Risk mitigation:</u> the GCA will try to lower the impact of this risk by emphasising that adaptation is something that needs to happen for the people and is in the benefit of all parties involved. Also, the GCA will continue to try to work together with all parties that are in conflict with each other, and will try to find ways to ensure international cooperation is still possible, even when some countries will not work together with other specific countries.</p>	<p>The GCA aims to accelerate adaptation by enhancing international cooperation in this field. When international cooperation is (partly) impossible due to political tensions, this will of course have major impacts for the work of the GCA.</p> <p>However, the likelihood of political tensions rising so high that they hamper cooperation in this field is low, because the GCA brings together partners from all (political) sides of the world and is in its objectives not political itself.</p>

### Programmatic risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Background to assessment
Perception of inefficiency/ no value for money by the key conveners.	Medium	Medium to major	<p><u>Risk tracking:</u> monitor the perceptions of key conveners, from the start of their collaboration onwards.</p> <p><u>Risk mitigation:</u> The communication case will be made that more of the same (of adaptation programming) will not do; this project aspires to be a game changer and that requires political momentum, which is costly to mobilize. There will be monthly calls with key conveners to make sure they understand this and also have a clear overview what their money is used for.</p>	Costs are high and moreover, not (integrally) used for programmatic interventions in (developing) countries therefore they must require additional justification. The effects of these perceptions can be medium when a convening country decides to withdraw future financial support, or potentially major when multiple convening countries decide to withdraw their financial support.

Insufficient uptake and impact of the flagship report	Medium	Medium	<p><u>Risk tracking:</u> Monitor the uptake of the flagship report. Number of new adaptation initiatives.</p> <p><u>Risk mitigation:</u> The report will be accessible and have a summary that resonates with policy makers. In addition, a substantial communication and outreach effort will bring the central messages home.</p> <p>But mostly, at the same time as we publish the report we are launching the Year of Action, at the UNSG Climate summit on September 23, 2019. This Year of Action is launched especially to catalyse uptake of the report recommendations.</p>	<p>The world is not short of reports and they are not always given the attention they deserve. Therefore, it is possible that this report will not get the attention it deserves. The likelihood of this is medium, because the GCA and partners in many ways publicly announce and promote the flagship report when it is being published.</p> <p>The impact of this is medium; it can harm the political response and incentive to join the GCA, but nevertheless there are besides the report more ways in which the GCA will try to activate support and action on adaptation.</p>
Insufficient political or financial support for new initiatives (Action Tracks)	Minor to Medium	Major	<p><u>Risk tracking:</u> Track support achieved for new initiatives.</p> <p><u>Risk mitigation:</u> Political influence of conveners and commissioners need to be used strategically to influence key actors. Tailor made engagement strategies for each commissioner is being made.</p>	<p>Not all adaptation actors are willing to change their strategies midway in order to answer the call from the GCA, what is after all an informal body. However the GCA has the support of research institutes, governments and high-quality partners. Also, convening countries and actors have the opportunity to influence the proposed adaptation strategies, for the GCA acts as a solution broker, delivering information and working strategies, while delivering a platform for parties to come to agreements together about concrete programmes or funding.</p>
Insufficient participation of southern voices	Low to medium	Medium to Major	<p><u>Risk tracking:</u> The managing partners regularly measure the contribution of southern countries.</p> <p><u>Risk mitigation:</u> Several processes have been set up especially to engage the Global South and make sure many of the benefits of international adaptation will go to these countries. An example is the GCA - 2020 professionals by 2020 program with IDRC and the secondment of experts from the south.</p> <p>As risk mitigation, we will therefore ensure that all fifteen countries are actively engaged</p>	<p>Funding and understanding of potential benefits will be needed to engage sufficient southern voices. If the engagement of sufficient southern voices will fail, this can have medium to major impacts for the GCA and its aims. This because many of the adaptation to climate change is mostly needed in countries of the Global South, and because their knowledge of the context in which these measures need to be taken is vital for the success of the adaptation strategies.</p>

			in supporting the work of the commission and also that each Action Track includes leading partners from the global south.	
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## Institutional risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Background to assessment
Financial loss and risk of institutional liability for loss/failure resulting from corruption or financial mismanagement.	Low	Major	<p><u>Risk tracking:</u> The GCA prepares financial reports, one covering July 2018-December 2019 and one covering January-December 2020. These financial reports will include an overview of the costs made divided in three divisions: project management (staff and travel), project execution (all costs related to the flagship report and the Action Tracks), and finally project communication and outreach. This means the the GCA monitors its financial activities carefully and reports this precisely. Also, the managing partners plan and review for the management on a continuous basis. Next to that, regular key conveners/donor calls will be set up to brief all donors on the state of play.</p> <p><u>Risk mitigation:</u> extensive investigation will be set up on the mismanagement, the persons responsible and the ways in which this mismanagement could occur. The reports from this investigation will be used to assure to donors that corruption or mismanagement will not happen in the past, by updating the policies of the GCA regarding financial management. This will help to ensure that the GCA will not lose its financial support and high-needed future funding.</p>	The GCA is a relatively small organisation with a tight tracking of financial managements. Therefore, the likelihood of financial mismanagement is low. As the Netherlands government hosts the GCA, it has a strong governmental procedural basis which will mitigate the likelihood of this risk. However, the possible impact is major because firstly the GCA highly depends on the funding they get in order to do their job, so mismanagement will make the GCA less able of pursuing their goals. Secondly because the GCA relies on its reputation to gain funds in the future. Corruption or financial mismanagement can highly damage this reputation, and therefore will make GCA less capable to do its work.
Political and reputational risk from engaging in	Low.	Medium.	<p><u>Risk tracking:</u> All relationships and contacts with countries are logged through a CRM.</p>	The GCA is an international organisation, hosted by the Netherlands. It therefore has direct access to the diplomatic network



<p>countries where the appropriateness of aid support is questioned or where aid appears to support violent/corrupt groups.</p>			<p><u>Risk management:</u> In case of doubt a cross check is done with the host government of the GCA, the Netherlands. There is an extensive diplomatic network of the host that supports the GCA.</p>	<p>and channels of the Netherlands. This risk is under continuous assessment of this diplomatic network and under the coordination of MFA.</p>
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## Annex 6: List of supplementary materials

#	Document / Material	Source
1	Appraisal of Denmark's support to GCA, 2019	EnviClim (consultant)
2	Adapt Now: Global Call for Leadership on Climate Resilience	Global Commission on Adaptation
3		
4		
5		

## Annex 7: Plan for communication of results

### The What? (the message)

The Global Commission is working to accelerate adaptation worldwide by raising the visibility of the need and focusing on solutions. Communications is critical to this task. The following draft key messages are being prepared to accompany the launch of the flagship report and will be carried forward into the Year of Action:

Message 1: Climate extremes are the new normal and will increasingly have a catastrophic effect on societies worldwide. The climate debate can no longer only be about the causes – it must also be about action.

- There is a need for solutions to help the world deal with the impacts of climate change we are already living with.
- The recent report of the IPCC gave a stark warning that if we pass 2.0 degrees, we will see far more severe affects than at 1.5 degrees of global temperature increase. That means droughts, floods, extreme heat and poverty for hundreds of millions of people.
- Up to 4 billion people already live in regions of severe water stress for at least part of the year.
- The economic costs of climate impacts are mounting: in 2017 disasters triggered by weather- and climate-related hazards cost the global economy \$320 billion in losses.

Message 2: Adaptation is nothing new. What is new is the scale, scope and speed at which we need to adapt.

- The cost of adapting to climate could reach \$500bn a year by 2050. We must realise the investment needed is small compared to the cost of doing business as usual. Climate adaptation is not just the right thing to do, it is the smart thing to do and cost effective. Many adaptive actions are low cost or no cost at all.
- We want others to take adaptation as seriously. We want to shift the way people think and act on adaptation action and support that reaches the most vulnerable.
- The radical change in support for climate adaptation recognizes that millions of people across the world are already facing the severe consequences of extreme weather events.

Message 3: Adapting to our new climate reality will require a complete transformation of policies, programs and projects across governments, the private sector and civil society to ensure the wellbeing of humanity.

- We saw in this year’s Global Risks report from the World Economic Forum that “failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation” jumped back to number two in terms of impact this year. The results of climate inaction are becoming increasingly clear. After Paris people are worried about environmental policy failure.

Message 4: Without urgent climate action, another 100 million people could return to poverty by 2030. This matters to us all.

- The poor have fewer resources and are often more exposed and vulnerable to climate shocks.
- Adaptation and development are inextricably linked and reciprocal: good adaptation can deliver good development outcomes, and securing good development requires effective adaptation action.

Message 5: Adaptation makes economic sense – it is cost effective.

- When we invest in adaptation the return on investment is 4 to 7 times higher than in preventative damages
- Over the next 12 years the world will invest almost \$90 trillion in infrastructure. How these projects proceed will decide whether they help provide a solution to the crisis we are living through, or whether they undermine food, water, and security for all our futures.
- Using simple assumptions on the costs of making investments more resilient, the global cost of adaptation has been estimated between US\$28 billion and more than \$100 billion per year in 2030, and between US\$70 and \$500 billion per year in 2050.
- As an alternative benchmark, if the entire world were to allocate the same share of GDP that Paris or London devotes to adaptation, the global cost would be about \$180 billion a year.

Message 6: The Global Commission on Adaptation is looking at concrete solutions to our climate breakdown. Our findings will be presented in October 2020 when The Netherlands will host a major Climate Adaptation Action summit.

- We aim to accelerate adaptation action in key areas, namely: food security and rural livelihoods, cities, finance, climate resilient infrastructure; locally-led action and nature based solutions.
- We will present our findings in a report to be released in September ahead of the UN Climate Summit convened by UN Secretary-General António Guterres.
- The report will set out why adapting to climate risks is essential, what new actions need to be taken and what must be done differently, and how we can start working now to make the world a safer and better place.
- The resulting pool of global knowledge and know-how to understand what works and what doesn't will be used to support countries, communities and companies to successfully integrate climate adaptation into their investment decisions. In that way, every new road, every construction, every crop field becomes an opportunity to become more resilient.
- The Global Commission on Adaptation summit in The Netherlands in 2020 will showcase the results of our efforts so far.

Message 7: If we act now the worst impacts of climate change can be avoided. But, we have precious little time to do so. The urgency cannot be overestimated. We are at the point of no return.

### **The when (timing)?**

The communication of these messages is ongoing in every communications activity we undertake – every media interview, every tweet, every opinion editorial, every press release, every blog and every speech. They form part of the foundation of the knowledge sharing we are looking to foster around the world to achieve an adaptation revolution.

### **The how (mechanism)?**

Our messages are tailored according to the audience we are trying to reach. The content, tone and delivery differs whether we are communicating to political and economic decision-makers, including heads of state and ministers, mayors, business executives and community leaders and civil society. At present, we use the following communication methods to engage with different audiences:

- Speeches primarily to audiences of political and economic decision makers
- Press releases to media
- Social media to engage with all the above audiences around the hashtag #AdaptOurWorld (to be launched on 10<sup>th</sup> September)
- Our “Adaptation Voices” series of first person films to engage with all of the above audiences (to be launched on 10<sup>th</sup> September)
- Opinion editorials to reach political and economic decision makers and civil society
- Media interviews to reach political and economic decision makers and civil society
- [GCA-org/solution](https://www.gca-uk.org/solution) hosted on the GCA website and seeded on social media to reach civil society and the media looking for examples of good adaptation and to position the GCA as a thought leader in the space. We believe being dominant in the digital space and having our content shared across multiple platforms will not only drive traffic to the GCA’s site but also increases awareness of adaptation.
- A communication toolkit based upon best-practice communication, academic and psychological research is being developed which will be distributed and freely available for how practitioners and others can best communicate and raise awareness about adaptation.
- In time, we expect key elements of the flagship report, released on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2019 to be available in multiple languages. In addition we continually update the content on our website and other platforms (e.g. LinkedIn) as well as identify third party advocates and influencers. We hope to build on this work through engagement with celebrity champions who can push the messages of the GCA to a wider audience on social media.

### **Audience(s)**

Very few people outside of the climate community are aware of what adaptation is and that, even if the world met the aims of the Paris Agreement to keep average temperature increases well below two degrees Celsius, climate changes are already locked into planetary systems, making climate adaptation to our new climate reality a necessity in addition to mitigation. In that sense our audience could be considered everyone. More precisely, it is the global community of policy-makers and those who principally influence them, to raise awareness of the urgent need to accelerate adaptation.

It is those key policymakers, inside but crucially also outside of the climate space, who have the ability to accelerate and scale adaptation. This includes, inter alia, Ministries of Finance, senior figures in the financial industry, infrastructure investment managers, urban planners, and other officials and thought-leaders.

**Responsible**

The Managing Partners have dedicated communication teams that deliver on the above tasks, delegating tasks and products to specialist agencies where required to produce the highest quality and most compelling messaging.

## Annex 8: Process Action Plan for implementation

### PAP for formulation of Development Engagement Document

Action/product	Deadlines	Responsible/involved Person and unit	Comment/status
Commitment to the government of the Netherlands	October 10, 2018	Martin Herman Bille/Tobias	Completed
Appointment of Danish Commissioner – Peter Damgaard Jensen, PKA	October 10, 2018	Tobias von Platen-Hallermund	Completed
Input to draft program document from GCA	August 9, 2019	Tobias von Platen-Hallermund	Completed
Appraisal mission	September 17, 2019	EnviClim Consult/Morten Blomqvist	Completed
Draft DED	November 5, 2019	Morten Blomqvist	Completed
Final review of DED	December 4, 2019	Kasper Thede Anderskov, Asser Rasmussen Berling, Global Center on Adaptation	Completed
Approval of DED	December 10, 2019	Trine Rask Thygesen	
Sign of agreement	December 12, 2019	Asser Rasmussen Berling	
First payment	December 18, 2019	Inger Blomstrand Sørensen	

### Timeline and milestone for the Global Commission on Adaptation

Date	Milestone
30 June 2018	Establishment of initial, core staffing for Managing Partners
31 July 2018	Announcement of Ban Ki-moon, Kristalina Georgieva & Bill Gates as co-leaders of the Global Commission on Adaptation
30 September 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirmation of Commission members</li> <li>• Confirmation of Convening Countries</li> <li>• Confirmation of Advisors and Research Partners</li> </ul>
16 October 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch of the Global Commission on Adaptation in The Hague</li> <li>• First meeting of the Global Commission</li> <li>• Launch of Global Commission website</li> <li>• Release of three Discussion Papers</li> </ul>
12 December 2018	High profile event with all-women Commissioners at UNFCCC CoP 24, Katowice
31 December 2018	Commissioning of 20 Background Papers to inform the preparation of Global Commission's Flagship report
23 January 2019	High-level Global Commission event at Davos, with three Co-Leaders, other Commissioners and Heads of Government from key convening countries

31 March 2019	Completion of 20 Background Papers
April – August	Initial announcement of 6 Action Tracks
30 April 2019	Circulation of first draft of Flagship report to Commission
30 June 2019	Circulation of second (near-final) draft of Flagship report to Commission
30 June 2019	Second face-to-face meeting of Global Commission on Adaptation
15 July 2019	Finalisation Flagship Report text, including Executive Summary
Sept 2019	Release of Global Commission's Flagship Report (possibly 1-2 weeks before Summit)
Sept 2019	Secretary-General's Climate Summit
December 2019	High Level Commission event at UNFCCC CoP 25.
Jan – Dec 2020	Key announcements/events for Action Track implementation
October 2020	Climate Adaptation Action Summit, Netherlands
December 2020	Global Commission on Adaptation completes its work
January 2021 onwards	Action Tracks continue implementation



## Annex 9: Summary of recommendations of the appraisal

<b>Title of (Country) Programme</b>	<b>Global Commission on Adaptation Program Document</b>
<b>File number/F2 reference</b>	<b>2018-36965</b>
<b>Appraisal report date</b>	<b>2. October</b>
<b>Council for Development Policy meeting date</b>	N/A
<b>Summary of possible recommendations not followed</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• While a completion report will be prepared by the end of the project, it is not agreed yet it is possible to conduct a joined external donor review in parallel due to timeline for completing the project. However, Denmark will discuss this option with other donors and co-convening countries at one of the up-coming opportunities for the next joined call.</li></ul>	

**Overall conclusion of the appraisal**

**The appraisal is positive:**

- Support to GCA is justified and relevant. The support will underline Denmark’s profile as a leading country in combating climate change and will contribute to the highest level of quality for actions tracks that will benefit Danida program and partner countries. The work of GCA targets directly or indirectly contributes to achieving all SGDs by 2030.
- The support is efficient by contributing to mobilization of more than EUR 6 trillion over the coming 30 years, integration of climate adaptation in all planning and investment, and; effective through the outreach by the Commissioners of to global leaders of states, cities, companies and communities and agree on: Actionable adaption initiatives in each action track to scale adaptation; mobilizing commitment from stakeholders, and; increase financial commitment to adaptation
- Although the Danish support is modest in view of the trillions of EURs that can be raised and the even larger ration in return of investments globally, the support is less trivial in a development context. Hence, Denmark should actively engage and make use of the outcomes by applying the “actions tracks” whenever relevant in a development context to ensure that Danish development initiatives include: Integration of climate resilience in planning and investments; leverage technical assistance and financing at scale; promote new adaptation business models; mobilize broad stakeholder engagement, and; deliver systems, models and approaches at scale in adaptation.
- Denmark has a Commissioner on the CGA and Denmark’s profile in the GCA could be amplified by continuing and enhancing the good cooperation between the Danish Commissioner and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- The GCA is managed in an agile approach and hence, formal documentation on process and monitoring of a detailed results framework is absent, but, the program is fit for purpose in a design that is simple, agile and robust to deliver high quality cutting edge information that will raise awareness and accelerate adaptation to climate change worldwide.

<b>Recommendations by the appraisal team</b>	<b>Follow up by the responsible unit</b>
<p><b>1: Denmark support the Global Commission on Adaptation with EUR 5 million – DKK 37.3 million up until the end of the Commissions work, contributing and influence raising about EUR 6 trillion for investment in climate resilience Globally.</b></p>	<p>Denmark has contributed with the expected amount from OECD co-convening countries. The amount reflects the ambitious level of the Commission and Denmark has pushed to ensure concrete deliverable in Action Tracks.</p>

<p><b>2: Participate actively in the GCA being represented</b> by Peter Damgaard Jensen, PKA, and ensure that Danish interests are conveyed through his participation, e.g. by having a briefing meeting prior to any Commission meeting, and by more direct and more regular contact between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Global Center on Adaptation</p>	<p>PKA and Peter Damgaard Jensen has been appointed by Denmark as Commissioner and has been engaged in the Commission's work on climate adaptation investment and financing. From Danish side a close dialogue has been maintained and the idea of an international conference is considered.</p>
<p><b>3: Denmark actively uses the Flagship report and outcomes of all Action Tracks to inform, inspire and support Danish development assistance to address climate adaptation,</b> small scale farming, urban development etc. and convey action track findings for Danida Business Finance to apply in upcoming supported infrastructure projects</p>	<p>Denmark will monitor the different action tracks and contribute to several Actions Tracks. This will be done through either direct engagement or through contributions to partners and initiatives.</p>
<p><b>4: Financial reports are presented</b> by the Global Center on Adaptation in such a way that it becomes possible to document that <b>funds from Denmark are DACable</b></p>	<p>The Danish grant has been earmarked to Action Track activities benefiting developing countries (Annex 4) to meet all OECD-DAC criteria. Denmark will therefore monitor progress and results based on the aggregated indicators for the Action Tracks outlined in Annex 3. The earmarked budget lines for the Danish contribution will be monitored in the financial report.</p>
<p><b>5: Action Tracks are strengthened, by making the indicators and targets in results framework SMART within the program period,</b> and; by apply a common approach to sustainability and cross cutting issues in all Action Tracks with due reference to the SDGs – this could e.g. be a screening or check-list of all cross cutting issues documenting that they have been address where relevant.</p>	<p>Results framework is reflecting Danish recommendation of establishing SMART-indicators for each Action Track. Cross-cutting issues of gender and marginalised groups are also considered.</p>
<p><b>6: A completion report for the program is requested to be prepared at the end of the support,</b> with lessons learned, assessment of value for money and audited accounts.</p>	<p>The managing partners will prepare a final progress and results report January-December 2020, which also will serve as the completion report for the Danish contribution.</p>
<p><b>7: An external review/evaluation at the end of the program period is carried out</b> in a joint process with the other financing partners. This could conveniently be carried out parallel to preparation of the completion report.</p>	<p>A joined external review/evaluation needs to be decided in collaboration with other donor countries and a final decision has not been made yet. Danish funding could allow to budget changes to cover costs for and external evaluation.</p>

<p><b>8: Incorporate findings of this appraisal into the Program Document</b> for approval by Minister for Development Cooperation and to guide Danish management and monitoring of the support.</p>	<p>Appraisal findings and recommendations has informed and used in the final drafting of the Development Engagement Program, e.g. in the drafting of a strengthened results framework.</p>
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