Guidelines to the CKU fund's open window for

Freedom of Religion or Belief

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CKU
Center for Church-
Based Development

Content

Guidelines to

The window for Freedom of Religion or Belief

The window for Freedom of Religion or Belief is a newer 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.
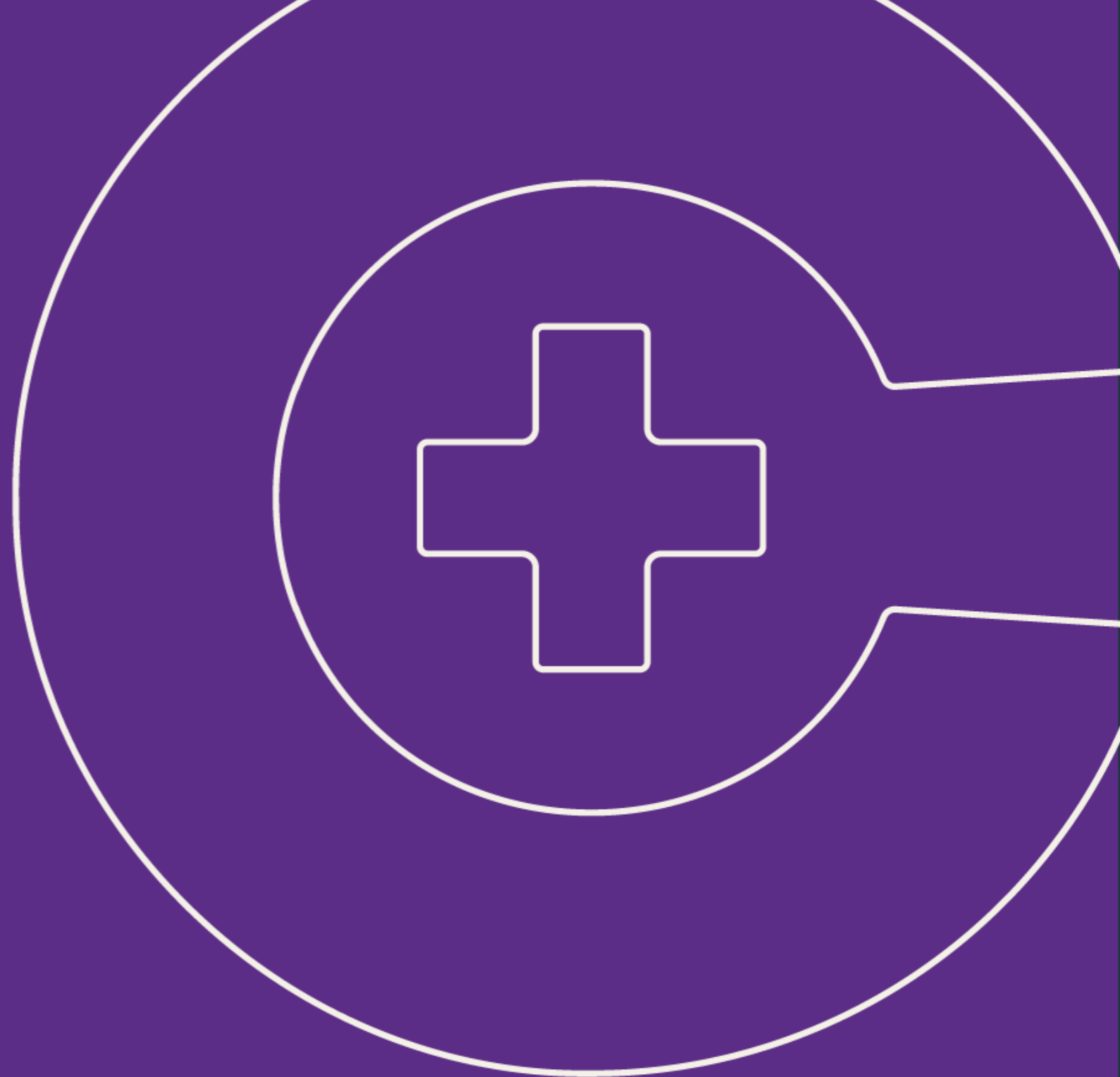
The main purpose of the window for Freedom of Religion or Belief (FoRB) is to finance projects which increase respect, protection, and promotion of FoRB. The projects must be in agreement with and support the Danish government's strategy for FoRB. FoRB means the human right as expressed in article 18 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-facetted 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 individual 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 religious 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 www.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
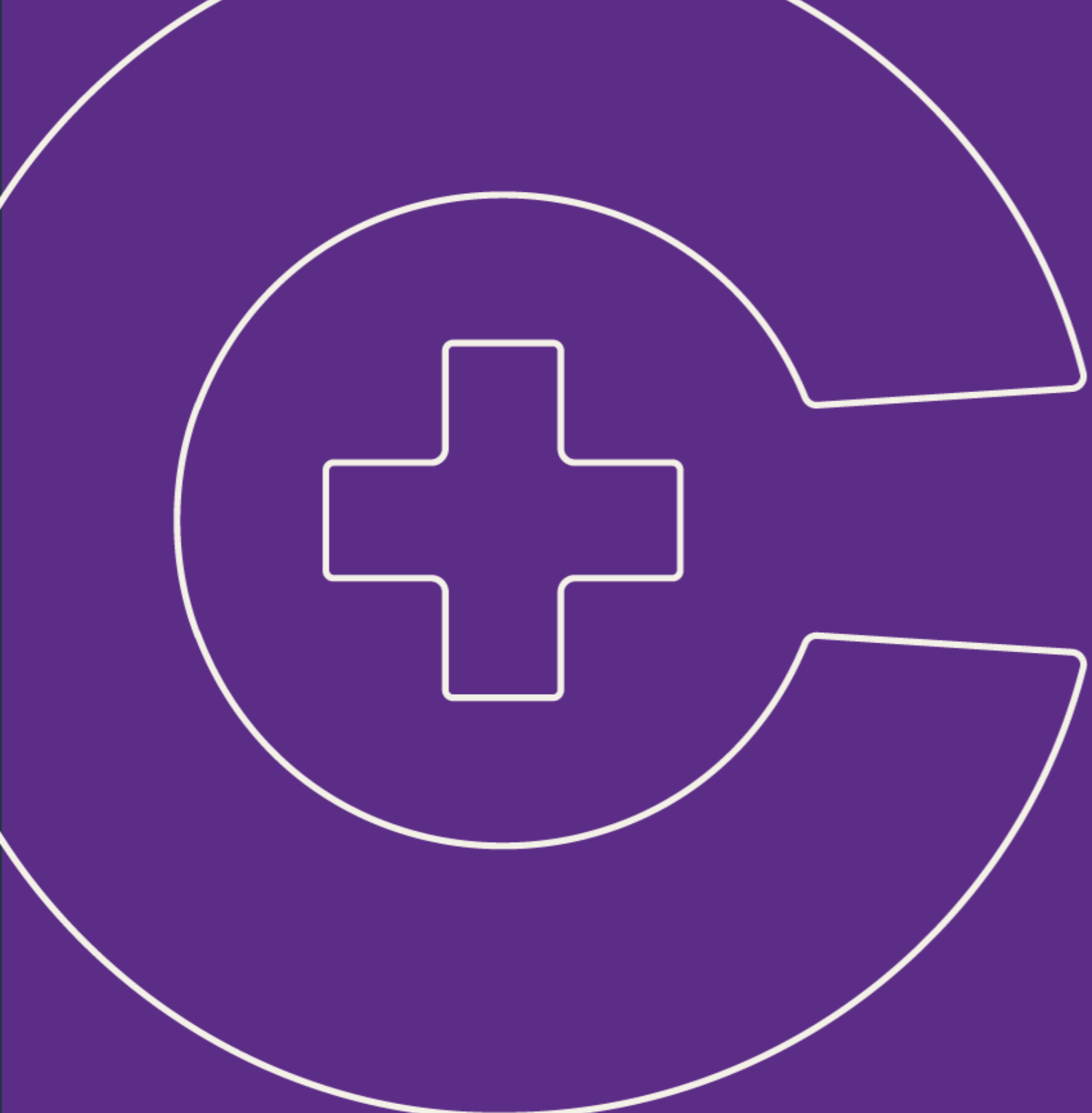
The FoRB-window of the CKU fund

The framework for the Danida-financed CKU fund reflects the Danish government's strategy for development cooperation and humanitarian action, "The World we Share". 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.

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 monitor the fair distribution of re-

sources.

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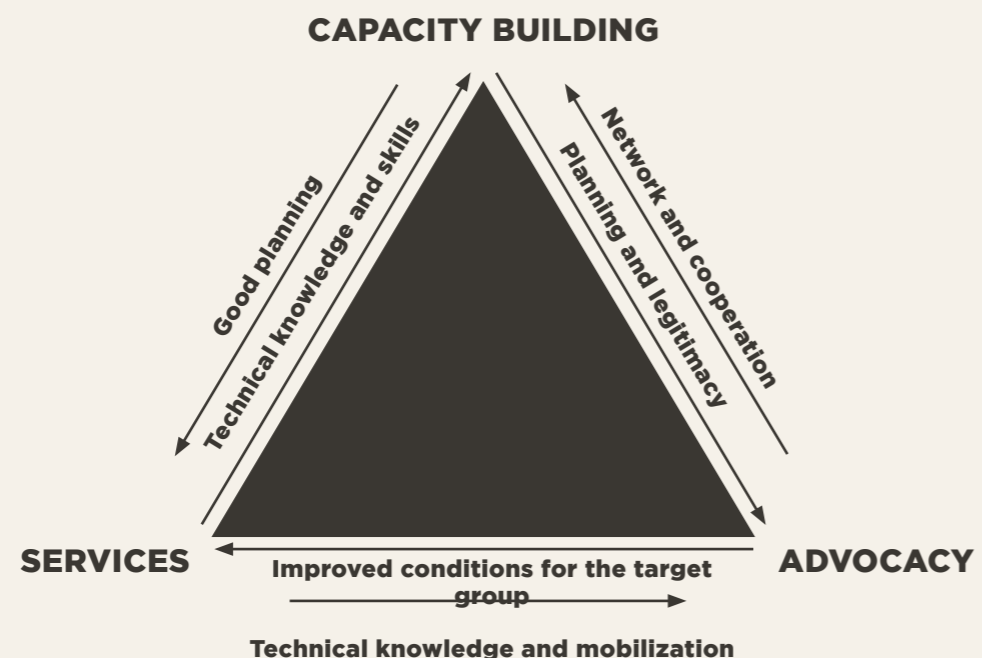
THE DEVELOPMENT TRIANGLE
The civil society policy framework for the CKU fund emphasises that development projects should strike a balance between:

› **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 govern-

ments 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.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Good planning
Technical knowledge and skills

Network and cooperation
Planning and legitimacy

SERVICES

Improved conditions for the target group

ADVOCACY

Technical knowledge and mobilization

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.
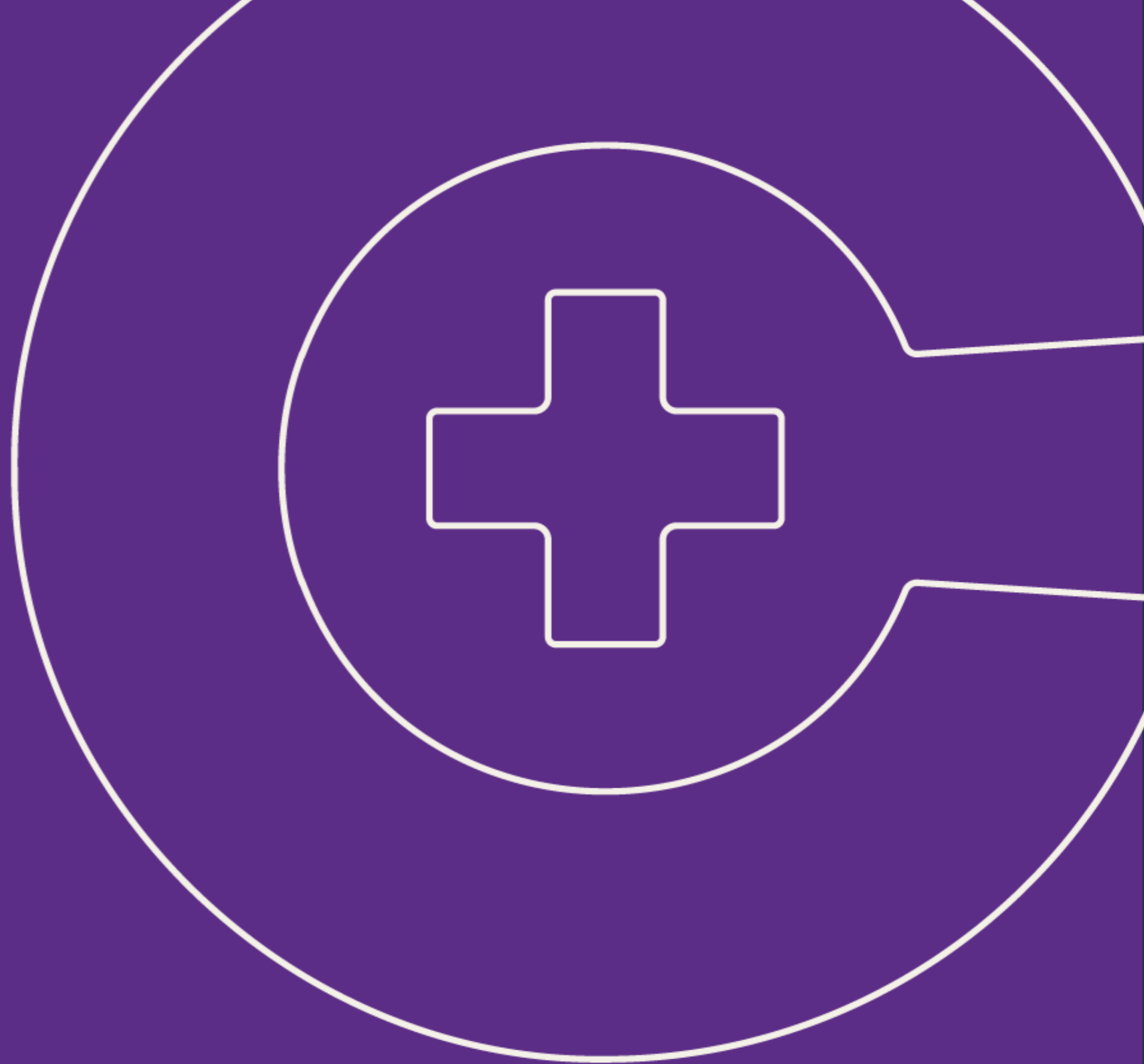
THE DANISH ORGANISATION

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 chairperson or the majority of the board members must be Danish nationals or foreigners residing permanently in Denmark unless a dispensation is given from the DMFA.
› Have approved statutes.
› The accounts, including the financial statements of the organization, must be audited.
› Have at least 25 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.

Organisations can apply for more than 500.000 DKK when they:
› 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.

This includes both faith-based and not faith-based organisations, and organisations with strategic partnership agreements with the Ministry of Foreign Af-

fairs. 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.
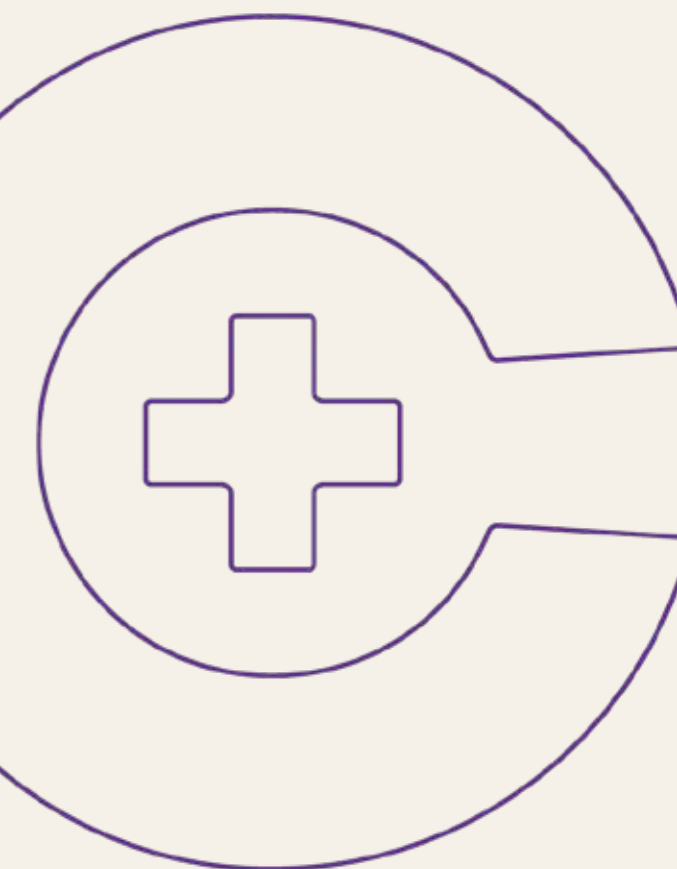
THE PARTNERS

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.

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

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.
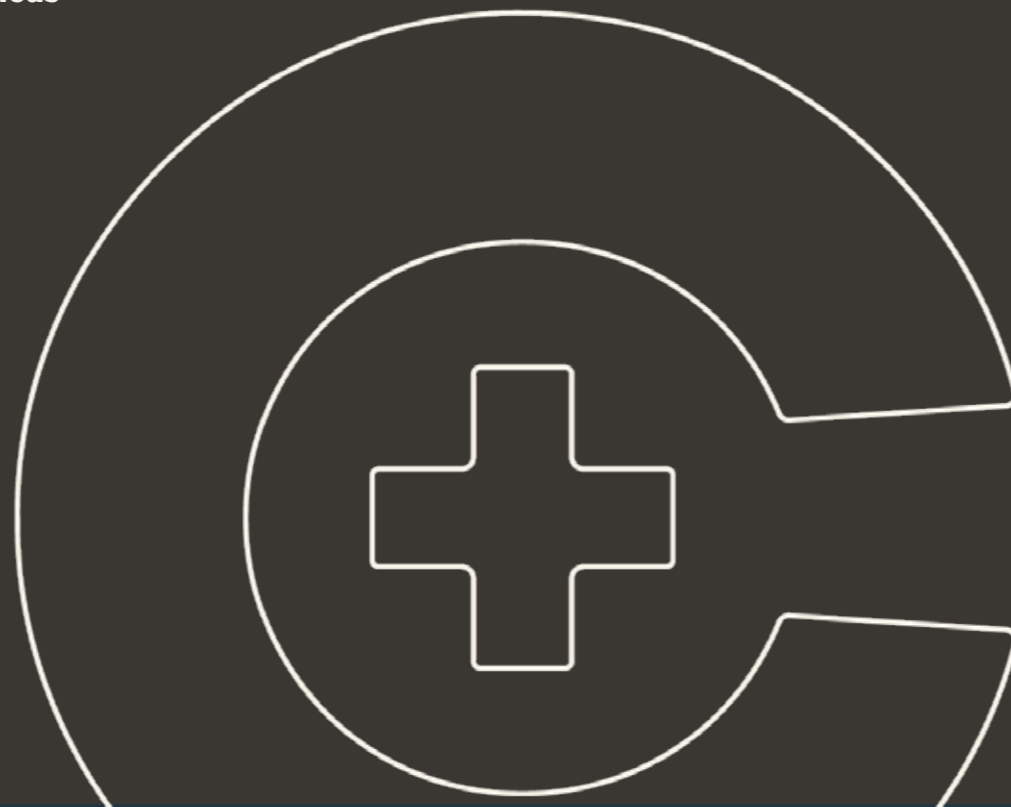
CO-FUNDING

› 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.

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.

Assessment criteria of 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. Partnership and Capacity

2. Relevance and goals

3. Target groups and stakeholders

4. The intervention

5. Sustainability

The assessment criteria are further elaborated on the following pages. A project application will be given points (on a scale from 1-5) for each of the subcriteria. Applications are assessed according to two important principles: An overall assessment allows for stronger sub-criteria to compensate for weaker sub-criteria. Furthermore, the bigger the size of the budget, the higher the expectations to the fulfilment of the criteria. Likewise, more experienced organisations will be met with higher expectations than less experienced and smaller organisations

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 TA-PROJECTS (ABOVE 500.000 DKK)

1. Partnership and Capacity

1.1. The project is relevant to the Danish organization's overall purpose, as well as to their other work. .

1.2. The Danish organization has relevant experience and the capacity to manage the project and to work with freedom of religion or belief. (Projects administered by CKU will not be assessed on this criteria).

1.3. The partner has relevant experience, capacity, and legitimacy to implement the project and work with freedom of religion or belief.

1.4. The scope of the project aligns with the common partnership history.

2. Relevance and goals

2.1 The project goals and approach align with the open FoRB window's overall objective and the MFA's strategy and priorities for freedom of religion or belief.

2.2 The project is relevant to the local context and the applicant demonstrates insight into the context as well as particular issues connected to current or potential violations of freedom of religion or belief.

3. Target groups and stakeholders

3.1 The target groups' and other stakeholders' composition, size, and selection (according to e.g., age, gender, religion/belief, social or other affiliation) appear relevant to the project.

3.2 The target groups have been involved in project preparation and has been able to influence the content of the project.

3.3 The partner demonstrates holding legitimacy in regards to the target groups.

4. The intervention

4.1 If the project has several phases: The project builds on documented results and learnings from external evaluations of previous phases, and demonstrates progress on objectives, strategic approaches, and target groups.

4.2 The results framework of the project appears logical; outcomes, outputs and indicators are described clearly and are measurable.

4.3 There is coherence between the project objectives, target groups and strategy, and there is a good balance between strategic services, capacity building and advocacy.

4.4 The risk analysis takes into consideration circumstances which could compromise the achievability of the project objectives and includes relevant adaptation strategies.

4.5 The partners and their strategic partners roles and responsibilities, professional contribution, and organizational structure are described and appear relevant.

4.6 There is a relevant plan and approach to monitoring and harvesting results and learning.

4.7 The budget size is proportional to the expected results, scope of activities, and the size of the target groups.

4.8 The allocation of expenses related to administration, travel and salaries appears reasonable.

5. Sustainability

5.1 It is likely that partners and target groups are not left in an undesirable dependency after the project has ended but are able to maintain (and possibly expand) the results achieved.

5.2 It is likely that the project will contribute to creating lasting improvements of the target groups' right to freedom of religion and belief.
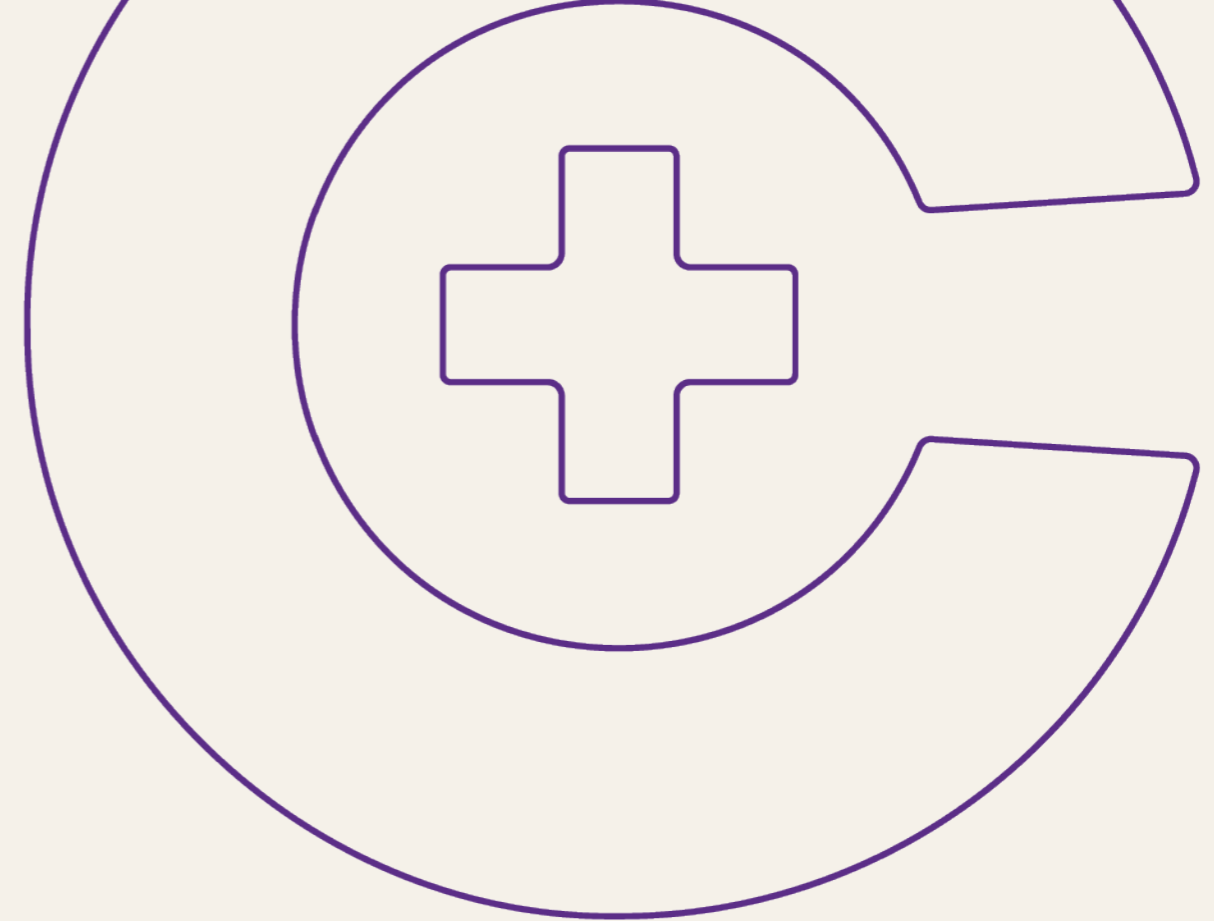
ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR TB-PROJECTS (BELOW 500.000 DKK)

1. Partnership and Capacity

1.1 The project is relevant to the Danish organization's overall purpose, as well as to their other work.

1.2 The Danish organization has relevant experience and the capacity to manage the project and to work with freedom of religion or belief. (Projects administered by CKU will not be assessed on this criteria).

1.3 The partner has relevant experience, capacity, and legitimacy to conduct the project and work with freedom of religion or belief.

1.4 The scope of the project aligns with the common partnership history.

2. Relevance and goals

2.1 The project goals align with the open FoRB window's overall objectives and the MFA's strategy and priorities for freedom of religion or belief.

2.2 The project is relevant to the local context and the applicant demonstrates insight into the context as well as particular issues connected to current or potential violations of freedom of religion or belief.

3. Target groups and stakeholders

3.1 The target groups' size and selection (according to e.g., age, gender, religion/belief, social or other affiliation) appear relevant to the project.

4. The Intervention

4.1 If the project has several phases: The project builds on results and learnings from previous phases.

4.2 There is a logical connection between the project objectives, the expected results, and specific activities.

4.3 There is coherence between the project objectives, target groups and strategy.

4.4 The partners and their strategic partners roles and responsibilities, professional contribution, and organizational structure are described and appear relevant.

4.5 There is a relevant plan and approach to monitoring and harvesting results and learning.

4.6 The budget size is proportional to the expected results, scope of activities, and the size of the target groups.

4.7 The allocation of expenses related to administration, travel and salaries appears reasonable.

5. Sustainability

5.1 It is likely that partners and target groups are not left in an undesirable dependency after the project has ended but are able to maintain (and possibly expand) the results achieved.
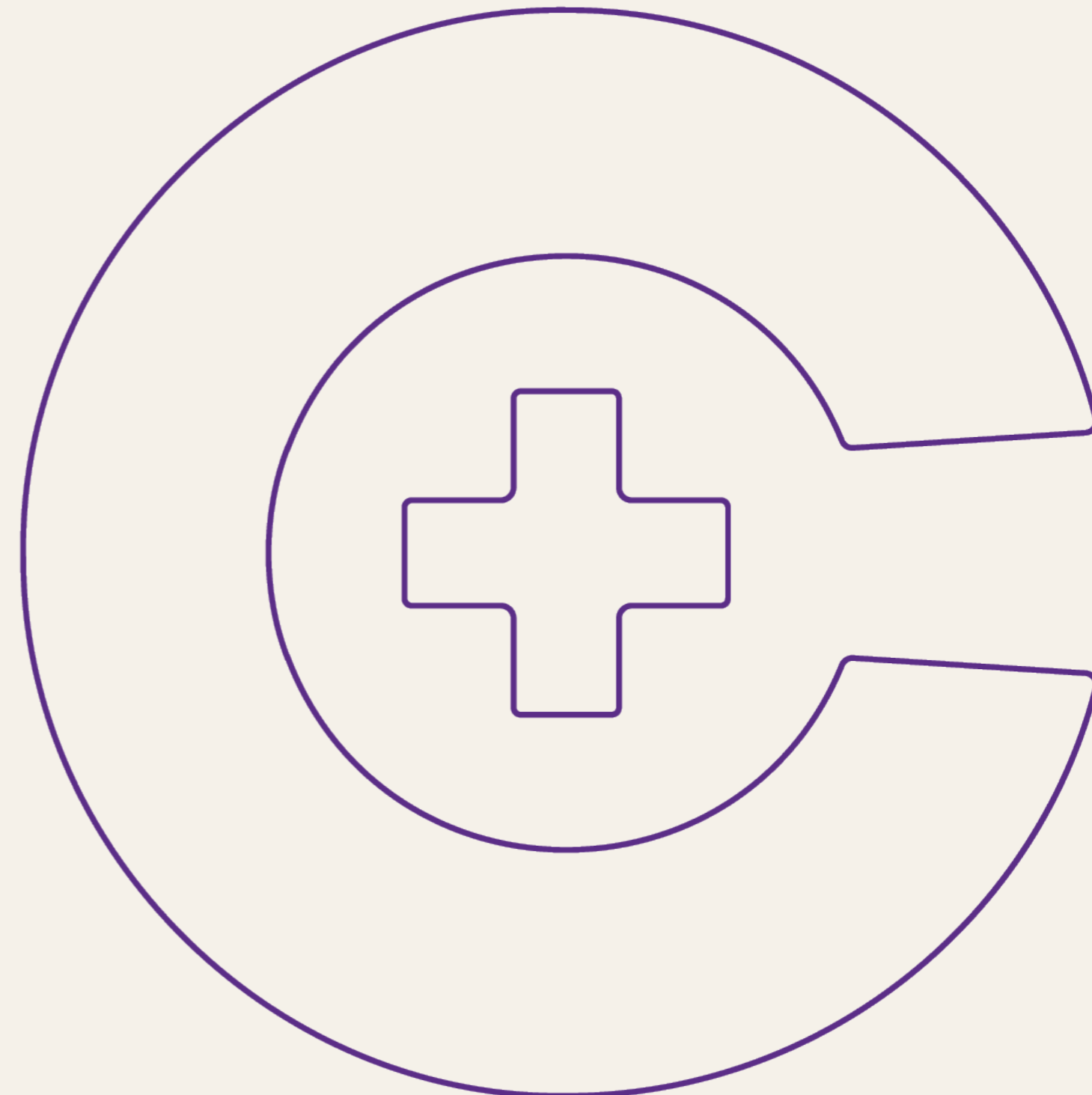
The CKU fund

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 application forms is a guide on how applications should be completed and a budget guideline.

All applications must be submitted by e-mail.

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

GRANTING PROCEDURES
CKU's secretariat receives the applications and performs an administrative screening, to check that the formal requirements are fulfilled. 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 assessment committee (one of the members), who decides on approval or rejection. If there is disagreement concerning the decision, the chairperson of the Assessment Committee has the deciding vote.

Applications above DKK 200,000 are as- sessed by an external assessment consultant who prepares an assessment to the Assessment Committee. The assessment is discussed with a member of the Assessment Committee before it is presented for discussion and final decision at an Assessment Committee meeting. The assessment of the application is based on the criteria mentioned on the previous pages – and the requirements are graded in relation to both size and type of intervention. 1-5 points are given for each subcriteria. The Assessment Committee decides the final scores and depending on how much funding is available, the highest scoring projects are granted.

Applications for co-financing with other institutional donors are exempted from scoring but will be given priority if they are assessed to be approved.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE
CKUs Assessment Committee has a minimum of 6 members, appointed by the CKU board following recommendation by the secretariat:

› Two members with expereince from the CKU board.
› Four external members recruited through advertisements.

When appointing it must be documented that all committee members have a basic understanding and preferably experience with the core areas of the CKU Pooled Fund which are church-based development cooperation (diaconia) and Freedom of Religion or Belief. Together, the committee must have a broad experience with relevant themes in development. Furthermore, at least two members must together have solid knowledge in Freedom of Religion or Belief and experience with a rights-based approach to promoting Freedom of Religion or Belief.

The Assessment Committee will give one of the following answers:

› Approved and Granted.
› Approved and Granted with conditions.
› Approved, but not granted due to lack of funds.
› Not approved.

All type of answers can contain good advice.

The Assessment Committee informs CKU secretariat of the decision, and CKU informs the Danish organisation. Upon approval, the partners receive a confirmation mail 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:

GLOBUS
GLOBUS supports cooperation between Danish education institutions and partners in the Global South in order to engage people in international development. See guidelines on www.globuspuljen.dk.

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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