

# Climate Change Adaptation Modality

Support to Civil Society Climate Change Adaptation through CISU 2022 – 2025

FINAL DRAFT 21.04.22

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## List of abbreviations:

<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation
<b>CCAM</b>	Climate Change Adaptation Modality
<b>CISU</b>	Civil Society in Development
<b>CS</b>	Civil society
<b>CSA</b>	Climate Smart Agriculture
<b>CSF</b>	Civil Society Fund, the general fund for civil society support, administrated by CISU
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>FCE</b>	Fund for Climate and Environment, the dedicated thematic fund, now closed
<b>HCE</b>	Danish MFA Office for Humanitarian action, Civil Society and Engagement
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MFA</b>	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>GDK</b>	Danish MFA Office for Green Diplomacy and Climate
<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan(s)
<b>NbS</b>	Nature-based Solutions
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions, the climate ambitions expressed by individual countries in context of the Paris Agreement
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>PANT</b>	Human Rights Principles: Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination, Transparency
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>ToC</b>	Theory of Change, also called intervention logic
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>VBN</b>	World's Best News

## 1. Strategic Framework Context

The *Climate Envelope* was established in 2008 as a mechanism for channelling Danish dedicated climate funding to mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries. In 2016, the guiding principles for the Climate Envelope were approved. The principles define the ToC, the overall goals, outcomes, outputs, and activities of the Climate Envelope. In addition, it defines a set of principles guiding the overall portfolio of interventions, as well as the choice and design of individual interventions. The overall goal and impact aimed for is 1) reduced greenhouse gas emissions and 2) increased climate resilience, specifically for poor and marginalised groups. Furthermore, the guiding principles for the Climate Envelope puts emphasis on partnerships, Danish comparative advantages and added value, as well as involvement of target groups and communities in design and implementation of climate action, while considering how to benefit and mobilise poor and marginalised groups.

In 2015, the Climate Envelope was evaluated and one of the recommendations inferred that civil society should be engaged more effectively in policy influencing activities, and that Danish civil society climate expertise should be better leveraged and taken advantage of. On this basis, the MFA granted DKK 40 million to civil society climate actions from 2018-2021 to be administered by CISU. The strategic objective was to contribute to low carbon and climate resilient development particularly for vulnerable and poor groups in developing countries. Based on the results and learnings from the interventions financed through the overall grant, it was agreed to raise the financing from the Climate Envelope to DKK 100 million from 2022-2025.

*The overall objective of the CCAM is that **poor and vulnerable groups in developing countries are more resilient to the effects of climate change** which we will achieve through two strategic priorities:*

- 1) Civil society in developing countries advocate strategically with and on behalf of climate vulnerable groups to strengthen climate policy frameworks, and***
- 2) Civil society in developing countries has the capacity and knowledge to adapt to climate change***

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

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

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

## 2. Context, Relevance, and Justification

The Paris Agreement from 2015 is a key step forward in addressing the global challenge of climate change. It will require a substantial effort by all, including by civil society actors, to maintain and increase ambitions at global, national, and local levels. The Paris Agreement aims to limit global warming to under 2°C, with a more ambitious goal of 1.5°C reiterated as part of the most recent, 26<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP) held in Glasgow, Scotland late 2021. The Paris Agreement also places significant importance on the need to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience at all levels. Meeting these targets would reduce the likelihood of severe climate impacts which threaten human health, livelihoods, and economies across the globe – especially in the poorest countries, which are hardest hit by climate change, and have the least capacity to address the effects. The Paris Agreement builds upon Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which are national climate ambitions expressed ahead of the annual COP climate summits.

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

In the 2021 IPCC report covering adaptation<sup>1</sup>, the interdependence of climate, ecosystems and biodiversity and human societies is heavily underlined. The vulnerability related to climate changes “differs substantially” across the globe and the majority of the hotspots are in countries eligible for development aid and subsequently in the target group for this modality. The IPCC furthermore links the likelihood of these vulnerabilities to be continuously present in communities where state systems and capacities are “least able to provide infrastructures and basic services”. Key is that lower income population groups experience the largest adaptation gaps. In reaching these groups, civil society plays a key role, enhancing all efforts to increase adaptation and strengthen resilience.

In practice, Danish civil society cooperates with civil society in developing countries and builds capacities for advocacy at local, national, and global level. This domestic and international civil society advocacy and pressure, combined with bilateral and multilateral direct governmental cooperation and negotiation, can contribute to more ambitious and accountable climate policies and associated implementation efforts. More specifically, Danish CSOs support partners in the Global South to play a more effective role as representatives for poor and climate vulnerable groups, incl. women, and give these groups a voice and involvement in decision-making forums and as part of political processes. Civil society in developing countries poses valuable national, local, and historic knowledge, as well as acting as mentors for a wide range of societal groups. Furthermore, Danish civil society contributes and supports a variety of networks at regional and global level and helps facilitating collective voices at the global negotiation stage. Civil society can also be capacitated to work with other actors, such as the private sector e.g., on adherence to UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights or play a role in monitoring and reporting on national and/or global progress related to climate change ambitions and targets. Interventions should facilitate and support a high degree of local ownership and empower communities through promotion of sustainable, innovative, and locally led solutions, which have the potential to accommodate and promote synergies with the private sector. This is already an established approach in the partnership applying for CSF, and underscored by the five core elements of strengthening local leadership<sup>2</sup> set out by the MFA, this will be a desired approach also in the CCAM.

The CCAM shall strive to link poverty reduction and locally led climate adaptation and help strengthen community participation in decision-making and evidence-based advocacy for pro-poor climate solutions. Funded interventions

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

<sup>2</sup> [https://um.dk/-/media/websites/umdk/danish-site/danida/partnerskaber/civilsamfundspartnere/stoetteformer/information-note-strategic-partnerships-2022-2025\\_final.ashx](https://um.dk/-/media/websites/umdk/danish-site/danida/partnerskaber/civilsamfundspartnere/stoetteformer/information-note-strategic-partnerships-2022-2025_final.ashx)

need to be effective in reaching the most vulnerable and marginalised populations and contribute to climate resilience, reduced inequality, poverty alleviation and where relevant promote alternative green jobs.

CISU is ideally placed to act as a vehicle and catalyst of Denmark's contributions to tangible climate adaptation interventions implemented by Danish and Global South civil society partners. Strategic design considerations are based on CISU's management experience related to previous 'green grants' and not least key takeaways associated with external reviews of these grants, funded interventions' scope and future granting mechanism opportunities.

### 3. Strategic Design Considerations

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

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

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

CISU is an independent member-based organisation with approximately 270 Danish CSO members. CISU supports its members by providing training courses, advice, and online guidance on all aspects of civil society work. CISU speaks on behalf of its members and seeks to promote improvement of the framework conditions for civil society. CISU furthermore administers various funds incl. the CSF and the Danish Emergency Relief Fund (DERF). Both are pools of funds for Danish civil society in partnership with their civil society partners in the Global South. Some of the requirements for fund administration<sup>3</sup> are: to ensure open and easily accessible calls for proposals and an open competition for resources, support CSOs with intervention grants whilst supporting their administrative and technical capacity to implement and monitor activities, and to document results whilst ensuring high-quality standards in the management of funds. CISU was reviewed positively in 2016 by the MFA, where it was concluded that CISU performs well, its organisation of work is sound, procedures clear and well documented, and it has a significant outreach in Denmark and internationally. These findings were echoed by the 2020 review taking note of CISU's strategic alignment with the MFA 'World 2030', and using the CSF as an example, it was noted that the fund delivers relevant results in the Global South through a well-functioning CISU appropriation and capacity development system and through highly motivated grant holders and partners. It was moreover noted that CISU should maintain an increased focus on results and capacity development effects at the South partner level. The next CISU review is scheduled for the beginning of 2024.

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<sup>3</sup> General MFA requirements, not specific to CISU.

The overall purpose of the CISU administrated CSF is in short: 1) sustainable improvements in poor people's living conditions and participation; 2) strong, independent, and diversified civil societies; and 3) strong popular participation and volunteering in Danish development cooperation. It is the intention that the fund contributes to enabling poor and marginalised groups to make their own effort towards improving their conditions and advance their lot in society at local, national, and global level. The purpose of the CSF, and by design also for the CCAM emphasizes an approach that is in sync with the five core elements of strengthening local leadership (see above). The fund encompasses the following support modalities: 1) Small Scale Interventions, which enable organisations to work with civil society and development activities to build experience and try out ideas (grants up to DKK 100,000); 2) Citizen Participation Interventions, which target smaller people-to-people cooperation interventions and encourage innovation (grants from DKK 100,000 to DKK 500,000); 3) Development Interventions which target larger interventions (grants from DKK 500,000 to DKK 4.5 million); 4) the Programme Modality targeting major interventions of up to DKK 15 million per year; and 5) the Co-financing Modality enabling applicants to match CSF support with funding from other sources (up to DKK 2 million). Furthermore, the CSF includes two modalities with a specific thematic focus: 6) The Engagement Fund, with the aim of engaging people in Denmark in development cooperation (grants up to DKK 1,5 million); and 7) The Rebuilding Civic Space modality which supports civil society in the Global South experiencing shrinking civic space, violations on human rights, etc. because of the COVID-19 pandemic (grants of up to DKK 3 million).

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

As the guidelines have already been approved by the MFA, these are deemed sufficient as the framework for the new CCAM. In addition to managing the CSF, CISU has also been mandated by the MFA to build the capacity of Danish civil society. Annually, CISU conducts approximately 100 thematic seminars and workshops. CISU also provides information services to highlight development opportunities and results achievement and develops thematic position papers outlining key concepts for the work of Danish CSOs.

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

The strategic objective of the 2018-2021 grant was to contribute to low carbon climate resilient development in developing countries whilst targeting poor and vulnerable groups. The grant was embedded into the existing CSF structure in pursuance of a more aligned and efficient pool structure. This implied that there were no specific design

features in the form of associated guidelines, application formats, calls or similar. However, a result framework was set up to specifically capture the results associated with the Climate Envelope grant. The grant financed both targeted climate action as well as climate mainstreaming activities within a broad range of thematic sectors including agriculture and value chains, health, water and sanitation, education, and sustainable energy. Interventions supported the promotion of local solutions to climate adaptation in vulnerable communities as well as advocacy related to ambitious and pro-poor climate policies at various levels. The interventions supported predominantly focused on climate adaptation and resilience building although often combined with strong co-benefits within mitigation (e.g., access to sustainable energy) and biodiversity conservation (e.g., sustainable natural resource management and promotion of Nature-based Solutions).

The grant was reviewed in 2021 by an external consultant (PEM Consult). The review concluded that the integration of the climate grant in the CSF without separate procedures reduced transaction costs for both CISU and the grant holders. Noteworthy review conclusions that are considered in designing the CCAM are included in box 1, below. These have particular relevance for the management and implementation of the CCAM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Based upon the relevant policy frameworks outlined in chapter 1, the climate change challenges, potential role of civil society described in chapter 2, ongoing civil society dialogue, as well as past experience from CISUs management of the FCE, the Climate Envelope grant in 2021 and the evaluation of Danish Support for Climate Change Adaptation, the Danish Government has approved provisions of DKK 2 x 50 million to CISU earmarked for climate change adaptation activities carried out by Danish CSOs and partner CSOs in the Global South.

CISU is deemed to be an appropriate manager for this type of support, having proven experience with management of funds, as well as the capacity to provide guidance to and capacity building of the implementing partners. CISU is furthermore regarded as an impartial, trustworthy entity in the eyes of the partnering applicants.

#### 4. Intervention logic according to the ToC

We work with a bottom-up strategy, starting with the root problems: climate change, poverty, loss of biodiversity, and political and social exclusion. Based on these root problems, we have selected two strategic priorities; **1) CS in developing countries advocate strategically with and on behalf of climate vulnerable groups to strengthen climate policy frameworks**, and **2) CS in developing countries has the capacity and knowledge to adapt to climate change**.

The two priorities are mutually reinforcing, as we see a strong and active civil society as catalyst for claiming their rights and in holding duty bearers responsible for implementing ambitious and pro-poor climate policies, as well as for developing and implementing sustainable intervention initiatives.

Focus is on poor and vulnerable communities in contexts affected by climate change and loss of biodiversity, and their resilience is understood as their ability to recover from and adapt to negative external impacts. Climate resilient measures are crucial when providing dignified livelihood options without compromising on nature as a resource. Moreover, building climate resilience is essentially linked to advocacy, decision-making, and negotiations at local, national, and international level.



Civil society is perceived as the voice of rights holders and as permanent agents of change, who are crucial for sustainability, multiplication, and dissemination of experiences. Accordingly, the starting point should be the support for an active civil society, movements, and CSOs with a focus on dialogue and sharing experiences. Focus should be on ensuring local ownership and promotion of local solutions in partnerships between CSOs. Representativeness is key for a strong civil society making sure organisations are legitimately speaking on behalf of a wider group of people with shared interests. Moreover, evidence-based knowledge about climate adaptation is a vital issue for motivating, advocating, and substantiating catalytic civil society actions and resulting political influence. Therefore, investigation and research are important activities to support this endeavour.

The intervention logic is based on our Theory of Change (ToC) as illustrated below and further elaborated in this chapter.



As described in the introduction to this chapter, the Theory of Change (ToC) start with the underlying assumption that civil society plays a key role in building climate resilient societies – especially focusing on the most vulnerable and poor communities. Thus, the expectation is that *if* Danish CSOs have knowledge on climate change adaptation and are supported to engage in partnerships and networks with CSOs in developing countries within the field of climate adaptation, and *if* the engagement focus on ensuring local ownership and involvement of vulnerable target groups as well as supporting organization of local civil society and sharing knowledge and experiences, *then* it can result in promotion of local solutions to climate adaptation, participation of local vulnerable communities, and an active civil society advocating effectively and strategically with and on behalf of climate vulnerable groups, *then* stronger information frameworks and more ambitious climate policies and efforts are pursued at various levels, which *will* lead to climate resilient development to the benefit of poor and vulnerable populations.

The assumptions are amongst others:

- That the Danish CS community maintain an *interest in engaging* with CS in developing countries, and that the CS in developing countries maintain a similar interest in engaging with the Danish CS.
- That the cooperation is of a sufficient quality and can *indeed deliver a stronger more strategic and effective CS advocacy as well as strong CS for climate action*. This requires substantial attention to climate change expertise, political-economy analysis, advocacy strategies etc.
- That the *advocacy influences decision makers* and make them raise ambitions and prioritize pro-poor climate adaptation. This in turn largely depends on the quality of advocacy strategies, and the degree to which a proper analysis of political economy windows of opportunity has been made (see above). It is also an assumption that the CS in developing countries can translate this into effective climate action which will indeed improve conditions for poor and vulnerable groups. This in turn also partly depend on the quality of the climate change capacity building (see above).

The above Theory of Change (ToC) reflects well that part of the ToC of the Climate Envelope that relates to climate resilient development in developing countries. It also corresponds well with the outcomes aimed for in the climate envelope - strengthened national and community level climate change policies and planning; a more consolidated, effective, and ambitious international climate architecture; and scale up of climate relevant technologies,

infrastructures, and markets (though more the former than the latter). Moreover, the above ToC and priorities of the CCAM corresponds to the Danish Strategy on Development Cooperation *'The World we Share' (Fælles om Verden)* as well as the *'How-To-Note on Climate Adaptation'* constituting the MFA operationalisation paper. Objective 1 in the section on Climate, Nature, and Environment (p. 36, *the World we Share*) states that: *'Denmark must strengthen action to support climate change adaptation, nature, the environment and resilience in the poorest and most vulnerable countries.'* Especially, the ToC entails the three actions specified as priorities in the strategy and further elaborated in the *'How to note on Climate Adaptation'* which draws attention to CISU as grants modality manager and catalyst enabling Danish CSOs and their Global South partners to:

- *Increase support for adaptation to climate change and for building resilience locally before disaster strikes. The activities will be targeted at least developed and vulnerable countries and poor people.*
- *Support climate-smart agriculture and sustainable food systems, prevent food loss and food waste, promote agro-organic cultivation methods, and strengthen green value chains. This will build resilience, improve food security and generate employment.*
- *Promote local climate change adaptation, including nature-based solutions that ensure ownership and involvement of vulnerable people and communities in project development and their access to climate finance.*

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

## 5. Results Framework

For the MFA's reporting purposes, the outcome and output indicators, summarised in the results framework below, have been selected to document progress. The results framework is reflecting the fact that CISU is a fund manager, and that the specific climate change adaptation activities supported will be based on future applications from Danish CSOs and their partners. These applications will include individual indicators and results frameworks set up for each application but within the overall framework of the CCAM. Thus, the results framework for the entire programme must be relatively broad so that it can encompass all varieties of relevant climate change advocacy and climate change adaptation projects.

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

Baselines and targets are furthermore set based upon past experience by CISU, in particular with the previous CSF SDG#13 and the CISU climate grant supported interventions.

Thematic Programme		CISU Climate Change Adaptation Modality	
Objective		Poor and vulnerable groups are more resilient to the effects of climate change <sup>4</sup>	
Baseline	Year	2023	XX of poor and vulnerable target groups are more resilient to the effects of climate change <sup>5</sup> XX number of poor and vulnerable target groups reached
Target	Year	2028	XX of poor and vulnerable target groups are more resilient to the effects of climate change XX+150% <sup>6</sup> of poor and vulnerable target groups reached
Means of verification	Year	2024-2028	Assessment (% and numbers) of poor and vulnerable target groups that have enhanced their resilience to the effects of climate change in final reports

Outcome		Climate adaptation initiatives that include advocacy and/or capacity development to adapt to climate changes have been successfully implemented	
Baseline	Year	2023	XX % achievement of objectives in approved climate interventions <sup>7</sup>
Target	Year	2028	XX+5 % achievement of objectives in CCAM interventions compared to baseline
Means of verification	Year	2024-2028	Level of achievement of objectives as stated in the final reports

Output 1		Danish CSOs have knowledge of climate change adaptation	
Baseline	Year	2023	Level of knowledge of participants from Danish CSOs at CISU's courses on climate change adaptation
Target	Year	2028	Increased knowledge among persons and organisations from Danish CSOs that have participated at CISU's courses on climate change adaptation
Means of verification	Year	2022-2028	External review 2021, baseline and survey among participants on CISU's courses on climate change adaptation

Output 2		Danish CSOs engage in partnerships with local CS in developing countries focusing on climate change adaptation	
Baseline	Year	2023	Assessed capacity level among sample of partners of Danish CSOs working with climate change adaptation
Target	Year	2028	Increased capacity level among partners of Danish CSOs working with climate change adaptation
Means of verification	Year	2023-2028	Baseline based on survey and interviews; progress assessed through interviews, surveys and thematic reviews – qualitative measures

CISU will monitor the implementation of the CCAM in the following way:

- Initiate a **baseline analysis in 2022** to assess data in relation to above Result Framework, based on previous grants that have climate change adaptation at its core (based on Rio climate change adaptation marker).
- **At objective level:** The number of poor and vulnerable people whose resilience to climate change has been strengthened. This will be verified by applications and final reports submitted to CISU (2023-28). The quantitative data will be supported by qualitative investigations of achievements in terms of monitoring visits, thematic reviews and experience sharing evaluation meetings related to the relevant interventions.

<sup>4</sup> Definitions of resilience will be included in the guidelines for applicants with strong leaning on IPCCs definition, see e.g. [https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGII\\_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf), p. 9.

<sup>5</sup> During 2022 CISU will undertake a baseline analysis that investigates previous climate-related CISU-funded interventions under the 2018-21 climate grant that operated with adaptation at its core (based on Rio climate change adaptation marker). The baseline will assess elements and numbers concerning resilience, level of achievement to establish an overall baseline for the CCAM.

<sup>6</sup> XX+150% as funding from previous grant (FCE) has increased from DKK 40 million to 100 million.

<sup>7</sup> See above, note 5.

- **At outcome level:** The level of achievements of the supported interventions under the CCAM (in terms of % achievement) as specified for the individual intervention and its activities. This will be verified in the final reports submitted to CISU by climate grant holders 2023-28. The quantitative data will be supported by qualitative investigations of achievements in terms of monitoring visits, thematic reviews and experience sharing evaluation meetings related to the relevant interventions.
- **At output level:** the output level includes strengthening of Danish civil society capacity to address climate adaptation. In the light of the ToC this has been included to facilitate that the support indeed delivers the intended effect. This includes thematic seminars on current and emerging climate trends and challenges, shorter courses focusing on more specific technical aspects, materials and tools, and peer-to-peer learning and experience sharing workshops and networks to be attended by applicants/grant holders and their Global South partners.

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

As part of the monitoring setup, in addition to the applications and final reports from grant holders, a midterm thematic review of the support will take place after 2 years in 2024/25, to verify whether the CCAM is supporting climate adaptation action as expected. The review will be carried out by CISU according to existing methodology approved by the MFA. Thematic reviews have been carried out by CISU staff in recent years and used to assess how selected themes such as e.g., advocacy and partnerships have contributed to the achievement of expected objectives. The reviews involve a combination of field visits and desk reviews and focus on progress made at output and outcome levels, as well as covering the qualitative parameters around political economy aspects and advocacy strategies to the degree possible.

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

## 6. Setup of the CCAM

Support for climate change adaptation interventions through CISU should contribute to fulfil the overall purpose of the CSF whilst maintaining a clear focus on supporting climate change resilience in poor and vulnerable communities through capacity building, concrete adaptation action including strategic service delivery and advocacy. As outlined in chapter one, the CCAM shall specifically seek to strengthen the ability of developing countries' civil society actors to promote climate related interests of poor and vulnerable groups effectively and strategically, as well as to contribute to strengthening local, national, and global climate policies and frameworks for planning and information systems to build resilience against the impacts of climate change.

The CCAM has the following two strategic priorities:

### 1. Civil society in developing countries advocate strategically on behalf of climate vulnerable groups

- **Involvement of vulnerable groups:** focus on supporting participation of poor and climate vulnerable groups in both projects, local solutions, and in political decision making.
- **Advocacy:** Build capacity of civil society in developing countries to advocate effectively and strategically with and on behalf of poor and climate vulnerable target groups to strengthen climate policy frameworks etc.
- **Framework conditions:** Strengthen national and community-level climate change policies, frameworks for planning and information systems – especially in relation to locally led adaptation action.

### 2. Civil society in developing countries has the capacity to adapt to climate change

- **Adaptation capacity:** Build capacity of local communities to adapt to climate change, share experiences and best practices thereby reducing vulnerabilities and improve climate resilience.
- **Capacity building:** Build technical capacity, exchange knowledge and experience regarding climate change adaptation among Danish and global civil society partners.
- **Locally led adaptation:** ensure local ownership and promote dissemination of local solution within climate change adaptation.

The CCAM will complement existing support modalities under the CSF. CISU has solid experience with this setup as it was applied similarly for the Engagement Fund and the Rebuilding Civic Space modality. The overall framework and purpose will consequently be that of the CSF but with an additional objective, associated assessment criteria and guidelines, application and reporting formats specifically tailored to the CCAM. The structure of the modality will be in line with the already known CSF modalities to ensure a more aligned, efficient, and lean structure while maintaining a simple and accessible application architecture, which is also in line with the recommendations of the review of the CISU Climate grant 2018-2021.

Further principles for the CCAM:

- Grants will be (i) targeting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a principal objective (Rio Marker adaptation score “2”); or (ii) as a significant objective (Rio Marker adaptation score “1”).

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

## 7. Budget

The budget for climate change adaptation interventions is added to the existing MFA funding for the Civil Society Fund, CSF, managed by CISU. The budget includes the following main budget items<sup>8</sup>:

- Funding through the Civil Society Fund to a specific climate adaptation modality (CCAM) to be distributed to approved applications.
- Capacity building: information, seminars, workshops, and materials to be used for marketing the use of funds, conducting thematic seminars on current climate trends as to ensure relevant applications, conducting shorter courses on specific, more technical issues relevant for intervention implementation, conducting workshops ensuring experience generation and exchange, and developing thematic papers etc.
- Communication: carrying out information activities on achieved climate results
- Baseline, midterm and final review as to ensure adequate assessments and monitoring.

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<sup>8</sup> The budget will be converted to the current budget format included in the MFA Grant Management Guidelines for pooled funds and networks.

- In accordance with the MFA **Grant Management** Guidelines for Pooled Funds & Networks, the budget finally includes max. 7% administration fee to be paid to CISU.

Budget Items	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Year 2025	Total
Funding of CCAM activities within CSP	0	44.000.000	44.000.000	3.000.000	91.000.000
Seminars, workshops, networks, materials and communication	200.000	400.000	400.000	400.000	1.400.000
Baseline, midterm and final reviews	175.000	200.000	350.000	375.000	1.100.000
Grants mgt. and Administration (max 7%)	625.000	1.900.000	1.900.000	2.075.000	6.500.000
<b>Grand Total, DKK</b>	<b>1.000.000</b>	<b>46.500.000</b>	<b>46.650.000</b>	<b>5.850.000</b>	<b>100.000.000</b>

## 8. Institutional and Management Arrangement

As described earlier, the contribution from the Climate Envelope of DKK 2 x 50 million will form the basis of the CCAM in addition to the current MFA funding to the CSF. The support to civil society climate adaptation actions through CISU will take advantage of the already established CSF and be mainstreamed into existing institutional and management arrangements between the MFA and CISU.

At institutional level, the CCAM and its granting mechanism will be integrated into existing management procedures governing the cooperation between the MFA and CISU: On an annual basis (by mid-September) CISU forwards a plan for the forthcoming year (rulleplan) and a results report for the past year (by mid-June), including a short results report on the CCAM based on the results framework of the modality as well as Rio-marker reporting. This plan and report will constitute the basis for technical consultations with the MFA task managers followed by strategic consultations with the MFA leadership regarding future direction. The financial controllers of the MFA furthermore carry out inspection visits to CISU, and the Auditors General Office is regularly carrying out control visits. Finally, the MFA carries out an external review of CISU approximately every four years including financial elements – the next planned for ultimo 2024. The above-mentioned results and associated reporting requirements will be included in this process.

At fund management level, the arrangement will be based on the MFA Grant Management Guidelines for Pooled Funds & Network<sup>9</sup> already governing the cooperation between the MFA and CISU with the aim to ensure efficient implementation of the Climate Envelope support. The guidelines of the CCAM will be included as a section in the existing guidelines of the Civil Society Fund (CSF). CISU will through dialogue with the MFA ensure that the specific guidelines for the CCAM and its fund management reflect the already agreed policies.

CSF being an open fund, CISU members as well as non-members can apply for support which will also apply for the CCAM. It will be possible to apply for the CCAM once a year regardless the size of the grant.

Incoming applications will be registered and based on an “arms' length principle” be assessed by external assessment consultants and approved or rejected by the CISU Assessment Committee based on criteria laid out in the CSF guidelines and the specific guidelines for the Climate Modality. The Assessment Committee consists of seven members, out of which two are external to the CISU membership base, and four represent the member organisations of CISU. All members are appointed based on open advertisements of positions. Clear principles on segregation of duties and on managing potential conflicts of interest are continuously upheld. The Assessment

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



Committee and assessment consultants are already capable of assessing a wide range of civil society development interventions, including climate change adaptation interventions. With the introduction of a separate CCAM, however, CISU will increase capacity building efforts for its members within the field of climate adaptation.

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

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

During implementation CISU provides capacity building services in terms of guidance related to potential challenges encountered by the applicants. Furthermore, CISU facilitates climate communities of practitioners and experience sharing networks. CISU also requests, requires, and reviews progress reports. Moreover, CISU conducts monitoring visits to selected interventions; these procedures are described in part 8 below.

Regarding communication of results CISU is already applying several instruments for documentation and communication of results. This includes thematic reviews, such as the one planned for stock taking of the Climate Envelope support in 2022. The thematic reviews have a dual focus, partly documentation of results within the selected theme and partly through journalistic cases and special features to communicate achievements. The reviews are used for informing the public and target audiences such as decision makers, as well as the wider public. Furthermore, as a founding member of The World's Best News (VBN) and a member of the VBN board, CISU takes active part in the information and communication work carried out by and together with VBN.

As per existing CSF guidelines applicants may apply for up to 2% of the budget for communication and information activities in Denmark. CISU furthermore manages a Development Education Fund under which Danish CSOs may apply for funding for information and communication activities in Denmark targeting the general Danish public<sup>10</sup>.

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

## 9. Financial Management and Reporting

Procedures for disbursement, partner's procedures for financial management, procurement, work planning and progress reports, financial reports, accounting, and auditing will be based on the overall guidelines, financial instructions, financial standards as well as administrative instructions and audit instructions already established under the CSF and reflected in MFA Grant Management Guidelines for Pooled Funds & Networks already approved by the MFA<sup>11</sup>.

At grant level, financial management of grants includes the following measures: 1) Halfway through the intervention period, grant holders of grants of more than 24 months must submit a progress report to CISU focusing on the implementation of the interventions including a description of the Danish organisation's financial monitoring of the

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<sup>10</sup> See <https://www.cisu.dk/oplysningspuljen>

<sup>11</sup> All documents for financial management and reporting can be found at [www.cisu.dk/skemaer](http://www.cisu.dk/skemaer).

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

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

As stated in CISU's anti-corruption policy,<sup>12</sup> CISU has a strong focus on prevention of corruption. All of CISU's contracts with grant holders and the grant holders' contracts with their partners include the MFA anti-corruption clause. CISU strengthens the Danish organisations' capacity to prevent and handle corruption through its advisory service, courses, and trainings. CISU's financial controller and a grant manager have acquired anti-corruption certification by the International Centre for Parliamentary Studies in England.

Should corruption cases occur, CISU carries out stringent anti-corruption measures, as already established for the CSF. Any finding or suspicion of fraud, corruption, misuse, or other irregularities of the grant must swiftly be reported to CISU, and CISU provides advice and assistance to clarify and resolve the specific case. During the process, CISU keeps close dialogue with the MFA and the MFA receives all reported cases in a pre-defined format<sup>13</sup> to assess the case.

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

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

## 10. Risk Management

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

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.cisu.dk/om-cisu/indgiv-en-klage-make-a-complaint/indberetninger-og-klager>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.cisu.dk/puljer/hent-formater-vejledninger-og-retningslinjer>



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

## Annex 1: Context Analysis

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

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

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

- Climate change leads to vulnerability, fragility, and can act as a driver of conflict and migration. Resilience especially within climate adaptation is a key objective of the Climate Envelope as well as ***"The World We Share"***. This will be reflected in the relevant civil society climate adaptation interventions.
- The Human Rights Based Approach as well as civil society support are central to ***"The World We Share"***. Both aspects are applied in the CSF as rights holders and duty bearers are identified, PANT principles applied, gender mainstreamed, and youth involved on intervention specific basis.
- Mismanagement and anti-corruption will be given high attention by CISU, as described in chapter 8.
- The public Danish interest is a key component, as the specific interventions under the fund, constitute networks between Danish CSOs and CSOs in developing countries.

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

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

- There is a clear link between climate and vulnerability, fragility, and instability. Especially climate adaptation and climate resilience should be seen in a broader context of vulnerability and fragility and vice versa (fragility and vulnerability seen in the context of climate change). This is in line with ***"The World We Share"*** outlining that climate change constitutes one of the underlying causes for vulnerability and fragility and the need to build resilience against climate change (p.18).

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

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

- Human rights principles constitute the fundament for ***"The World We Share"*** and are as such guiding support for climate adaptation as well as for civil society support, including CISUs CSF. The Human

<p>Rights Based Approach and PANT principles will be applied contextually in the interventions. UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights also play a role in the context of partnerships involving the private sector.</p>
<p><b>Human Right Standards (international, regional and national legislation)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contextual depending on the specific interventions funded under the CCAM.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Universal Periodic Review</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not applicable.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Identify key rights holders in the programme</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholders affected by climate change are the key rights holder for this programme.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Identify key duty bearers in the programme</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National and local governments and institutions combating (or supposed per mandate to combat) climate change</li> </ul>
<p><b>Human Rights Principles (PANT)</b></p> <p><b>Participation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is key to ensure that the implementation of specific activities supported by the fund and its modality engage and involve the stakeholders foremost affected by climate change. The aim of the support is to facilitate broad representation of the most vulnerable groups affected by climate change.</li> </ul> <p><b>Accountability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Globally, governments as well as other institutions has signed up to/ratified commitments, such as the Paris Agreement and expressions of ambitions in the form of NDCs, that they can be held accountable of at various levels. Similarly local governments can in light of nationally adopted climate policy framework be held accountable.</li> </ul> <p><b>Non-discrimination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The involvement of stakeholders should give due consideration to different groups e.g., marginalised groups such as youth, women, ethnic minorities and People with Disabilities etc.</li> <li>- In line with the Climate Envelope guiding principles and CISU practices disaggregated monitoring data will be the aim where relevant</li> </ul> <p><b>Transparency</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information on all approved applications will be made accessible for the general public on <a href="https://worldmap.cisu.dk/">https://worldmap.cisu.dk/</a>. CISU will conduct public dissemination of any CSF and CCAM data and analysis to the general public.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gender</b></p>

- Women are often amongst the most vulnerable to climate change, amongst others due to their lack of assets, education and access and control over resources, which imply restricted opportunities for alternatives and less resilience against the effects of climate change. Women are also vulnerable due to their lack of information and lack of a voice as part of decision-making processes.
- The specific activities under the CCAM will pay due attention to this.

#### **Youth**

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

#### **4. Inclusive sustainable growth, climate change and environment**

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

- The CCAM will address climate changes related to climate adaptation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In terms of the private sector and research communities, they can be engaged but probably to a limited extent and not necessarily Danish segments of these stakeholders. This support is first and foremost

about civil society development (and climate action). However, there are opportunities in one of the CSF windows to co-finance and complement existing support. In addition, in order to promote locally led interventions and promote sustainability there are opportunities to work with the private sector and research communities in developing countries, where relevant.

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

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

## Annex 2: Partners

### 1. Summary of stakeholder analysis

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

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

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

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

### 2. Criteria for selecting programme partners

The criteria below concern the overall partner, CISU, here termed *fund manager*; the implementing partners, i.e., the Danish grant holders; and the CSO partners in developing countries. It is therefore key:

- That the fund manager has sufficient experience with administration of funds, as well as guidance and capacity building of the implementing partners
- That the fund manager is seen as a neutral, trustworthy entity in the eyes of the applicants.
- That the implementing partners, the Danish CSOs and their partners awarded an intervention, are identified through a competitive process, and the best interventions are awarded interventions.
- That the partner in developing countries expresses an interest in and demand for working with the Danish CSO within the field of climate change.
- That local leadership of the partnership between Danish and South CSOs will be strengthened in terms the 5 dimensions<sup>14</sup> of equitable partnerships based on mutually added value, enhanced local ownership of financial resources, support for capacity development, local leadership in project implementation and in policy coordination.

### 3. Brief presentation of partners

CISU is an independent institution with approximately 270 members in the form of Danish CS organisations. It supports its members by providing capacity building services such as training courses, advice, online guidelines on all aspects of CS work. It is furthermore a manager of various funds incl. the overall Civil Society Fund (CSF), The Danish Emergency Relief Fund (DERF), the Information and Engagement Fund, and the Development Education Fund. CISU acts as a membership driven platform for CSOs and seek to promote the framework conditions for CS. CISU was

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<sup>14</sup> These 5 dimensions reflect dimensions highlighted in the MFA Information Note for Strategic Partnerships.

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

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

CS in developing countries varies according to the context. Some countries have a bustling CS environment; others have more restrictive framework conditions for CS operations. It is thus a heterogeneous CS. Many Danish CSOs are already engaged with partners in developing countries along the lines explained in chapter 2. More permanent partnerships have been established over the years and some CSOs has been brought together in larger networks according to theme, geography or similar. There is thus a lot of experience to build upon, and plenty of lessons learned as outlined in the latest 2021 review.

#### Summary of key partner features<sup>15</sup>

Partner name	Core business	Importance	Influence	Contribution	Capacity	Exit strategy
<i>What is the name of the partner?</i>	<i>What is the main business, interest and goal of the partner?</i>	<i>How important is the programme for the partner's activity-level (Low, medium high)?</i>	<i>How much influence does the partner have over the programme (low, medium, high)?</i>	<i>What will be the partner's main contribution?</i>	<i>What are the main issues emerging from the assessment of the partner's capacity?</i>	<i>What is the strategy for exiting the partnership?</i>
<i>CISU</i>	<i>Provision of advice and guidance, competence development, and representation of approximately 270 Danish CSOs. Acts furthermore as fund manager in relation to civil society.</i>	<i>The demand for CSF funding is presently exceeding available funds and the added DKK 2 x 50 million is of high importance as to support climate adaptation interventions</i>	<i>High, in terms of defining guidelines, awarding funding, monitoring and follow up.</i>	<i>Fund manager Capacity building of implementers</i>	<i>CISU is an experienced fund manager and has been positively reviewed at regular intervals. CISU has wide experience with providing capacity building services within climate change adaptation and poses specific thematic expertise within climate change.</i>	<i>After four years, a stocktaking of the climate volume and content will be conducted.</i>
<i>Danish CSOs and their partners</i>	<i>Engaged in civils society interventions related to climate adaptation.</i>	<i>The added DKK 2x50 mio. is critical as to ensure adequate level of funding for partnerships working with climate adaptation.</i>	<i>High as the CCAM will be demand driven.</i>	<i>Forming of partnerships formulating applications.</i>	<i>Many CSOs have based on past experience high level of capacity for addressing climate adaptation challenges.</i>	<i>Sustainability measures will be part of the criteria for assessing incoming applications.</i>

<sup>15</sup> In this table we focus primarily on the immediate partner for the support.

## Annex 3: Risk Management Matrix

### Contextual risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Climate agenda loses importance and strength	Low	High	Communicate and inform continuously at all levels about the real and potential effects of climate change, e.g., using the IPCC reports, the gap analysis by UNEP, World Economic Forum and other economic analyses, as well as national information. Relate global information and agendas to climate change and action on the ground	Limited	Climate change, and the UNFCCC and associated negotiations and agreements have high attention, but are also met with some scepticism e.g., what does it matter, how will this change my life etc. The most effective counter is communication about the effects, not least on the economy and people's lives. Also, communication about the difference that can be made if the right decisions and investments are made, is important
Specific factors affecting prioritisation of the climate agenda					
Covid-19 pandemic	Medium (depending on country)	Medium	If covid-19 pandemic will erupt nationally or locally CCAM interventions will as relevant be adjusted to the context	Limited	The covid-19 situation may lead to health as well as economic crisis situations. It is important to ensure room for climate adaptation interventions under CCAM to be designed and possibly adjusted to reflect such developments in the context
Food crisis	Medium (depending on country)	Medium	The current situation in e.g. Ukraine may lead to shortages in food supply as well as rise in food prices.	Limited	Interventions under CCAM will have to reflect that target groups may have fundamental needs related to access to affordable food
Space for civil society engagement at country level (depending on intervention) is diminishing and narrowing	Medium (depending on country)	High	Although political forces behind shrinking space initiatives are very strong, CISU can through its international affiliations such as membership of CIVICUS provide information to applicants and implementers on civic space challenges	Limited	According to data from CIVICUS Monitor shrinking space is affecting and increasing number of countries. The MFA has recognised this, which is also highlighted in Vision 2030 and the MFA is furthermore among the CS donor group taking initiatives to address shrinking space

### Programmatic risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
CISU unable to deliver timely	Low	High	CISU already delivers substantial guidance	Low	CISU possesses expertise in civil society engagement



and high-quality advice and thus meet ToC assumptions around how the support will influence climate ambition			and advice through written materials and competence development activities. CISU has after the 2017 FCE review enhanced its climate competencies and applied it for the implementation of the 2017-21 climate envelope grant.		(including advocacy and political analyses) and development, but explicitly on climate change. Still, much of the guidance needed to succeed in advocacy is not climate specific but relates to general influencing strategies. CISU is therefore well positioned to tackle this risk.
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### Institutional risks

<b>Risk Factor</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Risk response</b>	<b>Residual risk</b>	<b>Background to assessment</b>
CISU is not able to avoid and sufficiently tackle cases of corruption.	Low	Medium	CISU has developed financial standards as to combat corruption. Continued dialogue and attention to anti-corruption in the dialogue between MFA and CISU, and in CISU's handling of CSF.	Low	CISU has invested substantially in capacity development within their own organisation and beyond. CISU furthermore has long-standing and close cooperation with the MFA on corruption cases. Still, corruption cases do occur, and need to be tackled. Thus, attention to this should be maintained at all levels.
Delay in final reports (e.g. due to delayed interventions or other challenges during implementation)	Medium	Low	CISU operates with several hundreds of ongoing interventions and have well-established systems to monitor progress and deal with e.g. no-cost extensions or other changes to interventions during implementation.	Low	CISU are already administering the Civil Society Fund and can carry the administrative burden to cover delays beyond 2028.
CISU is not able to sufficiently tackle safeguarding (PSHEA)	Low	Medium	CISU has the capacity to train and advice grant holders on PSHEA. Safeguarding clause is included in contracts for CCAM interventions.	Low	CISU has in collaboration with Globalt Fokus developed approaches to safeguarding and has developed FABO based on-line training material which grant holders can use for developing capacity of partners.

## Annex 4: List of supplementary materials

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

MFA: Guiding Principles for Climate Envelope, 2016

MFA: A Green and Sustainable World 2020: [https://um.dk/-/media/websites/umdk/danish-site/udenrigspolitik/aktuelle-emner/regeringens-strategi-for-global-klimainsats/a\\_green\\_and\\_sustainable\\_world.ashx](https://um.dk/-/media/websites/umdk/danish-site/udenrigspolitik/aktuelle-emner/regeringens-strategi-for-global-klimainsats/a_green_and_sustainable_world.ashx)

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

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

CISU: Programme Guidelines for The Civil Society Fund, May 2021 <http://www.cisu.dk/puljer-st%C3%B8ttemuligheder/civilsamfundspuljen/program>

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Annex 5: Plan for communication of results

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

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

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

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

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

Fifthly, CISU will as part of the midterm in 2024 carry out a thematic review with a specific focus on achievement and communication of climate results.

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

## Annex 6: Process Action Plan for implementation

Action/product	Deadlines	Responsible/involved Person and unit
Public hearing of programme document	April 21st 2022	HCE, ELK
Programme Committee presentation for recommendation	May 12th 2022	HCE
MFA Desk Appraisal	May 12 <sup>th</sup> – June 30 <sup>th</sup> 2022	GDK
UPR presentation for recommendation	June 30 <sup>th</sup> 2022	HCE
Minister approval	July/August 2022	HCE
Guidelines for applicants (Addendum to current CSF (CISU-MFA agreement))	September/October 2022	CISU, HCE
CISU Hearing process with members and potential applicants	September/October 2022	CISU
First disbursement	October 2022	GDK
First CCAM inclusion in CSF call	March 2023	CISU
CISU annual reporting to MFA as per MFA Grant Management Guidelines for Pooled/ Funds & Networks	15 <sup>th</sup> June 2023, '24, '25, '26, '27	CISU
CISU annual strategic and technical consultations with MFA as per Grant Management Guidelines for Pooled Funds & Networks	End of year 2022, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27	CISU, HCE, GDK
Midterm review	2024	CISU, HCE, GDK
Final review	2025-26	CISU, HCE, GDK
Final CCAM report from CISU after closing all grants	2028	CISU, HCE, GDK

## Annex 7: Signed Quality Assurance Checklist<sup>16</sup>

To be completed and signed at a later stage.

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