

# Danish Support to the ENACT Partnership 2025-2030

<p><b>Key results:</b> Developing countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), will have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for Accelerated Climate Transformation (ENACT) through the Partnership, including data and insights to programme and deliver Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for climate change adaptation in alignment with National Plans, including NDCs and NAPs.</li> <li>▪ 2-4 countries will have results-based, equitable, inclusive action plans on NbS for adaptation in place aligned with development and recovery plans, in a whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach.</li> <li>▪ NbS is integrated in target countries and NDC/LT-LEDS/NAPs implementation plans are aligned with NBSAP, reflecting quality and ambition for climate action.</li> </ul> <p><b>Justification for support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ENACT partnership and Nature-based Solutions for Climate Adaptation (NAbSA) facilitate and support developing countries' national NbS priorities and commitments.</li> <li>▪ The partnership and associated initiatives contribute to climate-development linkages promoting low-emission, climate resilient and inclusive societies, works through national ministries and promotes a 'whole of government' and a 'whole of society' approach to NbS enhancement.</li> <li>▪ Contributes to increased climate adaptation and biodiversity ambition and is key to achieve the SDGs and Paris Agreement.</li> <li>▪ ENACT is a mechanism for coherent NbS action among major development institutions and enables synergies with other multilateral and bilateral cooperation supported by Denmark.</li> <li>▪ Contributes to Denmark's priorities in the Development Policy Strategy and to Denmark's ambitions on climate policy action.</li> <li>▪ Denmark will join the ENACT Partnership Core Group in 2025.</li> </ul> <p><b>Major risks and challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The geopolitical situation and financial crises can challenge the focus on NbS; as such the whole-of-government, whole-of-society is key.</li> <li>▪ The institutional architecture for NbS is complex and dynamic. As the ENACT Partnership is at the early stages it will require close monitoring to ensure that it becomes an effective platform for concerted action and that it is aligned with other initiatives in the sector.</li> </ul>	<b>File No.</b>	2025 – 11135						
	<b>Country</b>	Global (ODA-eligible)						
	<b>Resp. Unit</b>	KLIMA						
	<b>Sector</b>	Biodiversity – Nature-based solutions						
	<b>Partner</b>	ENACT Partnership (via IUCN)						
	<i>DKK million</i>	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
	<b>Commitment</b>	25	25					50
	<b>Projected disbursement</b>	10	10	10	10	10		50
	<b>Duration</b>	2025-2030						
	<b>Previous grants</b>	None						
	<b>Finance Act code</b>	§06.34.01.75						
	<b>Head of unit</b>	Mette Nørgaard Dissing-Spandet						
	<b>Desk officer</b>	Eva Marie Wüst Vestergaard						
	<b>Reviewed by CFO</b>	Rie Høygaard Jensen						
	<b>Comment:</b> The total budget is funded through two commitments of DKK 25 mill. in 2025 and DKK 25 mill. in 2026, respectively							
<b>Relevant SDGs</b> <i>[Maximum 1 – highlight with grey]</i>								
 No Poverty	 No Hunger	 Good Health, Wellbeing	 Quality Education	 Gender Equality	 Clean Water, Sanitation			
 Affordable Clean Energy	 Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	 Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	 Reduced Inequalities	 Sustainable Cities, Communities	 Responsible Consumption & Production			
 Climate Action	 Life below Water	 Life on Land	 Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	 Partnerships for Goals				

**Strategic objectives:** ODA eligible developing countries supported in their efforts to accelerate Nature-based Solutions (NbS) implementation, raise NbS ambition and quality, strengthen the enabling environment for mobilizing climate finance, and mainstream NbS 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	Mitigation	Biodiversity	Other green/environment
Indicate 0, 50% or 100%	100%		50%	0%
<b>Total green budget DKK</b>				

**Justification for choice of partner:** The ENACT Partnership is an international coalition agreed at COP27 that facilitates collaboration between developed and developing country governments, international institutions, and non-state actors for NbS in developing countries.

**Summary:** Denmark will provide support through the ENACT Partnership for ODA eligible developing countries to accelerate implementation and ambition of NbS in the context of sustainable and inclusive development for climate resilience. The support is aligned with and will contribute to implementation of the ENACT Partnership Operational Roadmap 2025-2030.

**Budget (engagement as defined in FMI):**

Earmarked support for the ENACT Partnership Operational Roadmap 2025-2030	DKK 43.8
Audits, Inception, Mid-Term and Final Reviews	DKK 1.4
Unallocated funds	DKK 1.6
Support costs (7%) of direct costs	DKK 3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>DKK 50.00 million</b>

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (MFA)**

**Danish Support to the ENACT Partnership 2025 – 2030  
Project Document**

<b>Abbreviations and acronyms</b>	
AMG	Danida Aid Management Guidelines
AWP	ENACT Partnership 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
MEE	Major emerging economies
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
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
WCC	World Council of Churches
WRI	World Resources Institute

1 USD = 6.36886 DKK<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Danish National Bank official exchange rate as of 25 July 2025

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# 1. Introduction and background

The present Project Document (PD) outlines the background, rationale and justification, objectives and management arrangements for development cooperation concerning the proposed Danish grant contribution of DKK 50 million to the ENACT (Enhancing Nature-based solutions for Accelerated Climate Transformation) Partnership for 2025-2030. The PD was formulated from April - October 2025 by the MFA Department for Green Diplomacy and Climate (KLIMA) with inputs from the ENACT Secretariat at International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). An external process consultant supported the formulation. The formulation process was guided by a presentation to Denmark's Programme Committee on 17th of June 2025. Comments provided by MFA departments and the conclusions from the Committee have been incorporated in the PD. Conclusions and recommendations from the appraisal conducted in August - September 2025 have also been addressed (please refer to table in Annex 11 for details). The revised document is presented to the Council for Development Policy on 27 November 2025, with the aim to make a commitment and disbursement of the first tranche of funding before the end of 2025 (see the Process Action Plan (PAP) in Annex 8 for further details).

The PD is an annex to the legal agreement with the implementing partner, IUCN, and constitutes an integral part hereof together with the documentation. "The Documentation" refers to IUCN's partner documentation for the supported intervention, which is ENACT's Operational Roadmap 2025-2030 and other documents listed in Annex 6.

## 2. Context, strategic considerations, rationale, and justification

### 2.1 Context

In 2015, the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were adopted. 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 developed 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 Process under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

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 (NbS). This entails for instance analyses of the projected infrastructure, cost or savings of a NbS approach and expected future costs of NbS and nature conservation efforts. For Least Developed Countries (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 commitments<sup>2</sup> to the UNFCCC. However, countries must implement their current NDCs and simultaneously significantly raise their climate ambitions – both on mitigation and adaptation. 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,

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<sup>2</sup> NDCP's overview of status of NDCs by country is found [here](#).

and private sources and engaging a broad base of stakeholders. In this context, NbS represents a unique opportunity to implement the right solutions from the outset.

Correspondingly, there is globally more interest in scaling up the use of NbS than ever before as part of the effort to adapt to climate change. Not only is there increasing recognition of the importance of adaptation in general, but there is unprecedented attention for the use of nature-based solutions for climate adaptation, specifically.

In 2018, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 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 National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) was renewed. At the CBD, the global biodiversity framework was adopted and operationalised and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA) became a uniting force for the objectives shared between the UNFCCC, the CBD and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

At the 27<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the parties in Sharm El Sheik, Egypt 2022, the Egyptian COP Presidency launched the ENACT initiative. This initiative, developed in collaboration between the Governments of Germany and Egypt and IUCN, builds a global partnership of state and non-state actors to advance NbS for climate change action and catalyse the scaling-up of NbS across the Rio Conventions. As co-founder, Germany is currently the sole donor to ENACT.

The ENACT Partnership Secretariat facilitates the work of the Partnership. The Secretariat is hosted by the IUCN in Washington, D.C., USA. The “ENACT Partnership” (or just ENACT or ‘the Partnership’) refers to the global coalition of 20+ members.

Institutionally, ENACT is classified as a flagship IUCN initiative supporting IUCN’s Programme 2026 – 2030 Outputs to deliver the *Eight Global Transformations for nature and people*<sup>3</sup>.

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 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 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 (KMGBF) 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).

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<sup>3</sup> See IUCN Programme 2025-2030 p. 70 ”Integrating nature into scaled-up global climate policy and action (...) This Output will be delivered through: Building and strengthening partnerships for global, regional, national and sub-national commitments promoting integrated climate–nature approaches that safeguard biodiversity values (including through protected and conserved areas), and help address mitigation, disaster risk reduction and adaptation using NbS, including through the Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for an Accelerated Climate Transformation (ENACT) Partnership;”

## 2.2 Rationale and strategic considerations

The ENACT partnership will be used to promote NbS for climate change adaptation in developing countries as well as to position ENACT as the leading global diplomacy coalition for NbS and climate action, accelerating alignment across the Rio Conventions. This will be achieved through political convening, strategic engagement, knowledge brokering, narrative shaping, and elevating global leadership on major international platforms. 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. with 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.

Furthermore, Denmark increasingly promotes NbS within the water sector, urban environment and forest management. The Danish MoFA is contributing to the knowledge platform for NbS, established to promote NbS and increase dialogue between Danish actors on NbS, not least CSOs, research institutions, the private sector and philanthropists.

Through the new grant, Denmark will contribute to the continued implementation of the ENACT Partnership's Operational Roadmap 2025-2030, supporting NbS focused on adaptation to climate change in ODA-eligible countries. The support directly contributes to delivering on the priorities of the Danish Development Strategy "A Changing World – Partnerships in Development", which includes a specific focus on just, sustainable and green transition as well as the Danish strategy for engagement with African countries "Africa's Century" and related "How-to Notes".

Danish support to the ENACT Partnership should further be seen as a strategic investment in both national and international impact fully aligned with ENACT's Goal 1 (resilient people). At the national level in selected developing countries, the Danish support will drive transformational Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for adaptation by strengthening policy and institutional frameworks, mobilizing finance, and advancing project implementation through applying the Nature-based Solutions for Climate Adaptation (NAbSA) operational framework and targeted technical assistance and support.

At the international level, Denmark's contribution will strengthen ENACT's position as the leading global diplomacy coalition for NbS, accelerating alignment across the Rio Conventions. This will be achieved through political convening, strategic engagement, knowledge brokering, narrative shaping, and elevating global leadership on major international platforms.

As such, the ENACT Partnership's work under Danish funding will focus on 1) accelerating practical implementation, mainstreaming, and financing of NbS for adaptation at the country level in ODA-eligible developing countries, 2) being a demand-driven facilitator and support mechanism and 3) acting as a convener and shepherd of effective international policy influence for the NbS for climate-nature action agenda.

The ENACT Partnership will promote a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to strengthening NbS 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 politically "weaker" ministries of climate or environment. The Partnership will be based on iterative planning and budgeting that integrates climate change while engaging diverse stakeholders, thereby promoting the individual well-being and human rights of the people. The Partnership also facilitates concerted NbS involving other development institutions supported by Denmark (see Annex 10), including UN, MDBs think tanks etc. and thus contributes to coherence in Danish international climate efforts.

The Danish organisational strategy for support to IUCN<sup>4</sup> refers to "Continued development of Nature-based Solutions (NbS), with an emphasis on how they are being applied across various sectors and projects". This funding supports IUCN's global expertise, standard development, and intellectual leadership in NbS, providing the scientific and conceptual groundwork that can then be applied by the Union, partners and stakeholders. An example of this is the next iteration of the NbS Standard by providing resources to its reviewing body (NbS Standard International Committee) to do so, and supporting NbS Standard packaging and dissemination in a broader set of contexts and sectors.

ENACT, and the practical implementation of NbS for adaptation in developing countries, is complemented by the Canadian NAbSA initiative which is a call for proposal for activities on the ground. It runs in parallel to ENACT, and can provide important synergies to the programme e.g. by supporting ENACT operations. It can align and advance 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. The NAbSA approach directly operationalizes both pillars of Denmark's new 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. NAbSA results will be integrated into ENACT's M&E framework to ensure coherent reporting to MFA, with harmonised indicators and aligned data sources.

In addition, ENACT's international work on convening, knowledge brokering and advocacy will be strengthened by the synergies with the German project 'Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation' (FEBA) network that groups over 100 organizations that collectively and collaboratively support enhanced action and international/national policy on NbS for adaptation.

## 2.3 Justification of ENACT

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) has defined six quality criteria<sup>5</sup>, and the justification for this proposed project against these criteria is briefly summarised in Box below.

### ***Box 2: Justification against OECD DAC Criteria***

**Relevance:** The project is closely aligned with Denmark's strategy for development cooperation "A Changing World – Partnerships in Development", which sets out the fight for climate, nature and the environment as a key priority and highlights the need to increase climate adaptation and nature-based solutions. It is also aligned with the Priorities of the Danish Government for Danish Development Assistance (2025-2028) which highlights climate diplomacy and green development cooperation as a key priority with green transition included hereunder. The focus on climate adaptation is also relevant to the Strategy for strengthened Danish engagement with African countries, "Africa's Century". The demand-driven approach echoes the strategy's overall ambition to engage more where there is a demand and support national ownership.

**Internal and external coherence:** The proposed support to the ENACT Partnership will strengthen coordination and coherence with other Danish multilateral and bilateral engagements, including direct links to the NDC Partnership (NDCP) and UNFCCC processes. The work is aligned with Denmark's strategic priorities in supporting a green transition, particularly in advancing climate adaptation through biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, and the deployment of NbS. Regarding IUCN, the support will build on the Union's recognised global expertise and intellectual leadership in NbS, drawing upon its scientific and conceptual foundations and leveraging the Union's extensive network of partners and stakeholders. The work is also closely aligned with IUCN's One Programme Approach, including elevating the global profile of NbS, developing operational frameworks for implementation and evaluation, strengthening the scientific evidence base, and advancing innovative financing mechanisms for NbS. Externally, ENACT acts as a catalyst within the international NbS ecosystem, serving as a political vehicle to accelerate the global advancement of NbS. As a signatory of the COP28 Joint Statement on

<sup>4</sup> Organisation Strategy for IUCN 2025-2029. Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2025.

<sup>5</sup> [Link to OECD Applying Evaluation Criteria Thoughtfully.](#)

Climate, Nature and People, ENACT works in close cooperation with COP presidencies, countries, and partner initiatives to ensure that NbS form the foundation of integrated implementation across the Rio Conventions.

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

**Efficiency:** The project optimises efficiency with planned activities and inputs proportionate to the scale of results anticipated. ENACT's budgeting approach is designed to maximise results in relation to available financial resources, ensuring minimal waste or delay in delivery. Efficiency is further enhanced by leveraging and aligning with existing initiatives and partnerships. For example, ENACT will draw on the NAbSA (Canadian GAC Funded) programme to advance NbS design, generate robust evidence on the climate–biodiversity nexus, and promote the scaling of proven solutions. Similarly, synergies with the FEBA network — a German BMU-IKI flagship project— provide valuable opportunities for practical implementation, collaboration, and knowledge sharing. The hosting arrangements also maximise efficiency as IUCN, which serves as the ENACT Secretariat, concurrently hosts the FEBA Secretariat, thereby ensuring streamlined coordination, cost-effectiveness, and reduced duplication of effort.

**Impact:** ENACT will ensure that nature-based solutions are adopted and implemented as a central pillar of transformative climate-biodiversity action and sustainable development, as *additional* to what the situation would be without ENACT. It is among others central to the ENACT Partnership Operational Roadmap to support the integration of NbS 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. The partnership will convene state and non-state actors to provide a platform for collaboration, knowledge exchange, and implementation support. Through this, ENACT will strengthen delivery of the Rio Conventions, mobilise greater investment in NbS for climate change, promote evidence-based policymaking, and drive large-scale, transformative implementation.

**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.

## 2.4 Choice of implementing partner and cooperation modalities

Denmark has a well-established history of collaboration with IUCN, which serves as the implementing partner for this grant. Denmark has been a framework partner providing core support to IUCN since its re-engagement in 2020. Denmark is currently supporting IUCN with a core contribution of 200 million DKK from 2025-2029. This partnership involves active participation in biannual meetings between framework partners and IUCN, and the dialogue has been deemed satisfactory and has improved over time. The relationship was further strengthened by a Danish secondment to the IUCN HQ strategic partnership unit from 2022-2023, which enhanced dialogue between the two organisations.

Previous Danish support for IUCN has provided valuable lessons. During the 2021-2024 programme period, Denmark utilized "soft earmarking" for thematic areas like water, Indigenous Peoples, and NbS. The experience showed that for core support, funding without specific earmarking, but with a focus on priority themes for dialogue, is the most effective approach. A recent Danish financial monitoring report on IUCN's 2020-2024 core funding found that the funds were administered in compliance with the grant agreement, while also highlighting areas for improvement, such as better reporting on the use of core funds and enhancing internal oversight, which IUCN is reportedly addressing.

The Danish support for the ENACT Partnership is provided as a project-specific grant and is not a contribution to a multi-donor trust fund. The support will focus on country-level impacts on African countries which will be selected during the inception phase as well as global advocacy and capacity development for NbS for climate change.

The grant will be channelled through IUCN as the host of the ENACT Secretariat, based on a donor agreement between IUCN and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (MFA). This approach ensures that the support, while fully aligned with the ENACT Partnership's Operational Roadmap for 2025-2030, follows standard Danish project requirements and maintains direct oversight. The funding is strictly earmarked for ODA-eligible countries and expenditures. In addition, ENACT's Operational Roadmap 2025-2030 will be implemented with substantial guidance from the Core Group members, which includes Denmark, providing an opportunity to influence ENACT's activities directly.

## 2.5 Alignment with Danish policies and priorities

### *Alignment with Danish development policy*

The ENACT Partnership approach in-country is a flexible, country-led engagement process to support country needs to improve enabling conditions for successful implementation of NbS in relation to national climate and development action plans. Nature-based Solutions have been emphasized in both previous and new Danish priorities, policies, and strategies. It is also articulated in Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation "A Changing World – Partnerships in Development", which in its objective states that "*The strengthening of biodiversity and the restoration of ecosystems such as wetlands and mangrove forests is essential – and we must also ensure climate-resilient agriculture, clean drinking water and sanitation, and sustainable food systems. **Nature-based solutions are key.***"

The focus on climate adaptation is also relevant to the Strategy for strengthened Danish engagement with African countries, "Africa's Century", in which Denmark commits to "*Increase efforts for climate adaptation, with a particular focus on water, forests, and biodiversity, and support a just, green transition in Africa.*". The proposed support to the ENACT Partnership is clearly consistent with these priorities and with relevant "How to-notes" of the Danish MFA (for elaboration refer to Annex 1)<sup>6</sup>.

### *Climate diplomacy and international processes*

Support for the ENACT Partnership will provide Denmark with a unique opportunity because the initiative supports and links NbS and climate adaptation with a particular focus on promoting these linkages in developing countries' planning and implementation. The NDC partnership, which Denmark co-chairs from the start of 2024 to the end of 2025, could in this context be an important entrance for the ENACT partnership to deliver inputs on NbS in NDCs, focusing on climate adaptation, also targeting NAPs.

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 engaged as a core member and gain significant visibility if the initiative gains traction as anticipated. Denmark can also play a key role at ENACT Partnership-organized high-level events and other outreach activities at UNFCCC meetings, including COPs and side-events. The support further sustains and synergises Denmark's influence at key international high-policy platforms, and will be used to advance bilateral relations and to broaden outreach to Africa with reference to the Danish strategy for partnership engagement in Africa. Similarly, ENACT's policy engagement strategies include impact at the CBD, particularly on items related to biodiversity and climate change and the climate-nature nexus, often connecting both climate and biodiversity conventions. This will offer opportunities for Denmark to show leadership in both.

### *Synergies with Denmark's bilateral and other multilateral cooperation*

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 pursue such synergies via the Embassies of Denmark and the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and

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<sup>6</sup> 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](#)

Utilities (MCEU), as Danish country-level presence enables direct follow up, dialogue, and opportunities for achieving results on the ground.

With the Danish contribution, ENACT is expected to do hands-on implementation work with partners in relevant countries, where Denmark has substantial development assistance collaboration. This could for instance be Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania or Uganda. However, no pre-selection or detailed analysis of potential target countries has been conducted yet, as this will be addressed in the Inception Period.

Danish embassies in some of the potential target countries have been informed about ENACT. They will be consulted on available resources and technical expertise, which will help guide the selection of target countries. Once these target countries have been identified, further planning will be carried out in collaboration with the embassies.

Further, Denmark is providing support to a new IUCN project entitled “Climate Resilient Eastern Africa Transboundary Water Management for Environmental Sustainability (CREATES) 2025-29”. Synergies to this project will be explored in the inception phase, including with the Danish embassy in Tanzania which also oversees the implementation of the Danish funded IUCN programme SCALE. Consultations will be held with the IUCN Regional Office in Nairobi and IUCN Country Offices in Tanzania and Uganda to discuss coherence, coordination and synergies among SCALE, CREATES and ENACT (further details provided in Annex 2). Specifically, it has been agreed that there will be an annual meeting between Denmark and IUCN. Synergies can also be built with the ENACT Partnership’s institutional members of which several are UN organisations that receive support from Denmark, including the UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

In addition, there is potential for synergies with country-level activities of Danish-supported international/multilateral instruments and partners, such as 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 other UN organizations and programmes such as UNDP. Many of these international partners contribute in different ways to the ENACT Partnership facilitating support.

#### *Poverty orientation and cross-cutting concerns*

All the Partnership’s members have a commitment to equitable and inclusive development as well as the human rights implications of Nature-based Solutions for gender equality. As specified in IUCN Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Policy, 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<sup>7</sup>.

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

Denmark’s support is strictly targeting ODA eligible developing countries. The Partnership supports these countries in a flexible, demand-driven 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.

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<sup>7</sup> Ref. [Denmark How-to-Notes](#). The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ “how-to note” on fighting poverty and inequality details how poverty and inequality can be mainstreamed across the full spectrum of Danish development co-operation.

## 3. The Project

### 3.1 Project Objective

The overall objective of ENACT is: *‘Nature-based solutions are adopted and implemented as a central pillar of transformative climate-biodiversity action and sustainable development, in line with the Paris Agreement Global Goal on Adaptation, the KMGBF and the achievement of SDGs.’*

This objective is based on the ENACT Operational Roadmap 2025-2030<sup>8</sup> with its overarching mission and three pillars. It is reflecting the current tangible challenges and opportunities in relation to both raising the ambition and implement NbS for climate adaptation, and to secure broad-based societal support and finance.

### 3.2 Description of the Project

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 for climate action** 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** for climate change 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

ENACT’s goals are to enhance people’s resilience (Goal 1), secure ecosystems (Goal 2) and increase nature-based mitigation (Goal 3). The recent draft of ENACT’s Operational Roadmap summarizes three pillars of action to pursue these goals, which guide its impact at national and international levels. These are (1) Policy and Engagement, (2) Knowledge Creation and Learning, and (3) Implementation and Decision-making Support. Each pillar comprises sub-pillars and corresponding activities, ensuring alignment with ENACT’s overarching mission.

ENACT partners bring a diverse range of perspectives, expertise, priorities, and capacities to the NbS ‘sphere of activity’. Within the framework of ENACT implementation, structured around core Action Pillars, partners are able to assume a variety of roles in support of the Partnership’s unified vision. These roles may include providing financial or in-kind contributions for specific activities, receiving technical or policy support through national capacity-building efforts, or leveraging their political leadership to champion the NbS agenda across multi-scale policy processes.

Embracing this diversity of participation, the ENACT Partnership is designed to be agile and adaptive, enabling flexible and needs-driven engagement. This structural approach allows ENACT to support and

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<sup>8</sup> ENACT Operational Road Map, The ENACT Partnership July 2025 (draft road map, version 2)

expand a whole-of-society and action-oriented coalition, transforming commitment into implementation and driving forward a global movement for climate, nature, and people.

Based on each country's NbS for adaptation implementation priorities, countries will work with the ENACT Partnership to roll out a **tailored package of expertise and technical assistance** towards transformational NbS for climate adaptation and resilience across policy, finance and institutional and multistakeholder facilitation. This will aid to foster resilience and more equitable and sustainable development, realizing the nature and climate nexus through NbS.

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. This includes supporting countries' efforts to advance NbS which prioritizes the interests of disadvantaged and underserved populations who are 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. Since ENACT is a new initiative which is still under development, there will be an **inception phase** at the beginning of the project where ENACT will conduct preliminary criteria-based assessment co-developed with IUCN, Denmark and governments in 2-4 countries. These 2-4 countries will function as ENACT pilot countries under Danish support. ENACT will develop:

1. Per-country situation analysis of policy, climate, institutional, planning and national investment enabling conditions in the context of NbS for adaptation connected to NDCs, NAPs and climate-nature related policies. This will include a synergies analysis with existing initiatives led by IUCN, partners and relevant international development partners.
2. Establish a country focal point, and conduct multi-stakeholder dialogues and consultations with government and non-government actors from the environment, climate change, planning and finance ministries to identify country needs for technical support in relation to the previous point.
3. Develop thematic briefs to support the consultation process.
4. Screen for Pilot Projects where NAbSA will be applied (criteria-based).
5. A foundational plan that includes a roadmap, action plans and baselines for each of the selected countries.
6. An updated results framework as a result of the previous steps, as needed.

Once the specific countries receiving Danish support have been identified during the inception phase, workplans for a more detailed, country-focused planning will be developed within the broader framework. These plans will not be separate from, but rather a specific application of, the activities outlined in the annual workplans. Project-long country plans will detail the specific timeline, stakeholders, and milestones for achieving these objectives within the two to four target countries over the full 2025-2030 project duration. This ensures a sustained, predictable, and tailored engagement that aligns with national priorities and Denmark's focus on achieving lasting impact.

This multi-level approach is consistent with IUCN's operational philosophy, which emphasizes delivering programme results at the most appropriate level. The annual workplans, developed by the Secretariat and approved by the Core Group, act as the critical link that ensures detailed, on-the-ground work in the pilot countries under Danish support and is informed by the partnership's global policy engagement and knowledge creation efforts, thereby ensuring the impacts are coherent and contribute to the partnership's collective goals.

By engaging with ENACT, ODA-eligible partner countries can, through Danish support, access Partnership backing to:

- Mainstream NbS for adaptation and resilience in NDCs 3.0, NAPs and LT-LEDS implementation and investment plans, aligned with NAbSA Operational Framework.
- 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, NAPs and LT-LEDs.
- Be guided in implementing NbS for adaptation and resilience with climate and development outcomes across priority subsectors.
- Become global leaders on NbS in partnership with country peers across regions and influence international policy across Rio Conventions.

Types of support offered for NbS action includes:

- 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.

In addition to the specific country support, Danish engagement will also provide support to the strategic development of the ENACT Partnership to be realized through implementation of the Operational Roadmap. This includes:

- 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.
- Successful contribution to ENACT Partnership Core Group strategic discussions and decision making, including on the next period's operational roadmap. Strengthening alliances with developing countries, including Egypt, and championing new country partners.
- Assist in sharpening the ENACT Partnership "niche" within finance for NbS even further (current deep dive in progress to understand requests, mapping of other finance-related delivery mechanisms, and elaboration of finance taxonomy) and possibly strengthening the division of labour and roles 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 country expectations.

The **ENACT Operational Roadmap for 2025-2030** serves as the foundational strategic document for the entire partnership. It outlines the overarching Theory of Change, defining the partnership's ultimate impact, outcomes, and key outputs over a five-year period, in alignment with the Paris Agreement's NDC submission cycle. This roadmap provides the stable, long-term direction for all partners. However, the ENACT initiative is still maturing and the current Operational Roadmap and accompanying strategic documents are still being finalized, such as the ENACT-specific country engagement strategy and finance/sustainability strategy. In this context, Denmark's contribution will help advance ENACT's directions and goals.

To operationalize the Operational Roadmap, the ENACT Secretariat develops specific Annual Work Plans (AWPs). These AWPs are the primary tool for fleshing out specific activities. A significant portion of the activities detailed in these annual plans is focused on the international level. The annual plans serve to ensure coherence across the entire partnership, making certain that the knowledge generated and lessons learned

from individual country engagements are captured, synthesized, and shared to benefit all ENACT partners and strengthen the global evidence base for NBS for adaptation.

## 4. Theory of change and key assumptions

The underlying theory of change (ToC) (see figure 4.1 below) behind the project is that:

“The ToC for ENACT is that ***if*** developing countries are supported in their efforts to accelerate NbS for climate action and resilience implementation, ***and*** increase capacity, knowledge and skills, ***and*** raise their NbS ambitions for gender equality, social development and biodiversity outcomes, ***then*** the enabling environment for leadership, coordination and climate finance mobilizing will be strengthened, ***and*** climate action will be mainstreamed into development plans and budgets, ***leading*** to NbS adopted and implemented as a central pillar of transformative climate-biodiversity action, in line with achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the KMGBF and climate-related SDGs.”

### 4.1 Key assumptions

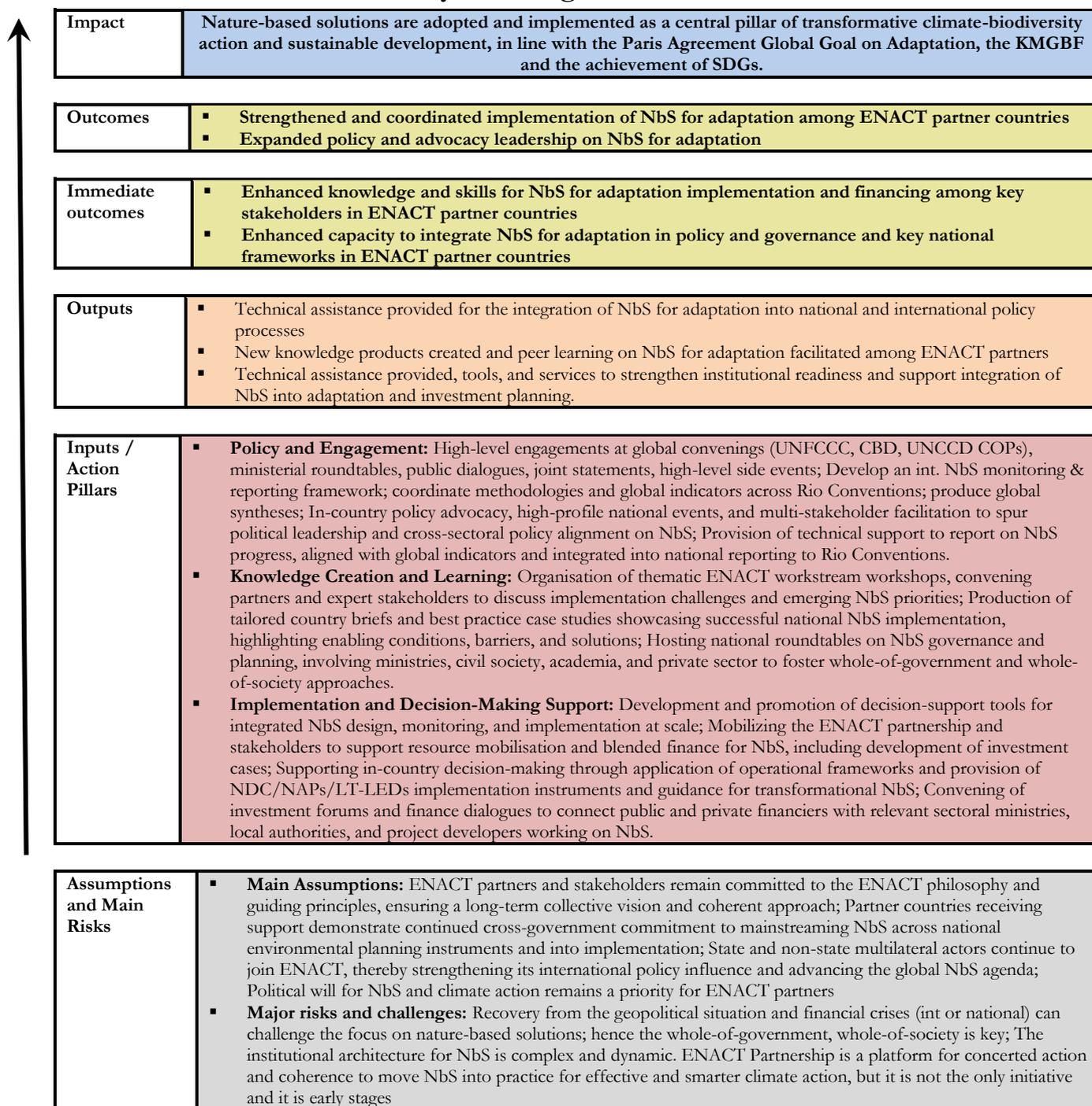
Key assumptions are as follows (also refer to figure 4.1):

- i. ENACT partners and stakeholders remain committed to the ENACT philosophy and guiding principles, ensuring a long-term collective vision and coherent approach;
- ii. Partner countries receiving support demonstrate continued cross-government commitment to mainstreaming NbS across national environmental planning instruments and into implementation;
- iii. State and non-state multilateral actors continue to join ENACT, thereby strengthening its international policy influence and advancing the global NbS agenda;
- iv. Political will for NbS and climate action remains a priority for ENACT partners, fostering an enabling political economy and safeguarding a sustained partnership-wide commitment to achieving ENACT’s vision; and,
- v. ENACT’s operational delivery components will continue to be sufficiently resourced and capacitated to implement the partnership’s work programme effectively.

Drivers of impact 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 Secretariat communication of results and lessons learned, including using “the power of the example”; effective monitoring of assumptions and risk factors and timely remedial action when required.

Figure 4.1: Diagrammatic presentation of the Theory of Change

### Theory of Change for ENACT



## 5. Results framework

For results-based management, learning and reporting purposes, Denmark will base the support on progress attained in the implementation of the project as described in the documentation. Progress will be measured through IUCN’s monitoring framework, and the specific ENACT progress monitoring, focusing on the key outcomes and corresponding outputs and their associated indicators. The framework will be updated based on partner consultations and feedback, and it will also be reviewed and revised during the inception phase in consultation with partner countries.

### Summary of the overall Result framework for ENACT:

Project/Programme	Enhancing Nature-based solutions for Accelerated Climate Transformation (ENACT)
Project/Programme Objective	Nature-based solutions are adopted and implemented as a central pillar of transformative climate-biodiversity action and sustainable development, in line with the Paris Agreement Global Goal on Adaptation, the KMGBF and the achievement of SDGs.
Impact Indicator	Number of Nature-base solutions for adaptation implemented by ENACT developing partner countries, disaggregated by number of countries and type of NbS Volume of climate-related financing related to nature-based adaptation increased from 2024 levels, based on the Stockholm Environment Institute’s Aid Atlas
Baseline	0/TBC

<b>Outcome 2.1</b>	Strengthened and coordinated implementation of NbS for adaptation among ENACT partner countries		
Outcome indicator 2.1.1	# of ENACT partner countries with inclusive and functioning mechanisms for policy development, interinstitutional coordination, and climate finance mobilization for NbS for adaptation (disaggregated by type of mechanism and stakeholder participation).		
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target	Year	2030	2
<b>Outcome 2.2</b>	Expanded policy and advocacy leadership on NbS for adaptation		
Outcome indicator 2.2.1	# of countries and subnational governments officially joining ENACT framework		
Baseline	Year	2025	17
Target	Year	2030	20
Outcome indicator 2.2.2	# of UNFCCC/CBD COP decisions or Rio Conventions texts documents referencing NbS.		
Baseline	Year	2025	3
Target	Year	2030	4
Outcome indicator 2.2.3	Policy influence level per partner country related to NbS for adaptation (IUCN scale 1–8)		
Baseline	Year	2025	0
Target	Year	2030	At least 2 countries show ≥1 level advancement

### 5.1 ENACT Partnership 2025-2030 Work Program KPIs

The ENACT Partnership Operational Roadmap Results Matrix (see Annex 3) includes a set of global key performance indicators (KPIs) for the Partnership corresponding with the desired results included in the Theory of Change, i.e. Outputs, Intermediary Outcomes, Outcomes, and Impact. Indicators are generally considered SMART<sup>9</sup>.

Denmark will ensure the continued alignment of its support during 2025-2030 to the ToC and results framework KPIs. The KPI’s for Denmark will be the same as the ENACT Partnership ones. However, once the inception phase concludes, there will be a review of the results framework to confirm whether any updates are needed, also considering updates to the ENACT’s RF based on partner consultation and feedback. The RF will be further assessed by the MFA review in 2028 when the ENACT Partnership 2025-2030 Operational Roadmap is well underway with implementation.

<sup>9</sup> Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time bound.

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 Secretariat.

**Summary overview of ENACT Partnership results framework:**

Level	Results framework Impacts, Outcomes, Intermediate Outcomes, Outputs	# of KPIs
<b>Impact</b>	1.1 Nature-based solutions are adopted and implemented as a central pillar of transformative climate-biodiversity action and sustainable development, in line with the Paris Agreement Global Goal on Adaptation, the KMGBF and the achievement of SDGs.	2
<b>Outcome</b>	2.1 ENACT partner countries demonstrate strengthened and coordinated implementation of NbS, underpinned by inclusive NDC/LT-LEDS/NAPs, institutional alignment and increased access to knowledge and climate finance	1
	2.2 ENACT expands its global leadership in NbS, with new country partners and external target stakeholders actively contributing to and benefiting from a collaborative, knowledge-driven and solutions-oriented approach to climate action and sustainable development.	3
<b>Intermediate Outcome</b>	3.1 Partners enhance their capacities and champion NbS through ENACT, resulting in increased collaboration, peer learning, and visibility that accelerates global action.	2
	3.2. Partners strengthen governance, coordination, and financing systems to integrate NbS into environmental plans, resulting in increased implementation and investment mobilization	2
<b>Output</b>	4.1. Increased visibility and systemic integration of NbS in national and international policy processes, with greater political buy-in and policy coherence across the Rio Conventions	3
	4.2 Increased generation, curation and access to cutting-edge knowledge and peer learning on NbS among ENACT partners and external target audiences, strengthening knowledge leadership and informing evidence-based decision-making	2
	4.3 ENACT partners enhance institutional readiness, strengthen enabling environments, and improve decision-making capacity, and integrate NbS in their NDC/LT-LEDS/NAPs and investment plans for effective, long-term, and scalable NbS implementation.	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>

**6. Inputs/budget**

Denmark will provide a grant of DKK 50 million for ODA-eligible expenditures only, allocated as shown in Table 6.1. Commitments will be made in 2025 with disbursements of DKK 10 million DKK. The Secretariat’s expenditure categories are detailed in Annex 5 to this Project Document.

The Danish grant must be spent solely on activities leading to the expected outputs and outcomes as agreed between the parties. Part of the Danish contribution will be earmarked to the countries selected during the implementation phase.

The implementing partner is responsible for ensuring that the funds are spent in compliance with the agreement and with due consideration to economy, efficiency and effectiveness in achieving the results intended. The ENACT Partnership Secretariat applies “functional” budget lines e.g. travel, staff, etc. for international and national activities and will report based on these.

The MFA will withhold 750,000 DKK for conduction of the MTR and final review. Inception review will be covered by the MFA.

Table 6.1: Summary budget allocations (in million DKK)

<b>Budget item</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Output 1</u>	1,731,557	1,731,557	1,731,557	1,731,557	1,731,557	8,657,787
<u>Output 2</u>	2,593,712	2,593,712	2,593,712	2,593,712	2,593,712	12,968,562
<u>Output 3</u>	4,435,907	4,435,907	4,435,907	4,435,907	4,435,907	22,179,534
<u>Mid-term and Final Review</u>			375,000		375,000	750,000
<u>Financial Audits</u>	95,532	95,532	95,532	95,532	254,752	636,880
<u>Unallocated Funds</u>	318,841.51	318,841.51	332,341.51	<b>318,841.51</b>	<b>338,073.48</b>	1,626,939
<u>Support costs (7%)</u>	635,601.27	635,601.27	636,546.27	635,601.27	<b>636,947.50</b>	3,180,298
Total DKK million	9,811,151	9,811,151	10,200,596	9,811,151	10,365,949	50,000,000

## 7. Institutional and management arrangement

### 7.1 Institutional set-up

The ENACT Partnership’s work is facilitated by the Secretariat, hosted by the IUCN Washington D.C. USA. 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 the Secretariat host institution and defining the decision-making responsibilities of the Global Director and the Secretariat’s Management Team based on the guidance of the Partnership’s Co-Chairs, Partnership Core Group and the Partnership’s Operational Roadmap 2025 – 2030 and Annual Work Plans. The host institution provides office space and back-office infrastructure (e.g., accounting systems, HR resources, etc.). Further information on IUCN is found in Annex 2.

### 7.2 Governance

The governance structure of the ENACT Partnership comprises four distinct bodies. Each contributes in a specific manner to the effective coordination, strategic alignment, and the delivery of the Partnership’s mission to advance NbS across the climate, biodiversity, and land degradation agendas.

#### ***Core Group***

The Core Group is the principal strategic and decision-making body of the ENACT Partnership, providing high-level guidance, oversight, and coordination to ensure alignment with the Partnership’s objectives and the effective implementation of its vision. It is responsible for approving the ENACT Operational Roadmap, annual work plans, budgets, and monitoring frameworks, while catalysing implementation through political leadership, financial support, and on-the-ground demonstration.

The Danish engagement in the Core Group will focus on country-level impacts in the African countries selected during the inception phase and on global advocacy and capacity development for NbS. It will also focus on broader coordination with other relevant actors in the field of NbS to maximize impact and avoid duplication.

#### **Composition:**

- Government of Egypt (Co-Chair)
- Government of Germany (Co-Chair)
- Government of Denmark
- IUCN (Founding Entity and host of the ENACT Partnership Secretariat)
- Rotating subset of ENACT Partners, with catalytic roles, such as Rio Convention COP Presidencies, major donors, or countries advancing NbS nationally including at least one Global South Partner.

**Key Functions:**

- Define and approve the multi-year ENACT Operational Roadmap
- Approve the Partnership's annual work plans, budgets, and monitoring & evaluation frameworks
- Provide strategic guidance and steer activities and initiatives under ENACT's implementation
- Review progress reports and ensure alignment with the Partnership's overarching goals
- Catalyse implementation through political leadership, resource mobilisation, and on-ground demonstration

**Convening:**

- Bimonthly virtual meetings and bi-annual meetings for general updates
- At least two in-person meetings per year for in-depth discussions and decision-making
- Additional strategic sessions convened as necessary to support decision-making and partner engagement

***Secretariat***

Hosted by IUCN, the Secretariat coordinates the daily functioning of the ENACT Partnership. It provides technical, administrative, and delivery support to all governance bodies and leads communications, reporting, and financial management as directed by the Core Group. It coordinates fundraising, strategic communications and high-profile events to amplify the partnership outcomes.

All Secretariat staff follow the general policies of the host institutions and is managed by the Secretariat's Global Head. The Secretariat's team has steadily grown and is now comprised of 4 staff (with varying time allocations), reflecting a steady growth of the partnership and its membership base.

**Composition:**

- Staffed by IUCN's Global Climate Change and Energy Transition Team

**Key Functions:**

- Prepare annual work plans and budgets under the Core Group's direction
- Support implementation in line with the Operational Roadmap and annual work plans
- Coordinate partnership meetings and engagements, including Core Group activities
- Manage internal and external communications and handle information flows and management
- Administer the partnership's financial resources, including budgeting, expenditure management, and financial reporting, in full compliance with IUCN's administrative, financial, and procurement rules and regulations.
- Provide the principal point of contact for ENACT partners, observer entities and stakeholders

***Partners***

All ENACT partners form the broader Partnership body. Each is represented at the technical level by one or two nominated focal points responsible for internal coordination. The body provides strategic input, shares progress and contributes to the partnership's overall implementation.

**Composition:**

- All ENACT partners:
  - State Actors: National governments and their respective agencies
  - International Organisations: Including the United Nations and its specialised agencies
  - Non-State Actors: Including global non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and private sector entities

**Key Functions:**

- Advise on strategic priorities and emerging issues, including supporting the development of annual work plans and outputs
- Demonstrate leadership in mainstreaming NbS across Rio Convention processes and national policies
- Contribute policy and technical expertise, tools, and examples of best practice, and provide input to the development of partnership knowledge products and outputs (e.g., ENACT publications, resource hubs and workstreams)
- Accelerate on-the-ground implementation aligned with ENACT NbS Goals

**Convening:**

- Annually

***Champions/Leaders***

The group comprises ministers and senior representatives of state and non-state partners. It provides high-level political visibility and external representation for ENACT, advocating for its goals in global fora and supporting diplomatic and media engagement.

**Composition:**

- Ministers representing state partners
- Heads of Organisations representing non-state partners

**Key Functions:**

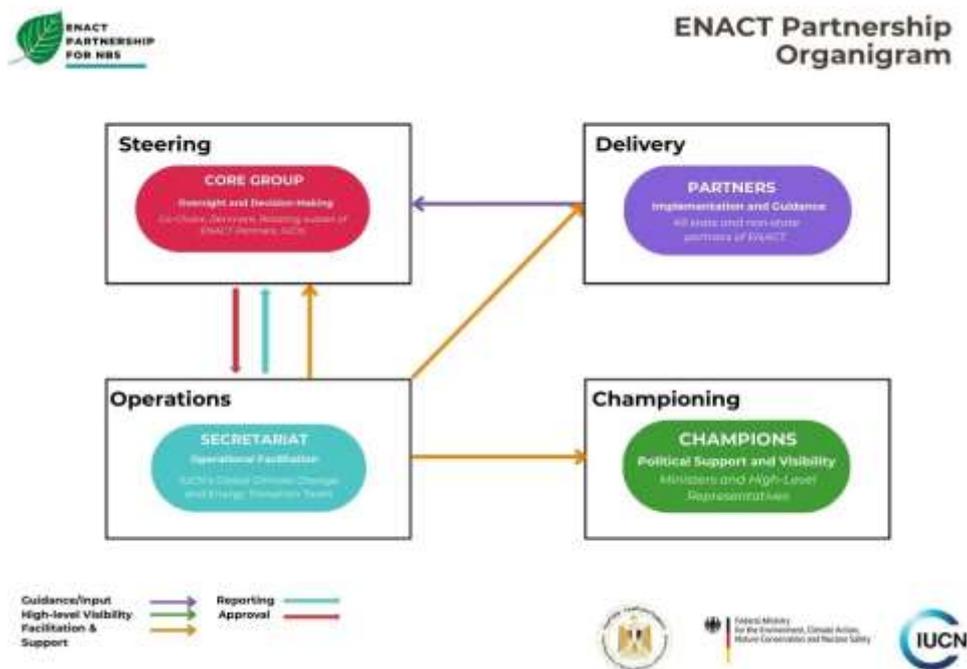
- Champion the ENACT Partnership in international political platforms
- Galvanise high-level political commitment and engagement

**Convening:**

At key global moments, typically alongside Rio Convention COPs

<b>Function</b> ----- <b>Body</b>	Oversight	Decision-making	Guidance	Implementation	Facilitation & Support	High-level Visibility
Core Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Champions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Secretariat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## ENACT governance bodies and corresponding prime functions:



### 7.3 Monitoring

ENACT's 2025-2030 Operational Roadmap was designed in line with the Paris Agreement's five-year NDC submission and revision cycle. It's accompanied by a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, which enhances the learning processes and includes annual review workshops, adaptive workplan updates, and targeted feedback loops that continually improves the ENACT Partnership work. It holds the members collectively informed and accountable for the implementation of the Partnership's work ensuring that members remain collectively informed and accountable for implementation. A traffic signal is used to indicate whether progress is on track or whether attention is required due to delays/critical issues.

Denmark will undertake a mid-term review (MTR) and stocktaking in 2028, either as a Danish or as joint Framework Partner review, as well as a final review at the end of the project. Findings from this review will directly feed into updated workplans, the Theory of Change, and associated KPIs, ensuring adaptive management and sustained alignment of Denmark's support with the ENACT Partnership's Results Framework.

The monitoring will be based on IUCN's monitoring and evaluation system (see box 7.3). IUCN continues to develop its monitoring system, partly in response to recommendations for better reporting. Annual Progress and Financial Reports will be provided on annual basis, which provide information on programme implementation, project portfolio and programme delivery models, financial and organisational updates.

### Box 7.3: IUCN Monitoring and evaluation

The Secretariat is accountable for the results framework in Annex 3, section 3.3

- 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 new IUCN programme monitoring system with focus on improved reporting of results on outcome level and impacts will be launched as part of the new IUCN work programme 2026-2029 expected to be approved at the World Conservation Congress in October 2025. The ENACT M&E setup will benefit from this strengthening reporting of results.

## 8. 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 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.

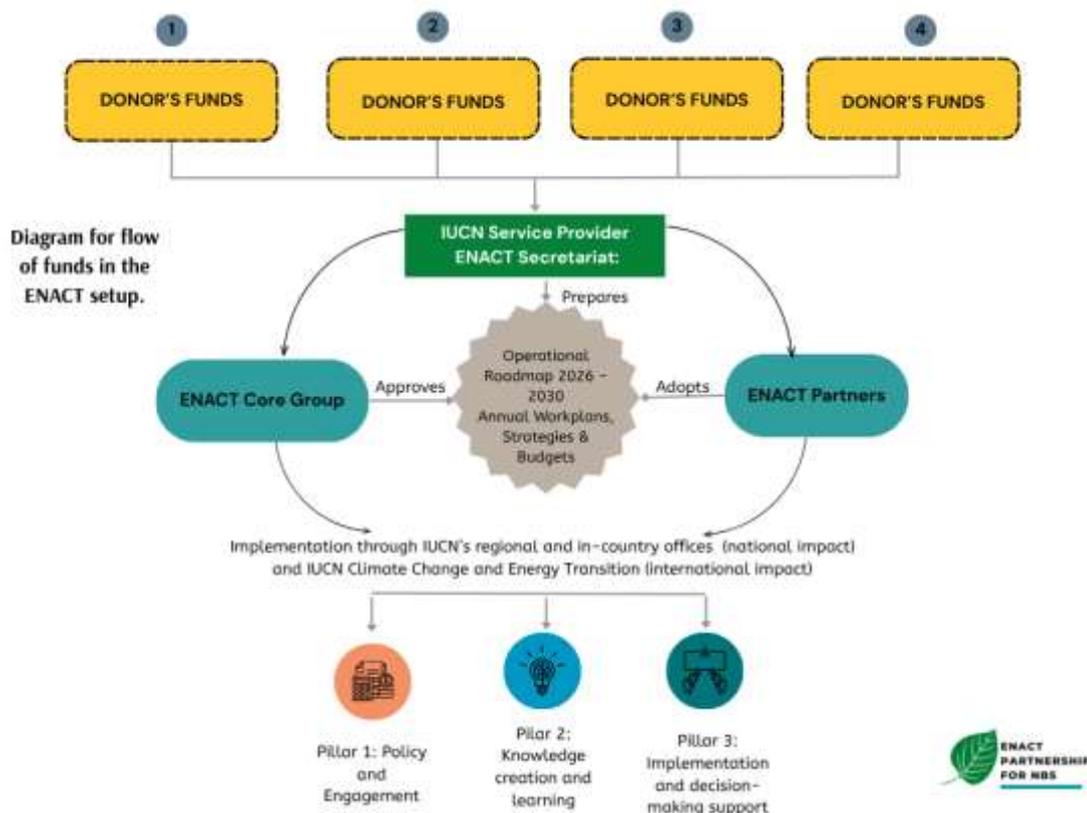


Figure: Flow of funds in the ENACT setup

The Operational Roadmap and directions from the Core Group guide fundraising efforts led by the Secretariat. Budget allocation and spending will respond to approved proposals. IUCN's administrative and financial rules will apply to the funds. The Danish contribution will be managed with respect to Danish rules and regulations on budget management, e.g. changes exceeding 10 % will be presented to and approved by the Core Group. Financial reports will provide information on expenditures to verify that funds are spent on ODA-eligible countries and activities.

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

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.

Following the yearly financial reporting from ENACT, Denmark will make the 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.

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.

IUCN must provide ENACT annual reports and audited annual accounts for each year of the project phase, no later than 6 months after the end of the financial year. IUCN must submit progress reports (one of which in connection with the interim financial reporting) twice a year, comparing the budget with actual expenditures and providing explanations for any deviations as needed.

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.

Table 8.1: Overview of reporting

<b>Report Type</b>	<b>Timing</b>
Annual Report	Annually, no later than 6 months after the end of the financial year
Audited Annual Accounts	Annually, no later than 6 months after the end of the financial year
Progress Reports	Twice a year (one of which in connection with the interim financial reporting)
Final Audit	Within 6 months after project completion

## 9. Risk management

A short summary of key risk factors and mitigating measures is provided below. A detailed risk management matrix for ENACT is found in Annex 4. This risk management matrix presents the main risk factors and risk mitigation plan for ENACT. As per the ENACT Partnership Operational Roadmap 2025-2030, it will be updated and verified further in the Inception Period.

### *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 major emerging economies (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.

### *Institutional Risks*

There is a risk that the Secretariat's 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.

#### *Risk management to address anti-corruption*

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.

## **10. Closure**

An exit strategy for Danish support to ENACT Partnership 2025-30 will be discussed at the mandatory mid-term review (MTR) in 2028 based on suggestions by the Danish MFA/ENACT Partnership put forward to the MTR review team.

ENACT Partnership Secretariat final report to the MFA will be due in Q2 2031.

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

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

A sustainability strategy for safeguarding the longevity of the ENACT Partnership will be fully developed in consultation with ENACT partners in 2026. The strategy will focus on establishing a clear vision with measurable goals, supported by a corresponding action plan that aligns with the partnership's core objectives and budget. Strategic foresight will combine long-term ambition with phased, targeted, and short-term implementation for assured progress. Longevity will further be underpinned by building and sustaining strategic partnerships, fostering stakeholder engagement, and strengthening trust and capacity within relevant actor communities to embed ownership and resilience. A financial sustainability plan will be a core component of the overarching sustainability plan, centred on aligning with donor priorities and diversified funding streams. Operational sustainability will be reinforced by mechanisms for continuous evaluation, feedback, and adaptive management. Together, these measures will ensure that ENACT responds and evolves in changing contexts whilst retaining its core ideals and mission as a foremost political partnership for advancing NbS for climate change globally.

# Annex 1: Context analysis

## 1. Poverty and inequality analysis

The multidimensional poverty concept defines poverty not merely as a lack of income, but as a lack of access to crucial resources such as education, health, jobs, rights (including influence on decision-making), personal security, and natural resources (including water and land). Climate change exacerbates existing development deficits and inequality, impacting disproportionately marginalized groups, intensifying inequalities and undermining sustainable development, particularly where over 3.3 billion people live in highly vulnerable countries. The ENACT Partnership's overall goal is to enhance people's resilience and directly addresses the nexus between climate vulnerability and poverty by prioritizing actions that lead to transformative change, which is defined as a fundamental, system-wide reorganization across technological, economic, and social factors. ENACT seeks to position NbS as a central pillar of transformative climate-biodiversity action and sustainable development, aligned with the achievement of the SDGs. Specifically, ENACT supports the achievement of the SDGs, including SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). Furthermore, Denmark's support for ENACT is strictly targeted towards ODA eligible developing countries, including LDCs, to enhance resilience among the poor and vulnerable.

### Climate change and inequality:

ENACT utilizes a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach which is fundamental to ensuring inclusivity and concerted action among stakeholders. This approach is integral to mitigating the risk of geopolitical or financial crises diverting focus away from NbS. NbS implementation is explicitly aimed at fostering resilience and more equitable and sustainable development. The Partnership's commitment to inclusive development and human rights is demonstrated by:

- **Prioritizing Vulnerable Populations:** ENACT supports countries' efforts to advance NbS that prioritizes the interests of disadvantaged and underserved populations most vulnerable to climate impacts.
- **Leaving No One Behind (LNOB):** The Partnership's focus on non-discrimination is inherent in its whole-of-society engagement. The approach aligns with Denmark's multi-dimensional poverty concept and the LNOB perspective, incorporating important socio-cultural criteria such as class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, and age.
- **Gender Equality:** Gender equality is a commitment of all ENACT members. The Partnership supports designing gender responsive NbS frameworks. The whole-of-society scoping stage includes inviting key gender stakeholders, such as the national gender agency, women's organizations, and local gender experts, to ensure meaningful engagement.
- **Youth Engagement:** ENACT is committed to meaningful engagement with young people through the IUCN Youth Strategy 2022-2030, assisting governments in designing youth-inclusive NbS processes across all phases.
- **Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA):** The HRBA principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, and transparency (PANT) are inherent in the ENACT whole-of-society approach, emphasizing ownership and commitment. Accountability is upheld through publicly accessible information based on ENACT Partnership KPIs.

Vulnerable groups and how they are targeted (Leaving No One Behind): 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. 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 for adaptation, and every effort will be made to not cause harm to vulnerable groups but make them more resilient to climate change. Further, 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:

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

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

Denmark 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: ENACT's engagement with partners is rooted in national ownership and priorities. Upon joining the Partnership, country members nominate Focal Points (FPs), ideally from both the Ministry of Environment or Climate and aim to foster collaboration and dialogues to facilitate implementation of NbS for adaptation with a whole-of-government approach where NbS is embedded into national environment and development plans, policies, and budgets.

Any stakeholders who are likely to hinder the project: As also mentioned in the risk analysis in Annex 4, there are vested interests and sometimes groups in society working against Nature-based Solutions. Land rights and compensation issues, and the not-in-my backyard syndrome can be a challenge in implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. ENACT Partnership works with countries with a strong commitment to the NbS agenda, 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 implementation of NbSs and SDGs. 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.

Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

Information from ENACT Partnership Secretariat.

NCDP Country Engagement Strategy (Link) a similar document will be ready for ENACT in 2026

Similarly, the ENACT Sustainability strategy will also be ready in 2026

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

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 Danish 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. 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:

Denmark 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 IUCN Youth Engagement Forum in July 2023<sup>10</sup> 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.

#### 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,

<sup>10</sup> [Link](#)

<p>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 Denmark's support to ENACT Partnership is fully consistent with this call for action.</p>
<p><u>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:</u> ENACT provides countries with resources and expertise to i) understand the societal and economic implications of NbS for long-term, low-emissions and resilient development, including how impacts differ across economic sectors and communities; ii) unpacking the concept of just transitions, and analysing what a resilient and the lens of climate-nature nexus 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.</p>
<p><u>Political will and institutional and human capacity to implement these policies and strategies:</u> The ENACT Partnership support is demand driven that reflect political will and commitment. ENACT support will dovetail into this process by supporting NbS mainstreaming and integration.</p>
<p><u>Support to inclusive green growth and transformation to low-carbon and climate resilient economies:</u> 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.</p>
<p><u>Any potential risk or negative impacts related to environment and climate change from the proposed project and how these may be mitigated:</u> 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.</p>
<p><u>Any environmental impact assessment or similar required:</u> 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. In general, NbS is supposed to reduce risks and improve environmental benefits of projects and programmes.</p>
<p><u>Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:</u> SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (<a href="#">link</a>) 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 (<a href="#">Link</a>). IISD analysis of the July session of the 2023 UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (<a href="#">Link</a>) UN Secretary General's SDG Progress report 10 July 2023 (<a href="#">Link</a>) and statement on 27 July 2023 on the climate crisis (<a href="#">Link</a>)</p>
<p><u>Are additional studies/analytic work needed? How and when will it be done?</u> No further studies required as part of project formulation.</p>

## 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, with the goal that developing countries should have the internal resources needed to set and drive their own strategic direction. This project will build individual and institutional capacity on NbS for adaptation, including through 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 for

adaptation action takes place and financing is deployed. Enabling macroeconomic, fiscal, and sectoral policies are key requisites for unlocking climate investments.

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.

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](#))

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

No additional studies are required as part of project formulation

## 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, which states that Denmark will *"Increase climate adaptation, including through energy, sustainable drinking and wastewater management, nature-based solutions, flood protection, and drought resistant crops – and work to ensure that a significantly larger share of climate financing from wealthy countries is directed towards climate adaptation"*. Further, in the strategy for strengthened Danish engagement with African countries, Denmark commits to *"Increase efforts for climate adaptation, with a particular focus on water, forests, and biodiversity, and support a just, green transition in Africa."* In line with these priorities and as elaborated in the Danish How-to-Note on Energy Transition and Emission Reductions in Developing Countries, Denmark sets the 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 NbS. The Danish How-to-Note on Climate Adaptation, Nature, and Environment reflects the clear and prominent objective 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, with a focus on African countries, 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 adaptation outcomes as part of the NbS. 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-nature-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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 (among others 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. Being part of the Core Group 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 there is a need for Denmark to take the lead in pushing the agenda forward: As member of the ENACT Partnership Core Group, Denmark will play a continued active role in the Partnership. Danish priorities in the Core Group 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 contribution of ENACT Partnership Core Group's strategic discussions and decision making, including on the next period's work programme. Strengthening alliances with developing countries, including Egypt and new developing partners.
- 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 Danish 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.

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.

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.

#### 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:

Denmark plays a strong role in international climate diplomacy, including in the recent G20 summit and the upcoming COP 30. Denmark supports Strategic Sector Cooperation in different sectors related to climate adaptation and mitigation. The synergies with Danish support through Impact Fund Denmark (formerly IFU) that offers risk capital and advice for climate investments, the Danish 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 also be synergies with Nature-based Solutions supported by Danish civil society organisations, such as WWF, CISU and Global Action. Denmark's node of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) could also provide linkages to the larger IPBES organisation.

#### Assessment of the donor landscape and coordination, and opportunities for Denmark to deliver results through partners including through other multilaterals:

Membership of the ENACT Partnership includes, in addition to Denmark, 12 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). =. 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 Core Group meetings, and Denmark's upcoming engagement in the Partnership Core Group can enhance coordination.

#### Key documentation and sources used for the analysis:

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

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

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

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.

## Annex 2: Partner assessment

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

### Summary of key partner features

Name of Partner	Core business	Importance	Influence	Contribution	Capacity	Exit strategy
	<i>What is the main business, interest and goal of the partner?</i>	<i>How important is the project for the partner's activity-level (Low, medium high)?</i>	<i>How much influence does the partner have over the project (low, medium, high)?</i>	<i>What will be the partner's main contribution?</i>	<i>What are the main issues emerging from the assessment of the partner's capacity?</i>	<i>What is the strategy for exiting the partnership?</i>
IUCN	IUCN's mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. IUCN works under a One Programme Approach to ultimately achieve their vision of a just world that values and conserves nature	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	IUCN provides technical, administrative, and delivery support for all of ENACT's governance bodies. This includes managing the partnership's daily functions, coordinating meetings, and handling internal and external communications. The Secretariat staff are part of IUCN's Global Climate Change and Energy Transition Team. Furthermore, as the legal and contractual partner for Denmark's support, IUCN channels the grant funding and applies its own established administrative, financial, and procurement rules and regulations, ensuring accountability.  The ENACT partnership is not just a hosted project, but is classified as	Specifically for the ENACT initiative, there is an institutional risk that the Secretariat's capacity may be challenged by the high demand for support from a growing number of partners, which needs to be monitored closely.	As host institution, IUCN doesn't require an exit strategy

				a flagship IUCN initiative that directly supports the delivery of IUCN's own Programme for 2026–2030. This ensures that ENACT's goals are deeply integrated with IUCN's core mission to influence and assist societies in conserving nature sustainably.		
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	No set exit strategy.

					competing priorities	
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.

## Supplementary information on the IUCN Secretariat

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.

## 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).

### Annex 3: Results framework and KPIs

As mentioned in Section 5.1, the ENACT Partnership Results Matrix includes a set of global key performance indicators (KPIs) for the Partnership corresponding with the desired results included in the Theory of Change, i.e. Outputs, Intermediary Outcomes, Outcomes, and Impact. There is a total of 16 indicators, each with a baseline (December 2025) and targets by December 2030.

#### Draft Results Framework

Note: Several of the baseline numbers are zero given that ENACT has not yet engaged in direct country support.

<b>KPI#</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Baseline (Dec 2025)</b>	<b>Target (Dec 2030)</b>
<b>Impact 1.1</b>	<b>Nature-based solutions are adopted and implemented as a central pillar of transformative climate-biodiversity action and sustainable development, in line with the Paris Agreement Global Goal on Adaptation, the KMGBF and the achievement of SDGs.</b>		
<b>1.1.1</b>	Number of Nature-base solutions for adaptation implemented by ENACT developing partner countries, disaggregated by number of countries and type of NbS	0	5
<b>1.1.2</b>	Volume of climate-related financing related to nature-based adaptation increased from 2024 levels, based on the Stockholm Environment Institute’s Aid Atlas	TBC	TBC
<b>Outcome 2.1.</b>	<b>Strengthened and coordinated implementation of NbS for adaptation among ENACT partner countries</b>		
<b>2.1.1</b>	# of ENACT partner countries with inclusive and functioning mechanisms for policy development, interinstitutional coordination, and climate finance mobilization for NbS for adaptation (disaggregated by type of mechanism and stakeholder participation).	0	2
<b>Outcome 2.2</b>	<b>Expanded policy and advocacy leadership on NbS for adaptation</b>		
<b>2.2.1</b>	# of countries and subnational governments officially joining ENACT	17	20
<b>2.2.2</b>	# of UNFCCC/CBD COP decisions or Rio Conventions texts documents referencing NbS.	3	4
<b>2.2.3</b>	Policy influence level per partner country related to NbS for adaptation (IUCN scale 1–8)	0	At least 2 countries show ≥1 level advancement
<b>Intermediate Outcome 3.1</b>	<b>Enhanced knowledge and skills for NbS for adaptation implementation and financing among key stakeholders in ENACT partner countries</b>		
<b>3.1.1</b>	# of stakeholders reporting increased knowledge or capacity on NbS for adaptation. Disaggregated by type of stakeholder and countries	0	12
<b>3.1.2</b>	# of ENACT member countries integrating NbS for adaptation and resilience into annual budgets	0	2

<b>Intermediate Outcome 3.2</b>	<b>Enhanced capacity to integrate NbS for adaptation in policy and governance and key national frameworks in ENACT partner countries</b>		
<b>3.2.1</b>	# of member countries integrating NbS for adaptation and resilience into plans related to NDC/LT-LEDS/NAP implementation	0	2
<b>3.2.2</b>	# of stakeholders reporting that ENACT support influenced integration of NbS for adaptation in national planning, institutional alignment and climate finance. Disaggregated by type of stakeholder, theme and countries.	0	12
<b>Output 4.1</b>	<b>Technical assistance provided for the integration of NbS for adaptation into national and international policy processes</b>		
	# of policy influencing strategies developed	1	5
	# of stakeholders engaged in incorporating NbS for adaptation in NDC implementation plans	0	12
	Global NbS monitoring framework established & # of countries supported to report	0	1 framework, 2 countries
<b>Output 4.2</b>	<b>New knowledge products created and peer learning on NbS for adaptation facilitated among ENACT partners</b>		
	# of flagship reports & knowledge products addressing NbS gaps	0	5
	# of peer-learning/knowledge-sharing events delivered	0	15
<b>Output 4.3</b>	<b>Technical assistance provided, tools, and services to strengthen institutional readiness and support integration of NbS into adaptation and investment planning.</b>		
	# of ENACT-supported technical assistance and knowledge services delivered (includes NAbSA, TA, pilot cases)	0	20

## Description of work programme and activities

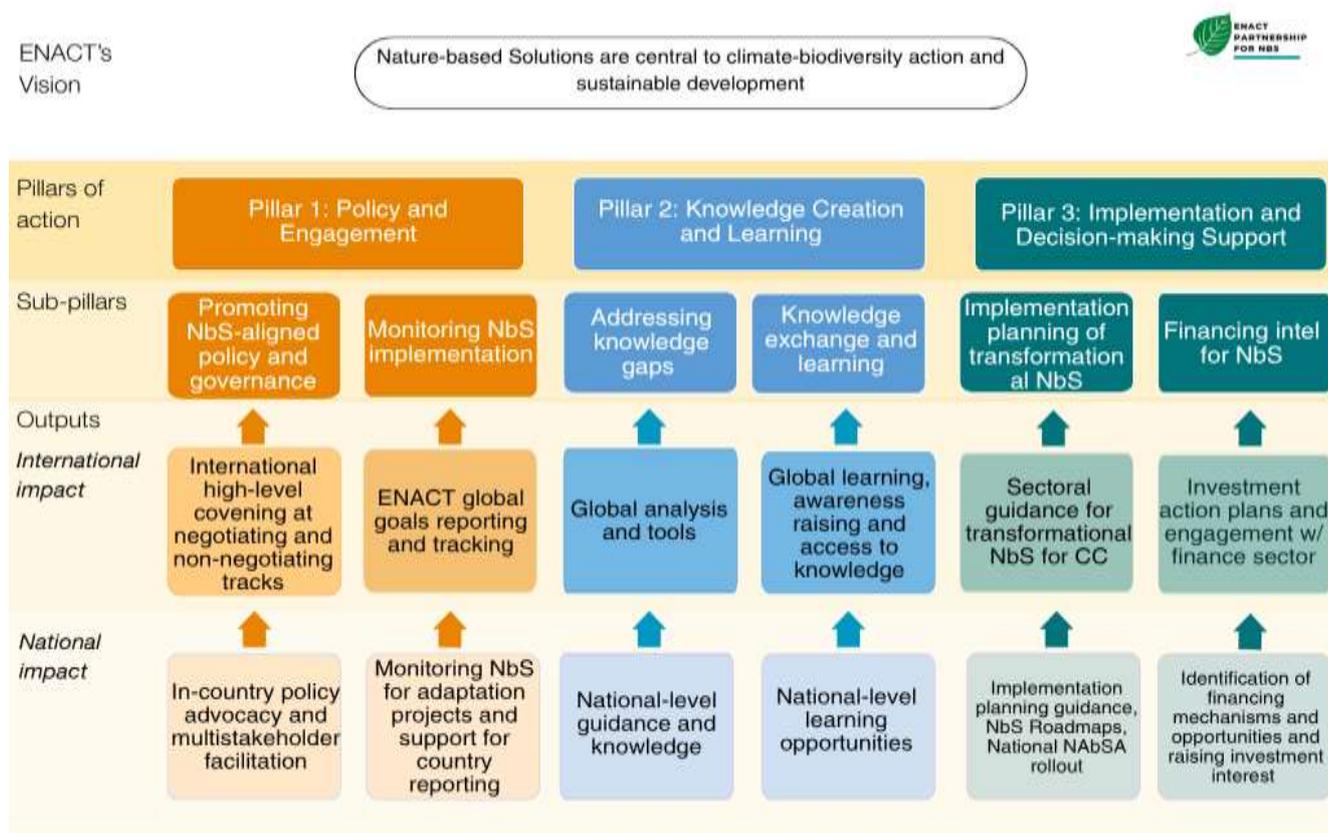
The ENACT Partnership Operational Roadmap is structured around three core Action Pillars, which guide its impact at national and international levels. Each pillar comprises sub-pillars and corresponding activities, ensuring alignment with ENACT's overarching mission.

- **Action Pillar:** Principal domain of ENACT's work.
- **Sub-pillars:** Sub-domain of ENACT's work, under a parent action pillar
- **Activities:** Specific actions carried out at the national or international level.

ENACT deploys these Pillars at:

- **National scale:** Supporting country-driven efforts, institutional coordination, and localised implementation of NbS.
- **International scale:** Advancing global knowledge, policy coherence, and visibility of NbS across multilateral processes.

See the figure below and table below for ENACT’s Pillars, Subpillars and indicative activities under the Operational Roadmap.



Pillar (with Objective)	Sub-Pillar	International Activities	National Activities
Pillar 1: <b>Policy &amp; Engagement</b> Objective: <b>Promote visibility and systemic integration of NbS into national &amp; international policy processes; foster political buy-in and policy coherence across climate,</b>	1. Mobilise ENACT partners & engage external actors — promote NbS-aligned policy frameworks and nature-positive governance.	High-level engagements at global convenings (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD COPs): ministerial roundtables, public dialogues, joint statements, high-level side events.	In-country policy advocacy, high-profile national events, and multi-stakeholder facilitation to spur political leadership and cross-sectoral policy alignment on NbS.
	2. Monitor implementation outcomes — generate evidence to guide	Develop an international NbS monitoring & reporting framework; coordinate	Provision of technical support to report on NbS progress, aligned with global indicators

<b>biodiversity, and land frameworks.</b>	policymaking and accelerate NbS uptake.	methodologies and global indicators across Rio Conventions; produce global syntheses.	and integrated into national reporting to Rio Conventions.
<b>Pillar 2: Knowledge Creation &amp; Learning</b>  <b>Objective: The objective is to generate, curate, and disseminate cutting-edge knowledge and facilitate multi-directional exchange among partners and stakeholders, thereby supporting leadership on NbS and advancing its uptake across the Rio Conventions.</b>	1. Develop and share ENACT knowledge products to address knowledge gaps, detail progress and promote integration of NbS across biodiversity, climate, and land agendas.	Organisation of thematic ENACT workstream workshops, convening partners and expert stakeholders to discuss implementation challenges and emerging NbS priorities	Production of tailored country briefs and best practice case studies showcasing successful national NbS implementation, highlighting enabling conditions, barriers, and solutions.
	2. Facilitate structured knowledge exchange and peer learning to strengthen capacities and build shared understanding across the Partnership.	Organisation of thematic ENACT workstream workshops, convening partners and expert stakeholders to discuss implementation challenges and emerging NbS priorities.	Hosting national roundtables on NbS governance and planning, involving ministries, civil society, academia, and private sector actors to foster whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches.
<b>Pillar 3: Implementation &amp; Decision-Making Support</b>  <b>Objective: Enhance institutional readiness, enabling environments and decision-making capacity for scalable NbS implementation.</b>	3: 1. Support NbS policy design & implementation planning — technical tools and tailored guidance.	Development and promotion of decision-support tools for integrated NbS design, monitoring, and implementation at scale.	Supporting in-country decision-making through application of operational frameworks and provision of NDC/NAPs/LT-LEDs implementation instruments and guidance for transformational NbS.
	2. Strengthen financing mechanisms — intelligence sharing, matchmaking and enabling frameworks to increase NbS investment.	Mobilizing the ENACT partnership and stakeholders to support resource mobilisation and blended finance for NbS, including development of investment cases.	Convening of national or subnational investment forums and finance dialogues to connect public and private financiers with relevant sectoral ministries, local authorities, and project developers working on NbS.

Similarly, this proposal includes three outputs aligned with ENACT’s OR three pillars, which unfold into sub-pillars that are expected to be implemented at the national and international level. Note that the activity

description below is indicative and reflects initial thinking to achieve the ENACT's outcomes, however they are not prescriptive as the final design will be shaped by country-driven demand and needs identified during the first year of the project.

#### **Output 4.1: Technical assistance provided for the integration of NbS for adaptation into national and international policy processes**

##### **Sub-pillar 4.1.1: Mobilise ENACT partners and engage external actors to promote NbS-aligned policy frameworks and elevate nature-positive governance**

***International Headline Activity:*** High-level engagements and announcements organised at key global convenings such as UNFCCC COPs, CBD COPs, and UNCCD COPs — including ministerial roundtables, public dialogues, and joint statements.

***Activity: 4.1.1.1:*** ENACT's Secretariat will be enhanced and equipped to deliver on ENACT's mission and strategy effectively, guided by ENACT's core group. 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 activities and actively engage with potential new partners.

***National Headline Activity:*** In-country policy advocacy, high-profile events and multistakeholder facilitation to spur national leadership on NbS.

***Activity: 4.1.1.2:*** Support ENACT developing partners in integrating NbS for adaptation and resilience into strategic interinstitutional coordination mechanisms with climate-biodiversity-development mandates.

***Activity: 4.1.1.3:*** 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.

##### **Sub-pillar 4.1.2: Monitor implementation outcomes to generate evidence and guide future policymaking for accelerated NbS uptake**

***International Headline Activity:*** Development of an international NbS monitoring and reporting framework to support NbS reporting in relation to climate, biodiversity, and land goals.

***Activity: 4.1.2.1:*** 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.

***National Headline Activity:*** Provision of technical support to report on NbS progress, aligned with global indicators and integrated into national reporting under the Rio Conventions.

***Activity 4.1.2.2:*** Support monitoring and reporting against adaptation goals aligned with their NDC/NAPs/LT-LEDS and biodiversity goals in their NBSAPs. Deliverables include support for reporting through the ENACT platform.

#### **Output 4.2: New knowledge products created and peer learning on NbS for adaptation facilitated among ENACT partners**

##### **Sub-pillar 4.2.1: Develop and share ENACT knowledge products to address knowledge gaps, detail progress and promote integration of NbS across biodiversity, climate, and land agendas.**

***International Headline Activity:*** Develop knowledge products, including flagship State of NbS reports, to enhance global understanding and visibility of NbS, while showcasing the achievements and impact of the ENACT Partnership.

Activity: 4.2.1.1: Capture country-level experiences and knowledge into global reports and communication pieces.

***National Headline Activity:*** Production of tailored country briefs and best practice case studies showcasing successful national NbS implementation, highlighting enabling conditions, barriers, and solutions.

Activity: 4.2.1.2: Develop knowledge products to guide in-country work.

**Sub-pillar 4.2.2: Facilitate structured knowledge exchange and peer learning to strengthen capacities and build shared understanding across the Partnership.**

***International Headline Activity:*** Organisation of thematic ENACT workstream workshops, convening partners and expert stakeholders to discuss implementation challenges and emerging NbS priorities.

Activity: 4.2.2.1: State partners will be engaged through partnership development to sustain and build upon ENACT's momentum. This includes members' meetings, facilitating agreements of support and collaboration among partners, opportunities for leaders' exchanges, ministerial roundtables, among others.

***National Headline Activity:*** Hosting national roundtables on NbS governance and planning, involving ministries, civil society, academia, and private sector actors to foster whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches.

Activity 4.2.2.2: 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, Denmark-supported actors and ENACT partners.

**Output 4.3: Technical assistance provided, tools, and services to strengthen institutional readiness and support integration of NbS into adaptation and investment planning.**

**Sub-pillar 4.3.1: Support NbS policy design and implementation planning through technical tools and tailored guidance.**

***International Headline Activity:*** Development and promotion of decision-support tools for integrated NbS design, monitoring, and implementation at scale.

Activity 4.3.1.1: 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.

***National Headline Activity:*** Supporting in-country decision-making through application of operational frameworks and provision of NDC/NAPs/LT-LEDs implementation instruments and guidance for transformational NbS

Activity 4.3.1.2: Carry out climate risk, vulnerability, and needs assessments to identify country support needs related to pilot testing of the NAbSA Operational Framework (OF) through Denmark-supported programmes and projects. Selected Denmark 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. Activity 4.3.1.3: Technical assistance to Denmark 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. Dissemination of insights will also be promoted through structured dialogues, peer learning exchanges, and sharing of experiences among project teams and partners, fostering cross-country learning and reinforcing knowledge integration.

Activity 4.3.1.4: 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.

Activity 4.3.1.5: Embed NbS for adaptation and resilience within national public investment planning, budgeting frameworks and sectoral development programs based on transformational adaptation approaches.

**Sub-pillar 4.3.2: Strengthen financing mechanisms through intelligence sharing, matchmaking, and enabling frameworks to increase NbS investment.**

***International Headline Activity:*** Mobilizing the ENACT partnership and stakeholders to support resource mobilisation and blended finance for NbS, including development of investment cases.

Activity 4.3.2.1: Co-develop and disseminate analytical products on sectoral investment and financing strategies for NbS for adaptation and resilience, through partnership roundtables and finance dialogues with external stakeholders.

***National Headline Activity:*** Convening of national or subnational investment forums and finance dialogues to connect public and private financiers with relevant sectoral ministries, local authorities, and project developers working on NbS.

Activity 4.3.2.2: Develop and disseminate national 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.

Activity 4.3.2.3: 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 catalyse interest in financing NbS for adaptation and resilience across prioritized sectors.

## **Annex 4: Risk management**

The ENACT Partnership and this proposal share the same risk matrix. The matrix is consistent with Denmark's guidelines and with the IUCN institutional risk management framework and encompasses technical, political, and economic risks, addressing both demand and supply-side considerations. It reflects the multi-scalar nature of the ENACT Partnership, capturing risks and appropriate mitigation measures relevant at global and national levels as per the partnership's programme delivery.

### **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**

There is a risk that ENACT Secretariat's 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.

## Financial Risks

The ENACT Partnership minimizes financial risks, which largely arise from global economic turmoil potentially diverting Official Development Assistance (ODA) and climate finance away from adaptation initiatives. To stabilize financial support, ENACT employs a dual strategy focused on government integration and diversified investment. First, the Partnership ensures NbS for adaptation are prioritized internally within national economic systems by strengthening efforts to convert climate strategies like NDCs and NAPs into concrete Action Plans, Roadmaps, and Investment Plans. This alignment involves engaging key representatives from the Ministry of Finance, Economy, Planning, or Investment to embed NbS into core development planning and budgetary processes. Second, ENACT actively encourages its members to increase and accelerate investments in NbS for adaptation projects, specifically promoting blended finance and strengthening the private sector’s engagement in country processes to diversify funding streams. Finally, ENACT manages external expectations by clearly communicating its role as a convener, facilitator, and provider of technical assistance and capacity support for finance access, rather than operating as a direct climate finance mechanism itself.

Risk Title	Risk Description	Likelihood / Impact	Consequences	Mitigation Measures
Geopolitical and Economic Shifts Impact NbS Prioritisation	NbS and climate adaptation/mitigation may not remain high priorities if countries and partners treat climate change as a standalone issue, separate from sectoral and economic planning. Crises or shocks such as COVID-19, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, or shifts in US development aid could divert public funds from climate finance and ODA.	Medium / High	Reduced political attention and funding for NbS; slower progress toward Paris Agreement goals; potential loss of coordinated action.	Integrate NbS into national recovery and resilience strategies; track policy discourse quarterly; emphasise alignment of NbS with national development and budgetary priorities.
Global North Focus Leaves Vulnerable Countries Behind	Main actors from the global North may prioritise domestic fast energy transition and defence, leaving smaller and poorer countries behind. Rising energy costs, inflation, and interest rates may limit available climate finance.	Medium / High	Inequitable access to support, widening gap in adaptation and mitigation capacity between countries.	Maintain focus on country needs rooted in national ownership; scale NbS support in line with national planning; promote equitable distribution of resources.
Self-Implementation Risk	ENACT Partnership outcomes may not be implemented as intended due to insufficient partner capacity or delays in mobilising required technical resources, leading to partial or inconsistent delivery of planned outputs.	Medium / High	Reduced achievement of project outcomes, reputational risk for IUCN, and missed opportunities for scaling best practices across countries.	Establish phased implementation plan with clear partner capacity assessments; provide targeted capacity-building; maintain a roster of standby technical experts to ensure delivery continuity.

<b>Risk Title</b>	<b>Risk Description</b>	<b>Likelihood / Impact</b>	<b>Consequences</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
Support Demands Exceed Capacity	Partner country requests for technical support may exceed available human and financial resources in the ENACT Secretariat, risking delays and reduced engagement quality.	Medium / Medium	Delays in technical assistance delivery, reduced partner satisfaction, loss of programme momentum.	Introduce prioritisation protocol for incoming requests; communicate service delivery timelines; use secondments or short-term consultants for surge capacity.
Secretariat Capacity	The Secretariat has faced staffing shortages and turnover, affecting the ability to coordinate and deliver workstreams efficiently.	Medium / Medium	Incomplete delivery of annual work plan; slower decision-making; diminished partner engagement.	Secure multi-year funding for critical positions; develop a cross-training plan; integrate capacity planning into annual work plan reviews.
Coordination Challenges in a Complex Institutional Landscape	The multiplicity of actors and initiatives in NbS increases the risk of overlaps and inefficiencies.	Medium / Medium	Reduced effectiveness due to duplication, confusion among partners, and missed opportunities for synergy.	Maintain a live institutional mapping tool; hold regular cross-institutional coordination calls led by the Secretariat; ensure complementarity in interventions.
Funding Shortfalls or Delays	Potential gaps or delays in donor disbursements could disrupt implementation schedules.	Medium / Medium	Interruptions in planned activities; scaling back of interventions, reduced ability to respond to emerging opportunities.	Maintain diversified donor pipeline; quarterly donor engagement updates; link M&E data to fundraising narratives.
Data and Reporting Limitations	Variability in partner data systems and standards may limit the ability to measure and report progress consistently across countries.	Medium / Medium	Incomplete or inconsistent progress reporting, weaker evidence base for decision-making; reduced donor confidence.	Standardise indicators across partners; invest in shared digital reporting platform for country and global data aggregation.
Decision-Making Constraints and Representation Sustainability	ENACT partner focal points may lack the requisite seniority or internal influence to effectively advocate for and advance ENACT's interests internally. Furthermore, turnover or changes in focal point appointments could lead to reduced engagement and diminished continuity within the Partnership.	Medium/ High	Inhibited implementation and loss of buy-in and momentum	Nominate a minimum of two focal points with appropriate decision-making authority per partner to ensure continuity of engagement and requisite representation. Conduct at annual (minimum) review of focal point appointments to safeguard

Risk Title	Risk Description	Likelihood / Impact	Consequences	Mitigation Measures
				continuity and adapt to evolving circumstances within internal partner arrangements.
Adverse National Political Economy	Climate action and biodiversity conservation are often not prioritised within national political agendas. This results in political economy risks at both national and sub-national levels, posing challenges to the financing and implementation of NbS and broader climate action.	Medium/High	Lack of national and sub-national political support for NbS resulting in diminished financing and limited implementation	Align NbS goals with wider development objectives (such as public health and food security), sequence capacity-building NbS-related policies (e.g. binding climate targets informed by international legal obligations), leverage existing governance structures to embed NbS priorities, and promote the interlinkages between the economy and climate-biodiversity policies, emphasising the economic returns, job creation, and multiplier effects generated through NbS.

## Annex 5: Budget details

DRAFT Template output-based engagement budget										
Identifying information - grant and partner										
Engagement	ENACT for Adaptation									
Partner	IUCN									
File no.	MFA file no.									
Engagement period	01.01.2026 - 31.12.2030									
Budget currency	USD									
Original outcome (total budget/grant)	50.000.000 DKK									
Date	25.07.2025									
Prepared by	Adriana Vidal, Dawit Abebe									
Exchange rate (DKK/other currency) (July 25 rate: <a href="https://www.nationalbanken.dk">https://www.nationalbanken.dk</a> )	6.3688									
	Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	DKK
<b>Total Output 4.1 to 4.3</b>				<b>6,878,200</b>	<b>1,375,640</b>	<b>1,375,640</b>	<b>1,375,640</b>	<b>1,375,640</b>	<b>1,375,640</b>	<b>43,805,883</b>
<b>Output 4.1. Technical assistance provided for the integration of NbS for adaptation into national and international policy processes</b>										
Sub-pillar 4.1.1: Mobilise ENACT partners and engage external actors to promote NbS-aligned policy frameworks and elevate nature-positive governance										
				724,079	144,816	144,816	144,816	144,816	144,816	4,611,512
Sub-pillar 4.1.2: Monitor implementation outcomes to generate evidence and guide future policymaking for accelerated NbS uptake										
				635,328	127,066	127,066	127,066	127,066	127,066	4,046,275
<b>Total budget output 4.1</b>				<b>1,359,406</b>	<b>271,881</b>	<b>271,881</b>	<b>271,881</b>	<b>271,881</b>	<b>271,881</b>	<b>8,657,787</b>
<b>Output 4.2. New knowledge products created and peer learning on NbS for adaptation facilitated among ENACT partners</b>										
Sub-pillar 4.2.1: Develop and share ENACT knowledge products to address knowledge gaps, detail progress and promote integration of NbS across biodiversity, climate, and land agendas.										
				1,095,632	219,126	219,126	219,126	219,126	219,126	6,977,863
Sub-pillar 4.2.2: Facilitate structured knowledge exchange and peer learning to strengthen capacities and build shared understanding across the Partnership.										
				940,632	188,126	188,126	188,126	188,126	188,126	5,990,699
<b>Total budget output 4.2</b>				<b>2,036,265</b>	<b>407,253</b>	<b>407,253</b>	<b>407,253</b>	<b>407,253</b>	<b>407,253</b>	<b>12,968,562</b>
<b>Output 4.3. Technical assistance provided, tools, and services to strengthen institutional readiness and support integration of NbS into adaptation and investment planning.</b>										
Sub-pillar 4.3.1: Support NbS policy design and implementation planning through technical tools and tailored guidance.										
				1,824,265	364,853	364,853	364,853	364,853	364,853	11,618,377
Sub-pillar 4.3.2: Strengthen financing mechanisms through intelligence sharing, matchmaking, and enabling frameworks to increase NbS investment.										
				1,658,265	331,653	331,653	331,653	331,653	331,653	10,561,156
<b>Total budget output 4.3</b>				<b>3,482,529</b>	<b>696,506</b>	<b>696,506</b>	<b>696,506</b>	<b>696,506</b>	<b>696,506</b>	<b>22,179,534</b>
<b>Total project evaluation and audit</b>				<b>217,762</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>73,881</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>98,881</b>	<b>1,386,880</b>
<b>Contingency</b>										
3.1% (overheads will be charged to actual expenses after allocation)										
				255,455	50,063	50,063	52,183	50,063	53,083	1,626,939
<b>Total direct cost</b>				<b>7,351,417</b>	<b>1,440,703</b>	<b>1,440,703</b>	<b>1,501,704</b>	<b>1,440,703</b>	<b>1,527,604</b>	<b>46,819,702</b>
<b>Total indirect cost (7%)</b>				<b>499,356</b>	<b>99,799</b>	<b>99,799</b>	<b>99,948</b>	<b>99,799</b>	<b>100,011</b>	<b>3,180,298</b>
<b>Total budget</b>				<b>7,850,773</b>	<b>1,540,502</b>	<b>1,540,502</b>	<b>1,601,651</b>	<b>1,540,502</b>	<b>1,627,614</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>

## ENACT Budget Notes

### Box A5.1. IUCN cost categories to be applied for ENACT Secretariat

1. **Personnel:** Salaries of key personnel within the Secretariat 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 ENACT Secretariat 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 cost category.
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 ENACT Secretariat 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 IT support contract.
11. **Research Materials & Quality Assurance:** Costs of the ENACT Secretariat Research, Data and Innovation office which works to promote excellence in ENACT 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 research library services.
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.
14. **G & A Expenses:** General and administrative (G&A) expenses are ENACT Secretariat organization-wide costs including senior management, accounting, human resources, grants management and subrecipient monitoring, audit and legal services and corporate insurance.

## Annex 6: List of supplementary materials

Document title	Source and internet link where available
Denmark's strategy for development cooperation "A Changing World – Partnerships in Development", 2025	MFA <a href="#">link</a>
NDC Partnership 2024: Working with nature-based solutions to address climate change, Trends in NDC Partnership support, May 2024	NDCP <a href="#">Link</a>
IUCN 2024. State of ENACT NbS goals report: Year one Roadmap, launched at UNEA-6	IUCN <a href="#">Link</a>
IUCN 2022. ENACT – Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for an accelerated climate transformation.	COP27 <a href="#">Link</a>
IUCN and Canada: NAbSA's Operational Framework 2025	IUCN <a href="#">Link</a>
NAbSA website	IUCN <a href="#">Link</a>
IUCN ENACT Partnership – Operational Roadmap	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 <a href="#">Link</a>
Nature-based Solutions for climate change adaptation, Information brief, November 2024	IUCN
NDC Partnership 2024: Nature and Climate Action: A Resource Navigator for Companies and Financial Institutions	NDCP <a href="#">Link</a>
Nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation, IIED, September 2019	IIED <a href="#">Link</a>
IUCN 2019: Nature-based Solutions in Nationally Determined Contributions, Synthesis and recommendations for enhancing climate ambition and action	IUCN <a href="#">Link</a>

## Annex 7: Plan for communication of results

What? (the message)	When? (the timing)	How? (the mechanism)	Audience(s)	Responsible
Denmark joins ENACT Partnership Core Group Plus	2026	Press release	The Danish resource base, international partners, and partners in ENACT Partnership member countries	IUCN MFA / KLIMA
Key summary project information, selected results targets and results updates against targets	When project approved and updated regularly/annually	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 Secretariat inputs/results reporting.	When donor agreement signed.  During implementation as soon as available.	The MFA of Denmark's 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  ENACT PARTNERSHIP workshops, events, webinars, conferences, press releases  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 for implementation

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 June 2025	Consultant
Presentation to the Danish Programme Committee	17 June 2025	KLIMA
Draft Project Document for appraisal	27 July 2025	LÆRING
Appraisal	15 August – 26 September 2025	LÆRING
Submission of appraisal report to KLIMA	26 September 2025	LÆRING
Revision of docs based on Appraisal recommendations	September – October 2025	External Consultant
Final Project Document based on appraisal recommendations	13 October 2025	KLIMA
Meeting with on timeline (including for reporting and meetings)	October-November 2025	ENACT Secretariat KLIMA
Presentation to the Council for Development Policy	30 October 2025	KLIMA
Approval by the Danish Minister for development cooperation	November 2025	Minister
Commitment of funding, appropriation 2025 (DKK 25 million)	November 2025	KLIMA
Start of project implementation	January 2026	ENACT Secretariat
Inception period	January-December 2026	ENACT Secretariat
Inception Review	January 2027	LEARNING
Commitment of funding appropriation (DKK 25 million)	March 2026	KLIMA
Mandatory Mid-term Review	June 2028	MFA
Completion of project implementation period	December 2030	ENACT Secretariat
Final audit (6 months after project completion)	June 2031	ENACT Secretariat
Final Results Report within MFA	June 2031	KLIMA

## **Annex 9: Other relevant ongoing and planned initiatives**

### **Regenerative seascapes for people, climate, and nature (ReSea)**

Countries: Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar, Mozambique, Comoros

This project supports the establishment of a network of sustainable, resilient, and inclusive seascapes to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to adverse impacts of climate change in the West Indian Ocean region. The project aims to improve the effectiveness of locally managed marine areas through the operationalization of equitable nature-based solutions (NbS) with biodiversity co-benefits for climate adaptation. In addition, the project seeks to increase the adoption of gender responsive NbS by local actors for effective management and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and improve women's economic empowerment in climate adaptation value chains.

Additional resources: [Regenerative seascapes for people, climate, and nature](#); [Regenerative Seascapes for People, Climate and Nature \(ReSea\) | IUCN](#)

### **Pamoja Tuhifadhi Bahari Yetu (Together we conserve our ocean)**

Country: Tanzania

Coordinated by IUCN with funding from the European Union Delegation to Tanzania and the East Africa Community, this project seeks to enhance biodiversity and environmental conservation of Tanzania's coastal and marine ecosystems and build a climate resilient blue economy in the country's coastal areas. The project emphasizes inclusive community-based conservation and adaptive co-management and supports strengthened governance and law enforcement capacities, implemented across six regions of Tanzania and contributing to achieving national-level biodiversity and policy objectives.

Additional information: [Pamoja Tuhifadhi Bahari Yetu](#); [Pamoja Tuhifadhi Bahari Yetu project successfully launched in Zanzibar. - News | IUCN](#)

### **Bahari Mali (Sustainable Blue Livelihoods in the Tanga-Pemba Seascape)**

Country: Tanzania

This project, funded by the Government of Ireland, aims at contributing to resilient, equitable and inclusive conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity and ecosystem services through the establishment and operationalization of a regenerative and productive seascape in the Tanga-Pemba marine region. Women and youth are priority target groups for the project in the development of long-term sustainable livelihoods. The project is leading the establishment of a National Forum for Blue Economy Community Entrepreneurs in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania, to further promote sustainable use and management of marine and freshwater resources.

Additional information: [The Bahari Mali Project is Uniting Community Entrepreneurs for a Sustainable Blue Economy in Tanzania - Story | IUCN](#); [Bahari Mali Project Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience and Marine Conservation in Tanzania](#); [Community Members in Tanzania's Tanga-Pemba Seascape set to benefit from new Blue Economy project - Story | IUCN](#)

### **Water replenishment and watershed restoration programme in priority basins in Mozambique, Tanzania, and Ethiopia**

Countries: Mozambique, Tanzania, Ethiopia

IUCN's Watershed Restoration Program seeks to improve watershed management to enhance water security as part of climate resilient sustainable development. Through impactful on-the-ground action, the project implements NbS for water replenishment and watershed restoration that will restore and increase the watershed health, environmental productivity and equitable access to water resources and community benefits in key watersheds in Africa.

Additional information: [Water replenishment and watershed restoration programme in priority basins in Mozambique, Tanzania, and Ethiopia.](#)

### **Strengthening Coastal Governance and Ecosystem Restoration for a Resilient Blue Economy in Inhambane Province - CORE RESTOR**

Country: Mozambique

This project is funded by the Irish Embassy in Mozambique and implemented in Inhambane Province, Mozambique. The project aims to strengthen local coastal governance and promote ecosystem recovery, particularly mangrove ecosystems, in one of the most important seascapes in Mozambique. With a focus on addressing gender gaps and implementing nature-based solutions – based on learnings from implementation of the ReSea project in the country – the project supports an integrated management approach of coastal and marine biodiversity. In addition, the project builds knowledge, learning and blue value chains that support climate resilience for both people and nature.

### **Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management for Large-Scale Impact in the Grazing Lands of Limpopo and Northern Cape Provinces in South Africa**

Country: South Africa

As part of the GEF 7 impact programme on Sustainable Forest Management, this project aims to scale-up and mainstream integrated sustainable land management (SLM) responses, including restoration and drought resilience actions, in the Limpopo and Northern Cape provinces of South Africa. Coordinated in partnership between South Africa's Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the project seeks to reduce land degradation and strengthen inclusive and equitable decision-making on SLM in the target areas. With the objective of developing a platform by which information management and knowledge and capacity development on SLM can be implemented at a larger scale, the project aims to facilitate the development of regionally specific capacity in SLM. To support the scale-up process, the project develops markets and financial mechanisms, including small grants programmes and incentivises on-going SLM. The project additionally contributes to informing national policies and processes based on best practices derived from implementation.

Additional information: [Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management for Large-Scale Impact in the Grazing Lands of Limpopo and Northern Cape provinces in South Africa](#)

### **Impact Program (IP) on Sustainable Forest Management in Kenya**

Country: Kenya

With funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund, this project seeks to increase the productivity and resilience to climate change of the dryland forest landscape system in Narok and Kajiado counties in Kenya, with a goal of reaching 1.5 million hectares under sustainable land management, with benefits for 25,000 households. The project aims to implement and develop integrated regional-level

management by improving natural resource governance on a landscape scale, the application of new technologies and techniques for sustainable forest management and building viable and sustainable value-chains.

Additional information: [Impact Program \(IP\) on Sustainable Forest Management in Kenya](#)

### **Tutunze Mazingira na Kuboresha Kilimo (TUNZA) “Let’s Conserve the Environment and Improve Farming Practices”**

Country: Tanzania

This project, in the proposal stage, would seek to improve the resilience of small-scale farmers in the East Usambara Mountains in Tanzania through improved farming systems, sustainable management of natural resources and land management. The project aims to strengthen ecosystem resilience through community-led conservation and restoration actions to reduce land fragmentation and degradation between forest reserves and protected areas. The project would also promote sustainable livelihoods through the uptake of sustainable agriculture and natural resource management practices and enhance soil science research and knowledge management through collaboration with academic institutions.

### **Scaling-up Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for Climate Change Resilience in Tanzania (RESOLVE - NbS)**

Country: Tanzania

This project aims to increase the policy uptake and technical integration of NbS in agrobiodiversity systems. The project includes capacitation of men and women in local communities and implementation of NbS for ecosystem-based adaptation and climate resilience through both pilot and scale-up projects, further solidifying its impact by supporting the integration of gender-sensitive solutions and climate-smart planning into adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies, strategies, and plans.

Additional information: [Scaling Up Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Resilience in Tanzania: IUCN and NORAD Launch RESOLVE-NbS Project - News | IUCN](#)

### **Community-Based Adaptation: Scaling up Community Action for Livelihoods and Ecosystems in Southern Africa and Beyond (CBA Scale+)**

Countries: Mozambique, Zimbabwe

This project seeks to achieve implementation of inclusive, gender-responsive & nature-sensitive CBA actions in Southern Africa, in order to increase resilience to climate change for people of all genders and social groups. The project engages directly with communities in adaptation planning implementation processes, along with sharing of experiences and lessons with neighbouring communities, and captures learning from implementation to support replication of the approaches and increase support for inclusive, gender-responsive and nature-sensitive CBA among the broader regional and global adaptation community. The project also aims to create an enabling environment for upscaling CBA actions through engagement and capacity building for government decision makers to integrate CBA in relevant plans and policies.

Additional resources: [Community-Based Adaptation \(CBA Scale+\) | IUCN](#)

## **Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands (TWENDE)**

Country: Kenya

This project seeks to reduce the cost of climate change-induced drought on Kenya's national economy by increasing resilience of livestock and other land use sectors in restored and effectively governed rangeland ecosystems. The project, funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), builds the adaptive capacities of communities and local institutions in eleven counties in Kenya to develop evidence-based landscape planning. Strategies include increasing access to climate data and information, as well as access for community-based cottage industries to markets and financial services. In addition, the project supports the restoration of rangeland landscapes for ecosystem-based adaptation through strategies such as integrated land/water management in catchments.

Additional information: [TWENDE Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands](#)

## **Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA)**

Country: Rwanda

The project integrates landscape restoration with promoting sustainable livelihoods for community members in Rwanda's Eastern Province. By restoring the fragile ecosystems upon which smallholder farmers heavily depend and developing markets and value chains in climate resilient agricultural and tree products, this project aims to increase communities' economic resilience. Community members in Rwanda's East Province are equipped with critical financial literacy skills, including on saving, financial management, and climate change adaptation strategies. The project supports the formation of savings groups, facilitating the diversification of income-generating projects among households.

Additional information: [The GCF- funded TREPA project is transforming Rwandan communities through financial literacy - News | IUCN](#); [Brief note about Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation \(TREPA\) project - Blog | IUCN](#)

## **Promoting Sustainable Approaches to Ecosystem Conservation in the Imatong landscape of South Sudan**

Country: South Sudan

With funding from the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund and support from IUCN's Uganda country office, this project addresses landscape degradation in the Imatong region of South Sudan through sustainable land management and reforestation efforts, including in the essential ecosystems of the Imatong Mountains. The project aims to build institutional capacity for effective forestry and protected area management and strengthen policy and regulatory frameworks, as well as promote sustainable livelihoods and improve resilience in the wider landscape through improved land use practices, implementation of identified nature-based solutions and restoration activities.

Additional information: [Promoting Sustainable Approaches to Ecosystem Conservation in the Imatong landscape of South Sudan | GEF](#); [Project Document](#)

## **The Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Implementation Hub: Delivering the Bonn Challenge**

Countries: Madagascar, Uganda, Tanzania

As part of the FLR Hub funded through the International Climate Initiative (IKI), IUCN supports projects in Madagascar, Uganda and Tanzania to accelerate and scale up forest landscape restoration. The projects contribute to the countries' national commitments on restoration and adaptation, including the National Strategy on Forest Landscapes Restoration and Green Infrastructure in Madagascar, Uganda's Bonn challenge commitments and NDC targets, and Tanzania's National FLR strategy.

Additional information: [FLR Hub | IUCN](#)

### **Resilient Soybeans for Empowerment in Tanzania (RESET)**

Country: Tanzania

In partnership between IUCN, TANFEEDS, Andritz Free & Biofuel and E-Soko, the project seeks to provide access to and capacity-building on climate-smart and postharvest management technologies for crop handling that will increase profitability and resilience for soybean farmers, as well as build up local soy production within Tanzania. The project employs nature-based solutions such as increasing crop diversification and fostering functional agro-biodiversity systems to promote resilience and ecosystem services. The project also aims to improve technology uptake among farmers and assess critical resilience and equity outcomes, including increased business efficiency, turnover and job creation for women and youth.

### **Strengthening integrated transboundary source-to-sea management of the Ruvuma River Basin and its coastal zones to ensure ecosystem health and livelihood security**

Countries: Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania

The Ruvuma River Basin, between Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania, faces serious risk of increased pressure on natural resources due to planned industrial and agricultural development. This project, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust, seeks to strengthen transboundary cooperation and natural resource governance in the basin by fostering engagement between stakeholders at all levels, including community-level, national government and NGO, and transboundary natural resource management entities. Through its innovative application of the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems (WEFE) nexus to economic and livelihood opportunities, the project is piloting and developing a replicable approach to achieving a balance between environmental and economic interests in water and natural resource management endeavours.

### **Increasing Climate Resilience through Nature-based Solution for Improved Adaptive Capacity, Sustainable Livelihoods and Land Management for Communities and Ecosystems in Lesotho**

Country: Lesotho

This project aims to increase climate resilience through NbS for improved adaptive capacity, sustainable livelihoods and land management for communities and ecosystems in Lesotho. Specifically, the project supports the development of integrated watershed management and climate resilience approaches, strengthens climate-smart agricultural productivity and resilient food systems and builds institutional capacities and systems to support national and community adaptation. The project emphasizes livelihoods and sustainable land management to promote community adaptive capacity and climate resilience.

Additional information: [Increasing Climate Resilience through Nature-based Solution for Improved Adaptive Capacity, Sustainable Livelihoods and Land Management for Communities and Ecosystems in Lesotho](#)

## **Annex 10: ENACT Partnership institutions also supported by Denmark**

Current ENACT partners include Germany, Egypt, Canada, European Union, France, Japan, Malawi, Norway, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Belgium, Pakistan, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States of America, the Republic of Peru, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), UN Climate Change High-Level Champions, IUCN, UNFCCC, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and Keidanren Japan Business Federation.

**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 Partners supported by Denmark:**

- 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.

### **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.

**Annex 11: Signed table of appraisal recommendations**

(Under separate cover)

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