Climate Learning and Advocacy for Resilience (CLAR) Programme

- implemented by CARE Denmark in cooperation with CARE Country Programmes and Partners

Final Evaluation

Sten Andreasen Consulting, 25 March 2022

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List of acronyms

ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (Uganda)
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
AGNES	The Africa Group of Negotiators Expert Support
ALP	Adaptation Learning Programme
CAAPs	Community Adaptation Action Plans
CAN	Climate Action Network
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CCRP	Climate Change and Resilience Platform
CIS	Climate Information Services
CJC	Climate Justice Center
CLAR	Climate Learning & Advocacy for Resilience
CO	Country Office
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CVCA	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
DFC	Danida Fellowship Centre
EA	Environmental Alert (Uganda)
EMLI	Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility (Uganda)
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
G-CVCA	Gender Sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
JESE	Joint Efforts to Save the Environment (Uganda)
MoVs	Means of Verification
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OO	Overall Objective
PACJA	Panafrican Climate Action Alliance
PIIRS	Program Information & Impact Reporting System
PSP	Participatory Scenario Planning
RICE-WN	Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment – West Nile (Uganda)
SO	Specific Objective
SPA	Strategic Partnership Agreement (with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
STRENPO	Strengthening Resilience and Inclusive Governance Programme
SVA	Southern Voices on Adaptation
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Executive Summary

The CLAR Programme

Climate Learning and Advocacy for Resilience (CLAR) was a CARE Denmark global programme that during the years 2018-2021 provided technical support to CARE country programmes. The overall objective of CLAR was "*Adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change impacts, risks and uncertainties has increased.*" The programme had three interrelated specific objectives, focusing on (1) demonstrating good practice, innovation and impact in climate resilience, and generating new evidence and learning, (2) improving capacity and influence among CSOs and networks on global and national policies, plans and projects on climate change adaptation and finance, and (3) strengthening of climate knowledge brokering for multi-stakeholder, cross-discipline and South-South learning and coordination.

The intention with CLAR was to link practical approaches and outcomes in climate change adaptation work with influencing policy and planning processes, in particular national adaptation plans (NAPs) and finance. CLAR was to add value to CARE country programmes through the provision of technical support for integration of climate change adaptation implementation as well as cross-country learning and knowledge sharing. CLAR targeted both local, national, and global policy spaces to promote pro-poor, equitable and effective adaptation policies, and mechanisms. Through the Southern Voices on Adaptation (SVA) advocacy community of practice, CLAR supported the sharing of experiences and best practices in different contexts on how to influence adaptation policies and adaptation finance.

Purpose and process of the final evaluation

The main purpose of the final evaluation was "*to assess the effectiveness of the CLAR programme with a particular focus on the advocacy component. In particular, CARE Denmark would like to gain a better understanding of how CLAR and partner CSOs to the programme have influenced and contributed to climate related policy improvements.*" The TOR for the evaluation outlined the scope of work which included 26 evaluation questions that have been a point of reference during the evaluation process. An evaluation matrix was developed by the consultant during the inception phase, and a kick-off meeting with the CLAR team was held on 11 January 2022.

Key elements of the proposed evaluation methodology were:

a) A desk review of existing documentation (see Annex H).
b) Online and physical interviews with 47 selected key informants (see Annex F).
c) A week-long field visit and assessment of CLAR processes and results in Uganda.
d) An online survey that was forwarded to the members of SVA, with the purpose of the gathering both quantitative and qualitative information regarding selected evaluation questions.
e) A Reflection Workshop with CLAR Team members to present and discuss the draft evaluation report's main findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

A methodological challenge to the evaluation was that baseline and progress data to inform the Results Framework that formed part of CLAR's Programme Document had either not been collected, or it was not possible to discern data related to progress, results, and impact of CLAR from monitoring data that was collected on other CARE Denmark supported projects and programmes.

The issue of attribution has formed a key challenge to the evaluation, primarily because CLAR was not a stand-alone programme but integrated with the CARE country programmes, and COs were therefore not

required to submit separate progress reporting concerning the outputs or results of activities initiated or supported by CLAR.

Main conclusions and recommendations

Specific objective 1: *Programmes in selected CARE countries demonstrate good practice, innovation and impact in climate resilience, and generate new evidence and learning.*

Gender sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (CVCAs) carried out by CSO partners in two different parts of Uganda during 2019 are seen to clearly demonstrate the value of the methodology. It enabled the identification of key differences in the capacities and the climate vulnerabilities of refugees and hosts community members, women and men, and overall, the use of CVCAs was seen to provide an extensive amount of information to guide the development of Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs), and for the general learning by CARE Uganda and the involved CSOs. The trainings and tools were mentioned to have continued to be beneficial beyond the duration of the project.

Interviews with CARE Country Office (CO) staff and practitioner partner organisations in Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, Myanmar and Vietnam confirmed that the CVCA and CAAP tools have been widely used – and are continuously being applied by staff and organisations in the various networks. Several respondents underlined how the gender aspect of the CVCA tool had significantly sharpened a differentiated analysis of vulnerabilities of women and men. The Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) tool was also mentioned to have been used to develop seasonal calendars that take into consideration seasonal weather forecasts, partly using the official national forecasts, or supported by other project elements that seek to provide farmers with relevant climate information.

The development and easy access to the resource material (Online Courses, Trainer Packs and Learning Journeys) posted at the CARE Climate Justice Center (CJC) website are seen to form an effective way of making key experiences and learnings widely available to CARE staff and country programmes.

The overall conclusion regarding the strengthening of technical capacities among CARE COs and partner organisations is that CLAR has had a significant influence on the awareness, understanding of and ability to carry out high quality climate adaptation programming. Gender transformative adaptation practices have been widely applied. The inputs produced and delivered by the technical team in CLAR appears to be highly professional and well adapted to the different needs of both CARE CO staff members and practitioner CSO partners. Particularly rewarding has been the combined technical training and practical application of the CBA, PSP and CVCA approaches as carried out by CLAR team members in support of CARE programmes in Ghana, Uganda, and Myanmar.

1. It is **recommended** that CARE Denmark continues investing in the development and adjustment of key gender-responsive climate adaptation and resilience practitioner tools and guidelines; this includes the development of new tools as required by key stakeholders. This effort is usefully mixed with the provision of direct technical support to CARE COs, that are requesting for this assistance.

2. It is also **recommended** that CARE Denmark during the coming few years increases the focus on identifying and using potential avenues for best practices replication and catalytic effects. This could be through targeted promotion of the available support to CARE member countries and country offices; a stronger and continued involvement of CJC and SVA to provide information on the learning opportunities.

Specific Objective 1 also included an aim to demonstrate good climate adaptation practice and to generate evidence and learning. Output 1.3 expected the production and documentation of "evidence of gender-sensitive resilience impacts and their drivers". It seems, however, to have been difficult to collect, systematically document and provide evidence of learning from practical real-life adaptation practices in CARE supported programmes.

3. It is therefore **recommended** that CARE Denmark develops a catalogue of good climate adaptation and resilience practices that have been demonstrated to be applicable and sustainable in real life; categorising these with keywords relating to the relevant sector and/or the specific type of climate change threat – or other relevant criteria. These cases should be made available to all CARE COs and partners by means of the CJC and the SVA websites.

Specific objective 2: *Civil society networks have improved capacity and influence on global and national policies, plans and projects on climate change adaptation and finance.*

Capacity development: The capacity development efforts by CLAR, many of which for partner CSOs were channelled through SVA, and for CARE staff through SVA and the CARE Climate & Resilience Academy, have been substantial. Responses to the evaluation's online survey rated the usefulness of these efforts to 4.20 on a scale from 1-5. All of 18 capacity development beneficiaries interviewed for the evaluation found that important tools had been promoted and that these had helped the understanding of and practical involvement of their organisations and networks on the issues.

Based on the programme's reporting and on the information gathered during the evaluation, there seems to be clear evidence of a strengthened capacity to advocate for climate adaptation and resilience-related policies and policy processes, among involved CARE CO staff, selected SVA member CSOs, and CSO partner organisations in CARE Denmark supported programmes. The various types of capacity development inputs provided by CLAR have generally been assessed as appropriate and useful.

This evaluation has not been able to establish, however, how widely the changes in knowledge, skills and abilities on climate change resilience advocacy has spread beyond the directly trained persons. It is also unclear to what extent the capacities have grown since baseline capacity assessments were not carried out.

4. For a continuation of CARE Denmark's capacity development initiatives, it is **recommended** to develop an uncomplicated climate change resilience capacity assessment tool that can (a) provide guidance as to the type and level of capacity development inputs required for the organisation or person in question, and (b) serve as a baseline to set targets and measure progress.

Policy influence: Responses to the online survey's question regarding the organisations' involvement in and results achieved on seven selected key climate change adaptation agendas indicated that their organisation had used significant amounts of effort on all the mentioned advocacy agendas. Their assessment of results achieved from these advocacy efforts was equally high. Results were assessed to be slightly higher on the agendas of NAPs, NDCs, and outcomes at COP25 and COP26. The narrative responses confirmed this. It seems that resources spent on agenda setting and CSO positioning were particularly well spent at the local and national level, when compared with the level of inputs. The interviewed CSO resource persons confirm that there has been a significant success with influencing NAPs in several countries. Overall, interviewed CSOs have focused mainly on the effects at the national and sub-national level, where results are comparatively easier to achieve, and results easier to observe.

Two key knowledge products developed with CLAR support, *Climate Adaptation Finance: Fact or Fiction?* and *Hollow Commitments* in preparation for COP26 seems to have increased the focus on issues of climate finance for adaptation and loss and damage.

The CLAR team's assessment of the programme's influence on policy formulation and influence is that the onset of COVID-19 made it difficult to achieve all of the intended advocacy results, since several important meetings and conferences were cancelled. Some were instead conducted virtually, but while this enabled an increase of the number of participants, it proved challenging for some because of poor internet connectivity or insufficient IT skills. The experiences seem to be that advocacy work is generally more effective and impactful when engaging physically or directly with policy makers instead of virtual meetings.

5. It is **recommended** that CARE Denmark as part of designing climate change advocacy interventions for the coming years seeks to identify the known and the most likely agendas that requires influencing, what the main messages are likely to be, and who will be the key institutions or groups of people to seek to influence. This is to form the basis for setting some more specific advocacy objectives, indicators and MoVs than has been the case in CLAR.

Specific objective 3: *Climate knowledge brokering for multi-stakeholder, cross-discipline and South-South learning and coordination is strengthened.*

At the design stage of CLAR a need was seen to strengthen CARE's linkages with other key players on climate change adaptation, to gain recognition and to "broker knowledge". The idea was to nurture the spreading of good practices; using learning to increase impact. It is questionable, however, if CLAR was able to dedicate sufficient resources to pursue the idea. The reported results seem not to be very specific and tangible – or to be clearly distinguished from the two other Specific Objectives. Nevertheless, CLAR is assessed to have forged alliances with several other key regional and global climate advocacy networks, in particular through the SVA platform; the most frequently mentioned being CARE's CJC, the CBA conferences, ALFA Sahel 200, Climate Action Network (CAN) International, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA), the NAP Global Network and the AGNES.

6. It is **recommended** to incorporate the knowledge brokering objective with the first two Specific Objectives, so that it there is a greater opportunity to clearly identify and set target for the particular linkages and coordination structures that are seen to be useful and relevant to pursue. The linkages should preferably have a focus on the needs in CARE country programmes and cooperation countries, helping to inspire solutions that address the climate change challenges.

Cross-cutting issues:

The survey as well as interviews conducted indicate that all of CLAR's five main **types of capacity development support modalities** have been useful to the persons and organisations that have been invited to take part in them. The COVID-19 pandemic has quickly changed the communication, meeting, and training modalities, so that many activities take place virtually. This has both advantages and disadvantages: It is more cost effective to carry out webinars than having to transport participants from far away; on the other hand, the participation by some people is limited by poor internet connectivity and insufficient IT-skills.

7. It is **recommended** to continue using a range of support modalities – and to seek new and innovative ways of further increasing the palette of modalities. It could, for instance, be tested if there are potentials in using mixed forms of training smaller groups, i.e. by using video documentation. This would require additional investment in websites such as the ones developed by SVA or CJC.

The CLAR programme was **budgeted at a total cost of EUR 2,785,700 / DKK 20,753,458**. The administration fee for CARE Denmark was 7%, leaving DKK 19,272,133 for project implementation. Most resources were allocated to the climate adaptation advocacy capacity and policy influence objective, with 38% of total, compared to 22% and 23%, respectively, for Specific Objectives 1 and 3. With the main focus of CLAR being devoted to climate adaptation advocacy work, the high budget proportion to Specific Objective 2 is well justified. It is noted that the total cost of the CLAR team took up 68% of the programme's total expenses. The technical, coordination and programme management support provided by these staff members has been essential in the delivery of the programme's outputs, but it is also a high level of staff costs in comparison with the 23% of expenses spent on activities and support to networks.

CARE CO staff in several countries have mentioned that the funding received from CLAR for capacity development and other activities was a small amount – but nevertheless meaningful. Others pointed to the fact that the COs never had a budget to cover the activities they carried out in cooperation with CLAR. The CO support was a bit taken for granted. The importance of availability of some level of funding to support ad hoc networking and advocacy activities was stressed by several CSOs; some adding emphasis that this funding is most suitable when it is flexible.

8. It is **recommended** to continue placing CARE Denmark / climate change technical staff with CARE COs in different cooperation countries, in order to further strengthen the connection between the climate change challenges and adaptation potentials on the ground, with the development of advocacy initiatives to address change at different level.

9. It is also **recommended** to shift the balance of funding towards making resources available to CSO partner organisations and SVA members for mobilisation, coordination, and implementation of advocacy initiatives. There seems in particular to be a need for injecting funds for a revival of the SVA network and website.

The CLAR programme ToC assumed that generation and documentation of learning and evidence from integrated gender-responsive climate resilience work (good practices and impact) would be used to strategically influence national to global adaptation plans and policies. The documentation made available to, and the opinions aired during interviews for this evaluation indicate that this **expected synergy** has only worked to a limited extent. It seems also that the connections were not systematically pursued as part of programme implementation.

The evaluation faced some methodological challenges: Without baseline data, progress on most of the project indicators could not be measured – and data to inform the programme's results framework could not be systematically collected. Reporting has primarily focused on implementation of activities, while there is less information about the change achieved e.g. in capacity of COs and partner organisations to implement gender responsive climate adaptation and resilience work, or to plan and carry out advocacy work.

10. It would seem important that a new phase of CARE Denmark's climate change adaptation programme develops objectives with indicators and MoVs that are linked to specific baseline and data collection tools. It is therefore **recommended** that CARE Denmark undertakes an assessment of existing tools for monitoring and evaluating advocacy and adapts the most suitable elements of these for the use in climate change adaptation advocacy work.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background to the evaluation

Climate Learning and Advocacy for Resilience (CLAR) was a CARE Denmark global programme that during the years 2018-2021 provided technical support to CARE to country programmes. The overall objective of the CLAR programme was "*Adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change impacts, risks and uncertainties has increased*.". The programme sought to accomplish this overall objective through the achievement of three interrelated specific objectives, namely:

- **Specific objective 1:** Programmes in selected CARE countries demonstrate good practice, innovation and impact in climate resilience, and generate new evidence and learning.
- **Specific objective 2:** Civil society networks have improved capacity and influence on global and national policies, plans and projects on climate change adaptation and finance.
- **Specific objective 3:** Climate knowledge brokering for multi-stakeholder, cross-discipline and South-South learning and coordination is strengthened.

The intention with CLAR was to link practical approaches and outcomes in climate change adaptation work with influencing policy and planning processes, in particular national adaptation plans and finance: The experiences, voice, and evidence of change among climate vulnerable people was to inform and drive decision-making. CLAR was to add value to country programmes through the provision of technical support for integration of climate change adaptation implementation as well as cross-country learning and knowledge-sharing. Target countries for programme support have been, in the Sahel (Ghana, Mali, Niger and Chad), the Greater Horn of Africa (Ethiopia and Uganda), Southern Africa (Tanzania and Mozambique), the to some extent the Mekong delta region (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia), and Nepal.

The ultimate beneficiaries of the programme comprise 2 million individuals, including climate vulnerable women, youth, men, and their communities in countries where CARE and other involved organisations are implementing adaptation and climate resilience programmes. The beneficiaries are mainly reached indirectly through support to country programmes. The target group of the CLAR programme are practitioners and civil society advocates and their organisations in Africa and partly Asia who aim to deliver quality adaptation and achieve climate resilience at scale among the beneficiary group.

CLAR targeted both local, national, and global policy spaces, including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Green Climate Fund (GFC) to promote pro-poor, equitable and effective adaptation policies, and mechanisms. Through the Southern Voices on Adaptation advocacy community of practice, CLAR supports the sharing of experiences and best practices in different contexts on how to influence adaptation policies (such as National Adaptation Plans – NAPs) and adaptation finance.

1.2. CLAR programme history and design

CLAR intended to work with a range of partners for learning, influencing and knowledge brokering for pro-poor climate change adaptation. Two main types of partners were termed as *practitioners* and *civil society advocacy organisations and networks*: Practitioners included CARE and other non-government organisations, civil society organisations (CSOs), local government actors, meteorological services, and researchers. Civil society advocates included global to local civil society organisations and networks engaged in advocating for policies and climate finance mechanisms that uphold adaptation and climate resilience good practices and principles.

The programme was also intended to facilitate learning exchange on gender equality actions and policy messages in climate resilience work, exploring the interconnection between gender equality and achieving resilience.

The programme's timeframe was four years, from January 2018 to December 2021, with a total budget of DKK 20.7 million / EUR 2.785 million. CARE Denmark's Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided about 82% of this budget, and the remaining from the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) through CARE Austria.

The CLAR programme sought to link together and support work on adaptation, resilience strengthening and policy influencing, that CARE Denmark supported country programme were (and are) undertaking. It was to add value by offering capacity strengthening, enabling cross-country, regional and global learning, and knowledge exchange, and by coordinating and informing civil society advocacy and influence. It was also to serve as an externally facing entity that can represent CARE Denmark's and CARE Austria's climate change work in global contexts and the CARE International Climate Change and Resilience Platform (CCRP) hosted by CARE Netherlands.[1]

CLAR continued and integrated several previous efforts of CARE, including the Southern Voices on Adaptation (SVA) programme for civil society climate advocacy, the Adaptation Learning Programme (ALP) on community-based adaptation and resilience in Africa, the Poverty Environment and Climate Change Programme for CARE's own coordination and policy influence, and the Agro Climate Information System programme in the sub-Mekong region. It was also intended to leverage impact by strengthening linkages between the CARE sub-regional programmes in the Sahel, Horn of Africa and Southern Africa, and with CARE's global framework for resilience and CCRP.

The SVA project was initiated in 2014 to support partner networks engaged in climate change adaptation policy advocacy from Asia, Africa, and Latin America – but the initiative dates back to 2008 and COP15, where it was created to support southern civil society organisations in advocating for climate change policies that benefit poor and vulnerable people. Danish NGOs behind the program have provided capacity-building and flexible support to southern climate policy networks, with funding from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The latest phase of SVA was started in 2016 and completed in June 2018. After the end of external funding, the CLAR programme carried forward selected activities of this project at a reduced scale. During the second half of 2018, CLAR supported country programme teams in selecting new climate change partners at the national level for both advocacy and practical implementation of adaptation initiatives. At the same time, the CLAR team and CARE Denmark developed plans for how and to what extent support for linking national partner networks together and to global advocacy would be continued. It was decided that CLAR should support networks only in the countries with CARE Denmark country programmes. Networks in other countries including all previous SVA partners continued their engagement in the SVA *Community of Practice*. They were also able to attend other Southern Voices events, trainings, etc. provided they covered the costs from other sources. This implied that most of the partner networks that were supported by the SVA to carry out Climate Change project were no longer among the key partners.

[1] https://careclimatechange.org/ - *CARE Climate Change and Resilience Platform* is now named *CARE Climate Justice Center.*

1.3. Purpose of the evaluation

The terms of reference (TOR) for the evaluation outlines the following main evaluation purpose:

To assess the effectiveness of the CLAR programme with a particular focus on the advocacy component. In particular, CARE Denmark would like to gain a better understanding of how CLAR and partner CSOs to the programme have influenced and contributed to climate related policy improvements.

The primary intended users of the end evaluation are CARE Denmark, CARE Austria, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), strategic partners, CARE Country Offices (COs), Southern Voices on Adaptation, and networking CSO partners (both advocacy and practitioner partners). The intended use of the evaluation is to gather data and lessons learned for similar global programmes under a SPA II modality, with particular attention to how CARE Denmark and partners can strengthen advocacy approaches together with an improved understanding of monitoring contribution to policy changes.

1.4. Evaluation methodologies

1.4.1. Methodologies used

The Terms of Reference (TOR) for Final Evaluation outlines the scope of work, expected methodologies to be used, key tasks of the consultancy, expected outputs, and a timeline for the main tasks and deliverables (see Annex A).

As part of the Scope of Work, 26 evaluation questions have been developed and included in the TOR. These were presented under headlines of (1) programme effectiveness, (2) approach and partners, (3) cross-cutting issues, and (4) lessons learned. The consultant developed an evaluation matrix based on these evaluation questions, suggesting the methodology for investigating and responding to each of the questions. The matrix also outlined included some methodological questions, mainly regarding the data available to the evaluator. A kick-off meeting was held on 11 January 2022, with participation of the evaluation consultant and CARE CLAR team members, during which comments to the proposed methodology were discussed and agreed upon, and questions regarding data availability responded to.

Key elements of the proposed evaluation methodology are:

a) A desk review of existing documentation. Available documentation includes:
   - CLAR Programme Document and Results Framework 2018-21.
   - CLAR Annual Reports 2018, 2019 and 2020.
   - Quarterly Narrative Reports (covering 4 quarters in 2020 and 2021).
   - Advocacy outputs and products that CLAR developed in collaboration with strategic partners (adaption, financing, climate information services, loss & damage, etc.) – for use in advocacy at global and national levels.

   A list of documents forwarded to the consultant and gathered during the review process is presented in Annex H.

b) Online and physical interviews with key informants: Based on information provided in the TOR for the evaluation, the CLAR Programme Document, etc., the consultant developed an Excel-sheet overview of partners and resource organisations, institutions and persons that were indicated to have been (or planned be) involved with CLAR's work. This list (which included almost 100 entries of specific informants, with names, positions, and contact information) was used as a basis for prioritising and tracking the contacts to be made during the evaluation. The CLAR team reviewed and revised the list

and marked each informant in terms of 'high' (55),'medium' (22), 'low' (5) or 'none' (13) importance. Emails were then forwarded to groups of informants, presenting the assignment and the information requested. Arrangements were then made for online interviews (individually or in focus groups) with prioritised informants. A majority of the interviews were carried out online, using Zoom; however, most of the interviews carried out during the field visit to Uganda were done physically.

Disregarding the potential informants assessed as having 'low' or 'none' importance, the list contained 78 persons, and out of these, 47 were interviewed during the evaluation (60%). The informants were based across several countries: Denmark (3), France (1), Netherlands (1), United Kingdom (1), Ghana (4), Kenya (5), Malawi (2), Mozambique (1), Myanmar (3), Niger (1), Tanzania (4), Uganda (15) and Vietnam (4). The distribution of different categories of informants interviewed is shown in Table 1:

TABLE 1: Types of informants	**Listed**	**Interviewed**
CARE Denmark/CLAR staff	9	7
CARE International	6	1
CARE International Country Office	17	12
Civil society advocacy partner	29	18
Civil society practitioner partner	11	4
Strategic advocacy partner	20	2
Knowledge brokering partner	3	2
Government partner	1	1
Total	**96**	**47**

These interviews were carried out using a set of question guides that were developed based on the TOR and the mentioned evaluation questions. One of these question guides were attached to the email forwarded to the potential informants, to guide the interview and to enable the respondent to consider how to respond to the questions raised.

c) A week-long field visit and assessment of CLAR processes and results in Uganda. This involved:
   - Consultations with CARE International Uganda Country Office (CO) staff (present and former) concerning the integration of CLAR into the different programmes implemented and how these were seen to have benefited from support provided as part of CLAR, or how the integration could be further strengthened.
   - Individual interviews and a focal group discussion with CARE partner organisations and SVA member organisations, what have been (and continue to be) involved in climate adaptation advocacy work. Discussions concerned their role in and contributions to the programme, and how they have experienced the capacity and networking support made available through the resources provided by CLAR.
   - An interview with a key public servant in the Climate Change Department, Ministry of Water and Environment, focusing on the opinion of key duty bearers concerning the engagement of and collaboration with CSOs regarding climate change adaption, resilience, financing, and policy development on these issues.

   It was considered to undertake a field visit to either Western Region (Kyenjojo and/or Kyegegwa Districts) or West Nile sub-region (Arua District), where two key CARE climate adaptation and resilience

practitioner partners are operating. This was however reconsidered because of limitations to the available number of days for visits to field sites, and because the consultant undertaking the final evaluation also in November 2019 carried out a mid-term review of the *Strengthening Resilience and Inclusive Governance* (STRENPO) programme, which involved a 4-day long field visit to Arua. This visit provided an opportunity for analysis of the adaptation and resilience work undertaken by *Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment – West Nile* (RICE-WN) for refugees and refugee hosting communities in two of the district's sub-counties. Some findings and recommendations in this report are therefore based on the earlier work carried out in connection with the STRENPO mid-term review.[2]

d) An online survey was developed, using Google Analyse. An invitation to respond to the survey was forwarded to the members of SVA (approximately 80 in total). The purpose of the survey was to gather both quantitative and qualitative information regarding the following issues:
   - Member organisation's advocacy efforts and results and different levels (local, national, regional, and global).
   - The main advocacy agendas influenced, as assessed by the CSOs.
   - The usefulness of different types of support provided by CARE (through CLAR or SVA)
   - The usefulness of the SVA community of practice – and how this could be further improved to better support climate adaptation advocacy activities carried out by the member organisations.

   The survey had 12 questions (7 check boxes and 5 open for comments) and received 20 responses. The structure and contents of the survey is presented in Annex D.

   The survey complimented an earlier evaluation survey and report from December 2020; *Southern Voices on Adaptation Community of Practice – Evaluation Report.*

e) A Reflection Workshop was held on 18 March 2022. The consultant met online with the CLAR Team members and made a presentation of the draft evaluation report that was submitted on 3 March. The evaluation's presentation of main programme results, conclusions and recommendations were discussed. Written comments to the draft report as well as comments and suggestions raised during the reflection workshop were subsequently incorporated in the final report.

The evaluation was at an overall level guided by the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria. Findings and conclusions are presented with reference to CLAR's Theory of Change and Results Framework, as well as to the evaluation questions. The evaluation questions were, however, rearranged to be responded to under the findings and conclusions for each of CLAR's three Specific Objectives.

1.4.2. Methodological challenges

The programme document for CLAR included a Results Framework, providing an overview of the programmes' Overall objective (OO), the three Specific Objectives (SOs), three expected outputs for each of the SOs, as well as a set of planned activities to support the delivery of outputs under each SO. Indicators and targets were set at the level of OO, SOs and Outputs – together with planned Means of Verification (MoVs).

During discussions to prepare for the evaluation, it became clear, however, that key baseline and progress monitoring data had either not been collected, or it was not possible to discern data related to progress, results and impact of CLAR from monitoring data that was collected on other CARE Denmark supported projects and programmes.

[2] Strengthening Resilience and Inclusive Governance (STRENPO): Mid-term Review. Sten Andreasen Consulting, 20 December 2019.

It was for instance anticipated that CARE International's Program Information & Impact Reporting System (PIIRS) would provide data to inform level of results achievement at OO and SO level, but in reality, there was a challenge with attributing the results data to CLAR alone. It was therefore – in consultation with the CLAR team – decided not to use these data.

For other planned MoVs, data has not been systematically collected or documented:

For indicators under SO1 regarding the number of staff in CARE and partner organisations reporting an increase in linkages to expert institutions, or the number of practitioner organisations reporting increased capacity and implementation of climate resilience work – no baseline or progress data had been collected. Case studies of successful approaches and innovations documented by country programmes and resulting from support by CLAR had been collected but were mixed up with case studies documented as a result of support through other programmes.

Similar challenges were identified in relation to indicators and MoVs connected to other SOs and outputs. The issue was discussed with the CLAR team, who suggested that most information would have to be extracted from the progress reporting; Annual Reports for 2018, 2019 and 2020[3], and the quarterly narrative reports submitted during 2020 and 2021. The team was helpful in creating a list of the stories and cases uploaded to the CARE Climate Justice Center (CJC) website[4] that were drawn directly from CLAR's work.

Even so, the issue of **attribution** has formed a key challenge to the evaluation. In preparations for the evaluation, the CLAR team stressed that CLAR was not a stand-alone programme but integrated with the CARE country programmes, primarily those with which CARE Denmark had cooperation agreements regarding the implementation of specific development interventions. The COs involved with CLAR activities were not provided with additional funding to cover human and other resources used to mobilise partner organisations around CLAR initiated advocacy activities, to prepare for or take part in capacity development activities, etc. The COs were not required to submit any separate progress reporting concerning the outputs or results of activities initiated or supported by CLAR but was supposed to be integrated in the reporting on other regular programmes.

On the part of partner organisations that were involved in and supported by CLAR, many of these were not terribly concerned with where the support came from – and during interviews carried out as part of the evaluation, questions were therefore asked regarding participation in and benefits from climate adaptation, resilience, and advocacy support more generally, from CARE Denmark, SVA or CLAR. Even if some results reported as part of evaluation findings might not have been directly funded by CLAR, knowing the different types of activities implemented by CLAR has helped to sort out the effect that can in fact be attributed to the programme.

[3] An added complication is that CLAR's Annual Reports are reporting against the Theory of Change contained in CARE Denmark's Strategic Partnership Agreement with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs – which are only partly aligned with the ToC for CLAR.

[4] http://www.careclimatechange.org

2. Evaluation findings

2.1. SO1: Demonstrating good climate adaptation practice and generating evidence and learning

Specific objective 1: *Programmes in selected CARE countries demonstrate good practice, innovation and impact in climate resilience, and generate new evidence and learning.*

> ***Output 1.1:*** *Enhanced practitioner capacity for integrating gender responsive climate resilience, including adaptive capacity, adaptation planning and user-centred climate services, in targeted sector-based programmes.*
>
> ***Output 1.2:*** *Experience with gender-responsive practical approaches and innovations documented.*
>
> ***Output 1.3:*** *Evidence of gender-sensitive resilience impacts and their drivers produced and documented*

2.1.1. Main programme inputs

The Programme Document mentions that the objective is to contribute to strengthening capacity to implement a shared body of knowledge on approaches for and impact of climate resilient programming. There was to be a focus on adaptive capacity and integration of climate resilience approaches into sector development, risk reduction and humanitarian work and the nexus between these.

The SO was implemented as part of ongoing engagements in CARE programmes in selected countries. These programmes were funded independently from CLAR and implemented by CARE COs in partnership with a range of civil society partner organisations and in collaboration with local and national government and (at times) private sector actors. Four different activity areas were to support the achievement of the SO: (a) technical assistance to CARE programmes to effectively integrate climate resilience; (b) facilitation of linkages to organisations and networks with complimentary experiences in climate resilience research, services, etc.; (c) assessment of capacity needs and opportunities, and designing and supporting capacity development activities (including on gender transformative adaptation); and (d) supporting and facilitating generation, documentation of learning and evidence on climate resilience approaches and impact.

During the first year of CLAR, some efforts were devoted to finding ways of carrying forward the Southern Voices on Adaptation *community of practice* into the new structure of the CLAR programme. The second half of 2018 was therefore characterized by discussions internally in CARE Denmark and with partners about the new programme and recruitment of new staff to facilitate the network.

A key publication was launched in June 2018; the *Practical Guide to Participatory Scenario Planning* (PSP): *Seasonal Climate Information for Resilient Decision-Making* is a 170-page guidance document on the PSP methodology developed and applied by CARE in the Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa as well as by other government and NGO actors. The publication is a reference document for how to implement PSP well in a step-by-step approach. The publication among others formed the basis for a PSP workshop in Niger during 2020, in the intervention zone of the CARE supported PROGRES JIMIRI project[5], seeking to strengthen the capacities of pastoralists and agropastoralists to analyse and use meteorological

[5] https://careclimatechange.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/PROGRES-III-JIMIRI_En.pdf

information for seasonal planning and implementation of adaptation activities in their environment. The capacity development activities also included participants from Mali and Chad.

Another key tool used by CLAR as part of its work with CARE COs and practitioner partners is the *Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis* (CVCA) handbook; "*a tool used to gather and analyse information on community-level vulnerabilities to and capacities for climate change. It informs the identification of actions, at the community level or more broadly, that support communities in increasing their resilience to climate change.*"[6] The analysis tool, which was first launched in 2009 and re-issued in a second edition by mid-2019, is to be used for community-level planning and action, for developing awareness raising and advocacy campaigns to influence national and subnational adaptation planning processes, or for the integration of climate change risks into project and program design. The CVCA process has 7 steps that uses different methodologies to assess climate risks and changes, existing resilience capacities, and barriers to resilience – paying particular attention to three cross-cutting issues: Gender equality, ecosystems, and inclusive governance. The handbook presents a set of field guides that can be used as part of group discussions with population groups affected by climate change.

In 2019, CLAR offered several CARE COs to engage with them on designing, starting up and incorporating climate adaptation and resilience programming in relevant country programmes. This led to involvement of CARE COs in Myanmar, Uganda, Tanzania, and Ethiopia. During the years 2019 and 2020, CLAR undertook a significant push to introduce the CVCA, and the follow-up tool on Community Adaptation Action Planning (CAAP). Key practice-oriented trainings took place for CO staff, partners and government officers in Uganda and Myanmar (separately) and in Niger, Mali, and Chad (together). CLAR subsequently provided training and practical guidance for program staff and implementing partners in the STRENPO programme in Uganda, where high quality CVCA's were worked out in three target districts, focusing on capturing livelihoods and resilience differentials between men and women, as well as between host populations and refugees. The analysis guided the development of CAAPs that strengthen climate resilience of both hosts and refugees. Based on experiences in Uganda, CLAR did preparatory work on CVCA + CAAPs processes in Myanmar. During early 2020, similar trainings for CARE staff and key partners in Chad and Mali. In Niger, training was provided using combined introductions to CVCA, CCAP and PSP. Technical assistance support was also provided for the CARE COs in these countries. CLAR continued during early 2021 to provide technical support to CARE programmes in Mali, Niger, and Chad, advising on approaches to implement resilience activities in their contexts in order to have a great impact on the vulnerable populations supported. This also involved support to fund raising.

One of the key avenues for peer experience sharing and learning has been the Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) conferences, which were held once a year during the CLAR programme period.[7] Activities related to these conferences were reported under CLAR's first two SOs – depending on whether the focus was on practical or advocacy-oriented climate change adaptation work – and at times also under SO3, since the aim of all CBA conferences was to broker knowledge. This evaluation report is mentioning most of programme inputs that formed part of CBA conferences under SO3 (see section 2.3).

The CARE Climate & Resilience Academy[8] is offering a series of learning resources, directly based on CARE's 17 years of experience in resilience, community-based adaptation, and climate advocacy. The site is managed

[6] https://careclimatechange.org/cvca/

[7] CBA12: Lilongwe, Malawi, 2018 (11-14 June). CBA13: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2019 (1-4 April). CBA14: Online, 21-25 September 2020. CBA15: Online, 14-18 June 2021

[8] https://careclimatechange.org/academy/

by CARE Netherlands, and three types of learning resources are available: ONLINE COURSES – free and self-paced courses, accessible 24/7 for people within and outside CARE; LEARNING JOURNEYS – subscription-based interactive online trainings that combine online courses, peer to peer exchanges and coaching; and TRAINER PACKS – for trainers and facilitators containing editable training materials on resilience and climate change and facilitation tips. CLAR has provided significant financial and technical contributions to the academy; during 2019 in the form of direct technical support to the contents of a Climate Services module and an M&E training module. CLAR provided financial and training support for 15 CARE CO staff to participate in each of these courses during that year. In 2020, the Qualitative Climate Context Analysis module was used in CARE programmes in Myanmar and Ghana to develop climate resilience baselines and issues papers, and 22 CO staff from these countries undertook the CCRP learning journey.

Besides the above-mentioned technical support to incorporation and strengthening of climate adaptation and resilience components in a number of CARE country programmes, CLAR provided ad hoc support to overall programme development in CARE Denmark and CARE International. CLAR designed baseline surveys, including indicators for capturing climate resilience impact of projects and programs in Uganda (STRENPO), Ghana (WeGrow) and Myanmar (Climate Learning Pilot). These experiences were used to work with the CCRP in co-developing new climate indicators for the CARE International PIIRS. The initiative for developing new indicators came from CLAR, from the observation that the old indicators were both outdated and difficult for Country Offices to use. The new indicators are now the standard climate indicators used for CARE International reporting on climate change, with support structures in place to support COs in using the new indicators.

2.1.2. Results achieved

When the consultant contracted for this evaluation in November 2019 undertook the mid-term review of STRENPO in Uganda, it was noted that gender sensitive CVCAs (G-CVCAs) had been completed in Arua district (covering two parishes), and in two districts in Western Region: Kyegegwa (4 parishes) and Kyenjojo (5 parishes). The results presented in the assessment report from Arua were seen to clearly demonstrate the value of the methodology. As mentioned in the report, it was the first time to use the G-CVCA to incorporate both hosts and refugees: "*In designing this G-CVCA, efforts have been made to identify key differences in the capacities and the climate vulnerabilities of refugees and hosts community members in the different two parishes.*" The findings documented key differences between refugees and host populations, men and women – in access to land, sources of livelihoods, membership of village savings and loans associations (VSLAs), dependency on natural resource, or types of climate hazards considered most impactful.

Overall, the use of CVCAs was seen as a useful exercise for STRENPO, providing an extensive amount of information to guide the development of CAAPs, and for the general learning and adaption within the programme. The CVCAs have been used as the basis for CAAPs exercises; participants in this process included sub county leaders, local leaders, representatives of women, youths, men, and persons with special interests as well as representatives of relevant civil society organisations. Many of the identified strategies and the related activities were assessed as relevant and important, and efforts had been made to indicate lead persons and main collaborators for each activity area. The main challenge for most of them, however, was how to find the required resources to implement them. CARE and partner organisations sought to link communities to potential collaborators, including government ministries and donor agencies for potential funding in cash or as part of in-kind supply of services and goods.

In a follow-up interview for the current evaluation of CLAR with the responsible CARE Uganda partner organisation in Arua (RICE-WN), it was stressed that the training and use of CVCA and CAAP tools have

continued to be beneficial: The training and formation of groups of 20 'CAAP champions' in each parish has proved useful for the collection of information to inform parish development plans. The result of this work was that in 2020, for the first time, parish councils committed funding for climate adaptation initiatives, i.e. for community sensitisation, tree planting, grading of feeder roads to markets. These 'CAAP champions' groups are continuing their work, since they have developed various small-scale enterprises, producing hibiscus wine, tea, honey, etc. for the market. The tools have also helped the organisation to develop a gender strategy, where the understanding of vulnerabilities was derived from the CVCA. The skills gained are sought after by other CSOs in Arua as well as by local government, with RICE-WN being invited to various conferences to present their gender vulnerability analysis tools and to engage (role model) women and men in climate change adaptation work. The organisation has also been able to use their skills to attract new funding, applying the tools in new projects.

Interviews with CARE CO staff and practitioner partner organisations in Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, Myanmar and Vietnam confirmed that the CVCA and CAAP tools have been widely used – and are continuously being applied by staff and organisations in the various networks. Several respondents underlined how the gender aspect of the CVCA tool had significantly sharpened a differentiated analysis of vulnerabilities of women and men.

The PSP tool was also mentioned to have been used as a means to develop seasonal calendars that take into consideration seasonal weather forecasts (e.g. in Tanzania, Malawi and Ghana), partly using the official national forecasts (Tanzania) or supported by other project elements that seek to provide farmers with relevant climate information (Ghana – with internet connectivity support by a Danish company).

This overall positive assessment of progress is with the exception of Myanmar, where the military coup on 1. February 2021 has led to mass protests, armed resistance, and mass killings, and therefore generally prevented implementation of development programmes.

It was also stated by almost all respondents that the COVID-19 pandemic and the related restrictions imposed by governments in the countries where CLAR operated has either prevented or had a slowing down effect on the application of the mentioned climate change adaptation tools and approaches.

There is free access to some of the resource material at the CARE Climate Justice Center website: **Online courses** (of a duration between 30 minutes and 2 hours) on resilience approaches, gender concepts, CVCA, climate crisis understanding, climate justice and gender justice, community-based adaption and NDCs.[9] Two Trainer Packs are also available for CARE staff and practitioners – on *Resilience* and on *Becoming a Climate Smart Organisation*. **Learning Journeys** are subscription-based interactive online trainings that combine online courses, peer to peer exchanges and coaching. These are in-depth trainings ranging from 14 to 28 weeks and are available mainly to CARE staff, CARE's partners and other international or local organizations working in the climate change and resilience space.

2.1.3. Conclusions and recommendations

The overall conclusion regarding the strengthening of technical capacities among CARE COs and partner organisations is that CLAR has had a significant influence on the awareness, understanding of and ability to carry out high quality climate adaptation programming. Gender transformative adaptation practices have been widely applied. The evaluation has been referred to examples of gender-responsive adaptation approaches implemented as a result of CLAR, but it has not been possible to assess to what extent this is a general tendency. However, the survey response by 20 SVA members to the question concerning their level

[9] https://careclimatechange.org/academy/online-courses

of (a) involvement in and (b) results achieved on gender-responsive adaptation and resilience has received a scoring of 3.75 and 3.45 (out of a maximum of 5), respectively – indicating a good level of awareness and focus on the issue.

The inputs produced and delivered by the technical team in CLAR appears to be highly professional and well adapted to the different needs of both CARE CO staff members and practitioner CSO partners. For CARE staff members and other practitioners, the most important tools are available at CARE's Climate Justice Center website, and for the staff members, who have used the tools and/or completed the courses, these have been very useful and are being applied in practice. Some staff members seem not to be aware of the opportunities for learning that the site offers; this might partly be because of a relatively high turn-over of new staff members at some COs; partly because managers might not be sufficiently aware and/or suggesting staff to take advantage of the training opportunity.

Particularly rewarding has been the combined technical training and practical application of the CBA and CVCA approaches as carried out by CLAR team members in support of CARE programmes in Ghana, Uganda, and Myanmar. These have also been satisfying and rewarding learning experiences for CLAR team members. It seems to be a resource input that has a long-term and mutually rewarding result. However, since it is also a relatively expensive input, there is a need to strengthen CARE Denmark's efforts (in collaboration with other CARE members) in facilitating spreading effects within and across CARE country programmes. Some resource persons interviewed have suggested to involve public media more deliberately in the promotion of best practices in practical climate change adaptation work.

CLAR primarily provided human resources to carry out the CVCA baseline process and decided to leave main responsibility for follow-up development of CAAPs to CARE COs. While this may be a useful approach to pursue a shared responsibility for the adaptation analysis and planning processes, it also bears the risk that sufficient resources are not set aside for the required follow-up. Funding was not made available to the participating COs as part of CLAR for mobilisation or follow-up activities. The experience from some countries (e.g. Uganda) indicates that implementation of follow-up was delayed because of insufficient availability and/or allocation of human resources and funding.

1. It is **recommended** that CARE Denmark continues investing in the development and adjustment of key gender-responsive climate adaptation and resilience practitioner tools and guidelines; this includes the development of new tools as required by key stakeholders. This effort is usefully mixed with the provision of direct technical support to CARE COs, that are requesting for this assistance, for practical climate change resilience analysis and planning – perhaps at the rate of one country programme assisted each year. As part of using resources wisely, increased efforts should be made to develop agreements with COs to receive support (e.g. in the form of MoUs), to make it clear what resources are provided by whom and the expected follow-up process.

2. It is also **recommended** that CARE Denmark during the coming few years increases the focus on identifying and using potential avenues for best practices replication and catalytic effects. This could be through targeted promotion of the available support to CARE member countries and country offices; a stronger and continued involvement of CJC and SVA to provide information on the learning opportunities.

SO1 also included an aim to demonstrate good climate adaptation practice and to generating evidence and learning. Output 3 expected the production and documentation of "*evidence of gender-sensitive resilience impacts and their drivers*". It seems, however, to have been difficult to collect, systematically document

and provide evidence of learning from practical real-life adaptation practices in CARE supported programmes: SVA and SLYCAN Trust have developed and published several working papers, e.g. on CSO-led actions and recommendations for addressing adaptation needs and building resilience, but these focus almost entirely on the *processes* for improvement, and not on the *contents*. Interviews with partners organisations have pointed to the importance (for a CSO trying to advocate with local and national government for stronger adaptation and resilience policies and implementation plans) of being able to demonstrate adaptation approaches that work in practice at community level.

3. It is therefore **recommended** that CARE Denmark develops a catalogue of good climate adaptation and resilience practices that have been demonstrated to be applicable and sustainable in real life; categorising these with keywords relating to the relevant sector (agriculture, forestry, energy, water and sanitation, …) and/or the specific type of climate change threat (droughts, floods, frost, high wind …) – or other relevant criteria. These cases should be made available to all CARE COs and partners by means of the CJC and the SVA websites.

The important work in CLAR to document and learn from practical experiences with gender-responsive practical approaches to climate adaptation is exemplified with the *Learning Report of CARE's Climate Information Services programmes*. The question that remains, however, is how a wider dissemination of the main findings and recommendations from this type of work will take place? It is not apparent if CLAR or CARE Denmark has developed methods or are allocating the required resources for this.

2.2. SO2: Climate adaptation advocacy capacity and policy influence

Specific objective 2: *Civil society networks have improved capacity and influence on global and national policies, plans and projects on climate change adaptation and finance.*

> ***Output 2.1:*** *CSO networks are engaging collectively in and influencing national and global processes, including UNFCCC and GCF, to promote pro-poor, equitable and effective adaptation policies and mechanisms.*
>
> ***Output 2.2:*** *Southern Voices CSO adaptation advocacy community of practice has been established and has improved CSO capacity to influence and monitor national and global adaptation policies and finance.*
>
> ***Output 2.3:*** *CSO networks and advocacy initiatives are utilising evidence, learning and guidance on adaptation.*

2.2.1. Main programme inputs

The main climate change adaptation agendas that the CLAR programme has attempted to influence were: National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes in the selected countries of cooperation, including incorporation of gender-responsive adaptation and resilience, Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submissions, and the global level of climate finance, especially for adaptation. The work has involved development of overall capacities of CSO representatives in partner countries and strengthening of CSO networks alliances on climate change at national, regional, and international level, to build positions and advocacy strategies on the mentioned agendas. Also, CLAR support for the planning, organising of and participation in annual CBA conferences aimed at facilitating a sharing and consolidation of the latest developments in CBA best practice, policy and theory across different sectors and countries – to be used as a basis for advocacy work.

CLAR has made a significant effort in enhancing the capacity of CARE CO staff, partner organisations and SVA members to participate in and influence NAP processes in their country. It started in 2019 with the identification of entry points to inform the formulation of NAPs in Tanzania, Uganda, and Niger. As part of a webinar series organised through SVA, joint advocacy messages for national CSO advocacy were developed. A key output of the NDC capacity building effort was a policy brief on CSO engagement in the NDC review process that was jointly developed with SLYCAN Trust and published in November 2020. During 2021, the process continued with working out NAP Country profiles for the identification of entry points to inform the formulation of NAPs in Mozambique, Chad, Malawi, and Myanmar. Because of the developments in Myanmar, this country profile was not finalised, but the overall work resulted in six NAP Entry Points country documents (consisting of an in-depth country profile and a 4-pager summary), all produced with technical support by CLAR and SLYCAN Trust, and in coordination with SVA members and national CSO networks from the countries concerned. The NAP profiles were designed to provide priority areas and evidence-based advice points, highlighting key sectors, communities, and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change so as to ensure the formulation and implementation of a participatory, inclusive, and evidence-based NAP process.

Throughout the CLAR programme, technical and financial support has been provided for the design, organisation, and implementation of SVA webinars. As mentioned in section 2.1.1, CLAR in 2018 took over the task of providing support for the continuation of the SVA. A new mailing list and WhatsApp group was worked out to ease communication. Many of the webinars focused on the NAP and NDC processes: During 2019, 6 webinars were held with SVA members – on issues of COP24 feedback, CSO experiences with the NAP process and the Green Climate Fund; on gender consideration in NAP processes, on implementation of NDCs on adaptation and loss & damage, and on linking national and sub-national adaptation. In 2020, another 7 webinars were held – on debriefing from COP25, on civil society engagement in the NDC review process, on identification of CSO capacity needs to engage in the NDC processes and on making them gender responsive; on accessing finance for NDC implementation and integrating SDGs in the NDC process, and on identifying CSO entry points for informing the formulation of the NAPs. During 2021, the 6 webinars held focused on CSO experiences in tracking international climate finance flows, on assessing developed countries' climate finance plans under the Paris Agreement, on effective engagement of CSOs on issues to be negotiated during the UNFCCC virtual Conference 1-18 June, and on COP26 preparations and debriefing.

CLAR supported the design and provided financial and technical support for an Africa regional workshop on adaptation advocacy, where participants developed a common position for COP25, and built alliances on these positions with CAN International and Panafrican Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA). During 2019, SVA members were also supported to participate in international meetings, such as a NAP Expo in Malawi, an Africa Group of Negotiators Expert Support (AGNES) strategy meeting, and in COP25 in Madrid. In 2021, CLAR took part in the East African Community Regional Stakeholder Forum on NDC development in Arusha, organized by CAN International in Tanzania. CLAR participated in the African CSOs' consultative meeting on the road to COP26 that was convened by the PACJA in Abuja, Nigeria, to provide a platform for airing the perspectives and expectations of different African stakeholders ahead of COP26. Later in the year, CLAR participated in the Mozambique National Climate Adaptation and Resilience Summit that was organized by Mozambique National CSO platform, a member of SVA.

Five global webinars were organised in 2018 with exchanges and briefings on SDGs and climate change, introduction to CLAR and advocacy priorities, the UNFCCC Talanoa Dialogue Platform, and preparations for COP24 in Poland.

In addition to organising these global calls, the Civil Society Advocacy Coordinator position in CLAR had the task to support some individual country networks with capacity building through in-country visits and focused discussions at international events.

Various forms of enhanced trainings and capacity development opportunities for CARE staff and CSO representatives were supported by CLAR: In 2020, two CSO representatives were supported to take part in the Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC) virtual training on Strengthening Policy Dialogue - the role of Governments, Interest Organisations and Civil Society. Eight CSO members from eight African countries (Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Ghana, Chad, Niger, Somalia and Malawi) completed the Climate Governance, Negotiations and Diplomacy Leadership training programme offered by AGNES, and 13 CARE staff in COs with CARE Denmark funding were supported to take part in the Advocacy Learning Journey offered by the CARE Climate Change Academy. In 2021, CLAR developed and facilitated two modules for the Academy: An advocacy module, and a module on influencing national planning on climate change and resilience, both forming part of the climate advocacy learning journeys. At least 20 participants from CARE country offices, INGOs and government institutions took part in the two learning journeys.

Finally, CLAR contributed to a set of important knowledge products, which formed important sources of information for the advocacy positions of CARE and other CSOs:

- *Climate Adaptation Finance: Fact or Fiction?* from April 2021 documented massive over-reporting to UNFCCC and OECD by developed countries on how much they spend on international climate finance. The report was based on six country reports and studies led by civil society partners, covering 111 claimed adaptation projects with a total budget of USD 6.1 billion, which is more than 10 percent of the globally reported adaptation finance for the years studied. The work formed the most comprehensive assessment of reporting of adaptation finance to date. Through the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Nordic-Baltic office at the World Bank, the issue of over-reporting has been raised with the Bank. The report also provides the basis for advocacy activities to tighten-up the climate finance reporting guidelines in the OECD. The six country reports provided basis for national advocacy activities, and they have led to building of capacity on climate finance tracking in the countries.

- *Hollow Commitments - An Analysis of Developed Countries' Climate Finance Plans* from June 2021 documented that developed countries were not on track to deliver the promised support to climate efforts in developing countries. The findings of the report revealed that the developed countries did not have plans to ensure they would live up to the commitment to provide each year USD 100 billion in climate finance (with 50% for adaptation). The report documented those rich countries that did not plan to meet their climate finance commitments, and it helped developing countries put this issue on the agenda ahead of COP26. As a result, a delivery plan on climate finance was developed, and decisions taken at COP26.

These reports were widely cited in international media, and they were referred to in connection with the COP26 negotiations. The widespread media coverage of the reports was a result of cooperation on the communication efforts with CCRP. CLAR financed 40% of the salary of a communications expert in CCRP who worked to ensure the reports got media traction.

With CLAR support, SVA developed three position papers, also in preparations for COP26*: Key Asks and Civil Society Goals for COP26: (a) Adaptation, (b) Climate Finance, and (c) Loss and Damage* – all from November 2021 and forming important joint negotiation positions for CSOs in the global south and used to influence

the negotiations at the climate conference. SVA also teamed up with other advocacy allies such as PACJA and CAN to push for favourable outcomes to ensure that climate adaptation, adaptation finance as well as loss and damage became important issues in the negotiations and the media.

A more detailed list of CLAR SO2 activities undertaken during 2019-2021 is found in Annex D.

2.2.2. Results achieved

Results achieved by CLAR under SO2 can advantageously be presented in relation to two processes supported by the programme: **capacity development** and **policy influence**. This split is underlined by the evaluation questions that seeks to examine on the one hand if programme activities have led to strengthened capacities of strategic partners to influence national and global climate policies and finance, and on the other hand, in what ways CARE Denmark and partners have influenced policy formulation and/or implementation.

Capacity development

As indicated in section 2.2.1, the capacity development efforts by CLAR, many of which for partner CSOs were channelled through SVA, and for CARE staff through SVA and the CARE Climate & Resilience Academy, have been substantial.

The online survey raised the question if participation in the SVA *Community of Practice* has helped member organisations to use the experiences and approaches learnt for planning and/or improving their advocacy work? Quantitatively, the scoring on this question from 20 respondents was 4.20 on a scale from 1=little help to 5=significant help.

The positive scoring is supported by a number of narrative remarks to further clarify the quantitative assessment:

- *Participation in SVA catalysed our advocacy quest toward informed actions and involvement of those who matters towards the desirable changes in climate change policy discourse. We managed to involve more stakeholders, amplify our voices through strategic community engagement, and more from the government to provide technical backstopping in planning and implementation of adaptation actions at local and national levels.*
- *I have learnt about the key advocacy issues. I have gained skills and tactics for advocacy. I have learnt from experiences of other SVA members.*
- *The SVA Community of Practice provides the requisite expertise, learning materials and learning opportunities for enhanced advocacy on influencing climate change policies.*
- *Southern Voices is positioned at the heart of the advocacy that affects the causes of climate justice and grassroot mobilisation without SVA, we cannot get far with advocacy.*
- *We have used the research products such as the NAP entry point, CSO position paper for COP 26 developed under the SVA community to support our advocacy work using evidence from such products.*

During interviews with CSO representatives, a question was asked to assess the usefulness of the different types of support provided for a strengthened involvement in climate adaptation advocacy work. All of the 18 respondents found that important tools had been promoted and that they had helped the understanding of and practical involvement of their organisations and networks on the issues. Some mentioned the SVA Joint Principle for Adaptation as having advanced their advocacy work – even if the final version of these were developed in 2015, before the start of CLAR. Those who had been given the opportunity to take part in the Climate Advocacy Learning Journey (or other types of specialised trainings) underlined the importance of this course for their continued involvement in CSO advocacy networks and specific advocacy campaigns.

Even partner organisations with extensive research and advocacy experience have expressed appreciation of the capacity development opportunities offered. The interview with Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) in Uganda confirmed that their participation in the climate finance adaptation training (as a member of SVA) has strengthened their capacity to assess the multilateral and bi-lateral funding mechanisms. They became aware of issues around reliability and accuracy, selection of the right beneficiaries, and were able to develop position papers and participate in national discussions. A list of six climate change policy related publications available at ACODE's website (of which at least half were directly funded by STRENPO/CLAR) is a testimony to this.[10]

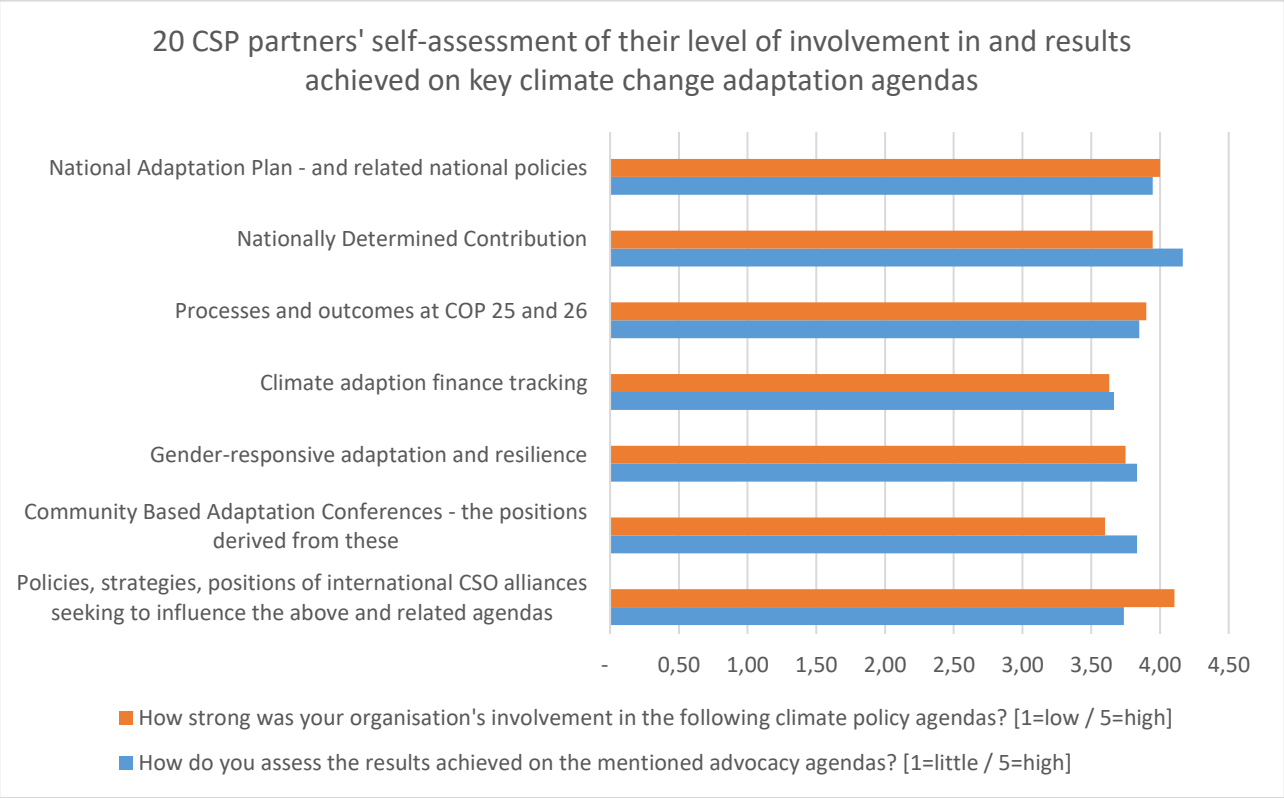
Overall, the feedback from CO staff and CSO representatives interviewed for this evaluation is therefore positive, and the various capacity development efforts are seen to have led to an increase in advocacy capacity of the involved organisations. It is difficult to assess, however, to what extent the capacity investment has led to spreading or synergetic effects: Have the trained individuals passed on their knowledge and experiences to colleagues in their organisation, and have the organisations that have gained a stronger climate change adaptation advocacy profile used this to support other organisations in the national network of CSOs with a focus on these issues? There seems to be no systematic information gathered on these issues.

The slightly deeper analysis of the capacity development results in Uganda carried out as part of the evaluation suggests, however, that there are potential for this type of spreading effects to take place: The selection of a SVA member organisation (EMLI) with the right climate change advocacy profile to play a leading role in the Ugandan CSO network (together with Climate Action Network Uganda (CAN-U)), seems to have worked well, and is engaging other members in the CAN-U network in joint advocacy work. Under the STRENPO project, two of four partner organisations (RICE-WN and JESE) had a focus on practical climate change adaptation (and environmental resource governance) in practice at the district and sub-county level, while the other two (ACODE and EA) focused on national level advocacy and networking. ACODE connected with the practitioner partners at the subnational level by facilitating the integration of climate change adaptation in district development plans. They invited civil servants from the Climate Change Department in the Ministry of Water and Environment to build the capacity of District Planners – also for them to get a clearer understanding of climate change challenges on the ground. The process helped in the development of national climate change indicators. And some of the districts in focus has now fully integrated climate in their District Plans. The local practitioner partners are able to use their local network of civil society actors to bring specific climate change problems and potential solutions to the duty bearers.

Policy influence

The online survey that was sent to SVA member CSOs included a question regarding the organisations' involvement in and results achieved on seven selected key climate change adaptation agendas (see below).

[10] https://acode-u.org/climate-change

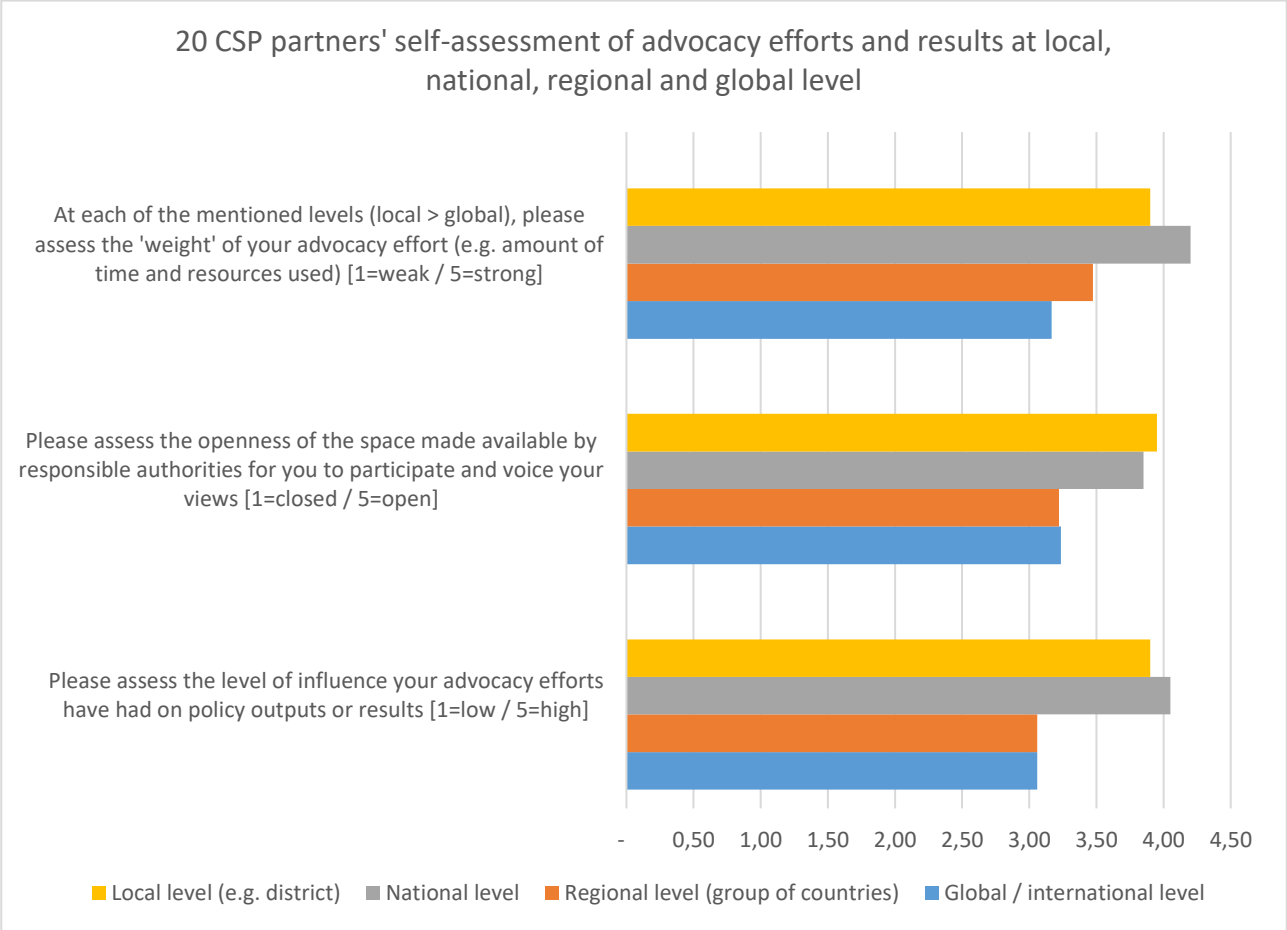


The overall assessment by the 20 respondents is that they have used a significant amount of effort on all of the mentioned advocacy agendas, between 3.6 and 4.1 on a scale from 1 to 5 (3.85 in average). The assessment of results achieved from these advocacy efforts is also quite high, at a score between 3.7 and 4.2 (3.86 in average). Even if the difference between the assessed level of results achieved on the seven agendas is insignificant, it is still noticeable that results were assessed to be higher on the first three agendas of NAPs, NDCs, and outcomes at COP25 and COP26.

Some samples of narrative responses are confirming this:

- *EMLI was strongly involved in the NAP, NDC and COP processes through development of the NAP entry points with support from CARE Denmark, undertook consultations on the NDC and organised pre-COP26 preparatory workshop and also engaged in the webinar on COP26 outcomes organised under the SVA.*
- *We had a great chance to work with Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to develop NAP, advocate for gender integration. We also conducted the climate finance tracking on adaptation with effective inputs from members.*
- *ABANTU's presence on the committee of Ghana's NDCs and the National Adaptation Plan, provides an entry point for concrete impact on enhancing gender responsiveness and increasing women's active participation.*

The findings correspond with the survey responses to a question regarding the 'weight' of advocacy efforts in relation to the available space for influence and to the policy outputs or results achieved – at local, national, regional, and global (see below). Efforts, space, and results have been higher at local and national level than on regional and global level. It seems that resources spent on agenda setting and CSO positioning are well spent at the local and national level, when compared with the level of inputs. Comparatively, the level of inputs at the regional level have not let to the same level of results.



This finding is underlined by some of the narrative responses to the survey question:

- *At the district and province level, it is possible to carry out joint advocacy and coordination with different stakeholders, including the mobilization of government structures.*
- *There has been opportunity to engage ministry officials on advocacy issues and most have been taken into consideration.*
- *We worked closely with the District Offices to ensure they become more responsive to the integration of National Climate Change related policies, guidelines and strategies within their plans and budgets. This approach created an enabling environment.*
- *Biannual workshops with District Local Government Authorities including officials and councillors were organized to engage officials on issues relating to gender, the links between CSA, sustainable ecosystem management and food security.*
- *High level and one-on-one meetings were held with authorities and elected and appointed leaders on the integration of Climate Change interventions into district plans and budgets, including improving understanding of the barriers to integration, and development of a road map on how to achieve integration.*
- *ABANTU has been able to influence the NDCs from a gender perspective, while strengthening the gender responsiveness of the action plans of the NDCs. (…) ABANTU continues to engage with the district assemblies, women's groups and key stakeholders at the local level, to ensure women's effective participation and representation in climate change decisions.*

The last comments indicates that the programme – at least in some countries – has facilitated gender perspectives in climate-related policies.

The interviewed CSO resource persons confirm that there has been a significant success with influencing NAPs in several countries: In Tanzania, there has been a transfer of knowledge from the local communities to decision-makers with expertise. The process has influenced an ambitious NDC and national climate resilient programmes. In Malawi, CSOs have managed to get the government to recognise that there is a need to work on the climate change adaptation and resilience. They contributed to the developing of the NAP – and in ensuring that the funds available for climate change adaptation are decided in good consultation and involvement. In Ghana, the authorities are now involving CSO more in the various climate change adaptation policy processes than was the case earlier. The civil society has gained recognition in this field. The CSOs were very much involved in and contributed to the NDC process. There are now nine CSOs observers on the national Green Climate Fund, considering whether to approve the proposals for funding that come in. Also, in Niger and Chad, the CSOs were able to influence the NAPs. In Mozambique, the technical support provided to the CSO platform by SVA on climate adaptation financing was seen to be very useful. It assisted the organisations to ask questions regarding funds that the Ministry of Agriculture received and how they used it. The understanding has led to discussion on how to use the funds better, demystifying the finance aspect, the role of the Green Climate Fund and organisations such as the World Bank, and how they respond to climate change demands. Overall, interviewed CSOs have focused mainly on the effects at the national and sub-national level, where results are comparatively easier to achieve, and results easier to observe.

The evaluation has had limited opportunity to assess if there have been indications of increased duty-bearer responsiveness to policy dialogue in the area of climate adaptation and finance. This is partly because the informants on this point was almost entirely CSO resource persons, while just one duty bearer in government (in Uganda) was interviewed. This interviewee however expressed appreciation for the support form CARE. ACODE and EMLI were mentioned to have been strong advocates on the development of a climate law in Uganda and to have influenced the Climate Change Act that was adopted in 2021. Under an arrangement by ACODE, he went to a district in Western Uganda as well as in the North-West – visiting refugee hosting communities, talking to local CSOs to demystify what climate change is, and what is resilience. He found that it has been useful to establish these linkages and see them as a way to enable the Ministry to deliver on its mandate.

Concerning the effect of the two key knowledge products developed with CLAR support, *Climate Adaptation Finance: Fact or Fiction?* and *Hollow Commitments – An Analysis of Developed Countries' Climate Finance Plans*, it is worth noting that issues on climate finance for adaptation and loss and damage played a larger role at COP26 than anticipated by the UK COP Presidency at the beginning of 2021. This was a result of pressure from developing countries, strongly supported by the CSOs, and backed by documentation provided by CSOs, including CARE. From the outset it was expected that COP26 would only result in process decisions regarding climate finance, but the final decisions included commitments for developed countries to provide the promised climate finance, including a doubling of climate finance for adaptation.

The CLAR team's assessment of the programme's influence on policy formulation and influence is that the onset of COVID-19 made it difficult to achieve all of the intended advocacy results. Most of the regional and global events (such as Regional Climate Weeks, NAP Expos, UNFCCC meetings) which formed a key part of advocacy work, were either cancelled or postponed during 2020 and 2021. Other events, such as CBA14 and CBA15, were conducted virtually. Physical meetings at the national level were also cancelled. This proved to be a challenge, mainly concerning the work to influence national and global policy processes and forced the team to modify activity plans. With COVID-19 new ways of working and delivery on activity

implementation were adopted, i.e. mainly working virtually. At times, the meetings and trainings held online were negatively affected by connectivity issues. The experiences seem to be that advocacy work is generally more effective, and you are able to achieve a higher impact when engaging physically or directly with policy makers instead of virtual meetings.

2.2.3. Conclusions and recommendations

Based on the programme's reporting and on the information gathered during the evaluation, there seems to be clear evidence of a strengthened capacity to advocate for climate adaptation and resilience-related policies and policy processes, among involved CARE CO staff, selected SVA member CSOs, and CSO partner organisations in CARE Denmark supported programmes. The various types of capacity development inputs provided by CLAR (whether through SVA, the CARE COs, or through other means) have generally been assessed as appropriate and useful.

This evaluation has not been able to establish, however, how widely the changes in knowledge, skills and abilities on climate change resilience advocacy has spread beyond the directly trained persons. It is also unclear to what extent the capacities have grown since baseline capacity assessments were not carried out.

4. For a continuation of CARE Denmark's capacity development initiatives, it is **recommended** to develop an uncomplicated climate change resilience capacity assessment tool that can (a) provide guidance as to the type and level of capacity development inputs required for the organisation or person in question, and (b) serve as a baseline to set targets and measure progress.

It is positive that SVA member organisations in the survey are assessing their advocacy effort on climate change issues to be strong, and that they find that they can also see significant results of these efforts. Comments from interviews and the general reporting by CLAR indicates that tangible results from the supported advocacy activities can be more clearly seen at the local and national level – than at regional or global level. This is again an issue of attribution, since it becomes more difficult to recognise one's own organisation's footprint at the global level, with all the other stakeholders having their additional contribution to the issue.

There seems also to be indication of the two mentioned knowledge products having contributed to the increased significance of issues on climate finance for adaptation and loss and damage at COP26. The documentation developed and presented in these reports strengthened the pressure from developing countries and CSOs that resulted in higher commitments for developed countries to provide the promised climate finance.

5. It is **recommended** that CARE Denmark as part of designing climate change advocacy interventions for the coming years seeks to identify the known and the most likely agendas that requires influencing, what the main messages are likely to be, and who will be the key institutions or groups of people to seek to influence. This is to form the basis for setting some more specific advocacy objectives, indicators and MoVs than has been the case in CLAR. The advocacy objectives could seek to address various levels of influence, i.e. contributing to the debate, raising awareness of an issue, changing people's minds, influencing decision-makers, getting an issue on the agenda, changing policies, improving policy implementation.[11]

[11] Maureen O'Flynn. Tracking Progress in Advocacy: Why and How to Monitor and Evaluate Advocacy Projects and Programmes. INTRAC M&E Paper 4, 2009.

2.3. SO3: Climate adaptation knowledge brokering

Specific objective 3: *Climate knowledge brokering for multi-stakeholder, cross-discipline and South-South learning and coordination is strengthened.*

> ***Output 3.1:*** *Forums for cross-disciplinary and multi-actor learning enhanced at national and higher level in priority adaptation and resilience topics.*
>
> ***Output 3.2:*** *Guidelines produced and disseminated to support adoption of practical approaches, CSO advocacy, decision-making in policy and financial investment for adaptation and climate resilience.*
>
> ***Output 3.3:*** *Improved access to knowledge and skills by climate resilience actors related to quality adaptation and climate resilience practice and policy.*

2.3.1. Main programme inputs

The Annual Reports produced by CLAR for 2018 and 2019 did not include specific sections that listed the key interventions that were contributing to the achievement of the programme's third SO. As mentioned earlier, these reports were structured to mainly report against the thematic outcomes of CARE Denmark's overall strategic partnership programme agreement with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As referred to in section 2.1.1, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and several partner organisations have since 2005 organised a series of international conferences on Community-Based Adaption (CBA) to enable practitioners, governments, and donors to share latest developments and best practice (see note 5). CLAR has been closely linked to and contributed to these conferences. An initial meeting was held with some partners in connection with the CBA12 conference in Malawi in June 2018, and in 2019, CLAR convened a pre-event and hosted participation by CARE, partner organisations, and affiliated institutions. Key messages were prepared by the CARE team, contributing to the CBA13 statements on gender, pastoralism, climate finance, adaptation technology, community engagement and informed community engagement. In 2020, CBA14 brought together 300 experienced practitioners, grassroots representatives, local and national government planners, policy makers and donors in a 1-week interactive virtual space to discuss how to build a climate resilient future. CLAR was also part of the programming team that planned CBA15 in 2021. The conference hosted adaptation practitioners from more than 60 countries to deepen their understanding of locally led adaptation and explore community-based adaptation across five themes: climate finance, nature-based solutions, responsive policy, youth inclusion, and innovation.

The quarterly narrative reports produced during 2020 and 2021 also lists some activities seen to contribute to SO3: The main activity during this period was the preparations of and the completion of the ALFA Sahel 2020 learning event.[12] This is a forum for joint learning among practitioners, decision-makers and researchers on the challenges and opportunities for climate resilience in the Sahel. During 2019, CLAR supported the design, planning and preparations for convening a learning event, which because of COVID-19 was broken into four multi-country, multi-disciplinary webinars held during 2020, producing summary reports on four themes: Climate trends, governance, climate services and gender equality. 76 people from 38 organisations in 10 Sahel counties attended. ALFA Sahel 2020 supported the key idea behind SO3, to bring together a balance of regional climate science institutions, national meteorologist services, research institutions, government and INGOs from the Sahelian countries.

[12] https://alfasahel.org/

Another key result of the accumulated learning was the production and publication of the *Learning report of CARE's Climate Information Services programmes; "Making decisions in sunshine and rain"* from September 2021. Through primary and secondary data collection, the report presents a synthesis of CARE's engagement in and learning from Climate Information Services (CIS) work in Africa and Asia, supporting agriculture decision making and early warning early action systems towards climate resilience among climate vulnerable communities. The report contributes to bridge a knowledge gap for organisations working with CIS in general and CARE and is instrumental in guiding CARE's future work in the area. By bringing forward critical issues for CIS work – such as the need to shift from supply driven to more demand led CIS, and recommendations to facilitate gender-sensitive and inclusive CIS – the report contributes to develop the CIS agenda towards the needs of the most climate vulnerable population groups.

Reported to contribute to this SO were also the development of research papers and contributions to handbooks on climate change management, and training modules (some of which were also reported to contribute to SO1 and SO2). E.g., the contributions to and participation in the CBA14 and 15 conferences were also seen to form part of SO1.

2.3.2. Results achieved

CLAR team members have mentioned that there was a discussion at the time of designing CLAR regarding the inclusion of "knowledge brokering" as a specific objective. Some felt that the funding available was too limited to include this as a major objective – while others argued that there was a need for linking up with key players for CARE to gain recognition as a key player on climate change adaptation. The annual CBA conferences organised by IIED formed part of this idea, to nurture the spreading of good practices. Learning impact was the basic idea. It is questionable if CLAR was able to dedicate sufficient resources to pursue the idea. The reported results seem not to be very specific and tangible – or to be clearly distinguished from the two other SOs.

Nevertheless, CLAR is assessed to have forged alliances with other regional and global advocacy networks, in particular through the SVA platform. The most frequently mentioned cooperation structures seem to have been with CARE's Climate Justice Centre, CBA conferences, ALFA Sahel 200, Climate Action Network (CAN) International, and Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA). Also, a few other strategic partners such as the NAP Global Network and the AGNES, which have appreciated the work with CARE for enhanced action and influence on regional and global climate change policy processes. The national-global alliances promote southern CSO representation in regional and global policy processes, and structures and fora such as Regional Climate Weeks, UNFCCC (COP) meetings, NAP Expos, GCF processes, and influence of regional and global policy agenda through joint advocacy messages/campaigns.

2.3.3. Conclusions and recommendations

The specific interventions and results achieved as part of CLAR's SO3 appear to be relatively unclear and intangible. The indicators and targets for the SO primarily focused on the holding of events and production of checklists and practical guides. The 'level' of knowledge brokering differs depending on the CLAR team member involved; in SVA the focus was earlier mainly at the global level but has shifted to focus more at national and sub-national level (perhaps because results are easier to achieve). In CARE Denmark the focus is on the global (and Danish, European) negotiations and agendas.

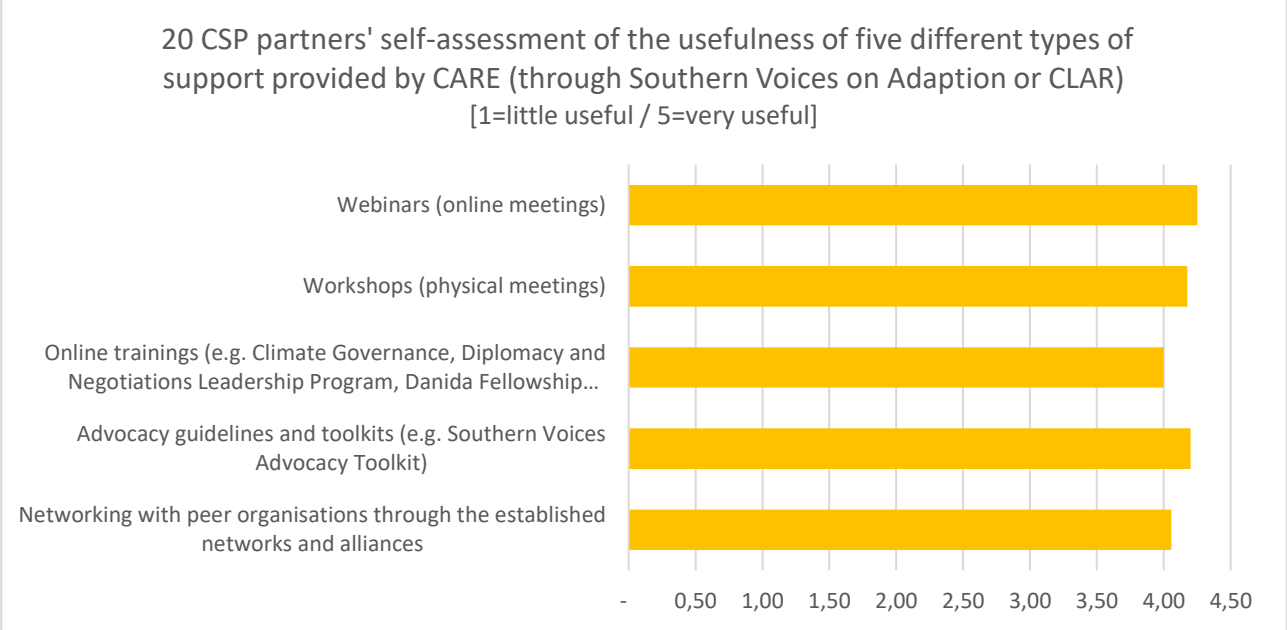
6. It is **recommended** to incorporate the knowledge brokering objective with the first two SOs, so that it there is a greater opportunity to clearly identify and set target for the particular linkages and coordination structures that are seen to be useful and relevant to pursue. The linkages should

preferably have a focus on the needs in CARE country programmes and cooperation countries, helping to inspire solutions that address the climate change challenges.

2.4. Cross-cutting issues

2.4.1. Effectiveness of support modalities

The evaluation requested SVA member organisations to respond to an online survey, where they were asked about the usefulness of different support modalities (see below). On a scale from 1-5, all types of support scored above 4. Three respondents (out of 20) had not participated in workshops and four respondents had not taken part in online trainings. The appropriateness of webinars and advocacy guideline & toolkits, which all respondents had made use of, scored highest.



The survey also generated 16 narrative comments on the question, all of them indicating appreciation and usefulness of the different support modalities in the organisations' work. Some sample examples are:

- *The way the webinars are designed, the selection of topics and resource persons, and the exceptionally good culture of sharing all presentations after the webinars are what need to be appreciated.*
- *The webinars were useful in increasing knowledge and strategies for enhanced advocacy.*
- *The advocacy materials provided supported our efforts in mapping and identifying proponents, allies, and partners in advocacy case, which contributed on our strength and support our achieved influence on NDC and increasing space for stakeholder's participation in the NAPs preparation processes.*

The comments also include a suggestion:

- *More resources are needed to trickle down the advocacy practices and developing simplified tools to suit grassroots community and therefore conducting bottom-up advocacy with informed actions across levels.*

The survey as well as interviews conducted indicate that all types of support provided have been useful to the persons and organisations that have been invited to take part in them. The COVID-19 pandemic has quickly changed the communication, meeting and training modalities, so that many activities take place virtually. This has both advantages and disadvantages: It is more cost effective to carry out webinars than

having to transport participants from far away; on the other hand, the participation by some people is limited by poor internet connectivity and insufficient IT-skills.

7. It is **recommended** to continue using a range of support modalities – and to seek new and innovative ways of further increasing the palette of modalities. It could, for instance, be tested if there are potentials in using mixed forms of training smaller groups physically (i.e. when testing a specific climate change adaptation technology or approach) and using sound recording or video filming to make the event more widely accessible. This would require additional investment in websites such as the ones developed by SVA or CJC. It would also require identification and capacity development of video photographers, who would have the relevant subject and technical skills.

2.4.2. CLAR budget and expenses

The CLAR programme was budgeted at a total cost of EUR 2,785,700 / DKK 20,753,458. The administration fee for CARE Denmark was 7%, leaving DKK 19,272,133 for project implementation.[13]

CLAR programme costs 2018-2021 (million DKK)		Budget	%	Expenses	%
SO2	1. Advocacy and support to networks	7,4	38%	7,2	39%
SO1	2. Technical assistance, training and learning	4,3	22%	4,4	24%
SO3	3. Research, learning and documentation	4,5	23%	3,3	18%
	4. Project management and coordination	3,1	16%	3,3	18%
	TOTAL	**19,3**	**100%**	**18,3**	**100%**

Out of the programme's three objectives, most resources were allocated to SO2; the climate adaptation advocacy capacity and policy influence objective, with 38% of total, compared to 22% and 23%, respectively, for SO1 and SO3. The level of expenditure during the 4 years was 95% of budget, with the spending under three of the five main budget lines ending up more or less as budgeted, but with the level of expenditure for SO3 being three quarters of budgeted, and project management and coordination costs being 9% over budget.

When adding up budget lines covering costs of programme activities and support to networks, this was underspent (DKK 6.3m. budgeted and DKK 4.1 spent). Budget lines adding up costs of the CLAR team totalled DKK 12.4m. compared to a budget of DKK 12.0m. Project support was in total budgeted at DKK 1m., but the actual cost came to DKK 1.8m.

With the main focus of CLAR being devoted to climate adaptation advocacy work, the high budget proportion to SO2 is well justified – and the level of expenditure confirms the overall impression of significant efforts having been devoted to this SO. The level of expenditure for SO1 more or less follows the budget allocation, but only half of budget line for 'training and learning activities' has been spent, and instead the staff costs have been higher than expected.

It is noted that the total cost of the CLAR team (10 positions partly of fully funded by CLAR) took up 68% of the programme's total expenses. The technical, coordination and programme management support provided by these staff members has been essential in the delivery of the programme's outputs, but it is also a high level of staff costs in comparison with the 23% of expenses spent on activities and support to networks.

[13] CLAR's overall budget and programme costs 2018-2021 are presented in Annex D.

CARE CO staff in several countries have mentioned that the funding received from CLAR for capacity development and other activities was a small amount – but nevertheless meaningful. Others pointed to the fact that the COs never had a budget to cover the activities they carried out in cooperation with CLAR. The CO support was a bit taken for granted. In country programmes, where CARE Denmark provided funding for an ongoing programme (such as STRENPO in Uganda), it was OK for the CO to assist related CLAR activities – "*we are all contributing to the same strategic plan*." But the coordination of some capacity development and advocacy activities were not covered by existing programmes, and it is understandable that CLAR at times might have had a sense of insufficient responsibility or lack of urgency on part of the CO – but part of this was because they did not receive any fee for this, and management had other priorities. Integration and coordination is likely to improve with better planning and advance information – and with some financial allocation for simple activities.

The importance of availability of some level of funding to support ad hoc networking and advocacy activities was stressed by several CSOs; some adding emphasis that this funding is most suitable when it is flexible and not fixed on certain activities, so that the organisations can adapt to changing situations.

8. It is **recommended** to continue placing CARE Denmark / climate change technical staff with CARE COs in different cooperation countries, in order to further strengthen the connection between the climate change challenges and adaptation potentials on the ground, with the development of advocacy initiatives to address change at different level.

9. It is also **recommended** to shift the balance of funding towards making resources available to CSO partner organisations and SVA members for mobilisation, coordination and implementation of advocacy initiatives. There seems in particular to be a need for injecting funds for a revival of the SVA network and website; reviewing and revising membership list, categorising member organisations, and uploading up-to-date news and materials.

2.4.3. Programme synergy

The CLAR programme ToC assumed that generation and documentation of learning and evidence from integrated gender-responsive climate resilience work (good practices and impact) would be used to strategically influence national to global adaptation plans and policies (see the ToC illustration in Annex C, with blue arrows indicating expected SO1-SO2 synergies). The documentation made available to, and the opinions aired during interviews for this evaluation indicate that this expected synergy between the programme's first and second SO has only worked to a limited extent. It seems also that the connections were not systematically pursued as part of programme implementation.

Members of the CLAR team have noted that climate adaptation advocacy work is largely influenced by the global agendas, more so than by specific advocacy issues developed by CARE. This means that there has at times been a disconnect between the advocacy work globally and what is taking place on the ground. But lots of good, practical climate adaptation work is done by CARE, partners and likeminded organisations in the countries of cooperation – and several interviewees have stressed that "*we owe it to them to do more to bring these best practices to the high level*."

2.4.4. Nexus programming

CARE Denmark has taken steps to establish stronger linkages between climate change adaptation and humanitarian assistance – this is in recognition of the trend that humanitarian crises in the future will be linked to climate change effects. Issues of insufficient funding for humanitarian alerts, discussions of loss and damage and compensation are central aspects to this discussion.

In CARE Denmark supported country programmes, there has over the past few years developed a stronger focus on the deteriorating effects on environment and the related increases in risks of climate change induced disasters, especially in situations with refugee and IDP displacements. The STENPO project was designed to have a focus on environmental degradation and climate change adaptation in areas of high refugee populations (from DRC in Western Uganda and from South Sudan in the West Nile sub-region). As mentioned in 2.1.2, efforts were made to differentiate the analysis of vulnerabilities as well as the interventions for refugees and host population groups.

A recent thematic evaluation of the Danish support to Civil Society focusing on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus[14] mentioned CARE interventions in Sahel as an example of projects which explicitly take the step from a HD approach to a HDP approach (established peace committees to address conflicts between pastoralists and farmers, creating a formal democratic space and guidance on how to mediate local-level conflicts and preventing them from escalating). It was seen as an example of evolution in projects which specifically link disaster risk reduction and climate change and peace and use triple nexus approach terminology.

Regarding CARE's programme in Myanmar, there is realization of the need to incorporate climate resilience agendas in the humanitarian work that has the main focus right now; however, it is not clear how the intervention has been adjusted to reflect the nexus situation. Overall, however, CARE Denmark seems to have a relevant focus on incorporating nexus thinking in the climate change-related programming.

2.4.5. Results framework and programme monitoring

Section 1.4.2 mentioned the methodological challenges faced during the evaluation. Without some baseline data, progress on most of the project indicators could not be measured – and data to inform the MoVs could not be systematically collected. CO staff members involved in CLAR activities acknowledged that the programme design created challenges for monitoring of results achievement. Reporting has primarily focused on implementation of activities, while there is little information about the change achieved e.g. in capacity of COs and partner organisations to implement gender responsive climate adaptation and resilience work, or to plan and carry out advocacy work.

10. It would seem important that a new phase of CARE Denmark's climate change adaptation programme develops objectives with indicators and MoVs that are linked to specific baseline and data collection tools. It is therefore **recommended** that CARE Denmark undertakes an assessment of existing tools for monitoring and evaluating advocacy and adapts the most suitable elements of these for the use in climate change adaptation advocacy work.[15] This could also be developed based on the Outcome Mapping approach that CARE Denmark has earlier introduced.

It would seem useful to involve some of the participating COs and key CSO partners in the design, to have a clear link to M&E persons in charge and to agree on the best way of developing amalgamated results reporting.

[14] INTRAC and NCG: Evaluation of the Danish support to Civil Society: Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. THEMATIC EVALUATION 3, Nov 2022.

[15] Some examples of these tools (see also note 11):

- Save the Children / Open University. Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL): Monitoring and evaluating advocacy. https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/pdf/monitoring_and_evaluating_advocacy.pdf/
- Unicef. Monitoring and Evaluating Advocacy: Companion to the Advocacy Toolkit. https://www.betterevaluation.org/sites/default/files/Advocacy_Toolkit_Companion%20%281%29.pdf

Annex A: Terms of Reference

TERMS OF REFERENCE
CLAR Programme Final Evaluation

Introduction

CLAR is one of CARE DK's global programmes working with specific objectives while providing technical support via CARE to country programmes. The overall objective of the CLAR programme is "*Adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change impacts, risks and uncertainties has increased*.". The programme seeks to accomplish the overall objective through three interrelated objectives, namely:

- **Specific objective 1:** Programmes in selected CARE countries demonstrate good practice, innovation and impact in climate resilience, and generate new evidence and learning.
- **Specific objective 2:** Civil society networks have improved capacity and influence on global and national policies, plans and projects on climate change adaptation and finance.
- **Specific objective 3:** Climate knowledge brokering for multi-stakeholder, cross-discipline and South-South learning and coordination is strengthened.

CLAR seeks to link practical approaches and outcomes with policy and planning processes - in particular national adaptation plans and adaptation finance - in order that the experience, voice and evidence of change among climate vulnerable people informs and drives decision-making. CLAR also adds value to country programmes through technical support to implementation as well as cross-country learning and knowledge-sharing. Target countries for programme support have been: in the Sahel (Ghana, Mali, Niger and Chad), the Greater Horn of Africa (Ethiopia and Uganda), Southern Africa (Tanzania and Mozambique), and to some extent the Mekong delta region (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia), and Nepal.

The ultimate beneficiaries of the programme comprise 2 million individuals, including climate vulnerable women, youth, men and their communities in countries where CARE and other involved organisations are implementing adaptation and climate resilience programmes. The beneficiaries are mainly reached indirectly through support to country programmes. The target group of the CLAR programme are practitioners and civil society advocates and their organisations in Africa and partly Asia who aim to deliver quality adaptation and achieve climate resilience at scale among the beneficiary group.

The two main types of partners are practitioners and civil society advocacy organisations and networks. Practitioners include CARE and other non-government organisations, civil society organisations, local government actors, meteorological services and researchers. Civil society advocates include global to local civil society organisations and networks engaged in advocating for policies and climate finance mechanisms that uphold adaptation and climate resilience good practices and principles.

CLAR targets both local, national, and global policy spaces, including the UNFCCC and the Green Climate Fund (GFC) to promote pro-poor, equitable and effective adaptation policies and mechanisms. Through the Southern Voices on Adaptation advocacy community of practice, CLAR supports the sharing of experiences and best practices in different contexts on how to influence adaptation policies (such as NAPs) and adaptation finance.

Purpose of Evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation is to assess the effectiveness of the CLAR programme with a particular focus on the advocacy component. In particular, CARE DK would like to gain a better understanding of how CLAR and partner CSOs to the programme have influenced and contributed to climate related policy improvements.

The **primary intended users** of this end evaluation includes CARE Denmark and CARE Austria, ADA, strategic partners, CARE COs, Southern Voices on Adaptation, and networking CSO partners (both advocacy and practioner partners). The **intended use** of the evaluation is to gather data and lessons learned for similar global programmes under a SPA II modality, with particular attention to how CARE DK and partners can strengthen advocacy approaches together with an improved understanding of monitoring contribution to policy changes.

Scope of Work

The scope of work include assessments of the following key assessment areas & questions covering both programme stated outcomes and indicators, and *forward-looking* evaluation perspectives. The evaluation has a strong focus on learning which should feed into a possiible continuation of programme elements. While not a structured element of the evaluation design, the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria constitutes an underlying element and must form the basis of analysis with an added emphasis on *relevance*, *effectiveness* and *sustainability*. The main evaluation questions (by no means exhaustive) have been clustered under the following categories to capture both results and learning:

1) Programme effectiveness:

- *To what extent has each of the specific objectives within the programme been achieved?*
- *To what extent and how have the programme's activities led to strengthened capacities of strategic partners to influence national and global climate policies and finance as well as strengthened technical capacities to carry out high quality climate adaptation programming?*
- *In what ways have CARE DK and partners influenced policy formulation and/or implementation? To what extent can these changes be attributed to the programme and why?*
- *To what extent and how were the defined objectives complementary in contributing to the overall achievement of the programme?*
- *To what extent has Southern Voices on Adaptation been effective in influencing national and international policy processes, and how can the effectiveness of Southern Voices on Adaptation be improved?*
- *How effective were the different support modalities (online webinars, workshops, climate learning academy, provision of tools/guidelines, technical support to baselines, programme development etc.) applied by the programme relevant in terms of a) facilitating peer-to-peer learning, b) strengthening technical capacities of CARE COs and partners, and c) ensuring high quality climate adaptation programmes?*
- *In what ways have the programme supported in-country engagements from the Strategic Partnership with Danida?*
- *Did the project engender any unintended outcomes? (positive and negative)*

2) Approach and partners:

- *To what extent has the programme established relevant and strategic partnerships with national and global institutions? (could other stakeholders have been included?)*
- *How has the programme contributed to increasing the technical capacity of CSO partners in a sustainable way? How has their ability to undertake evidence-based advocacy increased?*
- *To what extent and how has the programme facilitated multi-stakeholder connections and links between different actors and beyond CSO practitioners and advocates?*

- *To what extent do partners coordinate monitoring of policy influence and changes across countries? (To what extent is this done systematically?)*
- *To what extent and how has the programme supported national to global policy influence (NAPs, NDCs etc.)?*
- *To what extent and how has the programme directly facilitated local voices and/or leveraged on locally generated data for enhanced policy influence? (is there concrete evidence?)*
- *Are there indications of increased duty-bearer responsiveness to policy dialogue in the area of climate adaptation and finance?*

3) Cross-cutting issues:

- *Has the programme contributed to nexus programming and/or conflict sensitive approaches to local climate resilience? (f so, How?)*
- *To what extent and how has the programme contributed to scaling of approaches of solutions across countries and/or between partners?*
- *To what extent and how has the programme facilitated gender perspectives in climate-related policies (e.g. NAPs) and policy messages?*
- *To what extent and how has the progamme contributed to the promotion of gender transformative adaptation practices?*
- *Is there concrete evidence of programme partners having adopted new approaches to gender-responsive adaptation as a results of the programme?*
- *To what extent has the programme contributed to inclusive local/regional/national adaptation governance; and if so, what are some concrete examples?*

4) Lessons Learned

- *How can the influence that CARE DK and partners exercise on policy processes be characterised? How does it differ from other approaches?*
- *What is the added value of tools, guidance and/or learning used and shared in the Southern Voices on Adaptation community? How is it being used by programme partners?*
- *How can CARE DK and CSO partners better monitor and demonstrate contribution to policy improvements?*
- *How can CARE DK improve its contribution to South-South learning and South-led advocacy, including through participatory and innovative approaches?*
- *Have any of the programme modalities proven less effective? If so, how can this be understood / explained from a programmatic point of view?*
- *What can be learned in terms of conducting online workshops and seminars in the context of COVID 19? What are the upsides and downsides of online advocacy and learning activities compared to physical workshops?*

5) Recommendations

The consultant will identify key recommendations for future programming based on key findings and conclusions in the evaluation. Recommendations should address (but not be limited to) ways in which CARE DK and partners can strengthen advocacy and policy influence through evidence and documentation. Further, recommendations should be tailored and operational with a clear distinction between recommendations to each evaluation stakeholder.

The consultant is expected to adjust questions or provide additional questions in the methodology, and structure it around a coherent evaluation matrix.

Methodology

The consultant will be required to draft a methodology in consultation with CARE DK staff outlining proposed evaluation approach and a work plan, including a field visit programme for the in-country visit. The consultant will also meet with the CLAR team, relevant government agencies/strategic partners at national and district levels. Ideally, the consultant may also meet other agencies / projects engaged in similar interventions.

The evaluation should make use of a combination of data sources, including desk review, interviews with project implementers, and focus groups / KIIs with target group representatives, government representatives and service providers. The consultancy is expected to triangulate findings using different sources of information to inform learning, findings and recommendations. The following data sources are expected to be included in the methodology (though other data sources may be proposed):

- **Desk review**: The methodology includes a literature review of internal documentation (see section below). The consultant should make use of relevant available documentation, including other recent reviews and reporting.
- **Key informant Interviews (KIIs):** The methodology includes engagements and discussions with key evaluation stakeholders, including:
    - CARE DK staff
    - CARE CO staff in deep dive country (former and current)
    - CARE CO staff in other programme countries than deep dive (online)
    - CSO partners in deep dive country including members of Southern Voices on Adaptation
    - Local and national duty-bearers in Uganda
    - Key advocacy allies; such as NAP Global Network, PACJA, CARE Climate Justice Centre, SLYCAN Trust, AGNES and CAN international (online)
    - UNFCCC and GFC representatives (online)
- **Focus group discussions:** with CSO networks participating in the Southern Voices on Adaptation network (online)

Further, the evaluation is expected to be utilisation-focused, presenting findings in a way that allows CARE Denmark to easily transfer lessons learned and best practices to future / similar programmes. Recommendations should be operational, allowing for follow-up and implementation on the short-medium term.

Key tasks of the consultancy

The following represent key tasks expected to be undertaken by the consultant:

1. Review project documents and reports
2. Conduct a ‘deep dive’ field visit to Uganda to gather in-depth information including by use of interviews, discussions, and workshops to identify outcomes and lessons learned. The country visit should include interviews with national stakeholders as well as local duty-bearers
3. Together with key evaluation stakeholders, identify key challenges, opportunities and make recommendations to improve future programming.
4. Evaluate the effectiveness of key strategies in achieving programme objectives and draw lessons for improvement in future programming: in particular with regards to advocacy and policy

engagement and gender mainstreaming as well as the capacity building of civil society organisations, networks and platforms to influence policy processes.

5. Facilitate a dissemination seminar to validate findings and lessons learned from data collection and the deep dive country visit with key evaluation stakeholders (online).

Outputs

The consultant will submit to CARE DK:

1. Draft methodology incl. a workplan, field visit programme, an evaluation matrix, and question guides (14th January 2022)
2. Draft evaluation report (3rd March)
3. Final evaluation report which should include an executive summary and be written in a format which uses clear language and is easily accessible to all evaluation stakeholders (18th March 2022).

Timeline & Expected Deliverables

The evaluation is expected to be carried out from primo January to mid March 2022, and complete the designated milestones based on the table below:

Deliverables	Timeline
Signing of contract	January 7th
Kick-off meeting with CLAR team	January 11th
Methodology, workplan and field programme	January 14th
Remote data collection with key evaluation stakeholders and partners from selected SPA countries	End January
A deep dive field visit to a seleceted country (Uganda)	Primo February 2022
Draft of evaluation report	March 3th 2022
A reflection/dissimination workshop with key CARE DK staff, CO representatives and CSO networks, where findings and recommendations are presented and discussed.	March 15th 2022
A final evaluation report in which comments and suggestions from the workshop have been incorporated. The report must include findings in relation to evaluation questions, lessons learned and recommendations (max. 30 pages excluding annexes and executive summary).	March 18th 2022

Roles and responsibilities

CARE Denmark will provide access to all relevant information and provide contact details for data and information collection. It is the responsibility of the consultancy to deliver the outputs as described above. Logistical support (scheduling of interviews, local and international travels, arrangement of field

accommodation during data collection, access to internet, documentation—printing, photocopying of tools etc.) will be borne by the consultant.

Required competencies for consultancy

- Demonstrated experience (min. 10 years) of leading and conducting evaluations (leading at least 2, conducting at least 5 assignments) related to climate resilience, climate advocacy and gender perspectives.
- Extensive experience with design of civil society programmes/ToC, multi-stakeholder development cooperation, and climate-smart innovation.
- Knowledge of contribution analysis and/or similar outcome related data collection methodologies
- Knowledge and experience with qualitative and quantitative approaches such as interviews, focus groups, observation, surveys etc.
- Recent experience with remote online data collection and workshops with the participation of multiple stakeholders.
- Ability to engage with, listen to and learn from a broad range of stakeholders
- Commitment to protecting confidential information.
- Ability to write concise reports underpinned by rigorous critical analysis of collected as well as available data.

Budget

CARE DK expects the evaluation to be carried out within 30 work days and in accordance with the timetable above. The budget should not exceed DKK 105.000.

- 1 day for kick-off meeting and interviews with CARE DK staff
- 2 days for desk review of relevant documents
- 2 days for drafting of methodology, workplan and in-country visit programme
- 7 days for online interviews with CSO partners in other countries, CARE COs and CARE International
- 9 days for field visit to Uganda
- 5 days for drafting of final report
- 2 days for online dissemination workshop including preparation
- 1 day for incorporation of feedback and final submission

List of Background Documentation

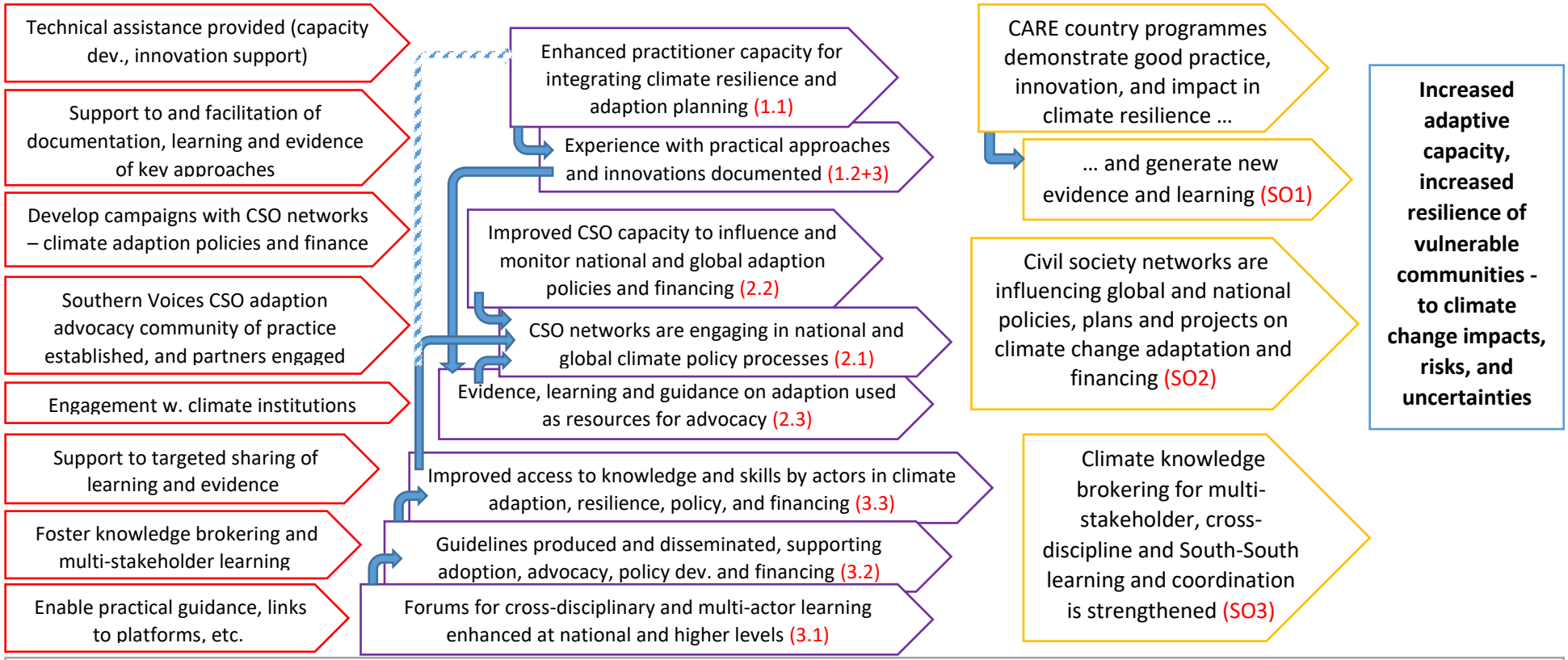
- CARE DK Strategy
- CLAR programme document
- Results framework for the CLAR programme
- Annual reports for the CLAR programme
- Quarterly narrative reports to CARE Austria
- CARE DK annual reports
- Hollow Commitments: An analysis of developed countries' climate finance plans (CLAR output)
- Climate Adaptation Finance: Fact or Fiction? (CLAR output)
- NAP profiles (Entry points for the formulation of a national adapation plan) for Niger, Uganda, Tanzania, Chad, Mozambique, and Malawi (CLAR outputs)
- Making Decisions in Sunshine and Rain: A CIS Learning Report (CLAR output)

- CSO engagement strategy for addressing key capacity gaps for adaptation and loss & damage (CLAR output)
- CSO inputs on scaling up national and regional actions to address climate-induced loss & damage (CLAR output)
- Key CSO-led actions and recommendations for addressing adaptation needs and building resilience (CLAR output)

Annex B: CLAR Objectives and Outputs

Overall objective (OO): Adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change impacts, risks and uncertainties has increased.		
Specific objective (SO) 1: Programmes in selected CARE countries demonstrate good practice, innovation and impact in climate resilience, and generate new evidence and learning.	**Specific objective (SO) 2:** Civil society networks have improved capacity and influence on global and national policies, plans and projects on climate change adaptation and finance.	**Specific objective (SO) 3:** Climate knowledge brokering for multi-stakeholder, cross-discipline and South- South learning and coordination is strengthened.
Output 1.1: Enhanced practitioner capacity for integrating gender responsive climate resilience, including adaptive capacity, adaptation planning and user-centred climate services, in targeted sector-based programmes	**Output 2.1:** CSO networks are engaging collectively in and influencing national and global processes, including UNFCCC and GCF, to promote pro-poor, equitable and effective adaptation policies and mechanisms.	**Output 3.1:** Forums for cross-disciplinary and multi-actor learning enhanced at national and higher level in priority adaptation and resilience topics.
Output 1.2: Experience with gender-responsive practical approaches and innovations documented	**Output 2.2:** Southern Voices CSO adaptation advocacy community of practice has been established and has improved CSO capacity to influence and monitor national and global adaptation policies and finance.	**Output 3.2:** Guidelines produced and disseminated to support adoption of practical approaches, CSO advocacy, decision-making in policy and financial investment for adaptation and climate resilience.
Output 1.3: Evidence of gender-sensitive resilience impacts and their drivers produced and documented	**Output 2.3:** CSO networks and advocacy initiatives are utilising evidence, learning and guidance on adaptation	**Output 3.3:** Improved access to knowledge and skills by climate resilience actors related to quality adaptation and climate resilience practice and policy.

Annex C: Illustration of CLAR Theory of Change



*IF ongoing programmes in climate sensitive areas have **enhanced capacity to integrate gender-responsive climate resilience** which links development and humanitarian work; and IF **learning and evidence is generated, documented, and shared** from these and other adaptation programmes; IF **civil society actors have capacity, access to and use evidence** of good practice and of impact to strategically **influence national to global adaptation policies and plans**, and IF **vertical and horizontal linkages and knowledge exchange** are improved between practitioners, researchers, and decision-makers, THEN **climate resilient action will be more equitable and effective** in anticipating and responding to climate impacts and risks and achieving impacts at scale.*

Annex D: CLAR programme costs 2018-2021

CLAR programme costs 2018-2021		BUDGET (DKK)						EXPENSES (DKK)					
		TOTAL	%	2021	2020	2019	2018	TOTAL	%	2021	2020	2019	2018
1. Advocacy and support to networks		**7.416.677**	**38%**	**2.036.913**	**1.717.418**	**1.659.167**	**2.003.179**	**7.240.392**	**39%**	**1.984.195**	**1.620.256**	**2.104.245**	**1.531.696**
1.1	Advocacy activities	1.852.367		874.292	379.618	350.000	248.457	2.375.178		901.757	221.890	949.078	302.453
1.2	Support to advocacy networks	1.142.927		217.927	350.000	350.000	225.000	214.295		87.250	79.845	-	47.200
1.3	Climate Change Advocacy Coordinator (CDK)	2.139.189		364.320	657.050	644.167	473.652	2.061.780		272.196	784.596	623.338	381.650
1.4	Southern Voices Coordinator (NA)	931.070				0	931.070	737.307			-	-	737.307
1.5	Civil Society Advocacy Coordinator	1.351.124		580.374	330.750	315.000	125.000	1.851.831		722.992	533.925	531.829	63.085
1.6	Dissemination and advocacy (CÖ)	37.250		37.250									
2. Technical assistance, training and learning		**4.260.665**	**22%**	**915.587**	**1.129.244**	**1.070.527**	**1.145.307**	**4.437.459**	**24%**	**942.669**	**926.608**	**1.223.640**	**1.344.542**
2.1	Training and learning activities	1.711.216		186.216	550.000	550.000	425.000	720.873		85.540	62.293	190.276	382.764
2.2	Senior Technical Advisor	1.908.034		87.956	579.244	520.527	720.307	2.332.763		247.009	450.567	673.409	961.778
2.3	Francophone West Africa Resilience Coordinator	341.410		341.410	0	0	0	1.176.288		402.585	413.749	359.954	-
2.4	Technical Advisor	300.006		300.006				207.535		207.535			
3. Research, learning and documentation		**4.526.588**	**23%**	**1.177.338**	**1.387.812**	**1.369.423**	**592.015**	**3.313.034**	**18%**	**1.173.179**	**849.127**	**926.909**	**363.819**
3.1	Research, documentation and tools	1.606.232		381.232	450.000	450.000	325.000	827.491		642.238	45.567	-4.346	144.032
3.2	Research, Learning and Documentation Coordinator	1.779.949		583.094	520.195	509.995	166.665	1.879.767		530.941	615.430	724.532	8.864
3.3	Head of Climate Change & Resilience Comms. (CCRP/CDK)	1.140.408		213.013	417.617	409.428	100.350	605.777			188.130	206.724	210.923
4. Project management and coordination		**3.068.204**	**16%**	**954.620**	**787.902**	**772.453**	**553.229**	**3.348.807**	**18%**	**1.017.482**	**1.251.071**	**646.865**	**433.389**
4.1	Climate Change and Nexus Programme Coord. (CDK) (NA)	1.962.510			726.514	712.269	523.727	1.502.723			478.024	591.310	433.389
4.2	Senior Project Officer (CÖ)	152.173		44.590	43.716	42.858	21.009	63.535		16.045	9.565	37.925	-
4.3	Project Controller (CÖ)	61.517		18.026	17.672	17.326	8.493	27.953		7.187	3.136	17.630	-
4.4	Programme Assistant (CDK)	745.920		745.920				1.607.217		846.871	760.346		
4.5	Programme Support (CDK)	93.300		93.300				92.232		92.232			
4.6	Student Support (CDK)	8.000		8.000				14.275		14.275			
4.7	Project Controller/finance support (CDK)	44.784		44.784				40.871		40.871			
TOTAL		**19.272.133**	**100%**	**5.084.458**	**5.022.376**	**4.871.569**	**4.293.730**	**18.339.692**	**100%**	**5.117.526**	**4.647.062**	**4.901.659**	**3.673.445**
	Activity costs + support to networks	6.312.742	33%					4.137.837	23%				
	CLAR Team	12.005.873	62%					12.419.306	68%				
	Project support	953.521	5%					1.782.549	10%				
TOTAL		**19.272.136**	**100%**					**18.339.691**	**100%**				

Annex E: CLAR Specific Objective 2 list of activities 2018-2021

YEAR 2019

Webinars

During the year 2019, a total of 6 webinars were held with Southern Voices members from at least 7 CLAR countries (Uganda, Tanzania, Niger, Ghana, Nepal, Vietnam and Ethiopia) and 2 non-CLAR countries (i.e., Malawi and Kenya) actively participating in each webinar. The following Webinars were held:

1. **COP24 feedback:** This webinar was hosted by CLAR and it focused on getting feedback on COP24 as well as planning for the NAP Expo and CBA 13.
2. **CSO Experiences with the NAP Process:** The Webinar was hosted by CLAR where CSOs shared their experiences and good practices in influencing the NAP process.
3. **Civil Society Experiences with the Green Climate Fund:** Provided an opportunity for CSOs to share experiences on their engagement with GCF. The Webinar, which was hosted by CLAR also enabled participants to share the key messages and outcomes from the Bonn SB 50 sessions, the UN Summit Preparatory meeting and the 23rd GCF board meeting.
4. **Integrating gender considerations in NAP processes**: This webinar was co-hosted with the NAP Global Network, and it focused on and inputs, from CARE and Southern Voices on Adaptation members on what they would like to see reflected in the gender toolkit for the NAP.
5. **Implementation of NDCs on Adaptation & Loss and Damage**: Organized jointly with SLYCAN Trust, the webinar focused on addressing policy and legal gaps in the implementation of NDCs with case studies from Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
6. **Linking National and Sub-National Adaptation – Vertical integration in National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes:** Organized by the NAP Global Network, the webinar looked at different aspects of vertical integration in NAP processes.

Workshops/Meetings

1. **2019 NAP Expo in Songdo, Korea**
   - CLAR /Southern Voices and NAP Global Network jointly hosted a session on Multi stakeholder participation in NAPs during the NAP Expo.
   - The NAP Expo brought together more than 300 actors (Government, Civil Society, Private sector, UN Bodies, etc) and involved discussions and sharing of best practices and experiences in active engagement and empowerment of stakeholders at all levels throughout the adaptation planning and implementation process.
2. **Southern Voices on Adaptation Africa Regional Advocacy Workshop in Entebbe, November 2019**
   - The Regional Southern Voices on Adaptation advocacy workshop was held in Uganda in November with participants drawn from 10 countries in Africa (Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Ghana, Nige, Mali, Chad and Malawi)
3. **Dec 2019: UNFCCC COP25**
   - CLAR hosted a Southern Voices dinner side event on the side-line of COP25 in Madrid
   - Three Southern Voices members from EMLI (Uganda), FORUMCC (Tanzania) and Niger CSO Platform were supported to attend the UNFCCC COP25 Climate change conference in Madrid.

YEAR 2020

Webinars:

1. **Southern Voices debrief webinar on UNFCCC COP25: 7th February 2020.**
2. **Civil Society engagement in the NDC Review Process (April):** The webinar attracted a total of 20 participants from 10 countries (Malawi, Mozambique, Ghana, Ethiopia, Niger, Vietnam, Uganda, Tanzania, Nepal and Kenya) and facilitated exchange among CSOs in terms of their experiences and challenges faced in the NDCs review process.
3. **Identification of CSO technical Capacity needs to engage in the NDC process (May)**: A total of 18 Southern Voices on Adaptation members participated and identified the following as some of the main capacity gaps which formed part of the subsequent webinars: Gender responsive NDCs, Accessing finance for NDC implementation, integration of SDGs into the NDC process.
4. **Gender Responsive Nationally Determined Contributions (May):** The Webinar attracted a total of 21 participants from 12 countries (Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Malawi, Ghana, Ethiopia, Niger, Vietnam, Uganda, Tanzania, Nepal, Mozambique and Kenya).
5. **NDC Implementation and accessing Finance:** This Webinar was held in the month of June and was focused on accessing finance for NDC implementation and the role of CSOs in collectively advocating for enhanced access to finance for climate adaptation. The webinar attracted a total of 23 participants drawn from 11 countries.
6. **Integration of SDGs into the NDC process:** This Webinar took place in the Month of July and was focused on the interlinkages between the NDCs and the Sustainable development goals and the role of CSOs especially in the current process of reviewing and updating the NDCs.
7. **CSO engagement in identifying entry points for informing the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)**: November.

Meetings:

1. **CAN International Global Strategy meeting:** 25th-29th February 2020.
2. **Community Based Adaptation (CBA14) Conference (September 2020):** In collaboration with the NAP Global Network, CLAR hosted a session on Grounding policy – how realities of communities and local level participatory processes and experiences have fed into local, sub-national and national adaptation policies and planning processes.
3. **Three (3) workshops (1 each) in Tanzania, Uganda and Niger** were held to disseminate key findings from the NAP Entry points study.
4. **Participation of Southern Voices on Adaptation CSO networks in virtual trainings.**

In the Month of August and September, **two southern Voices members** (from Ghana and Tanzania) took part in the Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC) virtual training on Strengthening Policy Dialogue - the role of Governments, Interest Organisations and Civil Society. See more details about the course here

In the month of September, CLAR supported 5 CSO members from 4 African Countries (Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Ghana) to undertake the Climate Governance, Negotiations and Diplomacy Leadership training Program offered by the Africa Group of Negotiators Expert Support (AGNES).

YEAR 2021

Webinars:

1. **Webinar on CSO engagement in the NDC Process:** This Webinar was held jointly by Southern Voices on Adaptation and SLYCAN Trust in the Month of February and it was aimed at sharing summary of research findings from the CSO survey and presentation of the Policy brief on CSO Engagement in the NDC process as part of outreach with a wider audience.
2. **Southern Voices webinar on CSO experiences in tracking international climate finance flows in developing countries (21 April):** This Southern Voices webinar aimed at sharing key findings, experiences and lessons learnt from the Adaptation Finance Tracking Study that was conducted by CARE International, together with civil-society organizations from Ghana, Uganda, Ethiopia, Nepal, Vietnam and the Philippines. At least 30 Southern CSO members from 10 countries attended the webinar which contributed towards enhancing the capacity of Southern Voices on Adaptation CSO networks to collectively engage in evidence-based advocacy to improve transparency and accountability, ultimately making adaptation initiatives more effective.
3. **Southern Voices webinar on effective CSO engagement in the UNFFCCC Virtual Conference (2 June):** This webinar aimed at providing key updates and building the capacity of CSOs on the issues to be negotiated during the UNFCCC virtual Conference that was held from 1-18 June. It provided an opportunity for Southern CSOs to learn and discuss/strategise on how to effectively engage in the negotiation process. CSOs developed joint messages to support their advocacy.
4. **Southern Voices webinar on assessing developed countries' climate finance plans under the Paris Agreement Article 9.5 (24 June):** This webinar aimed at sharing key findings and recommendations from CARE Denmark's Hollow commitments report that contains an analysis of developed countries' climate finance plans under article 9.5 of the Paris Agreement. At least 51 participants comprising of southern CSOs, academia, researchers and government representatives (including negotiators) from various countries attended the webinar. The webinar facilitated a dialogue on climate finance particularly on how Southern actors can collectively engage in pushing for enhanced, predictable and reliable financial support, especially for adaptation.
5. **Southern Voices on Adaptation COP26 preparatory webinar:** The Webinar (held in the Month of October) facilitated discussions and enhanced CSO capacities around key issues/themes to be negotiated in COP26 while elaboratig the main aspects of collective southern CSO narrative towards COP26. The webinar also discussed and generated key messages that were used to develop a joint Southern CSO position with key demands on Adaptation, Climate Finance and Loss & damage ahead of COP26.
6. **Southern Voices on Adaptation Post COP26 debrief webinar:** In the month of December, Southern Voices hosted a webinar on the UNFCCC COP26 that focused on providing a summary of key outcomes from COP26 and implications for 2022 and beyond. The COP outcomes were discussed based on the joint CSO position that was developed prior to COP26.

Meetings/conferences:

1. **Gobeshona Conference:** The Gobeshona Global Conference was held on 18th-24th January 2021 with the main aim of bringing together different actors, e.g., scholars, researchers, policy makers and practitioners from around the world to share their knowledge, research and practical experiences on climate change issues with a broader range of themes focusing on Locally-Led Adaptation across geographical regions. CLAR participated in the conference and co-lead a session that was aimed at sharing key messages from the 14th Conference of Community Based Adaptation (CBA14) . CLAR took lead in sharing messages with the wider Gobeshona audience on the Responsive Policy theme that we took part in co-leading during the CBA 14 conference.

2. **Community Based Adaptation (CBA15) Conference:** CLAR was part of the programming team that planned for the 15th Global Conference on Community Based Adaptation (CBA15) which was conducted virtually on 14-18 June 2021. Through the CSO Advocacy coordinator, CLAR took part on co-leading and shaping the sessions for the Responsive Policy theme which focused on how policy processes can be transformed to prioritise local knowledge, lived experience and locally led action. The main messages from CBA15 were shared during the Closing plenary by all thematic leads. Besides assisting in mobilising CARE Country Offices to attend, CLAR also supported three Southern Voices network members from Malawi, Vietnam and Ghana to participate, learn and share their experiences during the CBA conference. For more information/messages from CBA15, please visit this link. Following CLAR's participation at CBA15, we were invited by IIED to participate as panelists in an online show, Community-based adaptation: what we learned at CBA15, where we reflected on the key lessons that emanated from the week-long event.
3. **Regional Stakeholder Forum on NDC Development in the East Africa Region (6-7 May in Arusha, Tanzania):** CLAR took part in the East African Community Regional Stakeholder Forum on NDC development on 6-7 May 2021 in Arusha which was organized by CAN International in Tanzania. The forum brought together key stakeholders comprising of Partner States representatives, EAC Secretariat and CSOs in order to discuss and share experiences (progress, lessons, challenges and opportunities) on development and implementation of inclusive, participatory and ambitious NDC in the EAC region in connection with SDGs and Paris Agreement in the context of COVID-19 recovery plans. CLAR was represented by the CSO Advocacy Coordinator and two CSO partners from Tanzania and Kenya who used the opportunity to share key messages on effective engagement of CSOs in the ongoing NDC revision process.
4. **African Civil Society Organizations' (CSO's) consultative meeting on the road to COP26:** CLAR participated in the African Civil Society Organizations' (CSO's) consultative meeting on the road to COP 26 that was convened by the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) in Abuja, Nigeria on 12th -16th July 2021 to provide platform for airing the perspectives and expectations of different African stakeholders ahead of COP26. The forum brought the public, private and non-profit sectors together to strengthen capacities and harmonize strategies for engaging with pre-COP26 negotiation processes. The dialogue also generated key recommendations for a sustainable and low carbon COVID-19 recovery that addresses the full range of economic, social, health and environmental impacts sustained by the African people. CLAR supported three Southern Voices on Adaptation members from Ghana (KASA Initiative), Tanzania (TNRF) and Mozambique (Civil Society Platform) to attend the meeting who also connected with and shared experiences with CSOs from other countries. CLAR also used this meeting to connect with other CSOs from countries such as Somalia and Burkina Faso that will be part of SPA II.
5. **UNFCCC Pre- COP26 CSO Consultative Workshops:** In the Month of August to October, CLAR supported national Pre- COP26 CSO workshops in Niger, Ghana, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania. The Workshops were convened by national CSO networks (Niger CSO platform, KASA Ghana CCC-E, EMLI and TNRF respectively) who are also Southern Voices members and CARE partners in the five countries. The main objective of the workshops was to provide a platform for CSO information exchange and learning on UNFCCC negotiations and develop joint national CSO positions/key messages for COP26 which were also used to inform country positions besides informing CSO engagement at COP26.
6. **Participation in the Africa Climate Week:** As part of a series of COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action Dialogues on the opportunities, challenges and capacity needs for Adaptation Communication (ADCOM) to the UNFCCC; CLAR, through Southern Voices on Adaptation participated in the Regional Climate Week and shared experiences from the South during a high level session that was aimed at providing an opportunity for South-South peer learning and exchange to compare approaches and share common questions among governments from Africa and the Middle East.

7. **CLAR's participation at the UNFCCC COP26:** CLAR supported a concerted advocacy push at the 26th UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) and managed together with other CSOs to ensure that climate finance, especially for adaptation, as well as loss and damage became important issues in the negotiations and media. CLAR participated through CARE International's delegation and also supported Southern Voices on Adaptation CSO representatives from Ghana KASA Initiative), Uganda (EMLI), Kenya (KPCG) and Sri Lanka (SLYCAN Trust) to attend the conference. CARE representatives and Southern Voices CSO networks attending COP26 kept close contact with negotiators from Southern as well as Northern countries, and CARE had also good presence in media. At the COP, CARE published a briefing paper on the lack of additionality of much of the climate finance from developed to developing countries. A detailed report on CARE's engagements at COP26 can be found here. Besides influencing the actual negotiations, CLAR also participated in and co-organized a number of Side events including a Southern Voices dinner event which brought together a total of 20 Southern Voices members to interact and share their experiences on the climate negotiations at COP26.
8. **African Civil Society Post COP26 reflection and strategy Workshop:** CLAR supported and participated in the African roundtable on post-COP26 reflections and COP27 Strategy that was held in Cairo, Egypt, from 15 - 18 December 2021. The Roundtable meeting was organized by the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) in collaboration with CARE Denmark and other partners. It brought together representatives from NGOs, Women leaders, youth, indigenous peoples, Think-tanks, Academic and Research institutions, Sectoral-thematic networks, government, etc to reflect on the COP26 outcome and lessons learnt from Glasgow in order ensure that COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh delivers better outcomes for African people and the planet. CLAR supported CSO representatives from Chad, Tanzania, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Burkina Faso to attend the workshop in Cairo. The workshop provided a platform to analyse, exchange views and experiences, and deeply reflected on the COP26 outcomes, based on Africa's aspirations and expectations in the countdown to Glasgow. Participants also shared perspectives and charted a common way forward and recommendations for COP27.

Reports/Publications:

1. **Development of Country Profiles for Informing the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in Mozambique, Malawi, and Chad:** Through Southern Voices on Adaptation, CLAR is developed NAP Country profiles for phase 2 of a study aimed at identification of entry points to inform the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in Malawi, Mozambique and Chad.
2. **Hollow Commitments report on article 9.5:** Timed to coincide with the G7 Summit, CARE Denmark together with CARE's Climate Change and Resilience Platform released a report analysing developed countries' climate finance plans in relation to Article 9.5 of the Paris Agreement. The report was produced through a desk-based analysis of biennial communication submissions as delivered to the UNFCCC's dedicated online portal for biennial communications. The findings of the report revealed that the developed countries do not have plans that ensure they will live up to the commitment to provide each year $100 bn in climate finance with 50 percent for adaptation. The report was widely picked up by the media in extensive coverage of the climate finance issue around the G7 meeting and utilised in advocacy efforts. Media highlights include The Washington Post, TIME, Bloomberg and The Guardian. The report was also presented for negotiators and CSOs at a webinar organised by Southern Voices on Adaptation.
3. **Development of CARE Position paper for COP26:** As part of CARE's Climate Change Advocacy group, CLAR took part in the development of CARE's position paper for COP26 in the month of September. The position paper (with joint advocacy messages) will guide CARE's engagement in the upcoming UN Climate Conference (COP26) in Glasgow. The position paper can be accessed here.

4. **Development of Knowledge Products on Adaptation Needs and Actions, and Loss and Damage in the Context of Climate Change for Enhanced Engagement of Civil Society in Climate Action & Resilience Building:** In the Month of October to December, CLAR through the Southern Voices on Adaptation in partnership with SLYCAN TRUST developed key knowledge products aimed at identifying and addressing the needs of developing countries for climate change adaptation and loss and damage through an evidence-based participatory approach and with inputs of Southern Voices CSO networks and key stakeholder consultations; while identifying key interventions by CSOs in addressing the identified gaps, needs, and entry points for interventions and engagement in supporting climate adaptation actions and policy processes at national level; key actions for capacity strenthening of CSO actors, as well as key contributions of CSO expertise in identifying key areas of focus and points to advocate for in the lead-up to and during the 26th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC and beyond.
5. **Action recommendations for capacity building for Adaptation Communication (ADCOM):** CLAR was part of the COP26 Catalyst for climate action that was set up by the UK COP26 Presidency, to better understand the capacity building challenges faced by developing countries, particularly those most vulnerable to climate impact. The aim of the catalyst group was to identify actions on Adaptation action, access to finance, carbon markets, transpaency and reportng that will help countries meet the ambitions under the Paris Agreement. CLAR, through Southern Voices on Adaptation was a member of the consultative Action Group on Adaptation that identified, discussed and agreed on action recommendations for capacity building for Adaptation Communication (ADCOM).

Trainings:

CARE Climate Change Academy : In June, CLAR developed and facilitated two modules under the CARE Climate Change Academy; 1) an Advocacy Module under the climate change adaptation learning journey, and 2) a module on *Influencing National planning on Climate Change and Resilience* under the climate advocacy learning journey in the CARE Climate Change Academy. At least 20 participants from CARE country offices, INGOs and government institutions took part in the two learning journeys. In the month of August, CLAR through the CSO Advocacy coordinator coached two CARE staff from Uganda and CARE Philippines organizing a training on climate change advocacy.

Annex F: List of persons consulted

Time:	Agenda:	Persons consulted:
Tuesday, 11 January 2022		
14:00-15:30	Evaluation kick-off meeting	Camilla Munksgaard – Programme Manager, CLAR, CARE DK Obed Koringo – Advocacy Coordinator, CLAR, CARE DK Sebastiaan Soerters – Head of Climate, CLAR, CARE DK
Tuesday, 18 January		
15:00-16:00	Reviewing CLAR Results Framework	Camilla Munksgaard – Programme Manager, CLAR
Thursday, 20 January		
12:00-13:30	Detailed introduction to advocacy work in CLAR	Obed Koringo – Advocacy Coordinator, CLAR
Monday, 24 January		
01:00-01:30	Discussing preparations for visit to Uganda	Christine Mbatuusa – Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement (EMLI), Uganda
Tuesday, 25 January		
09:00-10:00	CLAR's support to and involvement of COs and partners in Asia	Peter Bruun Clausen – Asia Regional Advisor, CARE DK
11:00-12:30	Detailed introduction to climate work in CLAR	Sebastiaan Soerters – Head of Climate, CLAR
Wednesday, 26 January		
09:30-10:30	Discussion of start-up of CLAR and achievements under its three objectives	Fiona Percy – Senior Technical Advisor, CLAR
11:00-11:30	CLAR's support to and involvement of CARE Ghana and partners	Aba Hagan – Programme Manager, CARE International in Ghana
Thursday, 27 January		
08:30-10:00	CLAR's support to and involvement of CARE Myanmar and partners	Nilar Shwe – CARE International in Myanmar Su Ei Nandar – CARE International in Myanmar Aung Thant Zin – Myanmar Environmental Rehabilitation - Conservation Network (MERN)
10:00-11:00	CLAR's support to and involvement of CARE Malawi and partners	Chikondi Chabvuta – CARE International in Malawi Julius Ng'oma – Civil Society Network on Environment and Climate Change in Malawi (CISONECC)
12:00-13:00	CLAR's support to and involvement of partners in Tanzania	Sixbert Mwanga – Climate Action Network (CAN), Tanzania
Friday, 28 January		
09:00-10:00	Discussion of start-up of CLAR and achievements under its three objectives	Rolf Hernø – Head of Emergencies (formerly: Climate Change and Nexus), CARE DK
Monday, 31 January		
12:00-13:00	CLAR's support to and involvement of CARE Tanzania and partners	Alfei Maseke – Senior Programme Manager, CARE International in Tanzania Zakaria Faustin – Executive Director, TNRF Rotah Massay – Project Coordinator, Ardhi Yetu Project & TNRF

Tuesday, 1 February		
14:00-15:00	CLAR's support to and involvement of partners in Ghana	Jonathan Gokah – Coordinator, Climate Change and Environment Coalition, Kasa Initiative Ghana.
Wednesday, 2 February		
09:00-10:00	Collaboration between CLAR and CJC	Aurélie Ceinos – Climate and Resilience Specialist, CARE International
Friday, 4 February		
14:00-14:30	Status of evaluation + discussing survey questions	Camilla Munksgaard – CLAR Programme Manager Obed Koringo – CLAR Advocacy Coordinator
Saturday – Sunday, 5-6 February		
Travelling Copenhagen - Kampala		*Consultant*
Monday, 7 February		
11:00-12:00	CLAR's forms of collaboration with AGNES	Dr. George Wamukoya – Team Leader, AGNES
16:00-17:00	Meeting with CARE Uganda CO team involved in climate adaptation and CLAR	Aggrey Ntakimanye – Initiative Manager, STRENPO Robert Otim – MEAL Advisor, NRG - with CARE International in Uganda
Wednesday, 9 February		
12:00-13:00	CLAR's support to and involvement of ACODE + EA and other advocacy partners, Uganda	Anthony Mugeere – Research Fellow, Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)
14:00-15:00		Lawrence Ssentongo – Executive Director, Environmental Alert Kijjambu Henry – Manager - Finance and Administration, EA
Thursday, 10 February		
12:00-13:00	Potential linkages between CARE partners and the Green Growth programme	Ole Dahl Rasmussen – Team Leader, Green Growth, Royal Danish Embassy to Uganda.
	CLAR's work in Sahel (written interview response)	Ababale Mahamane Sanoussi – CLAR West Africa Technical Advisor, based in Niger
Friday, 11 February		
12:00-13:00	Meeting to discuss benefits from MWE's cooperation with CSOs in Uganda	Semambo Mohammed – Principal Climate Change Officer Adaptation, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda
14:00-14:30	Focus Group Discussion with members of Climate Action Network Uganda (CAN-U), concerning CLAR's support to, involvement of and results achieved by advocacy partners in Uganda	Christine Mbatuusa – Programme Officer, EMLI Jalia Namubiru – Programmes Officer, EMLI
14:30-16:30		– Christine Mbatuusa – Programme Officer, EMLI – Jalia Namubiru – Programmes Officer, EMLI – Miriam Talwisa – National Coordinator, Climate Action Network Uganda – Richard Hamba – Programme Representative, Training Education and Empowerment for Neighbourhood Sustainability – Anthony Wolimbwa – Programmes Officer, Environment and Climate Change Ecological Christian Organisation + CAN-U – Philip Eric Bakalikwir – Real Ecosystems Solutions, Board Member CAN-U – Jane Nakiranda – Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator, World Vision, Member of CAN-U
Saturday – Sunday, 12-13 February		
Travelling Kampala – Copenhagen		*Consultant*

Tuesday, 15 February		
11:00-12:00	CLAR's support to and involvement of partners in Ghana	Chibeze Ezekiel – Chief Executive Officer, SYND, Ghana
14:00-14:30	Benefits from knowledge brokering and mutual support between CARE, CLAR, SVA partners and strategic specialists in climate adaptation advocacy	Olivia Adhiambo – Project Specialist, WWF / previously: Senior Program Management Officer, PACJA / CAN East Africa
14:30-15:00		Julius Mbatia – previously Alternate Active Observer for Developing countries - Green Climate Fund
16:00-17:00		Sam Greene – Senior researcher - Climate Change, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Wednesday, 16 February		
13:00-14:00	CLAR's support to and involvement of partners in Mozambique	Agostinho Bento – Senior Program Manager, CARE International in Mozambique
14:30-15:45	CLAR's support to global level advocacy work	John Nordbo – Senior Advocacy Advisor, Climate, CLAR, CARE DK
Thursday, 17 February		
09:00-10:30	CLAR's support to and involvement of partners in Vietnam	Focus Group Discussion – Vietnam: – Yen Nguyen Thi – Climate Change Advisor, CARE Vietnam – Ahn Vu Quoc – Coordinator, Climate Change Working Group in Vietnam (CCWG) – Vu Thi Bich Hop – Director, the Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SRD) – Ahn Tuan – CCWG, Coordination team.
14:30-15:45	Meeting with CARE Uganda CO team involved in climate adaptation and CLAR	Christopher Tusiime – Manager, Climate Change and Nature Based Solutions, WWF. Formerly: Youth Empowerment and Entrepreneurship Specialist, CARE Uganda.
Friday, 25 February		
10:30-11:00	CLAR's support to practi-tioner partners, Uganda	Liberia Munduru – Coordinator, Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment – West Nile (RICE-WN).
Thursday, 3 March		
Submission of draft evaluation report		
Friday, 18 March		
12:30-14:30	Reflection workshop with the CLAR team	Camilla Munksgaard – Programme Manager, CLAR, CARE DK Obed Koringo – Advocacy Coordinator, CLAR, CARE DK Sebastiaan Soerters – Head of Climate, CLAR, CARE DK Ababale Mahamane Sanoussi – Technical Advisor, CLAR DK Mikkel Otto Hansen – M&E Manager, CARE DK

Annex G: Online survey questions

Evaluation of "Climate Learning Advocacy for Resilience" (CLAR) programme 2018-2021

Evaluation of results of advocacy efforts supported by CARE Denmark & CARE Austria as part of CLAR (primarily channeled through Southern Voices on Adaption or through CARE Country Offices)

* Required

ADVOCACY EFFORTS AND RESULTS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

The following three question asks you to assess your organisation's involvement in and results of climate adaptation and resilience related advocacy work at different levels:

1. At each of the mentioned levels (local > global), please assess the 'weight' of your advocacy effort (e.g. amount of time and resources used). *

Check all that apply.

	1 (weak)	2	3	4	5 (strong)	N/A
Local level (e.g. district)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
National level	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Regional level (group of countries)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Global / international level	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2. Please assess the openness of the space made available by responsible authorities for you to participate and voice your views. *

Check all that apply.

	1 (closed)	2	3	4	5 (open)	N/A
Local level (e.g. district)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
National	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Regional level (group of countries)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Global / international	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

3. Please assess the level of influence your advocacy efforts have had on policy outputs or results. *

Check all that apply.

	1 (low influence)	2	3	4	5 (high influence)	N/A
Local level (e.g. district)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
National	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Regional level (group of countries)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Global / international	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

4. Please add your comments (or examples) for clarification of your above three responses

MAIN ADVOCACY AGENDAS INFLUENCED

The following two questions asks you to assess your level of involvement in key climate policy agendas:

5. How strong was your organisation's involvement in the following climate policy agendas?

Check all that apply.

	1 (low involvement)	2	3	4	5 (high involvement)	N/A
National Adaptation Plan - and related national policies	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Nationally Determined Contribution	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Processes and outcomes at COP 25 and 26	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Climate adaption finance tracking	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Gender-responsive adaptation and resilience	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Community Based Adaptation Conferences - the positions derived from these	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Policies, strategies, positions of international CSO alliances seeking to influence the above and related agendas	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

6. How do you assess the results achieved on the mentioned advocacy agendas?

Check all that apply.

	1 (little result)	2	3	4	5 (good result)	N/A
National Adaptation Plan - and related national policies	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Nationally Determined Contribution	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Processes and outcomes at COP 25 and 26	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Climate adaption finance tracking	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Gender-responsive adaptation and resilience	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Community Based Adaptation Conferences - the positions derived from these	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Policies, strategies, positions of international CSO alliances seeking to influence the above and related agendas	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

7. Please add your comments (or examples) for clarification of your above two responses

8. Which of the below mentioned types of support provided by CARE (through Southern Voices on Adaption or CLAR) have been useful for your organisation's advocacy work during 2018-2021?

Check all that apply.

	1 (little useful)	2	3	4	5 (very useful)	N/A
Webinars (online meetings)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Workshops (physical meetings)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Online trainings (e.g. Climate Governance, Diplomacy and Negotiations Leadership Program, Danida Fellowship Training, ...)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Advocacy guidelines and toolkits (e.g. Southern Voices Advocacy Toolkit)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Networking with peer organisations through the established networks and alliances	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

9. Please add your comments (or examples) for clarification of your above response.

10. To what extent has your participation in Southern Voices on Adaptation Community of Practice helped you to use experiences and approaches learnt for planning and/or improving your advocacy work?

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
(Little help)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	(Significant help)

11. Please add your comments (or examples) to explain or clarify your rating of the use of SVA Community of Practice for advocacy work. *

12. Please provide some suggestions as to how the Southern Voices on Adaptation Community of Practice could be improved to better support your advocacy activities. *

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Annex H: List of documents reviewed

CARE Denmark Annual Reports – Strategic Partnership Agreement with Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CARE Denmark Strategy.

CLAR Annual Report 2018, 2019, and 2020.

CLAR Programme Document 2018-2021.

CLAR Programme Results Framework 2018-2021.

CLAR Quarterly Narrative Reports (4 reports in 2020 and 4 reports in 2021).

Climate Adaptation Finance: *Fact or Fiction*?

CSO engagement strategy for addressing key capacity gaps for adaptation and loss & damage.

CSO inputs on scaling up national and regional actions to address climate-induced loss & damage.

Danida. Evaluation of Danish Support for Climate Change Adaptation in Developing Countries. Dec. 2020.

Hollow Commitments: An analysis of developed countries' climate finance plans.

INTRAC and NCG: Evaluation of the Danish support to Civil Society: Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. Thematic Evaluation 3, Nov. 2021.

Key CSO-led actions and recommendations for addressing adaptation needs and building resilience.

Making Decisions in Sunshine and Rain: A CIS Learning Report.

NAP profiles (Entry points for the formulation of a national adaptation plan) for Niger, Uganda, Tanzania, Chad, Mozambique, and Malawi.

Southern Voices on Adaptation Community of Practice Evaluation Report, December 2020.