



Guidelines to the CKU fund's open window for

Freedom of Religion or Belief

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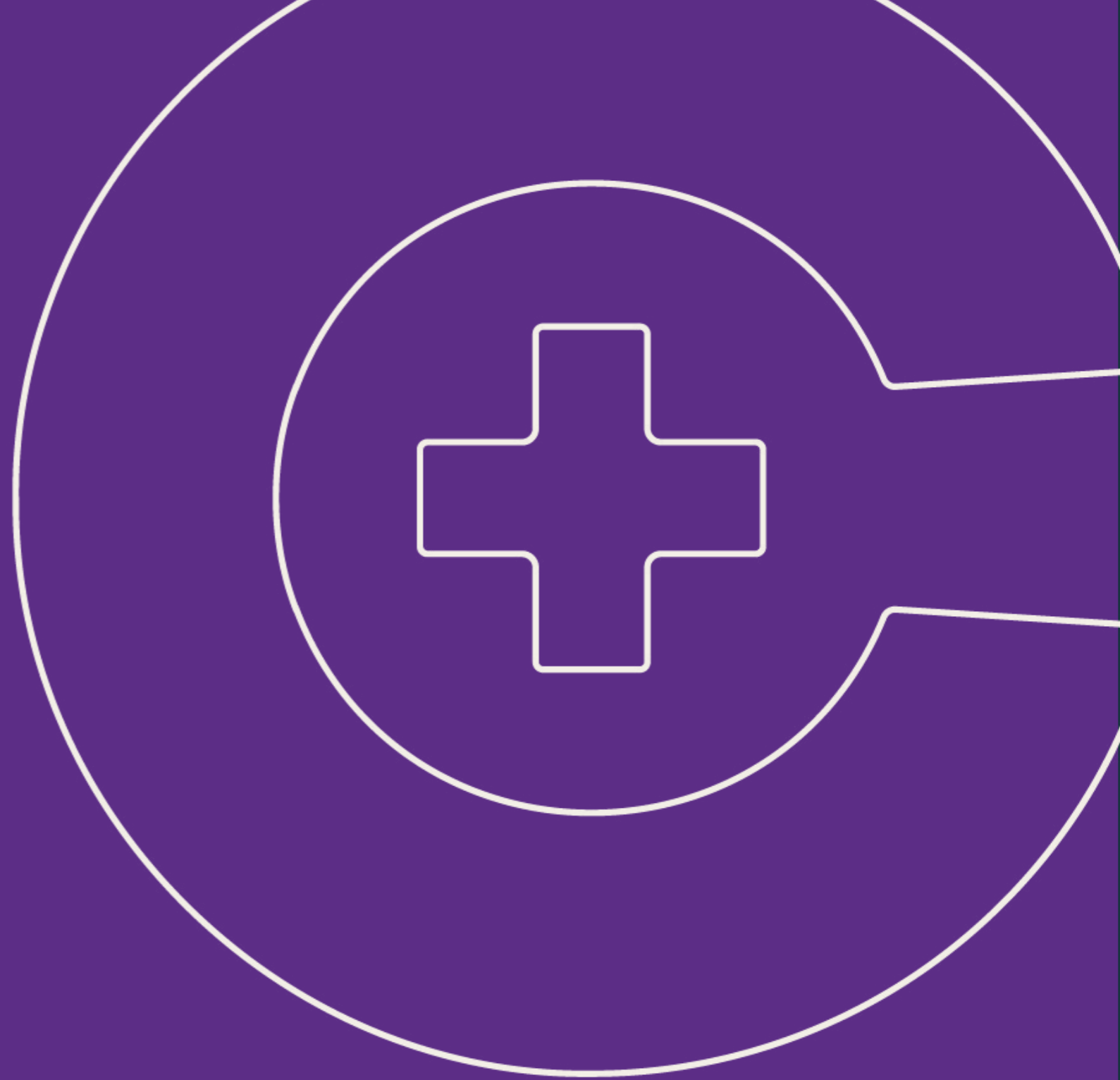
Vision, Values, and Identity

The Roles of CKU

Guidelines to

the window for Freedom of Religion or Belief

The window for Freedom of Religion or Belief is a new funding opportunity from 2020, which is also open to Danish civil society organisations – faith-based as well as non-faith-based - who are not members of Center for Church-Based Development (CKU). The window for Freedom of Religion or Belief is administered by CKU, financed by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and subject to the strategy of the Danish government in this area and the guidelines for administration of grant funds from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to pools and networks.



The main purpose of the window for Freedom of Religion or Belief (FoRB) is to finance projects which increase respect, protection, and promotion of FoRB. The projects must be in agreement with and support the Danish government's strategy for FoRB. FoRB means the human right as expressed in article 18 of UN Declaration of Human Rights:

Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

Accordingly, Freedom of Religion or Belief is a universal right for all, believers as well as non-believers. The state has the responsibility to respect, protect and promote Freedom of Religion or Belief for all.

This includes:

1. The freedom to have, choose, change or leave a religion or belief

This right may never be limited and is sometimes called the internal Freedom of Religion or Belief.

2. Freedom to manifest a religion or belief

Everyone has the freedom to practice their religion or belief alone and together with others, publicly and privately. The right to practice or 'manifest' may in some circumstances be limited. The right to manifest is many-faceted and includes rights for both individuals and communities who together practice their religion or belief.

Included among the manifestations which have been internationally recognised are the freedoms:

- › To worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief, and to establish and maintain premises for these purposes.
- › To establish religious, humanitarian and charitable institutions.

- › To make, acquire and use articles and materials related to the rites or customs of a religion or belief, including to follow a particular diet.
- › To write, issue and disseminate relevant publications.
- › To teach a religion or belief in places suitable for the purposes and to establish theological seminaries or schools.
- › To solicit and receive voluntary financial and other contributions.
- › To train, appoint or elect leaders and teachers.
- › To celebrate religious festivals and observe days of rest.
- › To communicate with individuals and communities on faith issues at national and international levels, including discussing or criticizing a religion.
- › To display religious symbols including the wearing of religious clothing.

3. Freedom from coercion

Freedom of religion or belief provides freedom from coercion that would hinder people from having or adopting a religion or belief. Threats, violence, discrimination and penal sanctions are not permitted. Freedom from coercion also means that individuals have the freedom to choose the manner in which they practice their religion or belief for themselves.

4. Freedom from discrimination

Discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief is not permitted. This includes discrimination against followers of theistic, atheistic, traditional, non-traditional, minority, and new reli-

gious beliefs. The state must take effective measures to prevent and eliminate such discrimination in society.

5. Parents' rights, children's rights

Parents have the right to give their children religious and moral education in accordance with their own beliefs. This should be done in a manner which is consistent with the evolving capacity of the child. The practice of a religion or belief may not harm the physical or mental health or development of a child. Each child has the right to access to education on religious and belief in accordance with the wishes of the parents or guardians and may not be forced to participate in education on religion or belief against the wishes of parents/guardians, with the best interests of the child as the underlying principle.

6. The right to conscientious objection

Freedom of religion, belief and conscience provides the grounds for conscientious objectors to claim the right to refuse armed military service. This has been affirmed by the European Court of Human Rights in a ruling in 2011. Other forms of conscientious objection (e.g. abortion, contraception, end of life issues, and same sex marriages) are recognised by many states, but not all consider these to be part of the right to Freedom of Religion or Belief.

7. Employers and employees

Employers should provide reasonable accommodation for employees' beliefs and their need to practice their religion in the workplace. The degree of accommodation considered reasonable varies a lot between different types of employer, workplace and occupation, and in relation to different forms of religious practice.

THE DANISH INITIATIVE FOR FREEDOM OF RELIGION OR BELIEF IS BASED ON FOUR FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES:

Universal: Freedom of religion or belief is a fundamental human right equal to all other human rights. It is not a special human right, but a universal right to protect all humans.

Inclusive: The protection of freedom of religion or belief is broad, including both non-theistic and atheistic beliefs. Accordingly, whether people are religious, believers, atheists, agnostics or humanists, they are all included in the right to freedom of religion or belief. Thus, it is important to emphasise the “B” for Belief in FoRB (Freedom of Religion or Belief) in the Danish initiative to ensure freedom of religion or belief for everyone.

Preventive: In some contexts, restrictions and limitations on the individual’s right to freedom of religion or belief can be an early warning sign to the international community that other human rights may be at risk, so we must act to protect this freedom and all other human rights.

Indivisible: Freedom of Religion or Belief is a fundamental human right no more important than other human rights, but equal and indivisible to all other human rights, such as freedom of expression and women’s rights.



The Danish initiative on Freedom of Religion and Belief, including the separate FoRB-window, does not imply that FoRB is more important than other human rights. However, there is a current need to stress and prioritise the respect, protection, and promotion of FoRB as a human right equally important as other human rights.

You can read more about the Danish initiative on Freedom of Religion or Belief on the webpage of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

<https://um.dk/en/foreign-policy/office-of-the-special-representative-for-freedom-of-religions-or-belief/>

*Read more about Freedom of Religion or Belief on the online platform **www.forb-learning.org** created by CKU and other organisations.*

*Read more about the current situation for Freedom of Religion and Belief in publications by the independent research institution Pew Research **www.pewforum.org***



The Framework of

the FoRB-window of the CKU fund

The framework for the Danida-financed CKU fund reflects the Danish government's strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action, "The World 2030". This means that applications for the FoRB window are assessed according to a rights-based approach, and that interventions should work towards achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Danida's "Policy for Danish Support to Civil Society" is an important guideline to the CKU fund and therefore also to the FoRB-window. The overarching objective of Danish support for civil society is to contribute to the development of a strong, independent, and diversified civil society in the developing countries.



CIVIL SOCIETY - THE KEY TO DEVELOPMENT

A society can be described by the following categories:

- › State - the public sector.
- › Market - the private sector.
- › Civil society - civil society organisations, communities of shared interest etc.

Civil society is an umbrella term for popular groups and communities of interest in the society which reaches beyond the family. It includes, for example, faith-based organisations, trade unions, interest groups, cooperative movements, humanitarian-, human rights-, or development organisations, lobby groups, etc.

The development work focusses on developing civil society because civil society organisations play a vital role in countries characterised by social inequality, lack of resources, and weak institutions. Civil society groups often work to ensure that marginalised groups are given a voice, and civil society organisations may moni-

tor the fair distribution of resources. A strong and independent civil society contributes to the promotion of democracy and is essential to long-term development and achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

A strong civil society ensures, among other things that:

- › ordinary citizens can influence society towards justice.
- › all citizens have the opportunity to fight for their rights.
- › marginalised groups are heard and seen.
- › state and market are held accountable for their actions and priorities.

The space of the civil society is often restricted in contexts with many violations of Freedom of Religion or Belief. The preventive, as well as the more long-term FoRB interventions under the FoRB-window, are therefore expected to contribute to an increase of the space for civil society in the context in question.

RIGHTS-BASED DEVELOPMENT

Freedom of Religion or Belief is part of the total set of human rights. Human rights include political and civil rights, such as freedom of speech, freedom of religion or belief, freedom of association etc., and economic, social, and cultural rights, such as the right to education and health.

CKU considers a rights-based approach to be central in development work. Development projects that build on a rights-based approach seek to change the structures and underlying causes of inequality and poverty. The work is based on the principle that all humans are born equal, and that all have the same right to development and equal opportunities. Therefore, every human is considered a rights-holder. It is the duty of the government and authorities (the formal duty-bearers) to respect and protect the rights of the citizens, but unformal duty-bearers, such as religious leaders, elders, and community leaders also play a role.

There is a common obligation to promote development and justice among all people, as they all have the same fundamental and indispensable rights. A rights-based approach to development implies that development interventions do not simply aim at meeting the immediate needs of the people involved in a certain project. Rights-based development is based on a number of principles. In CKU, the following four principles are applied:

Participation: Rights-holders are included and participate in decisions and processes, which influence their lives.

Accountability: To promote responsible, inclusive, and transparent institutions and authorities.

Non-discrimination: To fight against violations of human rights and the discrimination of vulnerable and marginalised groups.

Empowerment: To promote the potential of marginalised groups to further their own development.

THE DEVELOPMENT TRIANGLE

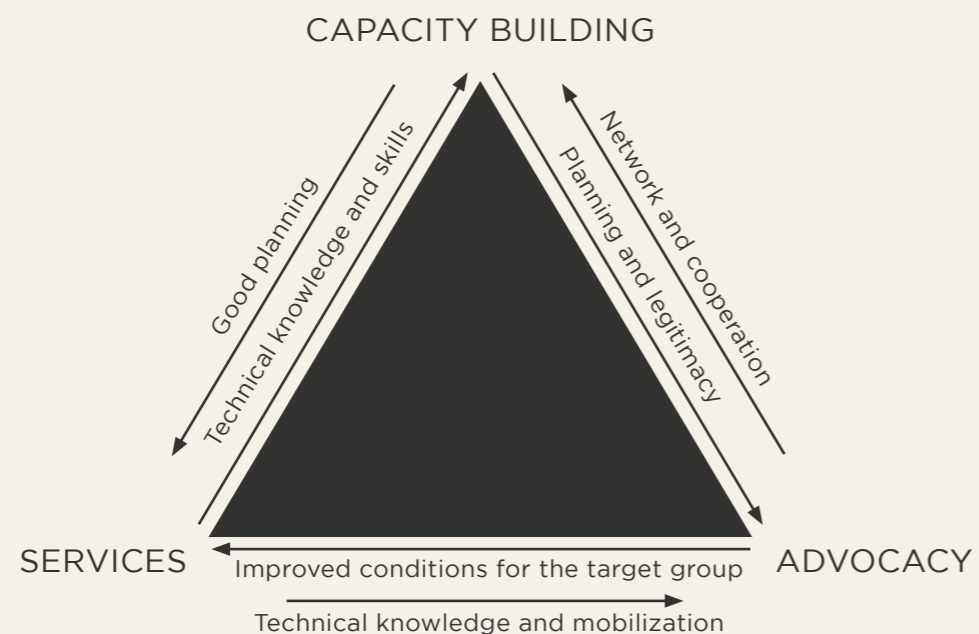
The civil society policy framework for the CKU fund emphasises that development projects should strike a balance between:

- › Services
- › Capacity building
- › Advocacy

Services to poor populations (eg. building wells and schools) do not in themselves provide lasting and sustainable development. This has led to an increasing focus on developing local organisations and the capacity of the target group to engage in advocacy towards governments in order to promote specific rights.

Strategic services, capacity building, and advocacy constitute the 'development triangle'. The model below illustrates how strategic services, capacity building and advocacy interact to influence the root causes of poverty and human rights violations.

For projects over DKK 500.000 services must be connected to initiating advocacy. The development triangle illustrates the connection between services and advocacy. Strategic services can contribute to strengthening technical knowledge, competences, and evidence, such as the stories of the target group, which can be used in advocacy. Strategic services can also contribute to innovation, which later can be disseminated in the sector in question.



Formal requirements for support

The overall requirement for the support from the open FoRB- window of the CKU fund is that the project or action falls within the framework described above.



THE DANISH ORGANISATION

All Danish organisations which meet the requirements of the Administrative Guidelines for Pooled Funding of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (only available in Danish) can apply to the FoRB-window.

- › Be private and have legal residence and activities in Denmark. The chairman or the majority of the board members must be Danish nationals or foreigners residing permanently in Denmark.
- › Have been in existence for at least one year.
- › Have at least 50 contributing members or support persons, except for umbrella organizations, in which case the requirement must be met by at least one of the members of the umbrella organization.
- › Have approved statutes.
- › The accounts, including the financial statements of the organization, must be audited.

This includes both faith-based and not faith-based organisations, and organisations with strategic partnership agreements with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The organisation must have strong and consistent popular support in Denmark. The applicant organisation must take full responsibility for applications and grants from the FoRB-window.

You can find the DAC list here: [DAC list](#)

The interventions must target specially marginalised groups. The general rule, in the assessment of applications, is that the wealthier the recipient country, the more emphasis must be placed on benefitting the most marginalised groups, including the poor, suppressed, discriminated, and persecuted groups.

More information about the CKU fund on www.cku.dk

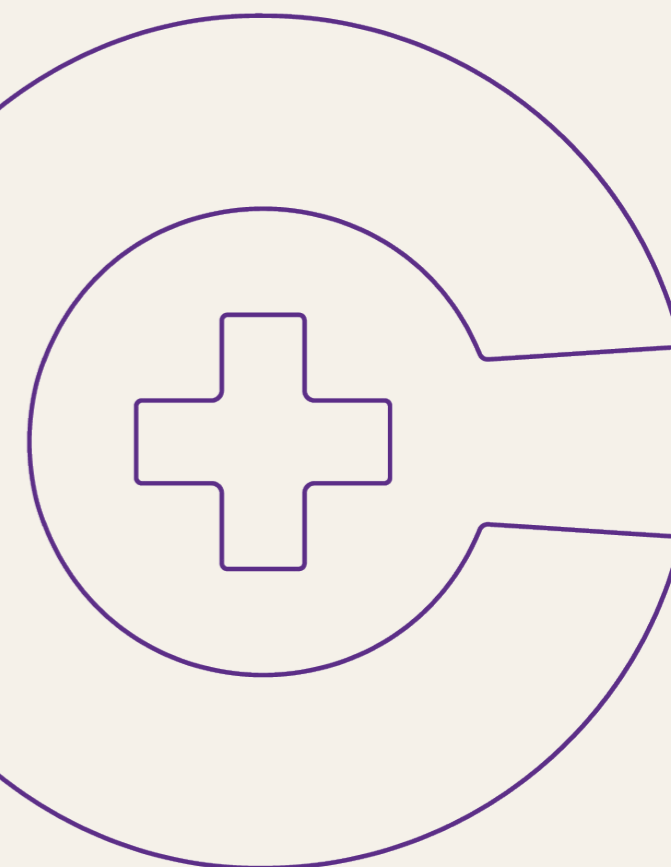
THE PARTNERS

To be eligible for funding:

- › Applicants must have an active partnership between the Danish and the local organisation. For applications above DKK 200,000, the partnership must have been active for at least one year.
- › All applications must be submitted by and developed in cooperation between the Danish organisation and the partner. The local partner cannot apply directly to the open FoRB-window of the CKU fund.
- › The implementing partner must have the necessary capacity to implement and monitor the FoRB intervention.

THE RECIPIENT COUNTRY

Support from CKU can be assigned to development projects in countries on the DAC's list of developing countries, including lower and upper middle-income countries, where serious current or potential violations of Freedom of Religion or Belief take place.



OVERVIEW

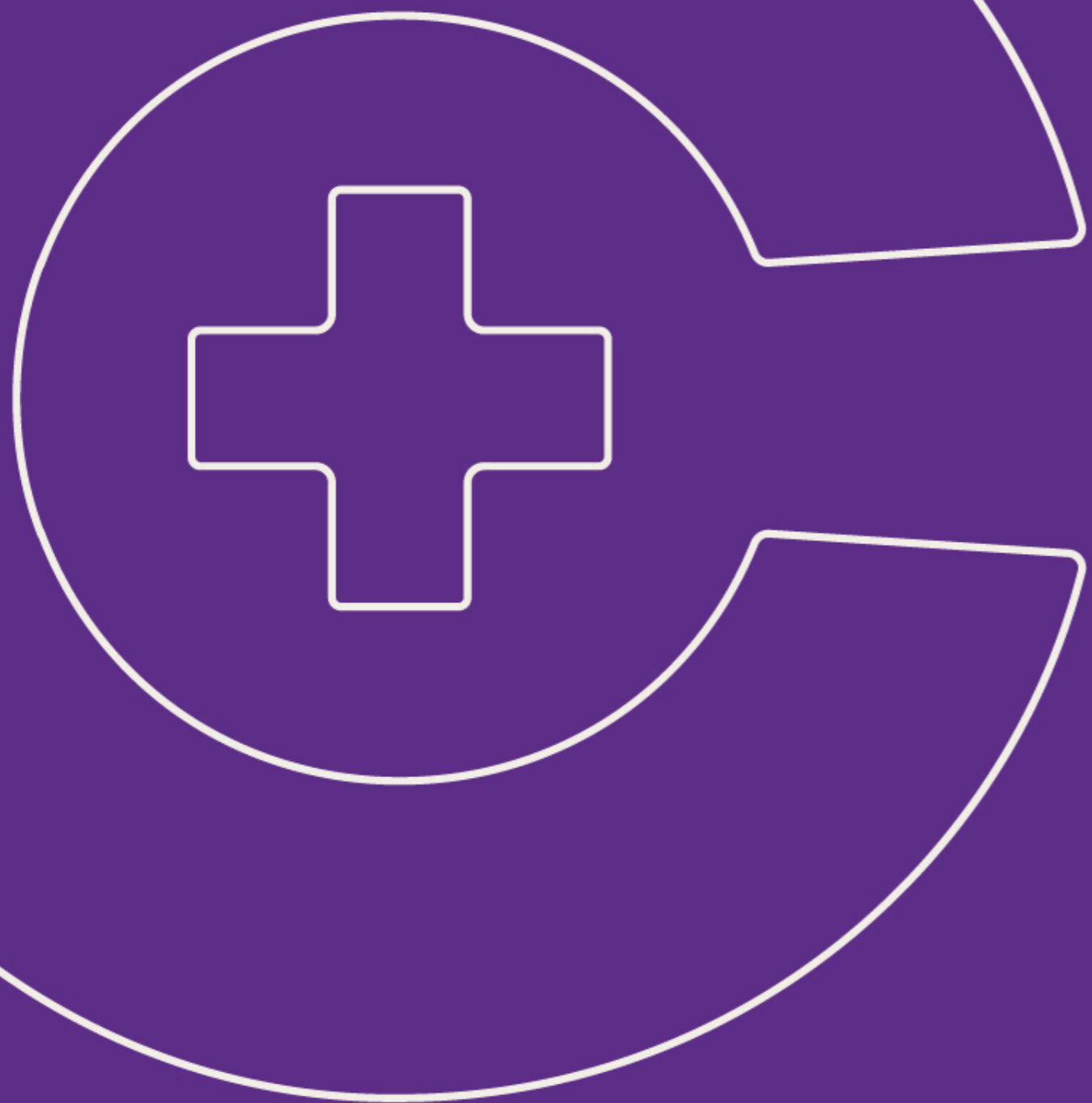
- WHAT CAN BE FINANCED?

The FoRB-window of the CKU fund supports:

- › Cost of activities and local salaries in connection with the project.
- › Investments that are necessary to implement the project.
- › Implementing partners' administrative costs related to the project.
- › Audit.
- › Project monitoring trip.
- › Co-funding of projects which have commitments from other donors - the overall budget and financing plans must be approved.
- › Urgent interventions.

The FoRB-window of the CKU fund does not support:

- › Creating parallel structures.
- › Isolated equipment supplies, vehicles, buildings and purchase of land.
- › Operating expenses - however, some support can be given for start-up costs for new activities in a project. These costs must be reduced during the project period.
- › Identification of international partners.
- › Interventions whose full or partial goal is to spread a message related to a particular belief or party politics.
- › Projects involving only members of one faith community.
- › Emergency relief.



Types of Support

TWO OPPORTUNITIES

Overall, the FoRB window of the CKU fund offers support in two areas:

› **PROJECTS**

Long term interventions to promote FoRB (maximum amount DKK 3,000,000), smaller interventions (max DKK 500,000), and urgent interventions (max DKK 200,000). It is a requirement that the application concerns new projects, or new FoRB activities in relation to on-going projects. Applications will be screened in order to ensure that there is no adding of funds to projects already funded by other pooled funds.

› **ACTIVITIES**

may include networking, feasibility studies, capacity building or activities that strengthen the partnership. Amount: DKK 50,000-100,000.

PROJECTS

In the following, the different types of projects of the FoRB-window and their content is described. The Danish organisation is expected to contribute to the strengthening of the partner's professional and administrative capacity in the course of the project period through monitoring and close dialogue between the partners.

Please note that the amounts mentioned are maximum limits. You can apply for smaller amounts, for example DKK 200,000 for a project. This can be a good idea for less experienced organisations and partnerships, or for pilot projects, as the requirements for smaller projects are fewer. For applications below DKK 200,000 there are no specific deadlines, while the larger projects have semi-annual deadlines.

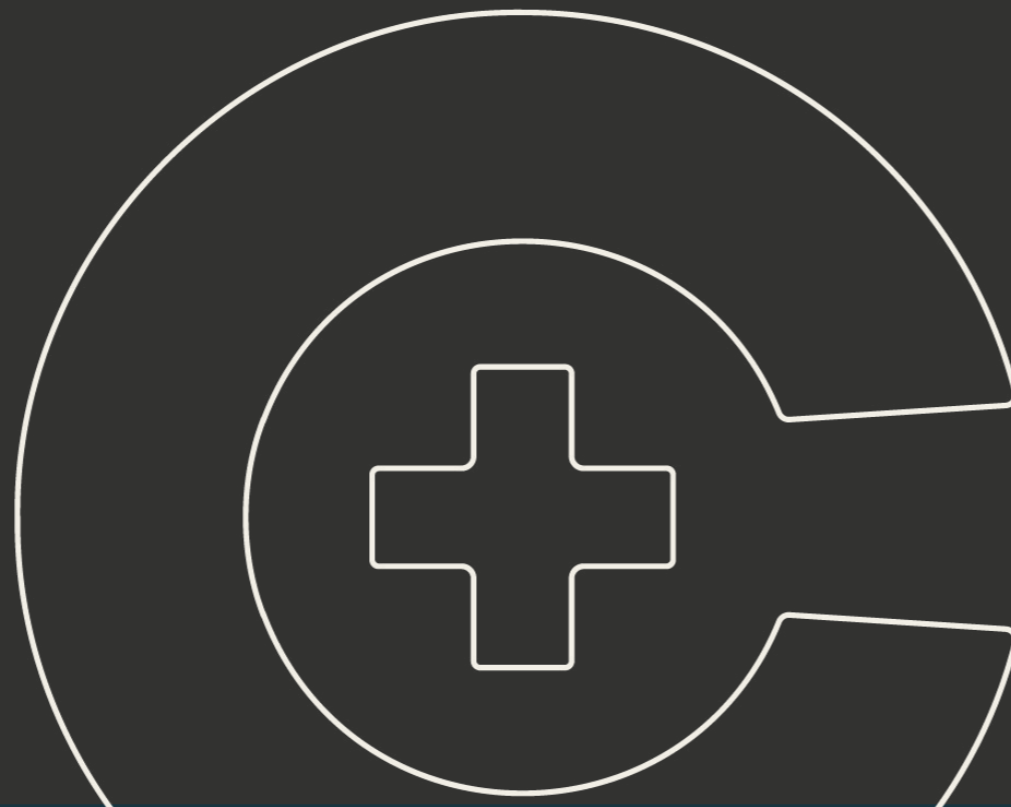
You also need to give attention to the length of the project period. Shorter interventions with a high budget can be difficult to handle, so you should always consider whether the time frame is long enough to achieve the desired results and ensure the project's sustainability.

CKU can be consulted for additional advice in relation to concrete project ideas from Danish organisations.

MAJOR PROJECTS

- up to DKK 3,000,000

- › The aim is to increase respect, protection, and promotion of FoRB for target groups affected by current or potential violations of FoRB.
- › A maximum of DKK 3,000,000 can be applied for. However, the total project budget can be bigger as it is possible to include other external or own financial contributions. There are no limitations on the size of the own contribution of the partners.
- › The implementation period is typically between one and a half and three years, depending on budget size and objectives. Larger projects require some experience with FoRB.
- › The application must clearly describe the relationship between services, capacity building and advocacy, and how these elements combined contribute to the desired change.
- › As a rule, the project description and application should be formulated by the local partner, who has identified the problem, and who must be the driving force in the implementation of the project.
- › The application should consider how the project will help strengthen the partnership. It should also describe what value the partnership brings to the project. Larger projects are expected to develop strong partnerships which focus on organisational development, increased legitimacy, and sustainability with the partner.



CO-FUNDING

- › It is possible to apply for an advance commitment to co-financing for larger FoRB interventions that demand a degree of self-funding (e.g. the EU).
- › The purpose is to support the partners in expanding their funding base.
- › The co-financing may amount to a maximum of 25 % of the combined budget of the project or programme (however maximum DKK 1,000,000, but minimum DKK 500,000).
- › Only one application per calendar year can be granted.
- › You can only apply for co-funding if the purpose of the project falls within the purpose of the FoRB-window.

SMALLER PROJECTS

- up to DKK 500,000

SMALL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

- › The aim must, as in major projects, increase respect, protection, and promotion of FoRB for target groups affected by current or potential violations of FoRB.
- › Danish organisations and/or local partners with less experience with FoRB interventions are obvious candidates as the requirements in terms of project elements such as advocacy will be smaller. The assessment criteria are more flexible and more room will be given to gathering experience.

PILOT PROJECTS

- › The purpose of pilot projects is to test new methods that can upgrade the existing development work. It could, for example, be adding a FoRB element to an on-going work to further, e.g. women's rights, peace and reconciliation, or climate change adaptation.
- › Must involve dialogue with external stakeholders on the method and the sustainability and dissemination of the method.
- › Stricter requirements as regards documentation of lessons learnt; fewer requirements as regards the size of the target group.
- › The Danish organisation is expected to be directly involved in the collection of lessons learnt, and it is possible for the application to include a small amount to cover the organisation's expenses. It is expected that both the Danish organisation and the implementing partner have some experience as a basis for conducting pilot projects.

URGENT INTERVENTIONS (MAX DKK 200,000)

- › The purpose of the urgent interventions is to support groups, who are currently the victims of violations of FoRB, or in immediate danger of becoming so.
- › The current or potential FoRB violations must be documented.
- › The requirements for considerations according to the "Do No Harm" principle are greater.
- › Emergency relief cannot be granted, but urgent protective or preventive efforts.
- › It is possible to apply for legal assistance.
- › In urgent interventions, the local partner must have an on-going presence in the context, to ensure that the urgent intervention might be followed up through a long-term preventive or capacity building effort.

Smaller projects includes minor development projects, pilot projects or urgent interventions. The intervention period will typically be between one and three years depending on the size of the budget and the aim of the project.



SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

PARTNERSHIP ACTIVITIES

- up to DKK 100,000

- › The aim is to promote strong partnerships, mutual understanding, and shared visions to promote FoRB.
- › The support cannot be used for regular partnership visits, such as many Danish organisations do regularly.
- › The support requires an own contribution from the Danish organisation of at least 10 percent of the allocated grant.

FEASIBILITY STUDIES

- up to DKK 100,000

- › The aim is to support the development of project ideas in cooperation with the partner. To get support the partners must have an idea for a potential project, and a concept note and budget for the feasibility study must be provided.
- › CKU does not offer support for the identification of new partners. Nor is support given for the writing of an application.
- › This modality can also be used for clarifying important elements in the last phase of project preparation. For example, technical assistance in deciding on a method for a project.

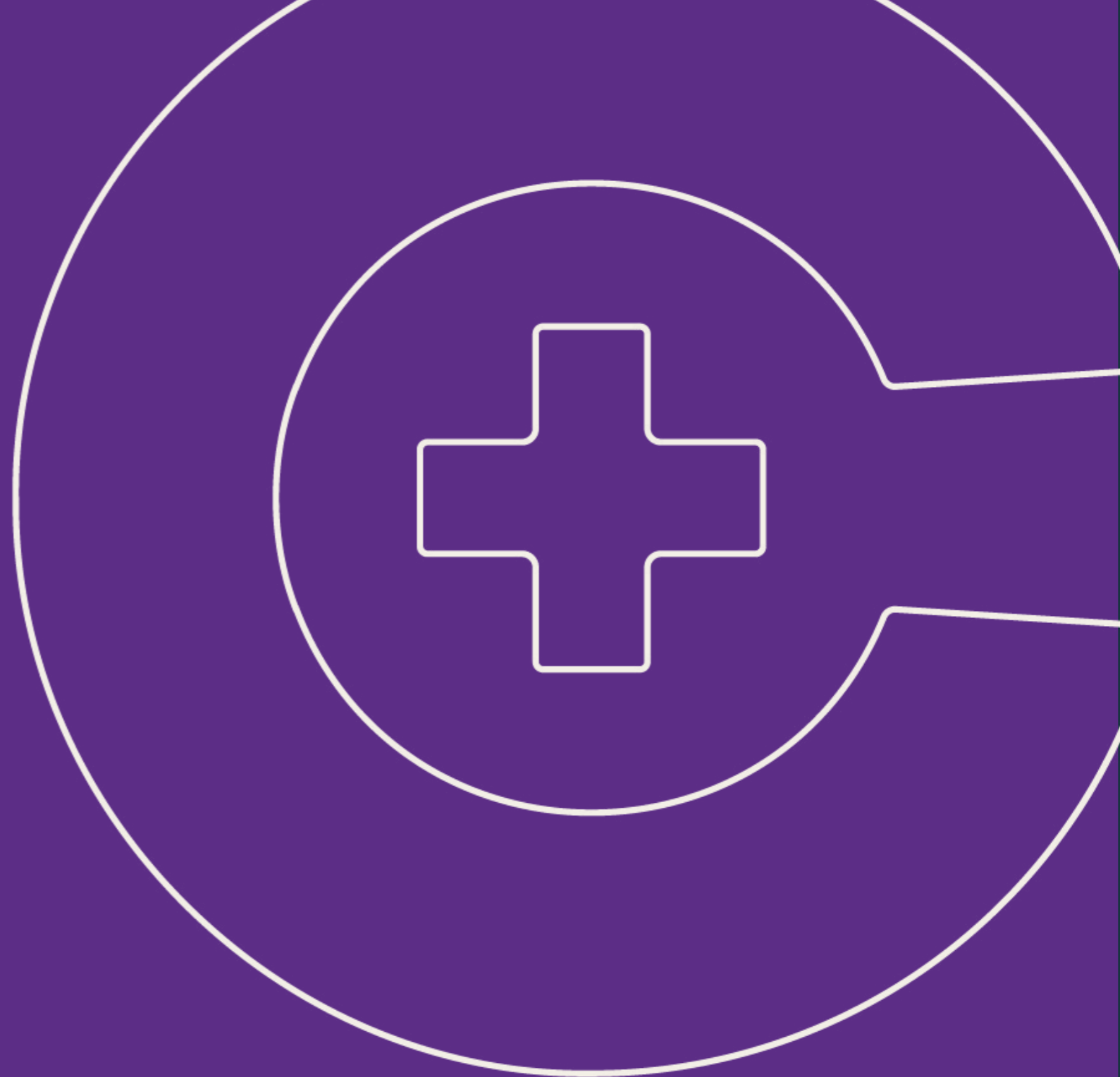


CAPACITY BUILDING AND NETWORKING

- up to DKK 75,000

- › The aim is to build the professional capacity of the project-implementing organisation in Human Rights and Freedom of Religion or Belief, and to strengthen networks and the sharing of experience, which mobilises the international community to respect, protect, and promote FoRB.
- › The support can cover reimbursement for courses held in partner countries in the region and in special cases in Denmark. It is also possible to apply for the partner organisation's participation in relevant national, regional and international networks, conferences, seminars and workshops, and exchange visits to other organisations working with FoRB, as well as study visits.
- › It is possible to apply for support for the development and establishment of FoRB monitoring and evaluation systems locally.
- › In certain cases a staff member or volunteer from the Danish organisation can also take part in the activity, if this is relevant for advocacy in the North.





Criteria for

assessment of applications within the FoRB-window

The following section describes the factors that the Assessment Committee takes into consideration when assessing and approving applications for the FoRB-window.



ASSESSMENT CRITERIA AND PRINCIPLES

All applications are subjected to a combined assessment according to the following criteria:

1. The Danish organisation, its local partner organisation, and the cooperation between them.
2. The preparation of the intervention.
3. Target groups/participants and their relation to the intervention.
4. Goal, strategy, coherence, and implementation.
5. The intervention's exit strategy and sustainability.
6. The cost-effectiveness of the intervention.
7. The intervention's relation to the FoRB strategies and priorities of the Danish Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The list of detailed criteria on the following three pages is comprehensive, and while it is important that applicants have considered all the criteria, not all sub-criteria are relevant to all applications. A project application will be assessed as a whole and given points (on a scale from 1-4) for each of the criteria. Strong sub-criteria may compensate for weaker sub-criteria. A general rule is that the bigger the size of the budget, the higher the expectations to the fulfilment of the criteria.

Roads of Change to promote Freedom of Religion and Belief

There are several possible roads of change to promote FoRB, but the starting point is achieving capacity concerning FoRB. This is about knowledge, attitudes, and skills. Accordingly, FoRB projects may, in addition to training in FoRB, include dialogue, diapraxis, education, awareness raising, civil society building, and national and international advocacy. For all assessments of FoRB projects within the FoRB window, respect, protection, or promotion of FoRB must be explicit in the project goal, and the chosen road to change must be well-argued and well described.

Interventions in fragile contexts

For applications for support for FoRB interventions in fragile contexts (including contexts with fierce violations of FoRB, prolonged conflict or current violent manifestations of conflict), more flexibility in relation to some of the criteria can be exercised.

For example, public advocacy can potentially entail high-risk in a fragile context, and, in compliance with the DO NO HARM principle, it can be necessary to reduce this component, or to include the effort in a more long-term strategy, or to choose a more relational approach to advocacy.

It is important that the reasons for the need to be more flexible are well-founded in the application's context analysis and strategy.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR SMALLER AND LARGER PROJECTS

Criteria, which only applies to projects above DKK 500,000 are marked in red.

1. Assessment of the Danish organisation, the local partner and the co-operation between them

1.1 As regards the Danish organisation:

- › Popular foundation in Denmark, transparency and democratic structure.
- › The relevance of the intervention to the focus of the organisation, in regard to other development work and projects, country focus, strategies, etc.
- › The organisation's professional and/or organisational contribution to the local partner.
- › Relevant technical and organisational capacity, and previous project experience from CISU, Danida, or similar documented experience.
- › Experience and insight in the country concerned, the target group and development issues addressed by the intervention.
- › **Track record: How did the previous interventions turn out?**

1.2 As regards local (implementing) partner:

- › Legitimacy in relation to participants, members and target groups, and their issues and interests. It is assessed whether the partner promotes a transparent structure permitting the organisation to be held accountable by members, target groups, and donors.
- › Experience of and insights into the context and in Freedom of Religion or Belief.

- › Strategic relevance of Freedom of Religion or Belief to the objectives of the organisation.
- › Relevant professional, organisational and administrative capacity, the size of the organisation and its annual turnover, and previous experience with Freedom of Religion or Belief.
- › Networking and cooperative relations with, for example, authorities, other local, national or international human rights organisations and other donors and sources of finance.

1.3 As regards the partnership between the member organisation and the local partner, you must be able to demonstrate:

- › The relevance of the intervention in terms of the history of the partnership – what is the strength of the foundation of the joint intervention?
- › The local partner as the driving force in the formulation of the intervention and to what degree the local partner is responsible for the intervention.
- › Clarity regarding the roles, contributions and responsibilities of each partner.
- › **The potential for developing the partnership including the developing the relationship between the partners because of the intervention.**
- › **Track record: What was the performance of previous joint interventions? How was the monitoring and reporting?**

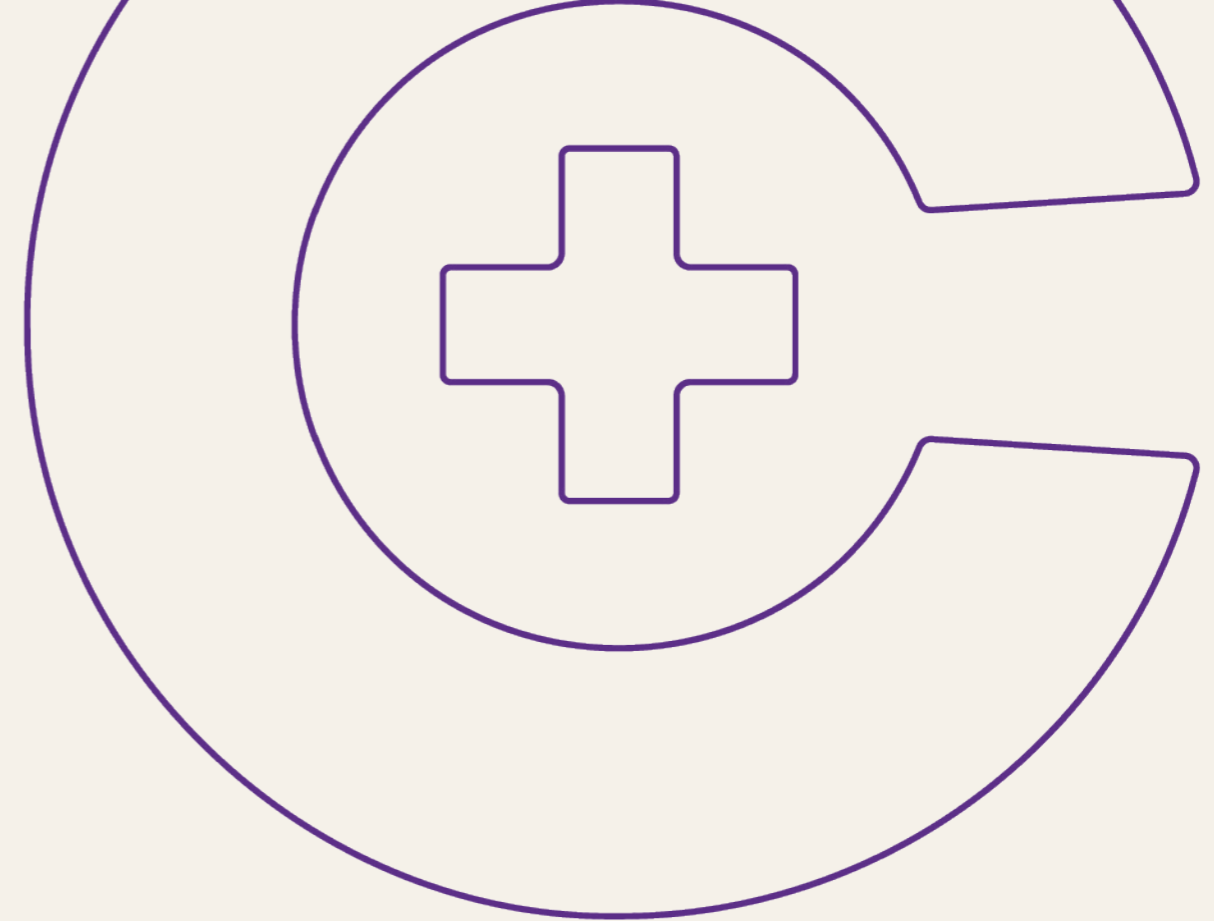
2. Assessment of the preparation of the intervention

- › The description of the starting point of the intervention (including results of previous phases, ongoing activities etc.), the relevance of stakeholders and agents, the inclusion of the target group in the preparation of the project etc.
- › The quality of the context analysis, including a description of how Freedom of Religion or Belief is violated and the relevant opportunities to promote or protect FoRB, and the strengths and weaknesses of the different actors in relation to ensuring the sustainability of the activities.
- › **The quality of the problem and/or conflict analysis, which elaborates on the structural causes of the current or potential violations of FoRB.**
- › **The quality of the stakeholder analysis, unfolding the relation between rights**

holders and duty-bearers and reflecting upon the special relations and opportunities of the partner.

3. Assessment of target groups/participants and their relation to the intervention

- › A strategic description of the composition of the target group in regard to minority/majority status, number, gender, age, religion, social position etc. in view of the scope and objectives of the intervention.
- › The selection of the target group in relation to the preparation of the intervention and the principle of non-discrimination. Including a description of the sub-groups of the target group and the criteria for selection, to ensure the plausibility that the most vulnerable groups are included.
- › **The application's active position on the inclusion of women in the target group.**



4. Assessment of the goals, strategy, coherence and implementation

4.1 Objectives, results, and coherence

- › The application of a rights-based approach to achieving the objectives and results.
- › The logical coherence between the objectives, activities, and expected results of the intervention and the problems that it is intended to address.
- › The clarity, measurability and achievability of in relation to the project objectives.

4.2 Strategy and execution

- › The reasoning for the coherence and relevance of balance between strategic services, capacity building and advocacy.
- › The Theory of Change of the intervention, including reasonable and realistic assumptions and risk factors.
- › The degree to which the intervention strengthens the capacity of the target group and their potential for improving their own situation, including the degree to which the intervention strengthens civil society mobilisation, empowering the target group to promote the right to Freedom of Religion or Belief for themselves and other persons.
- › The quality of the plan for monitoring, evaluation and lesson learning.
- › The degree to which the capacity of duty-bearers to fulfil the rights of the target group is strengthened, if duty-bearers are also part of the target group.
- › The degree to which the intervention strengthens the capacity of the local partner to advocate for the right to Freedom of Religion or Belief of vulnerable groups, including whether the partner is making strategic use of its opportunities and relationships.

5. Assessment of the exit strategy and sustainability of the intervention

- › The plausibility that local partners or target groups are not left in a state of dependency when the implementation period expires.
- › The plausibility that the intervention lead to lasting improvements of the living conditions of participants and target groups and/or of the local partner's capacity, which can be sustained after the implementation period has expired.
- › The plausibility that the intervention's results will spread to other target groups or partners in future.
- › Reflections about the long-term impact of the intervention in relation to the dynamics between minorities and majorities.
- › Reflections about the sustainability of the intervention in relation to the project objectives and more long-term strategic efforts.
- › The plausibility that the results/improvements caused by the intervention will be spread.

6. Assessment of the intervention's cost-effectiveness

- › The necessity of the costs of administration, travel and salaries.
- › The correlation between the intervention's expected outputs, the scope of activities, the size of the target groups and the total budget.
- › The level of expenditure in view of the local context - especially if the implementing partner is to cover future costs in part or full.
- › The size of the contribution from the Danish organisation.

7. Assessment of the intervention in relation to the FoRB strategies and priorities of the Danish Government and Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- › The accordance with the strategic priorities of the efforts for respect, protection, and promotion of FoRB as found on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- › Coherence with the principles of Denmark's "Policy for Danish Support to Civil Society".
- › Coherence with the principles of the Danish government's strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action, "The World 2030".



Applications for

the CKU fund

There are special application forms for each of the different types of support, and they must be used accordingly.

All application forms are available on:

<http://cku.dk/projektstoette/torf-vindue/>

HOW TO APPLY

Along with the forms is a guide on how applications should be completed and what can be included in the budget.

All applications must be submitted by e-mail.

There are no specific deadlines for applications for activities and personnel below DKK 200,000. For applications exceeding 200,000 there are 2 annual deadlines.

APPROVAL PROCEDURES

CKU's secretariat receives the applications and checks them for formal requirements. The applicant receives a project number and an expected processing time.

Applications below DKK 200,000 are assessed by a CKU project consultant, who will make a recommendation to the CKU Director, who decides on approval or rejection. However, for urgent interventions, the application is assessed in cooperation with the chairman of the Assessment Committee.

Applications above DKK 200,000 are assessed by two external professional panellists with expertise within Freedom of Religion or Belief and one CKU consultant, who prepares a unified recommendation to the Assessment Committee.

The Assessment Committee has a minimum of 5 members, appointed by the CKU board following recommendation by the secretariat:

- › Two members of the CKU board, which ensures the technical insight in the role of faith and religion in development work.
- › Three to five external members, with relevant experience from non-governmental Danish or international development organisations or other technical experience development projects implemented by civil society organisations.

The applications are assessed based on the criteria mentioned on page 16-19, where the requirements are adjusted according to the size and type of intervention. Between 1 and 4 points are given for each criteria, so the maximum number of points given will be 28. The Assessment Committee determines the final score, and, depending on how many funds are available in the FoRB-window, the projects with the highest scores will be granted.

The Assessment Committee will give one of the following answers:

- › Worthy of support and Granted. Possibly with good advice.
- › Worthy of support and Granted with conditions.
- › Worthy of support, but not granted. Possibly with good advice.
- › Not worthy of support. Possibly with good advice.

The Assessment Committee informs CKU secretariat of the decision, and CKU informs the Danish organisation. Upon approval, the partners receive a confirmation letter along with a signed contract indicating the approved amount, the project period, the budget, and the conditions of the grant.



ADDITIONAL FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES FROM CKU

OTHER FINANCIAL SUPPORT

In addition to the CKU fund, Danish organisations may seek support through the following alternative funds that CKU manages:

Recycling for Development

Renovation and shipment of used equipment from Denmark to partners in the South.

What is CKU?

Center for Church-Based Development (CKU) is a resource centre for church-based development work. CKU is an umbrella organisation of 38 churches and Christian organisations in Denmark, who are working with churches and other partner organisations all over the world to promote development.

VISION, VALUES, AND IDENTITY

CKU's vision is a hope for a better world, characterised by equality, sustainability, ownership of own development, peace and justice.

The values of CKU are anchored in the Christian view of life and humanity, and they focus on the potential for transformation through a more just world, reconciliation and restored relations, and empowerment through diakonia.

THE ROLES OF CKU

CKU has three roles, which are interlinked and supplement each other.

- › Project Support (fund management, advisory services, and capacity building). The experience from this role benefit the Knowledge Centre role and provides examples and track records which benefits the role as Spokesperson.
- › Spokesperson (advocacy and network). Advocacy provides the political and economic foundation for the Project Support role, and networking supports the Knowledge Centre role.
- › Knowledge Centre (learning and evidence). Develops tools and approaches which benefit the Project Support role, and evidence and research to benefit the work as Spokesperson.

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