

Danish Support to the ENACT Partnership 2025-2029

Key results:

Developing countries, including least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing countries (SIDS), will have:

- Development partners will use ENACT Partnership data and insights to programme nature-based solutions (NbS) in alignment with National Adaptation Plans.
- Results-based, equitable, inclusive Action Plans on NbS in place, in 2-4 countries receiving Danish aid aligned with development and recovery plans, in a whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach.
- Developing countries will be on track or ahead of schedule to implement NbSs with ENACT Partnership support and will communicate new Longterm Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) reflecting greater quality and ambition.

Justification for support:

- ENACT partnership and Nature-based Solutions for Climate Adaptation (NabSA) facilitates and support developing countries' national NbS priorities and commitments.
- It contributes to climate-development linkages promoting low-emission, climate resilient inclusive societies, and it works through both national ministries of finance and ministries responsible for climate and promotes a 'whole of government' and a 'whole of society' approach to NbS enhancement.
- It contributes to increased climate adaptation and biodiversity ambition and is thus key to achieving the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.
- It is a mechanism for coherence and concerted nature-based action among major development institutions and enables coherence and synergies with other multilateral and bilateral cooperation supported by Denmark.
- It contributes to Denmark's priorities in the Development Policy Strategy "The World We Share" and to Denmark's ambitions on climate policy action.
- Denmark will assume the role of Co-chair for the ENACT Partnership Steering Committee 2026.


















Major risks and challenges:

- Recovery from the geopolitical situation and financial crises can challenge the focus on nature-based solutions; hence the whole-of-government, whole-of-society is key.
- The institutional architecture for nature-based solutions is complex and dynamic. ENACT Partnership is a platform for concerted action and coherence.

File No.	2025 – 11135					
Country	Global (ODA-eligible)					
Responsible Unit	KLIMA					
Sector	Biodiversity – Nature-based solutions					
Partner	IUCN ENACT Partnership					
<i>DKK million</i>	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Commitment	25	25				50
Projected disbursement	9.6	9.6	9.6	11.4	9.8	50
Duration	2025-2029					
Previous grants	None					
Finance Act code	§06.34.01.75					
Head of unit	Anne Hougaard Jensen					
Desk officer	Henning Nøhr					
Reviewed by CFO	Rie Høygaard Jensen					

Comment: The total budget is funded through two commitments of DKK 25,000,000 in 2025 and DKK 25,000,000 in 2026.

Relevant SDGs *[Maximum 1 – highlight with grey]*

 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 and Production
 Climate Action	 Life below Water	 Life on Land	 Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	 Partnerships for the Goals	

Strategic objectives:

ODA eligible developing countries supported in their efforts to accelerate NbS implementation, raise NbS ambition and quality, strengthen the enabling environment for mobilizing climate finance, and mainstream Nature-based Solutions into development plans and budgets, consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and climate-related SDGs.

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

	Climate adaptation	Climate mitigation	Biodiversity	Other green/environment
Indicate 0, 50% or 100%	100%	50%	50%	0%
Total green budget (DKK)				

Justification for choice of partner:

The ENACT Partnership is a major international coalition that facilitates collaboration between developed and developing country governments, international institutions, and non-state actors for Nature-based Solutions in developing countries.

Summary:

Denmark will provide support through the ENACT Partnership for ODA eligible developing countries to accelerate implementation and ambition of their NbSs in the context of sustainable and inclusive development. The support is aligned with and will contribute to implementation of the ENACT Partnership Work Program during 2026-2030.

Budget (engagement as defined in FMI):

Earmarked support for the ENACT Partnership Work Program 2025-2029	DKK 45 million
Audit	DKK 0.5 million
Mid-Term Review (contribution, jointly with other donors) & MFA stocktaking	DKK 1.5 million
Support costs (7%) of direct costs	DKK 3.0 million
Total	DKK 50.0 million

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (MFA)

**Danish Support to the ENACT Partnership 2025 – 2029
Project Document**

Draft

Abbreviations and acronyms	
AMG	Danida Aid Management Guidelines
AWP	ENACT PARTNERSHIP SU Annual Work Plan
BMUV	Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany
CAEP	(the former) ENACT Partnership Climate Action Enhancement Package
CBD	Convention for Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the parties (under the UNFCCC)
C40	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
Danida	Brand name for Danish international development cooperation, under the MFA
DEA	Danish Energy Agency
DKK	Danish Kroner
ENACT	Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for Accelerated Climate Transformation Partnership
EUR	European Euro
FEBA	Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation Coalition
G7	The Group of Seven, an inter-governmental political forum consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
GtG	Government-to-Government
HRBA	Human rights-based approach to development
IBAT	Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JET-P	Just Energy Transition Partnership
KLIMA	Department for Green Diplomacy and Climate
KMGBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
KPI	Key performance indicator
LDC	Least Developed Country
LT-LEDS	Long Term – Low Emission Development Strategies
MDB	Multilateral development bank
MEF	Monitoring & Evaluation Framework
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
MTR	Mid-term Review
NAbSA	Nature-based Solutions for Climate Adaption
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NbS	Nature-based solution
NbS Navigator	Nature-based solution platform for operationalising good practice NbS
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution (under the UNFCCC)
ODA	Official development assistance, as defined by OECD DAC
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAF	Partnership Action Fund
PANT	Principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, and transparency
PAP	Process action plan

PD	Project document
PIN	Project Identification Note
PP	Partnership Plan
ROAM	Global Ecosystem Typology, Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology
SC	Steering Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small island developing states
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-Bound
SSC	Strategic sector cooperation
SU	Support Unit for the ENACT PARTNERSHIP
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities
ToC	Theory of Change
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UPR	The Danish Council for Development Policy, in English also known as CDC
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WRI	World Resources Institute

1 USD = 6.54 DKK; 1 DKK=0.15 USD¹

¹ Danish National Bank official exchange rate as of 1 June 2025: [link](#)

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1. Introduction and background

This Project Document (PD) describes the proposed Danish grant contribution of DKK 50 million to the ENACT Partnership for 2025-2029. The PD outlines the background, rationale and justification, objectives and management arrangements concerning Denmark's development cooperation support to the ENACT Partnership. The PD was formulated from spring 2025 by the MFA Department for Green Diplomacy and Climate (KLIMA) with inputs from the ENACT Support Unit (SU) at IUCN. An external process consultant supported the formulation. The formulation process will include the presentation to the Danida Programme Committee on 17th of June 2025, and the comments provided by MFA departments and the conclusions from the Committee will be considered in the draft PD, which will be presented for appraisal in August 2025, then revised and presented to the Council for Development Policy on 2nd of October 2025, with a view to make a commitment of the first tranche of funding before the end of 2025 (please see the Process Action Plan (PAP) in Annex 8 for further details in the process).

2. Context, strategic considerations, rationale, and justification

2.1 Context and strategic considerations

Globally, there is more appetite for scaling up the use of NbS than ever before. Not only is there increasing recognition of the importance of adaptation, as evidenced by the adoption of the Global Goal on Adaptation in the Paris Agreement, and subsequent initiatives such as the Global Commission on Adaptation, but there is also unprecedented attention for the use of nature-based solutions for climate adaptation.

In 2018, the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted its Voluntary Guidelines for the effective design and implementation of ecosystem-based approaches for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. NbS was then a major theme of the UN Climate Action Summit in 2019, and at the UN Nature Summit in September 2020. At the cusp of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, IUCN and partners launched the first ever Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions, and nations updated and worked on their commitments to NDCs while the push for NAPs was renewed. As the CBD post-2020 global biodiversity framework was adopted and operationalised, Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA) became a uniting force for the objectives shared between the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

At the 27th session of the Conference of the parties in Sharm El Sheik, Egypt 2022 the Egyptian COP Presidency launched the “Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for accelerated climate transformation” or ENACT initiative. This ambitious initiative, developed in collaboration between the Governments of Germany and Egypt, and the organisation IUCN, build a global partnership of state and non-state actors to advance NbS for climate change action and catalyze the scaling-up of NbS across the Rio Conventions.

To devise the Partnership, 59 state and non-state representatives were convened to co-design its vision and scope, and to develop clear and purposeful action-based targets to guide strategy and track progress. It was agreed that ENACT should aim to accelerate efforts to address the climate, biodiversity and land degradation crises jointly by setting a common action agenda on Nature-based Solutions (NbS). Furthermore, with the aim of driving resources and action, participants agreed that ENACT should set goals focused on accelerating implementation and finance towards the achievement of existing targets across the UNFCCC and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) frameworks, rather than call for new pledges or commitments. Therefore, **ENACT is designed as an enabler and accelerator** of progress towards multilaterally established global targets including the UN Decade on Restoration, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) adopted under the CBD (2022), the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC (2015), and the G20 Global Initiative on Land Degradation under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) (1994).

As emphasised by its name, the ENACT Partnership aims to advance the necessary alignment of integrated climate and biodiversity action with transformative change. ENACT adopts the IPBES Global Assessment (2019) definition of transformative change as: ‘a fundamental, system-wide reorganization across technological, economic and social factors, including paradigms, goals and values.’ To adequately address climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation while enhancing social equity, an unprecedented social and economic transformation must occur across all sectors –energy, agriculture, land use, transportation and beyond. The ENACT Partnership works to advance NbS as an integral component of achieving that transformation by:

- Building a clear **global narrative on high integrity NbS** to bring coherence to and strengthen existing efforts;
- Building the **evidence base on the global value and impact of NbS for climate adaptation and mitigation**, including by highlighting the achievements of ENACT partners;
- Accelerate **dialogue and policy uptake of high integrity NbS** at the national, regional, and global levels;
- Identify **synergies and bridge gaps between partners’ existing initiatives**, plans and commitments to streamline investment and implementation needs within NbS

The ENACT initiative is organized around two co-chairs; The Arab Republic of Egypt and Germany, who provide overall guidance to the partnership, and provide oversight on actions toward achieving the ENACT vision and mission. They ensure the Secretariat's capacity to deliver on annual work plans through general oversight and strategic support. The Secretariat, headed by IUCN, leads implementation of ENACT's programs and services, and facilitates achievement and tracking toward the ENACT 2030 NbS Goals. It coordinates fundraising, strategic communications, and high-profile events to amplify these outcomes.

To this a Steering Committee is established with the membership of ENACT co-chairs, Secretariat, and founding partners, but a next step will be to agree on composition as new parties join. The Steering Committee provides high level guidance to the ENACT Partnership to ensure the Secretariat's successful development and implementation of annual work plans in line with the vision and mission. It identifies opportunities to support and expand the partnership in collaboration with the Secretariat. After establishment in 2024, members of the Steering Committee will meet bi-annually and appoint and oversee members of the Advisory Group.

ENACT Partners are composed of both state and non-state actors focused on advancing the ENACT NbS Goals. By joining the partnership, ENACT partners commit to the shared vision of building a collective voice for evidence-based policy on high-integrity NbS, and to advancing the ENACT NbS Goals. Partners appoint 1-2 delegates on the technical level who participate in annual partner meetings aimed at developing the overall work plan for the subsequent year. Partners will:

- showcase and share their NbS commitments and progress, including in dedicated partnership meetings and high-level events to profile their work at UNFCCC, CBD, and UNCCD COPs.
- Contribute to the development of the annual State of NbS Report, including through sharing implementation level ideas, challenges, and good practices.
- Identify technical support needs to be developed as a component of ENACT workstreams.
- Identify core policy issues and provide guidance.
- Leverage financing and funding in support of NbS.

The ENACT Partnership brings together more than 20 members, including 10 developing² and developed countries, and more than 10 implementing development partner institutions (including several that are supported by Denmark directly, such as UN organisations, UNEP, multilateral development banks (MDBs)

² See Table Annex 1.1 for an overview ODA-eligible NDCP member countries.

such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank), and analytical and advisory organisations (such as IUCN and IPBES)³.

Current ENACT partners include Canada, European Union, France, Japan, Malawi, Norway, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Belgium, Pakistan, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Denmark will join the ENACT partnership in 2025. It will be followed by a planned contribution of DKK 50 mill., divided on appropriation in 2025 and 2026 respectively. The idea at the outset is to use the ENACT partnership to promote the use of NbS in developing countries and specifically in relation to Danish development assistance. Denmark has already supported the development of the NbS concept through core funding to IUCN and has an objective of NbS application in several development programmes, e.g. in the African Development Bank, through Global Center on Adaptation, within C40, in a number of bilateral programmes and as a point of attention in the support to organisations like WRI and IIED.

It is also a concept that is increasingly applied by MDBs, e.g. the WB and ADB. Denmark increasingly promote NbS, e.g. within the water sector, urban environment and forest management. To this, the Danish MoFA is contributing to the knowledge platform for NbS, established to promote NbS and increase dialog between Danish actor on NbS, not at least CSOs, research institutions, the private sector and philanthropists.

Based on the country's NbS implementation priorities, the countries develop and deliver requests to the ENACT Partnership, and the ENACT Partnership membership offers a coordinated **tailored package of expertise and technical assistance** including capacity development support⁴ to respond to the requests. This provides developing countries with efficient access to a wide range of resources to adapt to and mitigate climate change and foster more equitable and sustainable development, and to raise the ambition of their NbSs. The ENACT Partnership is built on the premise of collective action: by acting together, more is achieved. The ENACT Partnership delivery model is summarised in Box 2.1.

The ENACT Partnership Support Unit (SU) facilitates the work of the Partnership, serving as a secretariat for ENACT Partnership. The SU is hosted by the **IUCN in Washington, D.C., USA**, and by the IUCN in Bonn, Germany. The "Partnership" (abbreviated in the present document as ENACT) refers to the global coalition of 20+ members, whereas the "Support Unit" (SU) refers to the ENACT Partnership's secretariat.

Through this new grant, Denmark will contribute to the continued implementation of the ENACT Partnership's Work Program and Program cycle 2025-2030, supporting NbS and mitigation and adaptation to climate change in ODA eligible countries. The support directly contributes to delivering on the priorities of the Danish Development Strategy "The World We Share" and related Danida "How To Notes".

³ See also Annex 10 for a summary overview of key ENACT development partner institutions that are also supported by Denmark directly.

⁴ The NDCP provides support for the enabling environment and identification of bankable project ideas (through development of Project Information Notes (PINs) that promote and offer exposure to climate change projects aligned with countries' NDC implementation plans) but the Partnership itself is not a funding mechanism, although multilateral development banks and other sources of climate finance are among NDC's members.

Box 2.1: Brief summary information on the **NDP Partnership Delivery model which will serve as inspiration for ENACT and NAbSA intervention.**

The NDP Partnership annual cycle is based on Annual Work Plans. The NDP Partnership brings together developed and developing countries, major international development institutions, and non-state actors to bridge country needs with member resources and to fast track results. The corner stone of the NDP Partnership is the country demand-driven approach, which ensures that interventions are rooted in national ownership and priorities. There is as such no fixed country funding envelope, no upfront prioritisations of resources, but instead a request and demand-based delivery model.

Country members nominate focal points from both the Ministry of Environment or Climate and the Ministry of Finance or Planning to facilitate a whole-of-government approach and embed the NbSs into national environment and development plans, policies, and budgets. It should be noted that developing countries requesting NDP Partnership support are typically poorer developing countries including LDCs and SIDS, and to a lesser degree the major emerging economies (MEEs)/major emitters. The operational framework for IUCN's implementation of NAbSA is an operational programme between IUCN and Canada established to integrate NbS into aid programmes and projects supported by Canada. NAbSA will provide a solid starting point for NbS integration and mainstreaming, when implementing practical activities and tools in collaboration with Denmark.

2.2 Rationale, and justification

In 2015, the World adopted the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These historic global accords present countries with an unprecedented opportunity to align the climate and sustainable development agendas to spur sustainable low-emission, climate-resilient inclusive societies to the benefit of people, planet, and future generations. Parties to the Paris Agreement develop Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – each country's commitment to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change, aiming at limiting warming to 1.5 to 2 degrees C above pre-industrial levels. Countries have committed to update their NDCs every five years, informed by the global stocktake. Recent UNFCCC conferences of the parties (COPs) have suggested a shorter time frame for updates in order to be able to meet the targets set.

The ambitions of the parties rest in part on their assessment of the potential for, and national capacity and resource availability to scale up their domestic Nature-based Solutions. This entails for instance analyses of the projected infrastructure, cost or savings of a NbS and expected future costs of NbS and nature conservation efforts. For LDCs, in particular, the capacities and resources are limited, and this leads to concerns that higher ambitions will come with substantial extra costs.

At the end of COP27 in November 2022, nearly 170 countries, covering 91% of global emissions, communicated new or updated climate commitments⁵ to the UNFCCC, proving that the Paris Agreement's ambition cycle is working. Countries must now implement their current NDCs and simultaneously further raise their climate ambitions – both on mitigation (NDC 3.0) and adaptation (NAP) and Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies and plans (LT-LEDS). Progress in developing countries is underway, with countries working to bolster national capacities to translate high-level climate plans into actionable mitigation and adaptation targets, with clear sectoral links, and embed these targets into investment plans. Governments are strengthening their enabling environments, creating the right conditions to attract finance from national, international, public, and private sources and engaging a broad base of stakeholders. In this context NbS represents a unique opportunity to implement right solutions from the outset.

ENACT and the practical implementation of NbS in developing countries is supported by a couple of large initiatives that runs in parallel, but which can provide important synergies to the programme in particular

⁵ NDP's overview of status of NDCs by country is found [here](#).

when it comes to implementation in four Sub-Sahara African countries receiving substantial Danish support (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda):

The NAbSA initiative

Nature-based Solutions for climate Adaptation: monitoring & impact” (NAbSA) is a practical implementation programme for NbS and part of Global Affairs Canada’s (GAC) Nature-positive and Partnering for Climate (P4C) initiatives and builds upon the work of 19 projects across SSA to develop a gender responsive NbS framework, that is in line with IUCN’s Global Standard, with biodiversity co-benefits. NAbSA provides technical backstopping and capacity building support to these 19 projects, primarily located in 22 SSA countries, with three key objectives:

1. Enhanced design and implementation of nature-based measures through capacity building & equitable access to knowledge;
2. Increased evidence of biodiversity-climate nexus and societal benefits by documenting results, lessons learned and best practices;
3. Adoption and scaling-up of nature- positive and gender responsive adaptation actions globally.

The FEBA coalition and network

The FEBA network, a German BMU-IKI flagship project, currently has more than 75 active organisational members. FEBA also has an established relationship with both the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme and CBD Secretariat. FEBA holds multiple side events at UNFCCC and CBD policy fora, as well as an annual Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Knowledge Day, biannual FEBA member’s meetings, and publishes an annual FEBA newsletter.

Justification of ENACT

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has defined six quality criteria⁶, and the justification for this proposed Project against these criteria is briefly summarised in Box 2.2.

Box 2.2: Justification against OECD DAC Criteria

Relevance: The support is directly relevant to priorities of the Danish Development Strategy “The World We Share” and the new Africa strategy – Africa’s Century.

Internal and external coherence: Coordination and synergy of ENACT Partnership support with other Danish multilateral and bilateral support will be strengthened including links to NDCP and UNFCCC.

Effectiveness: Relevant NbS can be identified in many investment programmes and transactions. Whether mainstreamed from the start of a project or a programme or integrated at a later stage, NbS works well as solutions tested at scale by nature. Working with NbS from the earliest phases effective solutions can often be identified and integrated in the design.

Efficiency: NbS are often by far a cheaper operational solution even when taking slightly elevated establishment cost into account. Although associated CAPEX can be higher OPEX and operational risks in programmes and projects implementing NbS are always much lower.

Impact: It is central to the ENACT Partnership Work Program to support the integration of NbSs into overall development and sector policies and plans, as well as to mobilize climate finance and involve other stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society – and to demonstrate how NbS and policies impacts economic and social development, by engaging across government and wider social groups.

Sustainability: ENACT Partnership works in response to demand expressed through requests for support. Its membership-based nature and approach as a learning coalition facilitates capacity development and mutual learning among members, including through direct peer exchange, and monitoring and evaluation thus contributing to lasting benefits of support.

⁶ [Link to OECD Applying Evaluation Criteria Thoughtfully.](#)

2.3 Choice of implementing partner and cooperation modalities

From Denmark's perspective, ENACT Partnership's unique value proposition is to function as a clearing house and a coordination mechanism assisting ambitious developing countries to get assistance for streamlining, strengthening, and implementing/delivering on their NbSs in the very complex and fragmented international climate architecture, where most developing countries lack the capacity to operate in. Being co-hosted by IUCN and linked to the UNFCCC and CBD COP, the ENACT Partnership has legitimacy amongst ODA eligible developing countries. Furthermore, the ENACT Partnership promotes a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to strengthening NBSs thereby ensuring mainstreaming across important sectors such as energy, industry, transport, and agriculture by engaging powerful ministries of finance or planning in addition to the often-weaker ministries of climate or environment.

The Partnership supports iterative planning and budgeting that integrate climate change while engaging diverse stakeholders, thereby promoting the individual well-being and human rights of the people. The Partnership also facilitates concerted Nature-based Solutions involving other implementing partners/development institutions supported by Denmark (see Annex 10), including UN, MDBs think tanks etc. and thus contributes to coherence in Danish international climate efforts. ENACT Partnership could become "THE" NbS convening partnership, where all partners meet; discuss progress, challenges, and opportunities; and agree on how to address these.

The ENACT Partnership is inspired by the **ten guiding principles** of the NDC Partnership which all members has signed up to: 1) Support country-driven processes; 2) Promote long-term Nature-based Solutions; 3) Enhance efficiency and responsiveness; 4) Build in-country capacity; 5) Improve coordination; 6) Enhance integration into national planning; 7) Advance adaptation and mitigation; 8) Align development and climate change; 9) Support multi-stakeholder engagement; and 10) Promote gender equality.

2.4 Alignment with Danish policies and priorities

Alignment with Danish development policy

The ENACT Partnership approach is a flexible, country-led engagement process to design and implement national climate and development action plans. This aim and approach is highly relevant to Danish priorities, policies, and strategies, as articulated in Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation "[The World We Share](#)", which in its objective 2 states that Denmark must *Strengthen action to support climate change adaptation, nature, the environment and resilience in the poorest and most vulnerable countries* and that to support this objective, Denmark will among other things *"Assume international leadership..."* and actions to support this objective includes *"Promote ambitious national climate action plans that enable developing countries and growth economies to transition from fossil fuels to clean energy sources..."*. The proposed support to the ENACT Partnership is clearly consistent with these priorities and with relevant Danida "How to-notes"⁷.

Climate diplomacy and international processes

Support for the ENACT-Partnership will also contribute to Danish ambitions on mainstreaming climate across development policies and programmes and create stronger climate-development links. Supporting the ENACT Partnership provides Denmark with a platform for highlighting the links between the NDCs and the SDGs, and underline the importance of both adaptation and mitigation, as part of the NDCs. The NDC partnership, where Denmark currently is co-chair, could be an important entrance for the ENACT partnership to deliver inputs on NbS in NDCs, on climate mitigation as well as adaptation, also targeting NAPs. In this way, it further strengthens global Danish leadership, on SDG13 (climate action) and SDG15 (Life on land (biodiversity)).

⁷ How To Note on Energy Transition and Emission Reductions in Developing Countries [link](#) and How To Note on the Climate Adaptation, Nature and Environment [link](#)

The Partnership is politically important for Denmark for the continued strong bridge-building role in the UNFCCC negotiations and to overcome the divide between the developing and developed countries. Denmark will be visible at ENACT Partnership-organized high-level events and other outreach activities at UNFCCC meetings (a.o. as co-chair), including COPs and side-events. The support also further sustains and synergises Denmark's influence at key international high-policy platforms and networks on energy transition such as the G20, G7-led JET-Ps, the COP-processes, will be used to advance bilateral relations and to broader outreach to Africa with reference to the Danish strategy for partnership engagement in Africa – *Africa's Century*. The co-chairmanship can also be used to host NbS meetings in Denmark and bring key countries and partners together.

Synergies with Denmark's bilateral and other multilateral cooperation

It is expected that ENACT will do hands-on implementation work with partners in (2)-4 countries where Denmark has substantial collaboration. Preliminary target countries has been identified as **Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda**, see annex 1 for the full analysis. The Danish engagement with the ENACT-Partnership can provide better coherence and synergies at country level between and among bilateral and multilateral partnerships supported by Denmark. KLIMA will together with Embassies of Denmark and the Danish Ministry of Climate Energy and Utilities (MCEU) pursue such synergies, where Danish country-level presence in developing countries being ENACT Partnership member enables direct follow up, dialogue, and opportunities for achieving results on the ground⁸.

In addition, this can include country-level activities of Danish-supported international/multilateral instruments and partners, such as the IUCN, the World Resources Institute (WRI), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Global Green Growth institute (GGGI), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the C40, the MDBs, and UN organizations and programmes such as UNEP (including the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre) and UNDP. Many of these international partners contribute in different ways to ENACT Partnership facilitated support. Specifically, with regard to IUCN, which is both an ENACT Partnership hosting institution (and legal partner for Denmark's ENACT Partnership support) and implementing partner for other Danish support, it has been agreed that there will be an annual meeting between Denmark and IUCN to discuss coherence, coordination and synergies.

Poverty orientation and cross-cutting concerns

All the Partnership's members have agreed to the previously mentioned ten Guiding Principles of the Partnership, which highlight a commitment to equitable and inclusive development as well as the human rights implications of Nature-based Solutions for gender equality (Principle 10 is to promote gender equality). As specified in IUCN Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy ([Link](#)), gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context, as are other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis, including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, age, etc. from the perspective of leaving no-one behind (LNOB) and in line with Denmark's multi-dimensional poverty concept⁹.

IUCN is also committed to meaningful engagement with young people through the IUCN Youth Strategy 2022 -2030 ([Link](#)) assisting governments in designing youth inclusive NbS processes at the country level and engaging youth across all phases of the NbS process.

The Partnership's whole-of-society approach is a commitment to include a broad base of stakeholders in collective NbS planning and implementation, including representatives from government, sub-national, civil society, academia, the private sector, various identity groups or other groups. The ENACT Partnership country engagement process is inspired by the NDCP and its five "stages" was briefly summarised in Box 2.1.

⁸ Table A1.1. in Annex 1 is a list of ODA eligible NDCP member countries. The table indicates in which countries there is also climate-related Danish bilateral development cooperation and thus potential for synergies.

⁹ Ref. [Danida How-to-Notes](#).

This includes supporting countries' efforts to advance Nature-based Solutions which prioritizes the interests of disadvantaged and underserved populations most vulnerable to climate impacts. Identifying all stakeholders that should take part in the Country Engagement process is a vital action within the scoping stage during which, government Focal Points organize meetings with in-country stakeholders, such as government ministries, including the national gender agency; implementing and development partners; civil society organizations; and the private sector. These meetings may be a workshop, series of bilateral discussions or both.

The Denmark's support is strictly targeting ODA eligible developing countries including LDCs and SIDS, as well as major emerging economies (MEEs). The Partnership supports developing countries in a flexible and tailored manner, with strong emphasis on government ownership and building on existing processes and systems. As such, the in-country engagement approaches will differ from country to country to adapt to local realities and target groups. The ENACT Partnership Country Engagement Strategy under preparation will provide further information.

3. The Project

3.1 Project Objective

The project objective¹⁰ for Danish support is: *ODA eligible developing countries supported in their efforts to accelerate NbS implementation, raise NbS ambition and quality, strengthen the enabling environment for mobilizing climate finance, and mainstream Nature-based Solutions into development plans and budgets, consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and climate-related SDGs.*

This objective is **directly aligned with the current four impact pathways of ENACT Partnership** (see below ToC) and is reflecting the very current tangible challenges and opportunities in relation to both raising the ambition and implement Nature-based Solutions, and to secure broad based societal support and finance.

However, the objective is clearly **also aligned with the overall impact statement** (less current, more long term) in the ENACT Partnership ToC below: *“Countries successfully reduce emissions, improve climate resilience, and advance sustainable development, with strong international support consistent with the achievement of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.*

3.2 Short summary description of the Project

The Project is a grant contribution to i) the ENACT Partnership SU operations for implementing the **2026-2029 Work Program**, as further specified in Annual Work Plans (AWPs)¹¹ and ii) to the NAbSA, both strictly earmarked to ODA eligible countries/expenditures only. The contribution is further fully aligned with the Work Program while having a particular focus on selected KPIs in the **ENACT Partnership results framework**. In order to align Denmark’s support with the ENACT Partnership Program Cycle, the project will also support ENACT Partnership through the following Program cycle (2026-2030) for which detailed annual Work Programs is still to be developed.

The ENACT Partnership delivery model through which Denmark’s support is channelled, was very briefly summarised in Box 2.1 in Section 2.1.

By engaging with ENACT, partner countries can access Partnership support to:

- Mainstream NbS for adaptation and resilience in NDCs 3.0 and LT-LEDS implementation and investment plans.
- Enhance interinstitutional coordination that catalyse the implementation of transformative policies on NbS for adaptation and resilience.
- Mobilize public and private finance for NbS for adaptation and resilience in implementation of their NDCs and LT-LEDs
- Be guided in implementing NbS for adaptation and resilience with climate and development outcomes across priority subsectors.
- Raise as global leaders on NbS in partnership with country peers across regions and influence international policy across Rio Conventions.

¹⁰ The NDCP Work Plan 2025-2030 results framework Impact 1.1 indicator is: *Countries successfully reduce emissions, improve climate resilience, and advance sustainable development, with strong international support, consistent with the achievement of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.*

¹¹ As example, see the Summary of the ENACT Partnership Support Unit’s 2023 Annual Work Plan [link](#). AWPs are prepared by the SU under the guidance of the Co-Chairs, mapping the SU’s key commitments, establishing the necessary staff capacity, budget, procurement, and planned expenditures. AWPs are flexible and are reviewed regularly through the year, including quarterly by the SU with the Co-Chairs. The ongoing MTR will also assess the AWP.

Types of support offered:

- Assessment and Information: Screening, systems-thinking analysis, analytical support (modelling and data collection) and stakeholder engagement
- Implementation and financing planning: developing studies and analysis; stakeholder engagement, long-term finance plan, identifying funding sources
- Interinstitutional and multistakeholder facilitation: national policy and funding alignment and strengthened governance structures
- Knowledge generation: Capture and share methods, lessons and good practices

Through Denmark's role as Co-Chair, Denmark will also provide an input in-kind to the governance of ENACT Partnership and strategic development of the Partnership toward its new Work Program beyond 2026, which is also proposed to:

- Contribute to a **strong and coherent multilateral architecture** for preparing and financing climate action/NbS/investments as a foundation for sustainable development and for continued rise of ambitions, at country level, through ENACT Partnership strategic and coordinating role. This includes in relation to Just Transition with attention to human rights principles.
- Successful **facilitation of ENACT Partnership SC strategic discussions and decision making**, including on the next period's work programme. Strengthening alliances with developing countries, Egypt and other not yet selected co-chair.
- Assist in **sharpening the ENACT Partnership "niche" within finance of NbS even further** (current deep dive to understand requests, mapping of other finance related delivery mechanisms, and elaboration of finance taxonomy), and possibly strengthening the division of labour with other finance institutions on downstream finance/investment work.
- Assist in **fine tuning the ENACT Partnership model for integration and mainstreaming of NbS, if/when relevant/necessary**, including assessment and categorization of requests, and management of requests and of country expectations.

4. Theory of change and key assumptions

4.1 ENACT Partnership 2025-2030 Work Program and its ToC

The 2025-2030 Work Program was designed in line with the Paris Agreement's five-year NDC submission and revision cycle. It is accompanied by a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, which enhances the learning processes that continually improve ENACT Partnership work and to hold the members collectively informed and accountable for the impactful implementation of the Partnership's work.

It builds on the results and lessons from the former Work Program, and new priorities include: a focus on both *accelerating implementation* and *raising ambition*; a stronger focus on mobilizing members; the implementation of climate and development priorities such as strengthening knowledge, analysis, and institutional capacities to understand and manage climate risks or improving climate stressed water management, incl. exploitation plans for irrigation, livestock, energy, industry and drinking water supply; more action to mobilize finance; long-term (low greenhouse gas emissions development) strategies (LT-LEDS) as part of Thematic Calls.

With Denmark as Co-chair during 2026-2027 an updated program will be developed and approved, Denmark will have significant influence on its planning and design and will undertake a specific DK mid-term review and stocktaking in 2028 to ensure continued alignment of Denmark's support to the ENACT Partnership ToC and Results Framework

ENACT for Adaptation 2026 – 2030 Work Programme

Impact	Outcomes	Intermediate Outcomes	Outputs	Assumptions
ENACT developing partner countries advance climate-resilient, inclusive, sustainable development by scaling gender-responsive, nature-positive NbS for transformational adaptation, contributing to enhanced adaptive capacity, reduced climate vulnerability, and strengthened resilience in line with the Paris Agreement Global Goal on Adaptation, the KMGBF ¹² and the achievement of SDGs 5, 13, 14, 15 and 17.	ENACT developing partner countries demonstrate strengthened and coordinated implementation of NbS for adaptation and resilience, underpinned by inclusive NDC/LT-LEDS/NAPs implementation plans, institutional alignment and increased access to knowledge and climate finance	ENACT's developing partners have institutional systems and enabling governance environments equipped to integrate transformational climate adaptation and resilience through NbS in their NDCs, LT-LEDS and NAPs aligned with NBSAPs	Denmark's project and programme investments have enhanced capacities to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive, nature-positive and socially beneficial NbS for adaptation outcomes underpinned by the NAbSA Operational Framework	Denmark's influence in their project investments secure their engagement and follow through enhancement opportunities through the NAbSA Operational Framework
	The ENACT Partnership expands its global leadership in nature-based adaptation, with new developing country partners and external target stakeholders actively contributing to and benefiting from a collaborative, knowledge-driven and solutions-oriented approach to climate resilience	NbS for adaptation and resilience are embedded into the implementation of NDCs and LT-LEDS, with fostered coherence and integration of NbS across sectoral workplans and through effective interinstitutional coordination mechanisms	ENACT developing partners integrate NbS for transformational adaptation in their NDC/LT-LEDS/NAPs implementation and investment plans	Denmark's influence in securing developing partner countries' engagement to achieve mainstreaming of NbS for Adaptation in NDC/LT-LEDS/NAPs implementation and investment plans
			ENACT developing partners' climate change interinstitutional coordination mechanisms incorporate NbS for transformational adaptation as part of their work plans	
		Finance and investment pathways are catalysed to support scalable NbS for transformational adaptation and resilience, with public and private actors mobilised to develop and support robust investment cases and financing strategies for priority NbS sub-sectors	Public and private finance providers mobilised to build financing and investment cases and strategies for NbS for transformational adaptation in prioritized sub-sectors	ENACT members receiving support have cross-government commitment to the ongoing implementation of their NDC and reinforcing NbS for Adaptation
			Increased generation and access to knowledge and capacity development on NbS for transformational adaptation for ENACT developing partners and external target audiences	Denmark continues and reinforces its efforts to engage multilateral ENACT Partnership members to support achievement of ENACT's international policy influencing efforts and partnerships' ambition towards NbS
			Developing countries part of the ENACT partnership benefit from collaboration opportunities and prominent leadership on NbS internationally	

¹² The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its 2030 targets and 2050 goals ([Link](#))

4.2 Theory of Change for Denmark's support

Denmark's 2021–2025 development cooperation strategy focuses on two main tracks: 1) to create hope and help more people better where it is the hardest by preventing and fighting poverty and inequality, conflict and displacement, irregular migration and fragility. addressing poverty, conflict, and fragility in vulnerable regions; and 2) investing heavily in climate adaptation and striving to improve nature, the environment and biodiversity.

If Denmark:

- provides earmarked grant funding aligned to the ENACT Partnership's Work Program 2025-2029 and beyond, contributing to the ENACT Partnership Support Unit's operational budget and the refinement of the NAbSA Operational Framework in Denmark's selected portfolio of projects and programmes.
- strives to synergise its ENACT Partnership support with Danish bilateral cooperation on climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation in 2-4 target countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda).
- continues to reinforce its efforts to engage multilateral ENACT Partnership member partners that also receive Danish funding in responding to ENACT Partnership requests for support.
- is to maintain and strengthen its global leadership in addressing inequality, fragility, and climate change.
- Denmark is active as an ENACT Partnership Steering Committee member.

Then:

- the ENACT Partnership through its Support Unit will undertake a combination of activities under three ENACT work streams:
 - Country Engagement to mainstream NbS for adaptation and resilience in Denmark's selected portfolio investments and NDC and LT-LEDs implementation and investment plans.
 - Knowledge creation and exchange, driving learning and application.
 - Strong partnership, effective governance and deep collaboration to advance NbS in international policy.
- will deliver outputs in the following areas (in line with 6 outputs of ToC above):
 - Implementing and Development Partners will have capacity and resources to respond with speed and flexibility to country requests through the Partnership.
 - Member countries and especially countries supported by Danish Aid will have results-based, equitable, inclusive NbS integration, aligned with development and recovery plans.
 - Member countries will have participatory NbS coordination mechanisms and resources for inclusive and transparent NbS implementation and updating.
 - There will be increased country access to knowledge and capacity development.
 - There will be an improved enabling environment, and public and private finance providers will be mobilized.
 - And Implementing and Development Partners will use of Partnership data and insights to programme support in alignment with NbS Action Plans.
- and the outputs will contribute to outcomes in a number of areas, e.g.:
 - Member countries will be on track or ahead of schedule to implement their NbSs with Partnership support.
 - Member countries will communicate new NbSs, reflecting greater quality and ambition, in line with Paris Agreement goals, with Partnership support, inspiring and informing others.
 - Implementing and Development Partners accelerate and coordinate support so that member countries have the capacity and resources needed to implement and update their development plans using a whole-of-society approach.

- Member countries will have integrated NDC mitigation and adaptation targets into national and subnational development policies, plans, budgets, and recovery plans.
 - Member countries receive increased investment flows towards Nature-based Solutions and biodiversity conservation.
- And Denmark, through its support and its nature-climate nexus project portfolio, will directly contribute to ENACT's global targets via:
- Enhanced biodiversity conservation and integrity, climate resilience, including adaptation as well as social resilience and protection.
 - Strengthened alignment and contribution of the climate-nature-people nexus in the Rio Conventions and other international frameworks
 - Increase global commitment and mobilisation of climate finance for NbS.

In this way, ODA eligible developing countries will be supported in their efforts to accelerate NbS for adaptation and resilience implementation, raise NbS ambition and quality with gender equality, social development and biodiversity outcomes concurrently, strengthen the enabling environment for mobilizing climate finance, and mainstream climate action into development plans and budgets, consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and climate-related SDGs. (i.e. the objective of Denmark's support Project).

In relation to NAbSA, Denmark can set a global precedent—among the donor community—by advancing the design and implementation of nature-climate nexus actions through the delivery of concrete capacity strengthening programmes, deployment of technical assistance, and expansion of equitable access to digital knowledge platforms across its development cooperation portfolio and, potentially, through multilateral partnerships. NAbSA directly operationalizes both pillars of Denmark's 2021–2025 development strategy by enabling the design and implementation of NbS and nature-climate nexus actions, through tangible, scalable interventions that deliver social, climate, and economic impact.

4.3 Key assumptions and drivers for Denmark's support

Key assumptions for Denmark's support include: i) the four above-cited ENACT Partnership ToC assumptions; ii) all ENACT Partnership members adhere to the **10 NDCP partnership guiding principles** and effectively apply whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches with emphasis on social inclusion; iii) the ENACT Partnership Support Unit is capable of retaining/ recruiting qualified key staff to ensure adequate capacity; iv) ENACT Partnership is able to ensure additionality and synergies in a field with many actors and initiatives; as well as an addition. v) Denmark allocates staff resources to continue to play an active role in the Steering Committee, not least during the tenure as Co-Chair.

Drivers of impact as seen from a Danish perspective include the following: continued effective involvement of the large multilateral member institutions such as MDBs; effective linkages and synergies with other Danish multilateral and bilateral climate cooperation; effective and targeted ENACT Partnership SU communication of results and lessons, including using “the power of the example”; effective monitoring of assumptions and risk factors and timely remedial action when required.

5. Draft results framework

5.1 ENACT Partnership 2025-2030 Work Program KPIs

The ENACT Partnership Work Program Results Matrix (see Annex 3) includes a set of global key performance indicators (KPIs) for the ENACT Partnership corresponding with the desired results included in ENACT Partnership's Theory of Change, i.e. Outputs, Intermediary Outcomes, Outcomes, and Impact.

Indicators are generally considered SMART¹³. A traffic signal is used to indicate whether progress is on target or whether attention is required due to delays/critical issues. Selected ENACT Partnership KPIs for Denmark's special focus

It is important to note that the M&E framework, associated KPIs, and progress reporting are all designed to guide and monitor the work of the Partnership's members as a global coalition, not solely the work of the Support Unit. Furthermore, it is important to note that ENACT Partnership's support is entirely demand driven, so while Denmark's support is earmarked to be fully ODA eligible, it is not possible to earmark the Danish contribution to specific countries among the Partnership's developing country members. Denmark will pay particular attention to the following¹⁴ key performance indicators in the ENACT Partnership Results Matrix for the 2025-2030 Program cycle:

Table 5.1: KPIs for Denmark's special focus (to be developed further based on Annex 3.3 table)

KPI#	Level	Description
1.1.1	Impact	# of developed country members with enhanced adaptive capacity, strengthened resilience, or reduced vulnerability by 2025 (on a year-on-year basis) ¹⁵
	Outcome	Number of countries receiving partnership reports that submit an updated NDC 3.0 with increased NbS adaptation ambitions
3.1.1	Outcome	% of partner countries receiving Partnership support reporting increased knowledge or capacity for NbS for adaptation for NDC LT-LEDS implementation
3.2.1	Outcome	% of member countries receiving ENACT support that have integrated NbS for adaptation and resilience measures into their climate and biodiversity implementation national/ subnational/sectoral development plans and/or budgets
4.1.2	Output	# of documented pilot cases applying the NAbSA Operational Framework with shared results and learning
4.1.3	Output	# of technical assistance interventions delivered to DANIDA-supported projects and partners
4.4.2	Output	# of sectoral financial and investment strategies developed to fund NbS for adaptation and resilience

Denmark will also pay particular attention to the number of member countries' requests to ENACT Partnership vs. the number of requests supported.

Denmark will ensure the continued alignment of its support during 2026-2030 to the ToC and results framework KPIs for this next ENACT Partnership Work Program cycle. The KPI's for Denmark's support will be further assessed by the MFA review in 2027 when the ENACT Partnership 2026-2030 Work Program is well underway with implementation.

¹³ Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time bound.

¹⁴ These are marked in Table A3.2.

¹⁵ Adaptation data sourced from ND-GAIN (Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative). KPI 1.1.2 will compare the most recently available annual value to the previous annual value

6. Inputs/budget

6.1 Inputs and budget

Denmark will provide a grant of DKK 50.0 million for ODA eligible expenditures only, allocated as shown in Table 6.1. Note that due to rounding, some decimals in Table 6.1 may not add up. Commitments will be made in 2025 with DKK 25.0 million and in 2026 with DKK 25.0 million. The SU's expenditure categories are detailed in Annex 5 to this Project Document.

The ENACT Partnership is fully demand driven by country requests, and even though the ENACT Partnership Results Framework and KPIs are designed to guide the work of the Partnership's 20+ members as a global coalition, not solely the Support Unit, it will still be possible to make an outcome or output based budget for the Danish contribution that reflects the overall ToC with its outputs/outcomes. To this, a part of the Danish contribution will be earmarked to specific countries. The ENACT Partnership SU apply "functional" budget lines e.g. travel, staff, etc. and can/will report based on these. And the NAbSA budget line can/will be broken down in the various "windows" of support, as well as by country.

Table 6.1: Summary budget allocations

Budget item	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Support Unit Work Program ¹⁶	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	45.0
Audit	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Mid-Term Review (in 2028, contribution of DKK 1,000,000, jointly with other donors) administered by the MFA)				1.5		1.5
Support costs (7%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	3.0
Total DKK million	9.6	9.6	9.6	11.4	9.8	50.0

In addition, substantial resources for NbS promotion are available through the NAbSA programme financed by Global Affairs Canada and through the FEBA coalition working with ecosystem-based adaptation in Canadian financed projects and programmes.

6.2 Financial management and reporting

The Danish grant contribution will be channelled to the ENACT Partnership through IUCN, based on a donor agreement between IUCN and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (MFA). The IUCN administrative, financial and procurement rules and regulations, which are already deemed appropriate for Danish core funding, apply to the funds from Denmark to ENACT.

Development partners are channelling funding to ENACT Partnership through various channels. In general, the decision-making on budget allocation and spending lies solely with the Support Unit, led by the Global Director and the Management Team. Regardless of the funding source, the SU independently determines how the funds are spent based on the guidance by the Co-Chairs, Steering Committee, and the agreed Work Program. The Danish contribution will though still be managed with respect to Danish rules and regulations on budget management, e.g. approval of budget adjustments of +/- 10%.

The Danish contribution will be fully managed within the existing IUCN administrative and financial management systems and procedures of the Secretariat. Under the assumption that the audited annual accounts specify spending for each of the three programmatic areas supported by the Danish grant, Denmark will not require separate reporting or accounting but will rely on IUCN's reporting and financial

¹⁶ To synchronise Denmark's support with the ENACT work program, the contribution covers parts of the 2026-2030 ENACT Program Cycle.

management accounting which clearly will reflect the Danish contribution. Denmark will receive the IUCN Annual Progress Reports as well as audited annual accounts, which provide information on programme implementation, project portfolio and programme delivery models, financial and organisational updates.

The responsible MFA unit KLIMA will have the right to carry out any financial or technical mission considered necessary to monitor implementation of the Danish support for the programme. After the termination of the programme support, the MFA reserves the right to carry out evaluation in accordance with this article.

As ENACT Partnership is not undergoing an audit (though IUCN, including ENACT Partnership funding, is audited), Denmark will annually request and receive specific audited accounts for the Danish grant from IUCN. A budget is set aside for this. The audited accounts must specify both income and expenditures of the Danish grant. The statements must provide the information necessary to allow for verification that the activities on which they are spent are ODA-eligible. The audit shall comprise of a financial audit including elements of compliance and performance. In regard to the financial audit, the basis for the audit must be International Standards for Auditing (ISAs) and the basis for the compliance and performance audit must follow relevant International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). Denmark will also receive the ENACT Partnership's general progress reports.

The first disbursement will be made after signing the donor agreement (expected by end 2025). Following the yearly financial reporting from ENACT, Denmark will make the annual transfer of funds based on a payment request from IUCN, which also includes budgets for the remaining project period. Funds will be transferred in the currency of the budget in the project document. IUCN will return a letter or email acknowledging the receipt of funds.

A final audit covering the entire project period shall be submitted to the MFA maximum 6 months after completion of project. The statements shall clearly state the disbursements made by the Danish MFA as well as the outstanding balance at the time of reporting. Any unspent balance or any savings of project funds shall be returned to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Positive interests accrued during the project period must be returned to the MFA. Any negative interests can be accounted for as expenditures and may be covered by the grant.

IUCN is obliged to inform the Danish MFA immediately if any changes, including overspending of budget lines, or irregularities in the management of funds are foreseen or have occurred.

7. Institutional and management arrangement

7.1 Institutional set-up

Host Institutions

The ENACT Partnership's work is facilitated by the Support Unit (SU), hosted by the **IUCN** Washington DC, USA and collaboration with UNEP, Nairobi. A Cooperation Agreement signed in 2023 between Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMUV) Germany and Ministry of Environment (MoE) in Egypt governs this set-up, serving as the operational framework for host institutions of the SU and defining the decision-making responsibilities of the Global Director and the SU's Management Team based on the guidance of the Partnership's Co-Chairs and Steering Committee (SC) and the Partnership's Work Program. The host institutions provide office space and share back-office infrastructure (e.g., accounting systems, HR resources, etc.). Further information on IUCN and UNEP is found in Annex 2.

All SU staff follow the general policies of the host institutions and is managed by the SU's Global Director. The SU team has grown from zero to 5 reflecting a steady growth of the partnership and its membership base.

7.2 Governance and management

Steering Committee

The Partnership is guided by a Steering Committee comprised of Country Members (developed and developing nations) and Institutional Members, and meetings are facilitated and chaired by the two countries which serve as Co-Chairs. The composition of the Steering Committee will be balanced both regionally and between climate/environment and finance/planning institutions. The rotation of the representatives will be staggered to ensure continuity. The standard term of appointment will be two years.

The host institutions of the Support Unit (IUCN) participate in the SC meetings in a permanent non-voting, ex-officio capacity. The Steering Committee approves the Work Program and the associated Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for the ENACT Partnership; provides overall strategic direction, review progress reports, provide guidance on communication and planning of events by the SU. The Steering Committee will meet twice a year with up to two additional virtual meetings, if needed. The biannual meetings will take place approximately every six months in the spring and fall of the calendar year. Steering Committee meetings will be planned by the Support Unit under the guidance of the Co-Chairs and hosted in locations convenient to members.

Co-Chairs

Two Co-Chairs are chosen, one from a developed country and one from a developing country. The Co-Chairs serve as Chairs for meetings of the Steering Committee and Partnership Forums and are available to provide guidance to the Support Unit on issues related to overall strategy and the Work Program between Steering Committee meetings. The Co-Chairs also help represent and champion the work of the Partnership, incl. at Minister level at the COPs etc. Countries serving as Co-Chairs must be prepared to make time available to provide leadership and support for the Partnership. As earlier mentioned, Denmark will take up the SC Co-Chairmanship by 2026. The Co-Chairmanship will be for 2 years. The other Co-Chair is a developing country.

7.3 Monitoring

The monitoring will be based on IUCN's monitoring and evaluation system (see Box). IUCN continues to develop its monitoring system, partly in response to recommendations for better reporting.

A mid-term review will be conducted early in 2027, either as a Danish or as joint Framework Partner review. Denmark will rely on IUCN's risk management system to address anti-corruption, however, Denmark will apply a zero-tolerance to cases of corruption or fraud. IUCN's corruption management is covered by the [IUCN Anti-fraud policy](#) and the [IUCN Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics](#). A summary of cases of misconduct and investigations is shared with Framework Partners annually. Fraud cases that directly involving the use of framework funds are communicated once substantiated.

Box: IUCN Monitoring and evaluation

The Secretariat is accountable for a results framework which is structured along programme areas. Each is assigned three “Impact Targets”, and each of these has another two “Operational Outcomes”, which the Secretariat will monitor, report, and be held accountable for.

- A Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Risk unit exists at IUCN headquarters in addition to M&E officers in other units or at regional level
- External Reviews every four years inform on the IUCN programme’s achievements, results, and lessons, and make recommendations for next programme phases. The 2020-External Review focused on the of the IUCN Programme 2017-2020 programme under the Secretariat
- The External Review found the “traffic light”-system does not allow aggregation of results by members at global programme level, which hinders assessment of IUCN’s effectiveness in results-achievement

7.4 Risk management

A short summary of key risk factors and mitigating measures is provided below, as seen from Denmark’s perspective and including risk factors highlighted by the ENACT Partnership SU. A detailed risk management matrix seen from Denmark’s perspective and consistent with Danida guidelines is found in Annex 4. This risk management matrix is also aligned to the risk factors and risk mitigation plan in Annex 2 (Risk Matrix) to the ENACT Partnership Work Program 2025-2030.

Contextual risks

There is a risk that NbS and climate adaptation and mitigation are not a high priority if countries and partners consider climate change as a standalone issue that can be dealt with separately from sectoral and economic priorities. Crises or short-term shocks such as the Covid pandemic, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, changes in US development aid engagement significantly impact climate policy and global food and energy markets, potentially diverting public funds from climate finance and ODA and the goals of the Paris Agreement. Given the multiple challenges and lack of funding, concerted action and collaborative approaches with efficient spending of limited resources are needed.

There is also a risk that main actors from the global North focus on fast energy transition and defence issues in their own countries as well as in MEEs, thus leaving smaller and poor countries, the ones that are most in need of support, behind. Hikes in energy costs are likely to lead to rising prices of goods and services, and high interest rates and real income losses. To mitigate this, ENACT Partnership’s core mandate is to act together and collectively reply to country needs rooted in national ownership and priorities. The Partnership will underline that despite global crises and geopolitical challenges there is a unified response. This includes NbS mainstreaming and scaling up support in country programming and alignment with national development and budgetary planning.

Programmatic Risks

There is a risk that members will find themselves unable to contribute to country NbS requests in a timely manner and/or at sufficient scale due to internal or external factors, for instance other domestic donor priorities or international needs e.g. response to a global pandemic. Given the increase in requests from countries and needs, members are further encouraged to align their NbS and climate specific and country programming closer to such requests. ENACT Partnership outcomes at scale and lasting impact are highly dependent on keeping the major multilateral development institutions closely engaged, which requires constant attention to ENACT Partnership transaction costs and use of innovative mechanisms such as allocating funding for ENACT Partnership support directly with multilateral partners (the aforementioned IPBES example).

Institutional Risks

There is a risk that SU capacity is challenged by high demand which needs to be monitored closely. And given the complex and dynamic landscape of many actors and initiatives, there is a risk of potential overlap with other organisations and initiatives. To mitigate this risk, ENACT Partnership works closely with its partners and countries, but continued attention to additionality and synergy of provision of NbS will be needed.

8. Closure

An exit strategy for Danish support to ENACT Partnership 2026-2030 will be discussed at the mandatory Danida Mid-term Review in 2028 based on suggestions by the Danish MFA/ENACT Partnership put forward to the MTR review team.

ENACT Partnership SU's final report to the MFA will be due in Q2 2031.

KLIMA's final results report will follow ENACT Partnership SU's final report to the MFA.

Closure of accounts, final audit (latest 6 months after project completion) administrative closure will be completed by mid-2031.

Annex 1: Context analysis

1. Poverty and inequality analysis

The Danida Approach Note on Fighting Poverty and Inequality emphasizes the multidimensional poverty concept, which does not reduce poverty to a question of income but defines poverty as lack of access to resources in a wider sense, such as education, health, natural resources (including water and land), energy, jobs, rights (including influence on decision-making processes), as well as personal security. The Note stresses that many groups are trapped in several dimensions of poverty, e.g. people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and vulnerable women and children. The climate crisis influences several of these poverty dimensions. The Note also mentions - as another objective of the strategy: "The World We Share"- that a much greater share of climate aid should be spent on climate adaptation to enhance resilience among poor and vulnerable people in the least developed countries.

Climate change and inequality: IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (2022) found that: adverse impacts of climate change, development deficits and inequality exacerbate each other, and that existing vulnerabilities and inequalities intensify with adverse impacts of climate change. These impacts disproportionately affect marginalised groups, amplifying inequalities and undermining sustainable development across all regions. Over 3.3 billion people are living in countries classified as very highly or highly vulnerable. Observed societal impacts of climate change, such as mortality due to floods, droughts and storms, are much greater for regions with high vulnerability compared to regions with low vulnerability. The intersection of inequality and poverty presents significant adaptation limits, resulting in residual risks for people and groups in vulnerable situations, including women, youth, elderly, ethnic and religious minorities, indigenous peoples, and refugees. Climate change is "likely" to force economic transitions among the poorest group. The poor typically have low carbon footprints but are disproportionately affected by adverse consequences of climate change and also lack access to adaptation options. In many cases, the poor and most vulnerable people and groups are most adversely affected by maladaptation. Synergies between adaptation and mitigation exist, and these can have benefits for the poor.

Vulnerable groups and how they are targeted (Leaving No One Behind): As specified in IUCN gender strategy ([Link](#)) gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context, as are other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis, including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, age, etc. from the perspective of leaving no-one behind (LNOB) and in line with Denmark's multi-dimensional poverty concept. These considerations are applied in ENACT Partnership's country engagement, including ensuring inclusivity and representation at the scoping stage.

Any risks that the project may cause harm to poor and vulnerable groups: The project supports technical assistance and capacity development regarding NbS, and will as such not cause harm to vulnerable groups but make them more resilient to climate change, and the support is based on a whole-of society approach with the intention of engaging local communities.

Climate related drivers of poverty and inequality:

The IPCC Sixth Assessment Report

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

Danida Approach Note on Fighting Poverty and Inequality ([Link](#))

Danida How to Note on Energy Transition and Emission Reductions in Developing Countries ([Link](#))

Danida How to Note on Climate Adaptation, Nature and Environment ([Link](#))

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report ([Link](#))

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

No further studies required during formulation, but continued attention to ENACT Partnership's focus on multidimensional poverty and inequality as well as effective stakeholder engagement at sub-national levels should be given during project implementation.

2. Political economy and stakeholder analysis

How ENACT Partnership engages with key actors in the political economy: As further elaborated in the ENACT Partnership Country Engagement Strategy, the country demand-driven approach is key to ensure that interventions are rooted in national ownership and priorities. Upon joining the Partnership, country members nominate Focal Points (FPs) from both the Ministry of Environment or Climate and the Ministry of Finance or Planning to facilitate a whole-of- government approach and embed the NbSs into national environment and development plans, policies, and budgets. The Country Engagement process can be understood in five stages, the first of which is "scoping" and entails a government-led participatory process to identify NbS-related needs across the different sectors.

Scoping follows a whole-of-government consultative process where ENACT Partnership supports countries to map and engage as comprehensively and effectively as possible with government branches and broader stakeholder groups in a whole-of-society approach.

Any stakeholders who are likely to hinder the project: As also mentioned in the risk analysis in Annex 4, there are vested interests and fossil fuels subsidy schemes working against Nature-based Solutions. Climate sceptics, land rights and compensation issues, and the not-in-my backyard syndrome can be a challenge in implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation infrastructure. ENACT Partnership works based on country requests reflecting a strong commitment by the beneficiary country, and the ENACT Partnership's whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach together with effective communication support are important mitigating measures.

Stakeholder analysis: As further described in Annex 2, the ENACT Partnership is open to countries and international institutions that are committed to ambitious implementation of NbSs and SDGs and who subscribe to the Partnerships' ten guiding principles. While membership is fundamental, the ENACT Partnership actively promotes engagement with non-members and it works directly with a diverse group of stakeholders including multilateral institutions, international initiatives, subnational actors and the private sector. The ENACT Partnership whole-of-society, whole-of-government approach that underpins its country engagement is essential for inclusiveness and concerted action among stakeholders.

Who stands to gain and who stands to lose from the project: All stakeholders engaged in whole-of-government whole-of society Nature-based Solutions supported by ENACT Partnership stand to gain, not least disadvantaged population groups and enterprises in LDCs and SIDS who suffer most from the consequences of climate change. ENACT Partnership supports rational planning and analyses of the costs of the green transition, which combined with international political pressures supports progressive forces. Vested interests in continued reliance on fossil fuels and resistance to a green transition from climate sceptics stand to lose.

Strategies (approaches, methods etc.) for engaging key stakeholders: One of the ENACT Partnership 10 guiding principles that all members must adhere to is to promote engagement from multiple stakeholders across ministries, institutions, and non-state actors. As mentioned above, Partnership members commit to pursuing a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach during the scoping stage, which includes mapping of existing projects, areas of support and interests to best inform a preliminary needs assessment. ENACT Partnership encourages meaningful engagement of civil society and the private sector to harness the contribution that non-government sectors can make to adaptation initiatives and mitigation strategies at the national, sub-national and local levels. Meaningful engagement includes inviting key gender stakeholders to scoping meetings, for example the ministry or main agency responsible for gender equality or social equity and/or the UNFCCC gender FP and other identified stakeholders (e.g., women's organizations and local gender experts) working on gender equality and/or social inclusion.

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

Information from ENACT Partnership SU.

NCDP Country Engagement Strategy ([Link](#)) a similar document will be ready for ENACT end of 2025

Similarly the ENACT Finance strategy will also be ready at the end of 2025

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

No further studies required as part of project formulation, but continued attention should be given to effective engagement of stakeholders at sub-national level.

3. Fragility, conflict and resilience

The overview in Table A1.1 of the currently 98 NDC Partnership ODA eligible member countries shows that 33 are LDCs, 14 are SIDS, 11 are institutionally and socially fragile, and 11 are in conflict.

Key drivers of conflict and fragility and resilience in relation to climate change: While conflict and fragility can have a range of underlying causes including historical and ethnic tensions, the effects of climate change are increasingly drivers of such problems, caused by heat and drought, flooding, related social exclusion and climate migration, etc. Conversely, the ENACT Partnership's emphasis on whole-of-society approaches to adaptation and mitigation actions including reliance on secure and sustainable energy sources can be drivers of resilience and robustness for social and economic development better able to withstand future crises.

Issues and concerns of relevance to Danish interest concerning fragility, conflict, humanitarian situations, security, and migration:

The Danida How-to-Note on Climate Adaptation, Nature, and Environment emphasizes the need for paying more attention to adaptation and sustainable development in the poorest and most fragile developing countries, where the contexts call for special focus on climate adaptation in areas characterised by fragility or conflict, with the aim

of finding synergy between the climate adaptation and peacebuilding, stabilisation, development work and humanitarian interventions. Thus, ENACT and climate adaptation may generally help pursue Denmark's foreign-policy interests in stability, security, as well as prevention of displacement and of irregular migration.

The World Bank Groundswell report found that climate change, an increasingly potent driver of migration, could force 216 million people across six world regions to move within their countries by 2050. The WB Vice President said quote: "*The Groundswell report is a stark reminder of the human toll of climate change, particularly on the world's poorest—those who are contributing the least to its causes. It also clearly lays out a path for countries to address some of the key factors that are causing climate-driven migration*". Climate change is a powerful driver of internal migration because of its impacts on people's livelihoods and loss of liveability in highly exposed locations. By 2050, Sub-Saharan Africa could see as many as 86 million internal climate migrants; East Asia and the Pacific, 49 million; South Asia, 40 million; North Africa, 19 million; Latin America, 17 million; and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 5 million. Hotspots of internal climate migration could emerge as early as 2030 and continue to spread and intensify by 2050. The report also concluded that immediate and concerted action to reduce global emissions, and support green, inclusive, and resilient development, could reduce the scale of climate migration by as much as 80 percent.

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

Danida How-to-Note on Climate Adaptation, Nature, and Environment ([link](#))

World Bank Groundswell Report ([link](#))

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

No additional studies required as part of project formulation.

4. Human Rights, Gender, Youth and applying a Human Rights Based Approach

Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) Principles

The Human Rights Principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, and transparency (PANT) are inherent in the ENACT Partnership whole of society approach and its emphasis on ownership, commitment, demand-led action. Participation is inherent in the ENACT Partnership whole-of-society approach that includes supporting countries' efforts to advance Nature-based Solutions which prioritizes the interests of disadvantaged and underserved populations most vulnerable to climate impacts. Accountability mechanisms include publicly accessible information based on the ENACT Partnership KPIs. Non-discrimination is inherent in the ENACT Partnership whole-of-society engagement of relevant stakeholders, including at scoping stage, and in the gender equality. The UNFCCC Sixth Assessment Report that was cited under section 1 above, also mentions that climate justice and rights-based approaches are increasingly recognised as key principles within mitigation and adaptation strategies and projects. Narrowing gender gaps can play a transformative role in pursuing climate justice.

Gender equality:

As specified in the IUCN Gender Strategy ([Link](#)), gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context, as are other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis, including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, age, etc. from the perspective of leaving no-one behind (LNOB) and in line with Denmark's multi-dimensional poverty concept. Country engagement includes inviting key gender stakeholders to scoping meetings, for example the ministry or main agency responsible for gender equality or social equity and/or the UNFCCC gender FP and other identified stakeholders (e.g., women's organizations and local gender experts) working on gender equality and/or social inclusion.

Youth:

ENACT PARTNERSHIP is committed to meaningful engagement with young people through IUCN Youth Strategy 2022 -2030 ([Link](#)) assisting governments in designing youth inclusive NbS processes at the country level and engaging youth across all phases of the NbS process. The Youth Engagement Forum for the NDCP in July 2023¹⁷ was held with the theme "Shaping Our Future" and aims to empower young people to engage in long-term Nature-based Solutions by building young leaders' capacity, promoting dialogue on youth focused NbS planning and finance needs, and sharing best practices for youth engagement across the Partnership.

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

IUCN gender strategy ([Link](#))

IUCN Youth Strategy 2022 -2030 ([Link](#))

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

No further studies required as part of project formulation.

¹⁷ [Link](#)

5. Inclusive sustainable growth, climate change and environment

Overall risks and challenges to inclusive sustainable growth and development from the impact of climate change and environmental degradation: There are strong links between climate change and sustainable development, particularly for developing countries, and LDCs and SIDS are among the most adversely affected and least able to cope with climate related impacts on their social, economic, and natural systems affecting freshwater, food and energy security, human health and wellbeing (heat, air pollution, etc.), and housing and infrastructure (flooding, hurricanes, etc). Convening at the halfway point between the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 2030 deadline, the July session of the 2023 UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) - while focusing on five SDGs - also found that overall, only 12% of SDG targets were on track. This echoed one of the conclusions in the UN Secretary General (UNSG's) SDG Progress report July 2023 *"It is time to sound the alarm. At the midpoint on our way to 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals are in deep trouble. An assessment of the around 140 targets for which trend data is available shows that about half of these targets are moderately or severely off track; and over 30 per cent have either seen no movement or regressed below the 2015 baseline"*. The UNSG on 27 July made a statement when it became clear that July 2023 would be the hottest ever observed: *"All this is entirely consistent with predictions and repeated warnings. The only surprise is the speed of the change. Guterres urged politicians to take swift action. "The air is unbreathable, the heat is unbearable, and the level of fossil fuel profits and climate inaction is unacceptable. Leaders must lead. No more hesitancy, no more excuses, no more waiting for others to move first. There is simply no more time for that"*. Clearly, Denmark's support to ENACT Partnership is fully consistent with this call for action.

Policies and strategies at national/regional/local level to ensure that development is inclusive and sustainable, avoid harmful environmental and social impacts and respond to climate change:

In supporting the preparation of robust Long-term Low Emissions Development Strategies (LT LEDS) and NbSs, the NDC Partnership through the [Thematic Call](#) on LT-LEDS provides countries with resources and expertise to i) understand the societal and economic implications of long-term, low-emissions development, including how impacts differ across economic sectors and communities; ii) unpacking the concept of just transitions, and analysing what a net-zero reality would mean for workers and enterprises; and iii) bring together and build consensus with sectoral institutions (Ministries of Finance, Economy, Energy, etc.) who should eliminate policy barriers and create incentives to align with decarbonization pathways and resilience goals. Efforts to strengthen whole-of-society approaches are described above in part 2 of this annex.

Political will and institutional and human capacity to implement these policies and strategies: NDC Partnership support is provided in response to country requests that reflect political will and commitment, as articulated in the 10 guiding principles that all members must adhere to. ENACT support will dovetail into this process by supporting NbS mainstreaming and integration.

Support to inclusive green growth and transformation to low-carbon and climate resilient economies: The ENACT Partnership works directly with national governments, international institutions, civil society, researchers, and the private sector to fast-track climate change mitigation/adaptation and development action aligned to NbSs and SDGs. Through whole-of-society country engagement, knowledge and information sharing, and facilitation of access to finance, ENACT Partnership contributes to a just and inclusive green transition to low-carbon, resilient societies and climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation.

Any potential risk or negative impacts related to environment and climate change from the proposed project and how these may be mitigated: The support is for technical assistance and capacity development and except for GHG emissions from project-related travel, etc., it will as such have no negative impact on climate change and the environment. However, as also mentioned in the risk analysis in Annex 4, development of climate change adaptation infrastructure can have impact on local communities and environments and strengthening partner capacity and awareness on the importance of ensuring a whole-of society approach, including early engagement of stakeholders and local communities, will be important, also to overcome the not-in-my-backyard syndrome.

Any environmental impact assessment or similar required: This project does not fund physical infrastructure and will therefore not require EIAs or similar, but the ENACT Partnership country engagement and delivery model regarding NbS includes steps to ensure a structured and demand-lead approach to its value chain of services that takes account of national policies strategies and regulations related to environmental impact mitigation. Multilateral development banks and other implementing partners of the Partnership that deliver support for physical assets and developments requiring EIAs or similar will apply their/the recipient country's procedures where required and integrate the NbS concept into proposed mitigation measures. In general NbS is supposed to reduce risks and improve environmental benefits of projects and programmes.

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts ([link](#))

SDG 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss ([Link](#)).
 IISD analysis of the July session of the 2023 UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development ([Link](#))
 UN Secretary General's SDG Progress report 10 July 2023 ([Link](#)) and
 statement on 27 July 2023 on the climate crisis ([Link](#))

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

No further studies required as part of project formulation.

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

Capacity of the public sector for policy making, implementation of policies, enforcement of regulations and effective service delivery: The project has a strong focus on capacity development of the public sector to increase ambitions on climate action and strengthen NbS implementation. The capacity of the public sector varies significantly over the ODA eligible ENACT Partnership member countries. Strengthening country capacity is core to the Partnership's work on finance and on other issues, with the goal that developing countries should have the internal resources needed to set and drive their own strategic direction. Country requests in this area centre around enhancing individual and institutional capacity, including through hiring specialists in climate-relevant subject matters, building capacity to develop and implement climate-related projects, and conducting trainings to enhance technical capacity and ensure the delivery of NbS and adaptation commitments. Capacity development is also aimed at strengthening the enabling environments including the legal, regulatory, and financial context in which NbS action takes place and financing is deployed. Enabling macroeconomic, fiscal, and sectoral policies are key requisites for unlocking climate investments. Further information can be found in the ENACT Partnership Finance Strategy.

Anti-corruption measures: The Transparency International 2022 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranks 180 countries and territories by perceived levels of public sector corruption. ENACT Partnership target countries can be found on this list and there a wide range of PCI scores, which will not be detailed here. ENACT will be managed under IUCN's corruption management covered by the [IUCN Anti-fraud policy](#) and the [IUCN Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics](#). It is noted that ENACT Partnership support is demand driven based responding to country requests, that while Denmark's support is strictly earmarked to ODA eligible countries only, it cannot be earmarked to specific countries, and that Denmark's grant funds are not channelled through beneficiary country systems and procedures. Specific support activities in beneficiary member countries will to a large extent be carried out by Implementing Partners that apply their anti-corruption measures according to their due diligence procedures. And to enter into a funding agreement with IUCN and UNEP Implementing Partners are required to complete a due diligence process.

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

IUCN Anti-fraud policy ([Link](#))

IUCN Code of conduct and professional ethics ([Link](#))

The 2022 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ([link](#))

ENACT PARTNERSHIP website on whole-of-society approaches ([link](#))

References to IUCN documentation:

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

No additional studies are required as part of project formulation, however some important documents are in preparation and only available at the end of 2025:

ENACT PARTNERSHIP Country Engagement Strategy (

ENACT Partnership Finance Strategy

7. Matching with Danish strengths and interests, engaging Danish actors and synergies

Areas where we have the most at stake – interests and values:

Danish priorities, policies, and strategies are articulated in Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation "[The World We Share](#)", which in its objective 2 states that Denmark must *Strengthen action to support climate change adaptation, nature, the environment and resilience in the poorest and most vulnerable countries*" and that to support this objective, Denmark will among other things *"Assume international leadership..."* and actions to support this objective includes *"Promote ambitious national climate action plans that enable developing countries and growth economies to transition from fossil fuels to clean*

energy sources...”. In line with these priorities and as elaborated in the Danida How-to-Note on Energy Transition and Emission Reductions in Developing Countries, Denmark the clear objective of maintaining global SDG 7 leadership, promoting a fair and green energy transition, including access to clean energy, energy efficiency and cross-sectoral decarbonisation. Although alliance-building is crucial, and summits are important milestones, it is in-between negotiations that objectives must be translated into action. In this regard, Danish development cooperation is both a driver and a catalyst that show the way, accelerating the green transition and raising ambitions in the NbSs. Denmark’s support to ENACT Partnership is clearly aligned with these priorities (as also mentioned explicitly on page 13 in the Note). Similarly, the Danida How-to-Note on Climate Adaptation, Nature, and Environment reflects the clear and prominent objective in “The World We Share” of strengthening efforts for climate adaptation and resilience, and the Note further emphasizes that climate adaptation is an element in securing sustainable Danish development interventions that contribute to reducing poverty, particularly for the most vulnerable people. Further the Note emphasizes that Denmark will enhance its climate-adaptation engagements within the dedicated multilateral climate and environmental funds and programmes, and that climate adaptation must take centre stage in Danish climate diplomacy. Denmark’s support to ENACT Partnership resonates well with these strategic priorities and provides Denmark with a platform for highlighting the links between the NbSs and the SDGs, and underline the importance of both adaptation and mitigation, as part of the NbSs. In this way, it further strengthens global Danish leadership, on SDG13 (climate action) and SDG15 (Life on land (biodiversity)), as well as other SDGs. Support for the ENACT-Partnership will also contribute to Danish ambitions on mainstreaming climate across development policies and programmes and create stronger climate-development links – a nexus that the Danish Minister for Development Cooperation and Global Climate Policy has emphasised over and over again. The Danish Government’s Foreign and Security Policy Strategy (May 2023), states that the climate crisis constitutes the 21st century’s greatest challenge, requiring global cooperation and action and emphasizing that Denmark must continue to be at the forefront of the global climate action through its climate diplomacy efforts, continuing to assume a leading role in pushing for increased ambitions with regard to adaptation to climate change, especially for the most vulnerable countries.

Where we can have influence through strategic use of positions of strengths, expertise and experience: The Partnership is politically important for Denmark in the continued strong bridge-building role in the UNFCCC negotiations and to overcome the divide between the developing and developed countries. Denmark will be visible at ENACT PARTNERSHIP-organized high-level events and other outreach activities at UNFCCC meetings (a.o. as co-chair), including COPs and side-events. The support also further sustains and synergises Denmark’s influence at key international high-policy platforms and networks on energy transition such as the G20, G7-led JET-Ps, the COP-processes, and the work within UN. The co-chairmanship can also be used to host NbS meetings in Denmark and bring key countries and partners together.

Where Denmark can play a role through active partnerships and where is there a need for Denmark to take lead in pushing the agenda forward: As member of the ENACT Partnership Steering Committee (and Co-chair during 2024-2025), Denmark will play a continued active role in the Partnership. Danish priorities in the co-chairmanship include:

- Contribute to a strong and coherent multilateral architecture for preparing and financing Nature-based Solutions/investments as a foundation for sustainable development and for continued rise of ambitions, at country level, through ENACT Partnership strategic and coordinating role.
 - Successful facilitation of ENACT Partnership SC strategic discussions and decision making, including on the next period’s work programme. Strengthening alliances with developing countries, the ties with Egypt and other not yet selected co-chair.
 - Assist in sharpening the ENACT Partnership ”niche” within nature and finance even further.
- Implementing NbS through the NAbSA platform in 2-4 countries with Danish collaboration will enable NbS integration and provide important lessons learned for further NbS expansion and mainstreaming of across all Danish development aid and beyond in other countries than these pilots.

Danish comparative strengths:

As summarised in the Danida How-to-Note on climate adaptation, Denmark possesses a number of strengths in the areas of NbS, climate adaptation, including sustainable management of water resources (planning and mapping of water resources, water catchment, wastewater treatment, water supply and management), physical planning, coast protection, climate and meteorological data, production and local processing of food, environment, circular economy, energy-efficient buildings, waste management, health protection in food production, health and sanitation. Locally in Denmark the Danish State, municipalities and many utility companies are investing in NbS and specific examples implemented in large scale could be provided for the ENACT partnership. Several Danish pension funds are also involved in NbS related to urban infrastructure. Many Danish architects and commercial planners and consulting engineering companies also have substantial knowledge about NbS that could be relevant on the global scene in similar ways as seen with international collaboration with DEA on energy transition.

<p>The State of Green showcases expertise and experience in the Danish resource base, connecting to more than 500 solution providers in the green transition, including private companies, utilities, research institutions, financial institutions, and public sector stakeholders.</p> <p>The Danish Energy Agency's Global Cooperation highlights Denmark's expertise and experience in the green energy transition and how this is reflected in the currently 24 bilateral country partnerships.</p>
<p><u>Concrete opportunities for synergies through Danish foreign policy engagement, commercial engagement, trade relations and investment, Danish local and central authorities, civil society organizations, IFU and academia:</u></p> <p>Denmark plays a strong role in international climate diplomacy, including in the recent G20 summit and the upcoming COP 28. Denmark supports Strategic Sector Cooperation in different sectors related to climate adaptation and mitigation. The synergies with Danish support through IFU include The Danish Climate Investment Fund (DCIF or KIF) that offers risk capital and advice for climate investments, the Danida Sustainable Infrastructure Finance Programme, DSIF that provides concrete opportunities for financing climate related infrastructure in support of ENACT Partnership member country Nature-based Solutions, and the Danish SDG Investment Fund that included support for climate action through private sector investments. There can be also be synergies with Nature-based Solutions supported by Danish civil society organisations, such as WWF, CISU and Global Action . Denmark's node of IPBES could also provide linkages to the larger IPBES organisation..</p>
<p><u>Assessment of the donor landscape and coordination, and opportunities for Denmark to deliver results through partners including through other multilaterals:</u></p> <p>Membership of the ENACT Partnership includes in addition to Denmark, 10 other major bilateral donor countries. The ENACT Partnership memberships/associate membership also comprises a list of multilateral/international development institutions, several of which are supported directly by Denmark (see Annex 10). The NDC Partnership distinguishes between Development Partners (DPs) and Implementing Partners (Ips). ENACT Partnership defines DPs as countries that provides official financing administered with the promotion of economic development and welfare of developing countries as an objective. IPs are defined as any partner (member or non-member) that provides support to country requests through the Partnership. Donor coordination also takes place in the context of Steering Committee meetings, and Denmark's upcoming role as Co-chair can enhance coordination.</p>
<p><u>Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:</u></p> <p>ENACT PARTNERSHIP Partner Support Mechanisms, spring 2023 (link)</p> <p>Danida How to Note on Energy Transition and Emission Reductions in Developing Countries (link)</p> <p>Danida How to Note on Climate Adaptation, Nature and Environment (link)</p> <p>Links to institutions and initiatives in the text above.</p>
<p><u>Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?</u></p> <p>No further studies are required as part of project formulation, but ongoing attention is needed to synergies with Denmark's bilateral climate-related cooperation in relevant countries (see Table A1.1 below) and to facilitating that multilateral development partners that are supported directly by Denmark (see Annex 10) respond to country requests through the ENACT Partnership.</p>

ODA eligible NDC Partnership member countries

According to its current [website](#) on members and membership, the NDC Partnership includes 123 country members of which the 98 listed below are eligible for Official Development Assistance (ODA) based on the classification by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for 2022-2023 reporting.

KLIMA will together with Embassies of Denmark and Danish Ministry of Climate Energy and Utilities (MCEU), pursue such synergies, where Danish country-level presence in NDC Partnership member developing countries enables direct follow up, dialogue, and opportunities for achieving results on the ground. Countries identified for NbS integration are **Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda**. Countries with climate-related bilateral cooperation with Denmark are **marked** in the table below.

Table A1.1: List of ODA eligible NDC Partnership member countries

#	ODA eligible member country of the ENACT Partnership ¹⁸	OECD DAC classification ¹⁹ . SIDS ²⁰ Conflict/institutional and social fragility ²¹	Climate related cooperation with Denmark
Africa:			
1.	Benin	LDC/LM	
2.	Burkina Faso	LDC/L–and in conflict	Yes
3.	Burundi	LDC/L- and institutionally and socially fragile	
4.	Cameroon	Lower middle-income country– and in conflict	
5.	Central African Republic	LDC/L–and in conflict	
6.	Chad	LDC/L–and institutionally and socially fragile	
7.	Cote d'Ivoire	Lower middle-income country	
8.	Democratic Republic of Congo	LDC/L–and institutionally and socially fragile and in conflict	
9.	Equatorial Guinea	Upper middle-income country	
10.	Eswatini (former Swaziland)	Lower middle-income country	
11.	Ethiopia	LDC/L–and in conflict	Yes
12.	Gabon	Upper middle-income country	
13.	Ghana	Lower middle-income country	Yes
14.	Guinea	LDC/L	
15.	Guinea-Bissau	LDC/L–and institutionally and socially fragile	
16.	Kenya	Lower middle-income country	Yes
17.	Lesotho	LDC/LM	
18.	Liberia	LDC/L	
19.	Malawi	LDC/L	
20.	Mali	LDC/L–and in conflict	Yes
21.	Mauritania	LDC/LM	
22.	Mozambique	LDC/L–and in conflict	
23.	Namibia	Upper middle-income country	
24.	Niger	LDC/L–and in conflict	Yes
25.	Nigeria	Lower middle-income country–and in conflict	Yes
26.	Republic of Congo	Lower middle-income country	

¹⁸ This list is based on the NDCP list of country members ([website](#), July 2023) but only ODA eligible countries have been included here. On this NDCP website there is an icon/flag for each country with a link to detailed information about the country, including NDCP Focal Points, climate and NDC data, linkages between NDC and SDGs, and GHG emission data for key sectors. On the NDCP country pages ([link](#)) further information can be found for some countries on the stages of engagement with NDCP and which implementing partners and donors provide support for specific countries.

¹⁹ OECD DAC 2022-2023 flows ([link](#)) LDCs are Least Developed Countries according to OECD DAC classification. The classifications L or LM refer to World Bank classifications low or lower-middle income.

²⁰ When a country is also a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) this is noted – the list of SIDS can be seen here [link](#).

²¹ World Bank FY23 List of Institutionally and Socially Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations:

<https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/69b1d088e3c48ebe2cdf451e30284f04-0090082022/original/FCSList-FY23.pdf>

27.	Rwanda	LDC/L	
28.	Sao Tome and Principe	LDC/LM and SIDS	
29.	Senegal	LDC/LM	
30.	Sierra Leone	LDC/L	
31.	Somalia	LDC/L—and in conflict	Yes
32.	South Africa	Upper middle-income country	Yes
33.	Sudan	LDC/L—and institutionally and socially fragile	
34.	Tanzania	LDC/LM	Yes
35.	The Gambia	LDC/L	
36.	Togo	LDC/L	
37.	Uganda	LDC/L	Yes
38.	Zambia	LDC/LM	
39.	Zimbabwe	Lower middle-income country –and institutionally and socially fragile	
The Americas:			
40.	Argentina	Upper middle-income country	
41.	Belize	Lower middle-income country and SIDS	
42.	Bolivia	Lower middle-income country	
43.	Brazil	Upper middle-income country	Yes
44.	Colombia	Upper middle-income country	Yes
45.	Costa Rica	Upper middle-income country	
46.	Cuba	Upper middle-income country	
47.	Dominica	Upper middle-income country	
48.	Dominican Republic	Upper middle-income country	
49.	Ecuador	Upper middle-income country	
50.	El Salvador	Lower middle-income country	
51.	Grenada	Upper middle-income country	
52.	Guatemala	Upper middle-income country	
53.	Haiti	LDC/LM and SIDS—and institutionally and socially fragile	
54.	Honduras	Lower middle-income country	
55.	Jamaica	Upper middle-income country and SIDS	
56.	Mexico	Upper middle-income country	Yes
57.	Nicaragua	Lower middle-income country	
58.	Panama	Upper middle-income country	
59.	Paraguay	Upper middle-income country	
60.	Peru	Upper middle-income country	
61.	Republic of Suriname	Upper middle-income country and SIDS	
62.	Saint Lucia	Upper middle-income country and SIDS	
63.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Upper middle-income country and SIDS	
Asia:			
64.	Armenia	Upper middle-income country	
65.	Bangladesh	LDC/LM	Yes
66.	Cambodia	LDC/LM	
67.	Georgia	Upper middle-income country	Yes
68.	Indonesia	Lower middle-income country	Yes
69.	Kazakhstan	Upper middle-income country	
70.	Kyrgyz Republic	Lower middle-income country	
71.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	LDC/LM	
72.	Maldives	Upper middle-income country	
73.	Mongolia	Lower middle-income country	
74.	Myanmar	LDC/LM—and in conflict	
75.	Nepal	LDC/LM	
76.	Pakistan	Lower middle-income country	Yes
77.	Philippines	Lower middle-income country	
78.	Tajikistan	Lower middle-income country	

79.	Thailand	Upper middle-income country	
80.	Vietnam	Lower middle-income country	Yes
Europe:			
81.	Albania	Upper middle-income country	
82.	Montenegro	Upper middle-income country	
83.	North Macedonia	Upper middle-income country	
84.	Ukraine	Lower middle-income country—and in conflict	Yes
Middle East and North Africa:			
85.	Iraq	Upper middle-income country—and in conflict	
86.	Jordan	Upper middle-income country	
87.	Lebanon	Upper middle-income country—and institutionally and socially fragile	
88.	Morocco	Lower middle-income country	Yes
89.	Palestine (West Bank/Gaza Strip)	Lower middle-income country	Yes
90.	Tunisia	Lower middle-income country	
Oceania:			
91.	Fiji	Upper middle-income country and SIDS	
92.	Micronesia	Lower middle-income country and SIDS—and institutionally and socially fragile	
93.	Papua New Guinea	Lower middle-income country and SIDS—and institutionally and socially fragile	
94.	Republic of Nauru	Upper middle/high income country and SIDS	
95.	Republic of the Marshall Islands	Upper middle-income country and SIDS—and institutionally and socially fragile	
96.	Samoa	Lower middle-income country and SIDS	
97.	Tonga	Upper middle-income country and SIDS	
98.	Vanuatu	Lower middle-income country and SIDS	

Annex 2: Partner assessment

The ENACT Partnership is open to countries and international institutions that are committed to ambitious implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, have National Adaptations Plans (NAPs) and support the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

A2.1 Summary of key partner features

Name of Partner	Core business <i>What is the main business, interest and goal of the partner?</i>	Importance <i>How important is the project for the partner's activity-level (Low, medium high)?</i>	Influence <i>How much influence does the partner have over the project (low, medium, high)?</i>	Contribution <i>What will be the partner's main contribution?</i>	Capacity <i>What are the main issues emerging from the assessment of the partner's capacity?</i>	Exit strategy <i>What is the strategy for exiting the partnership?</i>
ENACT Partnership (ENACT PARTNERSHIP), supported through its Support Unit (SU) anchored in IUCN Washington as the contractual partner for Denmark.	To assist member countries in achieving their national climate commitments and ensure financial and technical assistance is delivered as efficiently as possible.	Low-medium – Denmark is not a large donor (aggregate funding including this proposed contribution in the order of USD 14 million, compared to the USD 1.4 billion mobilised through ENACT Partnership action. However, Denmark plays an active role in the Steering Committee including as Co-Chair during 2024-2025).	High	Implement Denmark's support, provide facilitation and support in line with ENACT Partnership Work Program.	ENACT PARTNERSHIP Support Unit staff capacity has been an issue, but capacity is increasing (from 7 staff members in 2016 to 67 as of May 2023). Of the 67, 22 staff members are based in Washington D.C., 24 in Bonn, and 21 working remotely. 39 staff members are hosted through WRI (both DC and Europe offices), 24 through UNOPS, one through UNFCCC, and three are Secondes.	No set exit strategy for Denmark's membership/ support to ENACT PARTNERSHIP, but in the event of exit, the Partnership should be given ample lead time.

Country members	To serve their constituents and in relation to ENACT Partnership to accelerate NbS implementation, raise NbS ambitions, mobilise climate finance, and mainstream climate in national economic and social sustainable development.	High	High	Deciding and implementing Nature-based Solutions. Sharing success stories and lessons learned with the Partnership. Helping achieve the commitment to the Paris Agreement. There are ENACT Partnership Focal Points in environment and finance ministries or similar.	Strength: Political will and influence Weakness: Capacity and resources to implement their NbSs Opportunities: To showcase political leadership and set examples to the rest of the world. Threats: Change in political will and competing priorities.	No set exit strategy, membership is country driven. Country members may become less active if there can be a change in administration and/or political will.
Institutional Members (UN agencies, multilateral development banks, intergovernmental organisations, etc.).	To deliver on their respective mission and role as ENACT Partnership members.	High	High	Responding to countries' specific requests Sharing success stories and lessons learned with the Partnership	Strength: Technical as well as financial resources Weakness: Other competing priorities	No set exit strategy.
Associate members (select non-state actors)	To deliver on their respective mission.	Medium to High	Medium to High	Respond to countries' specific requests. Sharing success stories and lessons learned with the Partnership.	Strength: Technical capacity; Understanding of local contexts; Network of local stakeholders. Weakness: Less flexibility in financial resources	No set exit strategy.

As mentioned in Section 7.1 the ENACT Partnership's work is facilitated by the Support Unit (SU), the Partnership's secretariat, hosted by the IUCN in Washington, D.C. USA. A Cooperation Agreement signed in October/December 202X by IUCN governs this set-up, serving as the operational framework for host institutions of the SU and defining the decision-making responsibilities of the Global Director and the SU's Management Team based on the guidance of the Partnership's Co-Chairs and Steering Committee (SC) and the Partnership's Work Program. The host is ex-officio member of the Partnership's Steering Committee and as such contribute to the strategic discussion and receive direct feedback on their role as hosts. Supplementary information is given below on IUCN, FEBA and UNEP.

A.2.2. Supplementary information on the IUCN Secretariat, Washington/Bonn/Gland

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is a global organization dedicated to nature conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. Established in 1948, IUCN has become the leading authority on the state of the natural world and the necessary measures to protect it. The organization engages in data collection and analysis, research, field projects, advocacy, and education. IUCN's mission is to "influence, encourage, and assist societies worldwide to conserve nature and ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable."

Over the years, IUCN has expanded its focus beyond conservation ecology to include issues related to sustainable development. Rather than mobilizing public support directly, IUCN aims to influence the actions of governments, businesses, and other stakeholders by providing information, advice, and fostering partnerships. The organization is widely recognized for compiling and publishing the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, which evaluates the conservation status of species globally.

IUCN boasts a membership of over 1,400 governmental and non-governmental organizations from more than 170 countries. Approximately 16,000 scientists and experts voluntarily contribute to the work of IUCN commissions. The organization employs over 900 full-time staff across more than 50 countries, with its headquarters located in Gland, Switzerland and a regional office in Bonn, Germany working specifically with ENACT and BMUV. Every four years, IUCN convenes the IUCN World Conservation Congress, where members set the global conservation agenda by voting on recommendations and guiding the secretariat's work through resolutions and the IUCN Programme .

IUCN is the first organization that, on behalf of its Members, made a submission on 'Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA): an approach for building resilience and reducing risk for local communities and ecosystems' to the UNFCCC Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG LCA) at COP 14 in Poznan in 2008. In the following decade of action on EbA, IUCN has been involved in 58 NbS projects in 67 countries. IUCN has also served as the Secretariat for the Friends of Ecosystems-based Adaptation (FEBA) network since 2015.

A.2.3. Supplementary information, Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation Coalition

FEBA is a collaborative informal network of 75+ organisations working jointly to share experiences and knowledge to improve the implementation of EbA on the ground, and to have a stronger and more strategic learning and policy influence ([Link](#)). In 2018, FEBA produced the EbA Qualification and Quality Criteria as a framework for defining and increasing the effectiveness of EbA. IUCN, in a decade of advocacy for EbA, and in current work in piloting the Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions, is one of the world's leading organizations with respect to EbA. In its role as the FEBA Secretariat, IUCN has successfully synthesized multi-stakeholder knowledge on EbA; disseminated this knowledge by convening the global EbA community around high-level events, technical workshops, and expert working groups; and raised awareness and understanding of EbA in multilateral policy frameworks. The CBD COP recognizes FEBA as a key partner "to support Parties in their efforts to promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation" (Decision 14/5). At UNFCCC COP 27, IUCN in collaboration with the governments of Egypt and Germany announced the ENACT initiative for nature-based solutions to coordinate global

efforts to address climate change, land and ecosystem degradation, and biodiversity loss through Nature-based Solutions (NbS).

A.2.4. Supplementary information on UNEP, Nairobi

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is responsible for coordinating responses to environmental issues within the United Nations system. It was established by Maurice Strong, its first director, after the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in June 1972. Its mandate is to provide leadership, deliver science and develop solutions on a wide range of issues, including climate change, the management of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and green economic development. The organization also develops international environmental agreements; publishes and promotes environmental science and helps national governments achieve environmental targets.

As a member of the United Nations Development Group, UNEP aims to help the world meet the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. UNEP hosts the secretariats of several multilateral environmental agreements and research bodies, including The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), The Minamata Convention on Mercury, The Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, The Convention on Migratory Species and The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), among others.

In 1988, the World Meteorological Organization and UNEP established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). UNEP is also one of several Implementing Agencies for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. UNEP sometimes uses the alternative name UN Environment. The headquarters of the agency is in Nairobi, Kenya.

Annex 3: Work programme and results framework

As mentioned in Section 5.1, the ENACT Partnership Results Matrix includes a set of global key performance indicators (KPIs) for the ENACT Partnership corresponding with the desired results included in ENACT Partnership's Theory of Change, i.e. Outputs, Intermediary Outcomes, Outcomes, and Impact. There are a total of XX indicators, each with a baseline (December 2025) and targets by December 2025.

To provide an overview that complements Figure 4.1: Theory of Change for the ENACT Partnership 2025-2030 Work Program, an overview is given below in Table of the numbered titles of Impact, Outcomes, Intermediary Outcomes and Outputs and the number of KPIs underpinning each.

A3.1 Summary overview of ENACT Partnership results framework

Level	Results framework Impacts, Outcomes, Intermediate Outcomes, Outputs	# of KPIs
Impact	1.1 ENACT developing partner countries advance climate-resilient, inclusive, sustainable development by scaling gender-responsive, nature-positive NbS for transformational adaptation, contributing to enhanced adaptive capacity, reduced climate vulnerability, and strengthened resilience in line with the Paris Agreement Global Goal on Adaptation, the KMGBF and the achievement of SDGs 5, 13, 14, 15 and 17.	2
Outcome	2.1 ENACT developing partner countries demonstrate strengthened and coordinated implementation of NbS for adaptation and resilience, underpinned by inclusive NDC/LT-LEDS/NAPs implementation plans, institutional alignment and increased access to knowledge and climate finance	4
	2.2 The ENACT Partnership expands its global leadership in nature-based adaptation, with new developing country partners and external target stakeholders actively contributing to and benefiting from a collaborative, knowledge-driven and solutions-oriented approach to climate resilience	2
Intermediate Outcome	3.1 ENACT's developing partners have institutional systems and enabling governance environments equipped to integrate transformational climate adaptation and resilience through NbS in their NDCs,LT-LEDS and NAPs aligned with NBSAPs	3
	3.2. NbS for adaptation and resilience are embedded into the implementation of NDCs and LT-LEDS, with fostered coherence and integration of NbS across sectoral workplans and through effective interinstitutional coordination mechanisms	2
	3.3 Finance and investment pathways are catalysed to support scalable NbS for transformational adaptation and resilience, with public and private actors mobilised to develop and support robust investment cases and financing strategies for priority NbS sub-sectors	1
Output	4.1. Denmark's project investments have enhanced capacities to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive, nature-positive and socially beneficial NbS for adaptation outcomes underpinned by the NAbSA Operational Framework	4
	4.2 ENACT developing partners integrate NbS for transformational adaptation in their NDC/LT-LEDS/NAPs implementation and investment plans	2
	4.3 ENACT developing partners' climate change interinstitutional coordination mechanisms incorporate NbS for transformational adaptation as part of their work plans	2
	4.4 Public and private finance providers mobilised to build financing and investment cases and strategies for NbS for transformational adaptation in prioritized sub-sectors	2
	4.5 Increased generation and access to knowledge and capacity development on NbS for transformational adaptation for ENACT developing partners and external target audiences	5
	4.6 Developing countries part of the ENACT partnership benefit from collaboration opportunities and prominent leadership on NbS internationally	1
	TOTAL	30

A3.2 Description of work programme and activities

Output 4.1. Denmark's project investments have enhanced capacities to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive, nature-positive and socially impactful NbS for adaptation outcomes underpinned by the NAbSA Operational Framework.

Activity 4.1.1. Development and refinement of the NAbSA digital platform. The NAbSA methodology applies a dual-track nature-climate nexus approach to guide strategic planning and action. **Track 1** focuses on assessing how economies, sectors, and communities depend on ecosystem services, identifying climate-related risks, and designing cost-effective responses that sustain livelihoods and ecosystem functions. **Track 2** begins by analysing the direct impacts of climate change on key economic and social systems, then identifies the ecosystems that can help reduce those impacts and supports the prioritisation of actions to address them. Both tracks include identifying financing options and establishing monitoring systems to support adaptive management and ensure measurable outcomes across social, environmental, and economic dimensions.

Deliverables:

1. Upgraded NAbSA platform version integrating: 1) models to estimate the impact of climate change on ecosystem service provision, identify priority areas for action, and conduct cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analyses; and 2) existing indicators across sectors and frameworks for measuring impact; along with
2. Updated methodological guidance and tailored training materials to support practical application in diverse contexts (the NAbSA curricula).

Activity 4.1.2. Pilot testing of the **NAbSA Operational Framework (OF)** through DANIDA-supported programmes and projects. Selected DANIDA investment pilot cases (max. 5 – 1 per year) will test NAbSA OF's relevance and usability. The screening of pilot programmes and projects for testing the NAbSA OF will follow a criteria-based evaluation aligned with the dual-track NAbSA methodology. Pilot testing processes will be co-developed jointly with field teams, focusing on understanding the full project context—including social, environmental, economic, and institutional dimensions—to ensure relevance, feasibility, and alignment with ecosystem-climate linkages and adaptation potential.

Deliverables:

- Max. 5 documented pilot case studies with visual outputs:
 - a. Summary briefs and infographics for each case study
 - b. Upload of pilot documentation to the NAbSA [website](#)
- Lessons learned synthesis report
- Refinement recommendations for the NAbSA Operational Framework

Activity 4.1.3. Technical assistance to DANIDA and associated partners on applying the NAbSA OF and nature-climate nexus-related matters. Support will be tailored to specific project contexts, ensuring practical uptake and alignment with national and ENACT priorities.

Deliverable:

- On-demand technical advisory sessions and written guidance to DANIDA project teams and partners on the two selected countries.

Activity 4.1.4. Knowledge exchange and capacity development on the climate-nature nexus. This activity will strengthen a growing community of practice through structured knowledge exchange and peer learning among the existing Partnering for Climate (P4C) community of practice, DANIDA-supported actors and ENACT partners.

Deliverables:

- Dissemination of capacity-building materials and project results through at least five targeted outreach actions, including presentations at relevant international events.

- At least six tailored webinars on jointly agreed topics between DANIDA and IUCN (e.g. Human Rights-Based Approaches (HRBA), Indigenous Peoples, ecosystem services valuation).
- One annual peer-learning exchange to promote collaboration and cross-country learning among P4C community, DANIDA-supported actors, ENACT partners and beyond.

Output 4.2. ENACT developing partners integrate NbS in transformational adaptation as part of their NDC/LT-LEDS/NAPs implementation and investment plans, aligned with NBSAPs

Activity 4.2.1. Develop and institutionalise national NbS Roadmaps for Transformational Adaptation. This includes identifying priority sectors and systems, dimensions, transition potential, relevant scales, co-benefits, synergies and trade-offs, as well as a monitoring and reporting component against adaptation goals aligned with their NDC/NAPs/LT-LEDS and biodiversity goals in their NBSAPs.

- Deliverables include NbS roadmaps for each country with targets and indicators, policy briefs and technical guidelines for integration into national planning, stakeholder consultations with ministries, local governments, civil society and IPLCs and support for reporting through the ENACT platform.

Activity 4.2.2. Embed NbS for adaptation and resilience within national public investment planning, budgeting frameworks and sectoral development programs based on transformational adaptation approaches.

- Deliverables include a review of national investment guidelines and criteria to incorporate NbS for adaptation and resilience, and its benefits on biodiversity and livelihoods, updating budget systems to track public expenditure on NbS for adaptation and training modules for public officials on integrating NbS for adaptation into medium and long-term planning and budgeting processes.

Output 4.3. ENACT developing partners' climate change and biodiversity interinstitutional coordination mechanisms incorporate NbS for transformational adaptation as part of their work plans

Activity 4.3.1. Support ENACT developing partners in integrating NbS for adaptation and resilience into strategic interinstitutional coordination mechanisms with climate-biodiversity-development mandates.

- Deliverables include reviewing current interinstitutional coordination mechanisms to identify entry points for NbS for adaptation and resilience integration, developing guidance materials and toolkits to assist in incorporating NbS for adaptation and resilience in work plans, agendas, and strategies, and organizing capacity-building workshops for stakeholders across relevant ministries, agencies, and stakeholders.

Activity 4.3.2. Collaborate with ENACT partners to design and implement sector-specific institutional coordination mechanisms' work plans for NbS for adaptation and resilience, ensuring alignment with transformational adaptation goals.

- Deliverables include strategies and establishing monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess the impact of planned transformations.

Output 4.4. Public and private finance providers mobilised to build financing and investment cases and strategies for NbS for transformational adaptation in prioritized sub-sectors

Activity 4.4.1. Organize a series of multi-stakeholder dialogues and national/subnational investment forums to bring together public and private finance providers with sectoral ministries and NbS for adaptation and

resilience project developers. These events will serve to raise awareness, identify barriers, and catalyze interest in financing NbS for adaptation and resilience across prioritized sectors.

- Deliverables include sector-specific investment forums, event summaries, financing gaps, an action plan, and its implementation with identified stakeholders.

Activity 4.4.2. Develop and disseminate sectoral investment cases and finance strategies for NbS for adaptation and resilience. Co-create detailed investment cases and finance strategies for NbS for adaptation and resilience in two prioritized sub-sectors, highlighting the economic rationale, risk-return profiles, and climate resilience outcomes and benefits to biodiversity and livelihoods. These documents will be tailored for different audiences—development finance institutions, commercial banks, climate funds, and insurance providers.

- Deliverables include: Two sectoral NbS for adaptation and resilience investment cases, with financing options and return-on-investment estimates, financing strategies mapping suitable instruments (e.g., concessional loans, blended finance, green bonds) and briefing packs for financial institutions and investors.

Output 4.5. Increased generation and access to knowledge and capacity development on NbS for transformational adaptation for ENACT developing partners and external target audiences

Activity 4.5.1. Develop knowledge products to guide in-country work. Deliverables include guidelines for the country-level design of transformational adaptation pathways through NbS per priority sector and technical and policy briefs on science-to-policy applications.

Activity 4.5.2. Capture country-level experiences and knowledge into global reports and communication pieces. Deliverables include the State of NbS, policy and technical publications, NbS thematic and regional reports, and communication products, among others.

Activity 4.5.3 ENACT Reporting Template and online platform operationalised to track and visualise progress on NbS for transformational adaptation goals, at national and sectoral levels, across ENACT partners.

Output 4.6 Developing countries part of the ENACT partnership benefit from collaboration opportunities and prominent leadership on NbS internationally

Activity 4.6.1. State partners will be engaged through partnership development to sustain and build upon ENACT's momentum. ENACT members' meetings are spaces dedicated to advancing ENACT workstreams with a solution-oriented vision and aiming to generate action roadmaps. ENACT will facilitate agreements of support and collaboration among partners, as well as provide opportunities for leaders' exchanges to solve challenges in implementing NbS. These convenings will help crafting international policy influencing strategies across Rio Conventions. Outcomes of these meetings will be announced and reported publicly during the ministerial roundtables. 4 in-person meetings (3 participants) are covered by this proposal. Deliverables include outcome reports, roadmaps and action plans.

Activity 4.6.2. ENACT's Secretariat will be enhanced and equipped to deliver on ENACT's mission and strategy effectively, guided by ENACT's core group and workstreams Chairs. Regular core group meetings will be held to review and approve the partnership direction and outputs, ensuring alignment with ENACT's strategic goals and offering guidance on its overall progress. The ENACT Secretariat will facilitate workstream activities and actively engage with potential new members. Deliverables include updated strategies, outcome documents, external communication pieces, among others

A3.3 Results Framework

KPI#	Description	Baseline (Jan 2025)	Target (Dec 2030)
Impact 1.1	ENACT developing partner countries advance climate-resilient, inclusive, sustainable development by scaling gender-responsive, nature-positive NbS for transformational adaptation, contributing to enhanced adaptive capacity, reduced climate vulnerability, and strengthened resilience in line with the Paris Agreement Global Goal on Adaptation, the KMGBF and the achievement of SDGs 5, 13, 14, 15 and 17.		
1.1.1	# of developed country members with enhanced adaptive capacity, strengthened resilience, or reduced vulnerability by 2025 (on a year-on-year basis) ²²	0	2
1.1.2	# of developed country members who have increased climate-related financing from 2024 levels ²³	0	2
Outcome 2.1.	ENACT developing partner countries demonstrate strengthened and coordinated implementation of NbS for adaptation and resilience, underpinned by inclusive NDC/LT-LEDS/NAPs implementation plans, institutional alignment and increased access to knowledge and climate finance		
2.1.1	Total # of partner countries receiving partnership support disaggregated by support through		
	Government request for support letters	0	2
	Roadmaps for NbS for Adaptation or NAPs including NbS	0	2
	Financial Plans	0	2
	Interinstitutional coordination mechanisms supported	0	2
Outcome 2.2.	The ENACT Partnership expands its global leadership in nature-based adaptation, with new developing country partners and external target stakeholders actively contributing to and benefiting from a collaborative, knowledge-driven and solutions-oriented approach to climate resilience		
2.2.1	# of countries and subnational governments officially joining the ENACT Partnership	16	20
2.2.2	Number and description of UNFCCC/CBD COP decisions or international documents under the Rio Conventions that explicitly reference or advance NbS.	3	4
Intermediate Outcome 3.1	ENACT's developing partners have institutional systems and enabling governance environments equipped to integrate transformational climate adaptation and resilience through NbS in their NDCs,LT-LEDS and NAPs aligned with NBSAPs		
3.1.1	% of partner countries receiving Partnership support reporting		
	increased knowledge or capacity for NbS for adaptation for NDC LT-LEDS implementation	0	2
	Improved approaches to interinstitutional coordination and governance to advance NbS for Adaptation	0	2
3.1.2	% of partner countries reporting that ENACT support inspired or influenced integration of NbS for climate adaptation and resilience for NDC implementation	0	2
Intermediate Outcome 3.2	NbS for adaptation and resilience are embedded into the implementation of NDCs and LT-LEDS, with fostered coherence and integration of NbS across sectoral workplans and through effective interinstitutional coordination mechanisms		
3.2.1	% of member countries receiving ENACT support that have integrated NbS for adaptation and resilience measures into their climate and biodiversity implementation national/ subnational/sectoral development plans and/or budgets		
	a. National/subnational/sectoral development plans	0	2
	b. National/subnational budgets	0	2
Intermediate outcome 3.3	Finance and investment pathways are catalysed to support scalable NbS for transformational adaptation and resilience, with public and private actors mobilised to develop and support robust investment cases and financing strategies for priority NbS sub-sectors		
3.3.1	% of member countries receiving ENACT support who have improved their domestic financial enabling environments	0	2

²² Adaptation data sourced from ND-GAIN (Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative). KPI 1.1.2 will compare the most recently available annual value to the previous annual value

²³ Climate finance data sourced from the Stockholm Environment Institute's Aid Atlas.

Output 4.1	Denmark's project investments have enhanced capacities to design, implement and monitor gender-responsive, nature-positive and socially beneficial NbS for adaptation outcomes underpinned by the NAbSA Operational Framework		
4.1.1	# of users engaging with the upgraded NAbSA platform to support planning and implementation processes	0	100
4.1.2	# of documented pilot cases applying the NAbSA Operational Framework with shared results and learning	0	5
4.1.3	# of technical assistance interventions delivered to DANIDA-supported projects and partners	0	20
4.1.4	# of peer-learning events and capacity exchange sessions delivered, with materials disseminated through relevant platforms	0	15
Output 4.2	ENACT developing partners integrate NbS for transformational adaptation in their NDC/LT-LEDS/NAPs implementation and investment plans		
4.2.1	# of partner countries receiving ENACT support that have validated NbS Roadmaps for Transformational Adaptation aligned with their NDC Implementation and Investment Plans	0	2
4.2.2	# of partner countries receiving ENACT support that have updated public investment guidelines and plans embedding NbS for adaptation and resilience	0	2
Output 4.3	ENACT developing partners' climate change interinstitutional coordination mechanisms incorporate NbS for transformational adaptation as part of their work plans		
4.3.1	# of partner countries receiving ENACT support that have engaged key stakeholder groups ²⁴ in the process of mainstreaming NbS for adaptation and resilience in their NDC implementation and investment plans	0	2
4.3.2	# of partner countries receiving ENACT support that have incorporated NbS for adaptation and resilience as part of their work plans	0	2
Output 4.4	Public and private finance providers mobilised to build financing and investment cases and strategies for NbS for transformational adaptation in prioritized sub-sectors		
4.4.1	# of multistakeholder action plans implemented resulting from investment forums	0	10
4.4.2	# of sectoral financial and investment strategies developed to fund NbS for adaptation and resilience	0	4
Output 4.5	Increased generation and access to knowledge and capacity development on NbS for transformational adaptation for ENACT developing partners and external target audiences		
4.5.1	# of knowledge products produced that make use of knowledge gaps identified through ENACT	3	5
4.5.2	# of convenings organised for capacity development, knowledge exchange and enhanced collaboration through ENACT		
	a. # of online events	0	10
	b. # of in-person events	0	4
	c. # of media hits and instances of media mentions, annually	0	3
	d. Social media growth and engagement, annually	0	100
Output 4.6	Developing countries part of the ENACT partnership benefit from collaboration opportunities and prominent leadership on NbS internationally		

²⁴ Key stakeholder groups include the following entities: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, sectoral ministries, subnational governments, national government agency responsible for gender equality, private sector actors, civil society groups and local stakeholders (including youth groups, women's organizations, indigenous peoples and other minority groups).

	<p>Policy Influence scale disaggregated by Rio Conventions and ENACT partner countries (Qualitative indicator)²⁵</p> <p>Use of the IUCN Policy scaling system: for each country, assess the policy influence level using the following scale:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy gap on NbS identified 2. Policy knowledge or training delivered 3. Policy capacity increased 4. Policy agenda or process influenced 5. Policy text revised or enhanced 6. Policy adopted 7. Policy implementation enhanced 8. Policy implementation monitored 		At least one policy influence type according to the scale per year.
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²⁵ Use of the IUCN Policy scaling system: for Rio Convention, assess the policy influence level using the following scale: Policy gap on NbS identified, Policy knowledge or training delivered, Policy capacity increased, Policy agenda or process influenced, Policy text revised or enhanced, Policy adopted, Policy implementation enhanced, Policy implementation monitored

Annex 4: Risk management

Note: *This risk management matrix is seen from Denmark's perspective* and is consistent with Danida Guidelines. The Partnership's 2025-2029 Work Program is accompanied by a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework presented in Annex 1 and a Risk Matrix in Annex 2 to the Work Program. The Risk Matrix in Annex 2 aims to identify potential risks associated with the three key sections of the Work Program and the identified risks and their probabilities are tracked and adjusted over time. The risk matrix below has been developed based on the ENACT Partnership risk matrix and supplementary information from the SU. It is noted that the ENACT Partnership risk typology (*delivery and delay risks, implementation risks, coordination risks, investment risks, climate as non-priority risks, operational and political risks, expectation risks, and quality risks*) and probability and impact levels (*high/ medium/ low*) are different from Danida's risk classification²⁶.

Contextual risks

There is a risk that NbS and climate adaptation are not a high priority if countries and partners consider climate change a standalone issue that can be dealt with separately from sectoral and economic priorities. Crises or short-term shocks such as the Covid pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine significantly impact climate policy and global food and energy markets, potentially diverting public funds from climate finance and ODA and the goals of the Paris Agreement. Given the multiple challenges and lack of funding, concerted action and collaborative approaches with efficient spending of limited resources are needed.

There is also a risk that main actors from the global North focus on fast energy transition and defence issues in their own countries and in MEEs, thus leaving smaller and poor countries, the ones most in need of support, behind. Hikes in energy costs are likely to lead to rising prices of goods and services, and high interest rates and real income losses. To mitigate this, ENACT Partnership's core mandate is to act together and collectively reply to country needs rooted in national ownership and priorities. The Partnership will underline that despite global crises and geopolitical challenges, there is a unified response. This includes NbS for adaptation mainstreaming and scaling up support in country programming and alignment with national development and budgetary planning.

Programmatic Risks

ENACT Partnership outcomes at scale and lasting impact are highly dependent on self-implementation by partner countries, given that funding available for direct country support is restricted to two countries. There is a risk that systemic approaches for transformational adaptation are not fully adopted by the pilot countries, making the project objectives unachievable. Separately, country partner representation under ENACT might not be at the decision-making level, making it challenging to count on country action and leadership on group-agreed decisions.

Institutional Risks

²⁶ Risk categories of contextual, programmatic, and institutional risks (as explained in other footnotes in this Annex). Danida guidelines use the following levels for likelihood: almost certain, likely, unlikely, rare; and for impact: and residual risk: significant, major, minor, insignificant.

There is a risk that SU capacity is challenged by high demand, which must be monitored closely.

Given the complex and dynamic landscape of many actors and initiatives, there is a risk of potential overlap with other organisations and initiatives. To mitigate this risk, ENACT Partnership works closely with its partners and countries, but continued attention to additionality and synergy in providing NbS for adaptation will be needed.

Resistance to change, lack of awareness and understanding, political and institutional barriers, social and cultural factors, and lack of resources and capacity.

Contextual risks²⁷:					
Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Global economic turmoil may negatively impact investment in transformational change in key sectors such as energy and agriculture and reduce resources for ODA and climate finance.	Likely	Major	ENACT PARTNERSHIP strengthens efforts in converting NDCs/LT-LEDS/NAPs into Action Plans/Roadmaps and Investment Plans, aligning it with core development planning and budgeting processes and with the biodiversity agenda, and encouraging members to step up further and make faster and larger investments on projects that directly support delivering on NbS for adaptation, including blended finance. ENACT Partnership member countries ensure active Focal Point contacts from the Ministry of Finance, Economy, Planning, or Investment, and ensure that both Focal Point Ministries engage relatively equally with the Partnership. In-country engagement now includes additional focus on engaging several agencies. Ministries and institutions including Central Bank representatives and parliamentarians, among others. The partnership further strengthens the private	Minor	Global economic turmoil from crises in energy and food related to Russia's invasion of Ukraine and other factors may lead to hikes in energy costs and interest rates, setting back efforts toward transformational change in key sectors of the economy.

²⁷ This category covers the range of potential adverse outcomes that may arise in a particular context, including the risk of harm beyond the immediate context or the country's borders and may include governance failure (e.g. the failure of effective public financial management or law enforcement); competition for resources; natural hazards; and pre-existing socio-political tensions. (Danida Guideline to Risk Matrix 2018).

			sector's engagement in country engagement processes.		
Programmatic Risks²⁸:					
Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
ENACT Partnership outcomes at scale and lasting impact are highly dependent on self-implementation by partner countries	Unlikely	Minor	ENACT will provide guidance and advocate for systemic changes across the partnership and beyond based on proven results from the pilot countries, as well as from knowledge generation, solutions-oriented advocacy and keeping the momentum with long term outreach and partnership building activities	Minor	
Systemic approaches for transformational adaptation are not fully adopted by the pilot countries	Likely	Major	The project will do comprehensive situation assessments to identify institutional dynamics and opportunities to generate the most impact, to ensure that critical government and non-government stakeholders are involved and targeted through the tailored strategies for each country	Minor	
Country partner representation under ENACT might not be at the decision-making level	Likely	High	The ENACT Secretariat will review the current focal point list and request principal and technical representatives, as well as create a Ministerial Board with engagement of ENACT partner countries' Ministers	Minor	
Institutional risks²⁹:					

²⁸ This category covers include two kinds of risk: (1) the potential for a programme to fail to achieve its objectives; and (2) the potential for the programme to cause harm in the external environment. With regard to (1), the risk factors for programme failure include many of the contextual risks outlined above, as well as institutional and political factors. But there are many other reasons for potential programme failure, including inadequate understanding of the context or flawed assessment of what needs to be done; management and operational failures; and failures of planning and co-ordination. Risk is also associated with new or innovative programme approaches (although there may also be risk in failing to innovate). (Danida Guideline to Risk Matrix 2018). The categorisation of likelihood, impacts, and residual risk is also consistent with Danida guidelines.

²⁹ This category includes “internal” risk from the perspective of the donor or its implementing partners. It includes the range of ways in which an organisation and its staff or stakeholders may be adversely affected by interventions, e.g. damage to a donor’s reputation if it fails to achieve its objectives, or from financial/fiduciary failure (Danida Guideline to Risk Matrix, 2018).

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
The support needs of countries greatly exceed the support ENACT Partnership partners can deliver.	Likely	Minor	Clear communication from ENACT Partnership about its value proposition as a convener, facilitator, and provider of technical assistance and capacity development support (and facilitator of access to finance including through a finance strategy but not a climate finance mechanism as such). Be clear that the Work Program, M&E framework, associated KPIs, and Progress Reports are all designed to guide the work of the Partnership's members as a global coalition, not solely the work of the Support Unit.	Minor	Demand for support is increasing and exceeds the Partnership's technical and administrative support capacity. Important to manage expectations of what ENACT Partnership can deliver and on the distinction between contribution and attribution of results to the SU and to the wider ENACT Partnership membership and to Denmark's specific support.
There is a risk that ambitious goals challenge SU capacity.	Moderate	High	SU capacity now established at 1 staff and needs to be monitored closely.	Minor	SU capacity has been a challenge but is improving. Denmark has through the previous grant to ENACT Partnership supported one SU staff position.

Annex 5: Draft Budget and notes

ENACT Output-based engagement budget										
Identifying information - grant and partner										
Engagement	Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for Accelerated Climate Transformation (ENACT)									
Partner	IUCN Washington D.C. United States (Global programme)									
File no.	MFA file no. 360. 25/11135									
Engagement period	From 01-01-2026 to 31-12-2030									
Budget currency	USD									
Original outcome (total budget/grant)	amount of originally approved budget/grant									
Date	31-05-2025									
Prepared by	Adriana Vidal, IUCN									
Exchange rate (DKK/USD)	6,54									
Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Budget	Notes	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	DKK
Total Output 1-6										
Output 1										
Activity 4.1.1	external services	350.000	1	350.000	NABSA digital platform					2.289.000
Activity 4.1.2	travel	5.550	8	44.400	4 mission trips to DANIDA's projects, 1/year 2 staff					290.376
Activity 4.1.2	events	10.000	4	40.000	1 workshop per DANIDA pilot projects, 1/year					261.600
Activity 4.1.4	external services	5.000	6	30.000	Publications					196.200
Salary 1 P1 technical (100% FTE)	month	8.125	60	487.485	Zoe					3.188.152
Salary 2 P1 communications (100% FTE)	month	8.125	60	487.485	Uisa					3.188.152
Salary 3 P2 strategy (40% FTE)	month	6.141	60	368.460	Veronica					2.409.728
Salary 4 SP economist (25% FTE)	month	3.692	60	221.490	Leander					1.448.545
Salary 5 SP M&E	month	3.578	10	35.777	Florian					233.978
Total direct cost output 1				2.065.097						13.505.731
Share indirect cost output 1										
Total budget output 1				2.065.097						
Output 2										
Activity 4.2.1	external services	30.000	4	120.000	Roadmaps, policy briefs, technical guidelines (1 set on the first year, 1 set on the last year, for 2 countries)					784.800
Activity 4.2.2	external services	30.000	4	120.000	National investment guidelines, analysis and training (1 set on the first year, 1 set on the last year, for 2 countries)					784.800
Activity 4.2.1 and 4.2.2	external services	10.000	10	100.000	Comms (design, layout, strategic comms) for all country outputs, retainer per year					654.000
Activity 4.2.1 and 4.2.2	events	4.000	20	80.000	2 events per year, one on roadmaps and one on investment, 10 events total per country					523.200
Activity 4.2.1	travel	1.100	50	55.000	Sponsoring 2/3 people per event, 10 workshops/events in each country					359.700
Salary 1 P2 Region M&E (15% FTE)	month	1508,7	60	90.522	M&E person for national monitoring and ENACT reporting					592.014
Salary 2 P1 Country 1 (33% FTE)	month	1.307	60	78.408	1 P1 per country full time for the three outputs					512.788
Salary 3 P1 Country 2 (33% FTE)	month	1.307	60	78.408	1 P1 per country full time for the three outputs					512.788
Salary 4 P1 Country 1 and 2 (15% FTE)	month	594	60	35.640	1 P1 for both countries for finance					233.086
Total direct cost output 2				757.978						4.957.176
Share indirect cost output 2										
Total budget output 2				757.978						
Output 3										
Activity 4.3.1	external services	25.000	2	50.000	ICM mapping and strategies, toolkits and capacity building, 1 set on the first year, to be followed up by staff					327.000
Activity 4.3.2	external services	30.000	2	60.000	Sector specific ICM work plans for adaptation and resilience + monitoring, 1 set for the first year					392.400
Activity 4.3.1 and 4.3.2	travel	1.100	50	55.000	Sponsoring 2/3 people per event, 5 events in each country					359.700
Activity 4.3.1 and 4.3.2	events	5.000	10	50.000	5 events in each country					327.000
Salary 1 P2 Region M&E (15% FTE)	month	1508,7	60	90.522	M&E person for national monitoring					592.014
Salary 2 P1 Country 1 (33% FTE)	month	1.307	60	78.408	1 P1 per country full time for the three outputs					512.788
Salary 3 P1 Country 2 (33% FTE)	month	1.307	60	78.408	1 P1 per country full time for the three outputs					512.788
Total direct cost output 3				462.338						3.023.691
Share indirect cost output 3										
Total budget output 3				462.338						3.023.691

	Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Budget	Notes	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	DKK
Output 4											
Activity 4.4.1 and 4.4.2	external services	30.000	10	300.000	1 financial advisor per country, 5 years						1.962.000
Activity 4.4.1 and 4.4.2	events	20.000	20	400.000	dialogues and forums, 2 per year in each country						2.616.000
Activity 4.4.1 and 4.4.3	travel	1.100	50	55.000	Sponsoring 2/3 people per event, 5 events in each country						359.700
Salary 2 P1 Country 1 (34% FTE)	month	1.346	60	80.784	1 P1 per country full time for the three outputs						528.327
Salary 3 P1 Country 2 (34% FTE)	month	1.346	60	80.784	1 P1 per country full time for the three outputs						528.327
Total direct cost output 4				916.568							5.994.355
Share indirect cost output 4											
Total budget output 4				916.568							5.994.355
Output 5											
Activity 4.5.1	External Services	70.000	1	70.000	Strategic guidance report on transformational adaptation through NbS and national roadmaps						457.800
Activity 4.5.2	External Services	50.000	3	150.000	3 main technical reports						981.000
Activity 4.5.2	External Services	35.000	5	175.000	5 annual communication campaigns + design and layout						1.144.500
Activity 4.5.3	External Services	80.000	1	80.000	ENACT Reporting online platform						523.200
Activity 4.5.3	External Services	15.000	4	60.000	Website annual updates						392.400
Salary M2 (10% FTE)	month	2.294	60	137.622	All 20% total (10% covered by BMU)						900.048
Salary P1 (20% FTE)	month	1.780	60	106.807	Greg 40% total (60% covered by BMU)						698.519
Salary P2 (30% FTE)	month	3.729	60	223.731	Adriana 60% total (40% covered by BMU)						1.463.201
Salary A3 Research (50% FTE)	month	3.500	60	210.000	New staff on research 100%						1.373.400
Salary P1 Finance (15% FTE)	month	1.335	60	80.105	Finance NARD office						523.889
Total direct cost output 5				1.293.266							8.457.957
Share indirect cost output 5											
Total budget output 5				1.293.266							8.457.957
Output 6											
Activity 4.6.1	events	10.900	4	43.600	ENACT members in person meetings (4 already covered by BMU)						285.144
Activity 4.6.1	travel	5.400	21	113.400	3 people sponsored per year for ENACT meetings (BMU covers 4 people for four years) + 1 IUCN staff to travel to CBD/UNFCCC 7 meetings (2 people COP travel covered by BMUV)						741.636
Salary M2 (10% FTE)	month	2.294	60	137.622	All 20% total (10% covered by BMU)						900.048
Salary P1 (20% FTE)	month	1.780	60	106.807	Greg 40% total (60% covered by BMU)						698.519
Salary P2 (30% FTE)	month	3.729	60	223.731	Adriana 60% total (40% covered by BMU)						1.463.201
Salary A3 Research (50% FTE)	month	3.500	60	210.000	New staff on research 100%						1.373.400
Total direct cost output 6				835.160							5.461.948
Share indirect cost output 6											
Total budget output 6				835.160							5.461.948
Contingency											
Contingency (max 10% of total direct cost excluding contingency)				633.041							4.140.086
Total direct cost				6.963.447							45.540.943
Indirect cost											
Administrative costs (max. 7% of direct cost)				487.441							3.187.866
Audit	item			30.000							196.200
Final evaluation				30.000							196.200
Total indirect cost				517.441							3.384.066
Total budget			USD	7.480.888						DKK	48.925.009

ENACT Budget Notes.

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Box A5.1. IUCN cost categories

1. **Personnel:** Salaries of key personnel within the Support Unit who are working on delivering the outputs and outcomes of the project.
2. **Fringe Benefits:** Fringe benefits including employer-paid medical and dental insurance, leave, payroll taxes, disability, etc. for WRI staff working on the project.
3. **Occupancy:** Office space and utilities for staff working on the project billed per staff hour, based on the type of workstation occupied.
4. **Project-Related Office Services & Supplies:** Supplies, office maintenance and services for staff working on the project.
5. **Research Expenses (Consultants):** Payments to experts and consultants working on the project for compensation and travel. Research will be partly funded through the PAF, as part of the 2025-2030 work plan. Through the PAF ENACT Partnership provides countries with access to technical and financial resources, and the widest possible range of the Partnership members can respond rapidly to the needs of developing country members. PAF will provide support through two funding mechanisms- Window 1 (Research Expenses) and Window 2 (Subgrants – see item 12 below).
6. **Conference Expenses:** Conferences costs (e.g. venue, participants travel).
7. **Publications:** A WRI cost category (e.g. used in the financial reporting on Denmark's previous grant to ENACT PARTNERSHIP), but the SU has informed that it will not apply in this project.
8. **Communications:** In-house website design and media training project related costs.
9. **Travel:** Travel expenses including train, plane, taxi, hotel, meals, and related expenses for WRI staff incurred for project activities.
10. **Project-Related Electronic Network:** Office-related costs for electronic network, equipment and software maintenance, and related servicing maintenance costs incurred by the project as well as project-related costs associated with WRI's IT support contractor, Ricoh.
11. **Research Materials & Quality Assurance:** Costs of the WRI Research, Data and Innovation office which works to promote excellence in WRI's research through publication and data product reviews, quality control, staff monitoring and development, strategic planning, and promoting synergies and innovation between similarly themed projects. This category also includes costs for tools utilized by the Research Data & Innovation (RDI) team such as Editorial Manager and WRI's research library.
12. **Subgrants:** Subgrants to project partner organizations that will help deliver the outputs and results of the project
13. **Other Direct Costs:** Other direct costs include telecommunications expenses for staff working on the project, billed per staff hour and a CO₂ fee billed to all projects on a per staff hour basis reflecting electricity use and commuting emissions as well as a CO₂ fee on contract and non-WRI subgrant expenses over USD 100,000. These costs fund WRI's sustainability programming, allowing WRI and its partners to "walk the talk" when it comes to sustainability. Carbon tax fees are used to support sustainability projects, including partner sustainability, that directly reduce environmental impacts of WRI operations to achieve science-based targets of 46% emissions reduction by 2030.
14. **G & A Expenses:** General and administrative (G&A) expenses are WRI organization-wide costs including senior management, accounting, human resources, grants management and subrecipient monitoring, audit and legal services and corporate insurance.

Box A5.2: The SU Annual Work Plan 2025 activity groups and budget structure.

1-Country Engagement:

- Country Level Engagement (demand-driven support for the 5 stages in the country engagement cycle (further described in Box 2.1 and Annex 1) and leveraging PAF resources for unfulfilled country requests)
- Programmatic Activities (collaboration with implementing and development partners, Thematic Call on LT-LEDS and NDC alignment, PAF implementation, MEE engagement, greater engagement at regional level, implementation of ENACT Partnership Finance Strategy).

2-Knowledge and Learning:

- Knowledge management/kNook (primarily the ENACT Partnership Knowledge Management System (kNook) and [Online Partnership Management tool](#))
- Knowledge Products /Analytical (support gap summaries, scoping reports, gender reviews, mapping implementing partner programming cycles, best practice and guidance documents, annual flagship report The Partnership in Action)
- NbS Navigator Knowledge Portal (the [Portal](#) helps countries to accelerate Nature-based Solutions by providing quick and easy access to data, tools, guidance, good practice, and funding opportunities)
- Knowledge Convenings (virtual and in-person knowledge exchanges, webinars, peer-to-peer exchanges, Youth Engagement Forum, finance roundtables with private sector and sub-national actors).
- Monitoring and Evaluation (reporting related to the ENACT Partnership's M&E Framework and Dashboard, messaging and visual presentations).

3-Outreach and Governance:

- Governance (SU support for Steering Committee, Co-Chairs, reports, presentations, logistics, seeking strategic guidance in advancing ENACT Partnership Work Program).
- Member Engagement (strengthening of SU communication and collaboration with ENACT Partnership members, including onboarding and management of member database)
- Communications (website, social media, publications)
- Events (logistics for flagship event s(co) organized by SU, including Regional Climate Weeks, Global NDC Conference, and COP)
- Development (fundraising and grant reporting, but carried out by direct staff time, this no additional cost budgeted)

4-Operations:

(a total budget for activities related to both strategic and administrative support)

Furthermore, the Annual Work Plan budget has a separate category for **SU staff costs** covering the currently 74 staff members and the budget is subdivided into the 4 SU units.

The **Management Fees** (7% of the budget for the four work streams plus SU staff costs) for the host institutions (WRI, UNFCCC, UNOPS) are also budgeted.

Annex 6: List of supplementary materials

Document title	Source and internet link where available
Denmark's strategy for development cooperation "The World We Share", August 2021	MFA link
NDC Partnership 2024: Working with nature-based solutions to address climate change, Trends in NDC Partnership support, May 2024	NDCP Link
IUCN 2024. State of ENACT NbS goals report: Year one Roadmap, launched at UNEA-6	IUCN Link
IUCN 2022. ENACT – Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for an accelerated climate transformation.	COP27 Link
IUCN and Canada: NAbSA's Operational Framework 2025	IUCN Link
IUCN ENACT Partnership – Business Plan	IUCN DC
IUCN 2023 Concept note: Global Nature-based Solution (NbS) Navigator	IUCN HQ
IUCN ENACT 2024 Nature-based Solutions Discussion Paper. Strategic action across the Rio Conventions. CBD COP16	IUCN Link
Nature-based Solutions for climate change adaptation, Information brief, November 2024	IUCN
NDC Partnership 2024: Working with nature-based solutions to address climate change, Trends in NDC Partnership support, May 2024	NDCP Link
NDC Partnership 2024: Nature and Climate Action: A Resource Navigator for Companies and Financial Institutions	NDCP Link
Nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation, IIED, September 2019	IIED Link
IUCN 2019: Nature-based Solutions in Nationally Determined Contributions, Synthesis and recommendations for enhancing climate ambition and action	IUCN Link



Figure 1. Nature-based Solutions framework and concept⁶.

Annex 7: Plan for communication of results

What? (the message)	When? (the timing)	How? (the mechanism)	Audience(s)	Responsible
Denmark is ENACT Partnership Co-Chair during 2026-2027?				
Key summary project information, selected results targets and results updates against targets	When project approved and updated regularly/annually	Danida Open Aid	The Danish resource base and taxpayers.	MFA/KLIMA
Support from Denmark to ENACT Partnership 2025-2030 approved. Denmark contributes to ENACT Partnership 2025-2030 to support ODA eligible developing countries in their efforts to accelerate NbS implementation, raise NbS ambition and quality, strengthen the enabling environment for mobilizing climate finance, and mainstream Nature-based Solutions into development plans and budgets, consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and climate-related SDGs. Results and impact stories with country examples based on ENACT Partnership SU inputs/results reporting.	When donor agreement signed. During implementation as soon as available.	MFA/Danida website and newsletters. World's Best News campaign. Websites of Embassies of Denmark in countries where ENACT Partnership responds to country requests, particularly when there are synergies with Denmark's bilateral cooperation	The Danish resource base, international partners, and partners in ENACT Partnership member countries	MFA/KLIMA and embassies

<p>Denmark contributes to ENACT Partnership 2025-2030 to support ODA eligible developing countries in their efforts to accelerate NbS implementation, raise NbS ambition and quality, strengthen the enabling environment for mobilizing climate finance, and mainstream Nature-based Solutions into development plans and budgets, consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and climate-related SDGs.</p> <p>Examples of synergies between Danish support to ENACT Partnership and Denmark's multilateral and bilateral climate and energy cooperation.</p>	<p>From the approval of the project and throughout the project duration and beyond.</p>	<p>MCEU website. State of Green. Danish Energy Agency in cases where there are concrete synergies with DEA energy partnership cooperation.</p>	<p>Danish resource base and Danish taxpayers. International development partners.</p>	<p>MCEU</p>
<p>Contribution from Denmark to ENACT Partnership 2025-2030 approved. Substantive messages related to key results and lessons achieved with support from Denmark along ENACT Partnership impact pathways.</p>	<p>When donor agreement signed</p>	<p>ENACT PARTNERSHIP website news</p> <p>ENACT PARTNERSHIP workshops, events, webinars, conferences, press releases</p> <p>FEBA and NAbSA websites</p>	<p>ENACT PARTNERSHIP members and partners, staff of NbS host institutions</p>	<p>ENACT PARTNERSHIP SU</p>

Annex 8: Process action plan

Activity	Timing	Responsible
Formulation consultancy start	1 April 2025	KLIMA
Kick-off meeting with KLIMA	April 2025	Consultant
Kick-off meeting with ENACT (virtually)	April 2025	Consultant
Formulation of Pro-Doc and visit to ENACT Secretariat	May 2025	Consultant & KLIMA
Submission of draft MFA Pro-Doc to KLIMA	3 rd June 2025	Consultant
Final Concept Note for public consultation and comments by MFA Departments		KLIMA
Public consultation phase		KLIMA
Presentation to the Danida Programme Committee	17 June 2025	KLIMA
Draft Project Document for appraisal	July	Consultant
Appraisal	August 2025	LÆRING
Revision of docs based on Appraisal recommendations	August 2025	External Consultant
Final Project Document based on appraisal recommendations	September 2025	KLIMA
Presentation to the Council for Development Policy	2 October 2025	KLIMA
Approval by the Danish Minister for development cooperation	October 2025	Minister
Approval by the Finance Committee of the Danish Parliament, if applicable	November 2025	Finance Committee
Commitment of funding, appropriation 2025 (DKK 30 million)	November 2025	KLIMA
Start of project implementation	December 2025	ENACT Secretariat
Commitment of funding, appropriation 2026 (DKK 20 million)	June 2026	KLIMA
Mandatory Mid-term Review (jointly with other funders, as possible)	January 2028	MFA
Completion of project implementation period	December 2029	ENACT Secretariat
Final audit (6 months after project completion)	June 2030	ENACT Secretariat
Final Results Report within MFA	June 2030	KLIMA

Annex 9: Signed table of appraisal recommendations

Place holder for the standard Danida AMG template that will be included in the final Project Document.

Annex 10: ENACT Partnership institutions also supported by Denmark

Current Partners are Canada, European Union, France, Japan, Malawi, Norway, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Belgium, Pakistan, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

ENACT Partnership institutional members that are also directly supported by Denmark include those on the list below. It is noted that while the list is not exhaustive, it is indicative of where it may be particularly relevant for Denmark to work actively to encourage ENACT Partnership member organisations to respond to country requests. Knowledge products produced by multilateral and intergovernmental development agencies and international non-governmental organisations supported directly by Denmark could also be useful in supporting capacity development for NbS action countries receiving Danish aid.

ENACT Partnership Members:

- Germany (founding partner)
- Egypt (founding partner)
- Canada (Key partner for the NAbSA integrating and mainstreaming NbS in Canadian programmes)
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – this could include synergies with the [UNDP Climate Promise](#). UNDP is also an ENACT Partnership Steering Committee member.
- The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) – this could include linkages and synergies with the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre ([UNEP CCC](#)) [that is supported directly by Denmark](#).
- International Union for Conservation of Nature ([IUCN](#)) [that is supported directly by Denmark](#).
- The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) including a Danish arm supported by Danish Government through the Green Tripartite agreement. <https://www.ipbes.dk/om-ipbes/om-ipbes-2/>

Other interested and relevant parties for ENACT – many supported directly by Denmark

- Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation [FEBA](#):
- NDC Partnership Facility 2023-2030 [supported directly by Denmark](#)
- The African Development Bank (AfDB) - linkages could include the AfDB Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) [directly supported by Denmark](#).
- The World Resources Institute (WRI), which is [supported directly by Denmark](#), most recently with a new grant for 2023-2028 to promote and accelerate food systems and cities transitions, as well as national climate actions in ODA-eligible countries, with a primary focus on sub-Saharan Africa.
- The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) that is [supported directly by Denmark](#).
- C40 Cities – [supported directly by Denmark](#).
- International Institute Environment and Development (IIED) – [supported directly by Denmark](#)
- The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) – the IISD [Global Subsidies Initiative is supported directly by Denmark](#).

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