

# Annual Report

## Climate Learning and Advocacy for Resilience



<b>LIST OF ACRONYMS</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. OPERATING SPACE (CIVIC AND POLITICAL)</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 RATING	1
1.2 EXPLANATION OF RATING	2
1.3 PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSE	2
<b>2. ADJUSTMENTS IN TOC, PROGRAMME APPROACH AND IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3. REPORTING AGAINST RESULTS FRAMEWORK (QUANTITATIVE)</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4. RESULTS REPORTING AGAINST OUTCOME AREAS (QUALITATIVE)</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1. OUTCOME 1: ENHANCED CLIMATE RESILIENCE LEARNING AND CAPACITY	4
4.2. THEMATIC OUTCOME 2: CLIMATE ADVOCACY	11
4.3. THEMATIC OUTCOME 3: NEXUS	16
<b>5. LESSONS LEARNED</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>6. PROGRAMME QUALITY &amp; EFFECTIVENESS</b>	<b>20</b>
6.1 USE OF DANIDA FUNDS IN CO-FINANCING, BASKET FUNDS, JOINT PROGRAMMES AND MATCH FUNDING	20
6.2 PARTNERSHIPS & ADDED VALUE BY CARE	21
6.3. CARE GENDER, GOVERNANCE AND RESILIENCE MARKER	24
6.4 ADVOCACY APPROACH	24
6.5 STRATEGIC WORK WITH SDG FRAMEWORK	26
6.6 INNOVATION IN THE PROGRAMME	26

## Important

**Please note:** In the reporting format all instructions are written in *italic*. Kindly make sure to respond after each question (in 'normal' font) and do not delete the original instructions.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADA	Austrian Development Agency
AGNES	Africa Group of Negotiators Expert Support Unit
ALP	Adaptation Learning Programme
CAAP	Climate Adaptation Action Plan
CCRP	Climate Change and Resilience Platform
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CJRF	Climate Justice Resilience Fund
CLAR	Climate Learning and Advocacy for Resilience Programme
CO	Country Office
CVCA	Climate Vulnerability Capacity Assessment
FCFA	Future Climate for Africa
GRP	Global Resilience Partnership
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
JPA	Joint Principles for Adaptation
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
SDG's	Sustainable Development Goals
TA	Technical Assistance
ToC	Theory of Change
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WISER	The Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa

## 1. OPERATING SPACE (civic and political)

*The issue of civil and political space for civil society to operate (legal, regulatory and other more informal measures) is widely recognised as key in terms of providing the platform from which civil society can perform its functions of holding government to account, providing links between communities and government and upholding key freedoms and rights. The civic and political space for civil society also affects the ability of the country offices and partners to operate and implement the programmes effectively. As such, this section aims to get insight into the civic and political framework conditions which the SPA country programmes are operating within, including possible legal and/or practical restrictions – and how this affected the implementation of the programme. Restrictions on the civic and political space could be characterised by violations of fundamental rights to associate, assemble peacefully and freely express views and opinions, but also be through restrictions on foreign funding, barriers to registration, arbitrary detentions, and smear campaigns against NGOs.*

It was agreed that this section is not relevant for CLAR (including 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3).

### 1.1 Rating

- Please provide below an assessment and **rating of the level of enabling civic and political conditions for civil society in your country of operation** (in the reporting period), by indicating whether the

environment is ‘highly enabling’, ‘generally enabling’, ‘somewhat disabling’, or ‘strongly disabling’ (following the rating criteria explained in the below table).

**Rate:**

RATING	Highly enabling	Generally enabling	Somewhat disabling	Strongly disabling
CRITERIA	The operating space was highly enabling (a good level of political support for the agenda and/or absence of political unrest/interference/armed conflict/disaster). The programme did not experience any significant interference or disruption due to external factors.	The operating space was generally enabling. There was an ongoing risk of interference which somewhat affected operations and results, but no significant disruption.	The operating space was somewhat disabling with general opposition to the agenda and/or some political unrest/interference/armed conflict/disaster, which somewhat disrupted the operations and results.	Strong political resistance/unrest/interference/armed conflict/disaster significantly disrupted the intervention and prevented the programme operation.

## 1.2 Explanation of rating

- Please **justify** your rating and highlight the three most **significant factors**, which led to the rating<sup>1</sup>. How has the operating space **affected** the work of CARE and partners? Highlight possible **changes from last reporting period**.

## 1.3 Programmatic response

- Please describe any possible **advocacy/programmatic responses** by the programme to proactively address the described conditions affecting programme implementation – including dialogue with government authorities.
- Outline possible **mitigation strategies** to navigate within the current operating space.
- If you haven’t included any programmatic responses to address the operating space, reflect on whether this could be relevant onwards.

# 2. ADJUSTMENTS IN TOC, PROGRAMME APPROACH AND IMPLEMENTATION

- Describe possible adjustments to the SPA country programme’s theory of change, programme approach and implementation (if any) as result of: A. **changes in the context** (both risks and new opportunities), B. **recommendations** from reviews, financial monitoring visits etc., and C. **lessons learned** from implementation. If no changes have been made, explain the validity and usefulness of the current TOC, programme approach and implementation.

The theory of change from the programme document is:

<sup>1</sup> As part of the assessment CARE DK recommends that you draw on the Civicus Monitor (<https://monitor.civicus.org>), tracking civic space at country level, however, the specific assessment in this report has to relate directly to the environment in which the programme is operating – taking into consideration the nature of the partners, programme components and actors targeted.

- If ongoing programmes in climate sensitive areas have **enhanced capacity to integrate 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.

The current ToC remained relevant in 2019. The CLAR programme made multiple efforts to raise capacity, generate learning and evidence, influence national to global policies and plans and facilitate knowledge exchange. The aim of raising the quality of practice and evidence generation within CARE country offices and programmes is valid in that this is where experience and learning on what works, what does not and what has impact, can be generated. The programmes offer good opportunities for innovation and development of new or adapted approaches which take account of different situations. For example, CLAR has taken the learning on general CBA approaches developed under the ALP programme and is working with COs to integrate these in specific contexts and then learn from this. These include adaptation for pastoralist communities and for multi-user communities in dryland areas (Sahel countries, Ethiopia); climate resilience in communities facing conflict (Uganda, Myanmar). CLAR has also strengthened interaction between the CSOs advocating on climate policy and learning from implementation programmes to ensure that advocacy is informed on ground realities. The Southern Voices on Adaptation community of practice has continued to network, learn together and coordinate action at national, regional and global policy level. CLAR continues, with the wider CARE and signature programmes such as Partners for Resilience, to coordinate with and input knowledge to regional to global organisations, initiatives and policy processes, including those charting the way forward for adaptation and climate services action, the UNFCCC process, adaptation finance and the SDGs. CLAR has added value to CARE's work as a whole, particularly through documenting evidence from CO programmes in relation to prioritised themes and studying adaptation finance reach within selected countries. The ToC is therefore valid and useful, but progress is slow and comes with significant challenges. Capacity to integrate and innovate climate resilience in practice and to generate evidence from implementation remains low, global commitment and finance dedicated to adaptation is not sufficient and bridging the divide between high level policy and local voice and action is a long-standing global challenge. This requires continued effort over the next two years of the CLAR programme.

### 3. REPORTING AGAINST RESULTS FRAMEWORK (quantitative)

---

- *Please fill in and enclose the Results Framework table in Excel (use format annex 1a), by stating the baseline data, results of 2019, as well as targets for 2019 (if incomplete), 2020 and 2021, respectively. In addition to this, the regional and global program should provide an annual status update against their programme specific Results Framework (use format annex 1b).*

See annex 1a and 1b

- With reference to the annexed Results Framework table, assess **goal fulfilment** in relation to targets by rating if the programme is generally ‘above target’, ‘on target’, or ‘below target’ – and **justify/substantiate the rating**.

The SPA result framework does not fit very well with the CLAR result framework which affects the team’s ability to assess whether we are in target. Further, the CLAR result framework has not been created with a quantitative mind-set. There are few overall targets that are quantified for the whole programme and the CLAR result framework does not include targets for each year. In some instances there are targets for 2021 which corresponds to the indicators in the overall SPA result framework and in those cases, the targets have been included in the SPA result framework, annex 1a.

However, from annex 1b where the CLAR team has reported against the CLAR result framework, the CLAR team is on target in terms of fulfilling the programmes objectives.

## 4. RESULTS REPORTING AGAINST OUTCOME AREAS (qualitative)

*In order to aggregate results and impact across the three ‘climate resilience capacity programmes’ of the SPA, three cross cutting outcome areas has been defined. These are:*

1. Enhanced climate resilience learning and capacity
2. Climate advocacy
3. Nexus

*The focus of this section is to report on results and impact to date against each of these three cross cutting outcome areas.*

*In ‘Background document A’ you will find an overview of how the climate resilience capacity programmes’ contribution to each of the cross-cutting outcome areas.*

*In addition to the below sections, you must select **a minimum of two significant outcomes per outcome area** and present these through the Outcome Description format<sup>2</sup> (see format and example in **annex 3**) and **enclose them as annex** to this report. NB! It is recommended that you start by mapping all major outcomes achieved under each domain and then select and elaborate on the most important ones (you may draw on evidence from your outcome journals in this exercise).*

Annexed to this report are four outcome descriptions, see annex 3.

### 4.1. OUTCOME 1: ENHANCED CLIMATE RESILIENCE LEARNING AND CAPACITY

*Overview of sub-interventions & -strategies, CARE inputs and key outputs*

*Please classify the sub-interventions and outputs of outcome area 1 (learning and capacity) by filling in the table below:*

Sub-intervention	Aim & Strategy	CARE input	Key outputs (in reporting period)
Sub-intervention X	[List the aim and strategy of the sub-intervention related to the ‘learning &	[List CARE’s input (added value) to the intervention, e.g. capacity development, technical support, tools	[List the major outputs of the sub-intervention related to the ‘learning & capacity’ outcome area]

<sup>2</sup> The ‘Outcome Description’ template is inspired by the Outcome Harvesting approach, but it is not a requirement at this point to conduct a full-scale Outcome Harvesting exercise (systematically going through all six steps of the approach). For further information about the Outcome Harvesting approach, see the document ‘Brief Introduction to Outcome Harvesting’ in ‘Background document D’.

	<i>capacity' outcome area]</i>	<i>&amp; approaches, facilitation of networks and alliances, convening spaces, knowledge brokering]</i>	
Community Based Adaptation (CBA) training (CBA + CVCA + CAAPs)	Enable COs to understand adaptation concepts and approaches and design an implementation plan for the approaches	Design and delivery of trainings using interactive approaches and external resource people for climate science aspects.	<p>30 CARE Uganda STRENPO staff, partners and government officers trained over 1 week in climate change status in Uganda, CBA concepts, CVCA and CAAP approaches</p> <p>19 CARE Myanmar staff trained over 2 days in CBA concepts and approaches</p> <p>About 62 people from CARE projects, local NGO partners and government technical services in Niger, Mali and Chad have been trained in community-based analysis of vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate change.</p>
Country Office TA support	Technical support on CBA, programme design and linkages	Development of CLAR Country Office Engagement offer. Advice on integration of climate resilience into CARE Myanmar, CARE Ethiopia, CARE Uganda and CARE Tanzania CO programmes	CLAR CO engagement offer shared to CLAR linked CARE COs. CARE Myanmar programme designed and starting up, CARE Uganda linked CBA with mainstream local government development planning cycle, CARE Tanzania innovation linking adaptation planning to PSP and local knowledge, CARE Ethiopia inter-programme exchange improving how climate is integrated in their programmes, with intention to have a more coordinated and coherent approach in the pastoral unit to enable this, to avoid duplication and better integrate approaches to addressing environment, climate, DRM and conflict issues.
Knowledge brokering at CBA13	Facilitation of peer learning among participants	CBA13: CLAR convened a pre event on CLAR and LUCCC collaboration, 3 Market place sharing sessions, 1 skills share (1.2b), Hosting, co-hosting and presenting in 4 sessions. (3.1c) CLAR participated in the steering committee to organise the conference, facilitated and contributed learning in sessions and supported exchange among participating CARE staff and partners.	CLAR hosted 27 participants from CARE, 2 CO partners and 10 other organisations of which 4 affiliated to LUCCC (Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change), 2 to the Global Commission on Adaptation and 1 Austria Development Authority representative at a 1 day resilience learning meeting which co-created learning on resilience and discussed collaboration and inputs to the GCA flagship report on locally led action and collaboration between CLAR and LUCCC. The 13th CBA conference brought together over 300 experienced practitioners — grassroots representatives, local and national government planners, policymakers and donors — to discuss how to build a climate resilient future. Key messages were prepared by the CARE team and CARE contributed to the CBA13 key messages on Gender, Pastoralism, climate finance, adaptation technology, community engagement and informed community engagement.
CARE Climate change academy	Increase CARE staff capacity to integrate climate resilience in CARE's programmes	<p>Developed the Climate Services module for the 1st CARE Climate Academy Learning Journey (3.2b)</p> <p>Design M&amp;E training module – the example of a framework for capturing climate resilience impacts used</p>	<p>15 CARE students following the learning journey starting September, including from the CDK programmes: CARE Uganda, CARE Myanmar, CARE Tanzania, CARE Ghana. CS module taking place from December 2019 to February 2020</p> <p>15 CARE staff (various COs) trained on M&amp;E frameworks for capturing resilience and applied to their own projects.</p>

		during the training is from the Connecting the Unconnected/Blue town baseline (see below).	
Climate Services learning and knowledge brokering	Dissemination of CARE's proven good practice in climate services (CS)	Developed a climate services plan for CLAR. Inputs to non-CARE publications and dissemination (3.3b)	CLAR Climate services strategy developed and shared in CLAR and CCRP. 1 <sup>st</sup> action = CARE Academy CS module see above.  Contribution to 2 publications, 1 forthcoming. Launch of co-production manual at the Africa Climate Risk Conference through an interactive session enabling 45 participants to discuss and comment on the 10 principles.
Sahel learning exchange	Convene a learning event for researchers, practitioners and policy makers to co-develop learning and messages for improved multi-actor resilience in the Sahel	Lead the design, planning and preparation for the event – to take place in March 2020	Planned for the event to take place in Niger, developed and shared the concept, created an event website in English and French Included CILSS, Agrhymet, RBM, AREN in the initial discussions, including agreement to hold the event immediately prior to the Agrhymet science conference Announced the event, selected 60 participants Mobilised additional Euros 20,000 from IDRC to support the event Identified and contracted 2 facilitators Prepared an evidence pack of 3 papers on different aspects of strengthening resilience (SS)
Technical support for SPA programs in the Implementation of CVCA's and Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) in Uganda.	CVCA's can be an effective tool in climate resilience programming, both as an analysis for designing programming, as well as an activity in which participants consolidate what they know about climatic changes, and strategies to address climate. CVCA is also an important precursor for developing Community Adaptation Actions Plans (CAAPs). CLAR has worked with SPA programs in increasing the capacity of program staff to implement CVCAs and CAAPs, and provided direct technical support to raise the quality of CVCAs and CAAPs	CLAR provided a training for STRENPO program staff and STRENPO implementing partners. CLAR also supported the implementation of the CVCA, focussing for the first time on capturing resilience differentials between men and women, but also between host livelihoods and refugee livelihoods. This analysis has guided the development of Community Adaptation Actions Plans (CAAPs) that strengthen climate resilience of both hosts and refugees.  Based on experiences in Uganda (with a focus on intersectionality i.e. gender + other intersectional gaps), CLAR has done preparatory work on CVCA + CAAPs processes in Myanmar – CLP.  CLAR is in ongoing discussions to support CVCA + CAAPs in relation to EUTF projects in Niger, Mali and Chad.	High quality CVCA's in the three target districts for the STREPO Program (Uganda)  Preparatory work for the design of high quality CVCA's for the Climate Learning Pilot (CLP) – to be implemented in 2020  Ongoing discussions for supporting CVCAs + CAAPs for EUTF projects (Niger, Chad, Mali)

Support SPA programs in the design of Baselines capable of meaningfully capturing Climate Resilience Impacts, in a legitimate and robust way.	Ensure where possible that SPA program baselines are designed so as to effectively capture climate resilience impacts. For this, we have used the ACCRA-LAC Framework (and disaggregated by gender + other relevant intersectionalities)	<p>Designed the baseline for the Connecting the Unconnected/Bluetown project in Ghana, including a robust and holistic model for capturing climate resilience impacts.</p> <p>Designed additional indicators to the existing STRENPO baseline, and developed a resilience baseline analysis and report for the STREPO project.</p> <p>Ensured that the CLP project (Myanmar) does include a baseline as a first step, and that it is designed to capture resilience impacts using the ACCRA-LAC (and disaggregated by gender + other relevant intersectionalities)</p>	<p>Designed Connecting the Unconnected/Bluetown project baseline to include a robust framework for capturing resilience impacts, disaggregated by gender (implemented in January 2020).</p> <p>Restructured STRENPO baseline, including additional indicators, to meaningfully capture climate resilience impacts over the project cycle.</p> <p>Wrote ToR for a consultant to design and implement the CLP baseline, including a robust framework for capturing climate resilience impacts (disaggregated by gender and poverty level – implemented in April 2020)</p>
Support CCRP with the design of sub-indicators and guidance for measuring Climate Resilience for reporting on PIIRS data.	Support the design of sub-indicators for measuring climate resilience – so that all CARE projects reporting against the climate resilience indicator in CARE’s global indicators are doing so in a robust way.	Use experiences with STRENPO (the climate resilience baseline report – see above) and Connecting the Unconnected/ Blue town baselines – see above, to develop the sub-indicators and new guidance.	Sub-indicators for climate resilience (indicator 15) for CARE’s Global Indicators (to be completed in 2020)
Support SPA Program with project design.	<p>Strengthen the CLP project design in integration of integrating climate resilience into project design – ensuring a good basis for implementing CVCA and CAAPs</p> <p>Technical support to the RIDAP (CARE Mali) and PROGRES III teams in Niger in taking resilience into account in the design of the respective project documents and during the activity planning phases.</p>	<p>Providing Technical assistance in overall project design to ensure that climate resilience is meaningfully integrated in project activities.</p> <p>Technical assistance in taking into account resilience in project activities.</p>	<p>Climate Resilience integrated into project design.</p> <p>CDK programs in Niger and Mali are supported to integrate resilience in the projects</p>

### *Overall results and indications of impact to date*

- **Capacity development:** *Account for the most significant outcomes including innovation resulting from the various climate resilience capacity interventions of the programme.*

CLAR has attempted to bring together,

- i. providing technical support to SPA programs,
- ii. strengthening the capacity of project staff to integrate climate resilience into project activities, and
- iii. ensuring that programs are structured to capture climate resilience impacts i.e. through improving the quality of baselines (to capture climate resilience).

The following activities have been implemented with this in mind.

1. Working with the STRENPO project team, the Resilience Baseline Report implemented in Uganda (STRENPO) uses the ACCRA-LAC framework to create a robust way of capturing resilience impacts. The framework allows the STRENPO project, which is ongoing, to meaningfully capture climate resilience impacts over the project cycle (mid-line and end line analysis), and by using this quantitative data as a point of departure, draw lessons and develop best practices in terms of climate resilience.
  2. The framework developed for STRENPO (see above) is central in the CARE Climate Change and Resilience Academy module on M&E and is the point of departure for discussion of climate resilience sub-indicators for CARE's Global Indicators. In this way, it is hoped that the methodology is used more widely across CARE to capture climate resilience impacts from projects. CLAR will support this moving forward.
  3. Worked with the Connecting the Unconnected/Bluetown project team (Ghana) to design the project baseline, including an M&E framework for capturing climate resilience (also based on the ACCRA-LAC as above). As above, quantifiable capturing climate resilience in the project baseline, can be used as a point of departure for drawing lessons and best practices in terms of strengthening climate resilience. CLAR will support this moving forward.
  4. Worked with CO staff in Niger, Mali and Chad to enable better consideration of resilience and adaptation to climate change in the implementation of activities, through a series of capacity building trainings on the analysis of vulnerability and adaptive capacity. In addition, CLAR's support materialized in these program teams in the three countries, and particularly in Niger, developing new food security and climate resilience projects (Above-ground maraichage, Maman Lumière II, REDSAACC II, the EUTF Sahel project on climate resilience and social cohesion of communities in Liptako Gourma).
  5. CLAR worked with STRENPO program staff and implementing partners to support the implementing of GCVCA, and facilitated development of Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) with refugee and host communities in 3 districts. As a result of training and mentoring they linked the CAAPs with the District development planning cycle to enable plans to be integrated into local government plans and budgets.
- **Evidence and learning:** *Describe how generation of evidence and learning has been ensured, e.g. through documenting practical approaches and innovations, and sharing the learning through publications, guidelines, or presentations and learning dialogues at events.*

1. Four 'Issue Papers' developed for ALFA SAHEL:
  - a. The Changing Natural Resource Base and its use in the Sahel
  - b. Pastoralist Adaptive Capacity in the Sahel

- c. An Overview of Conflict Trends in the Sahel
  - d. Using CARE's Resilience Framework as a basis for Capturing Resilience
2. PIIRS reporting against indicator 15 (climate resilience) for FY2018 suggests that SPA programs in many cases are not well set up to capture climate resilience impacts, even where projects may be having resilience impacts. As a result, the focus for 2019 (and 2020) has been to improve the quality of the mechanisms which capture resilience impacts, so as to draw high-quality, robust evidence later in the project cycles. Examples include;
    - a. Additional climate indicators for the STRENPO baseline to capture resilience impacts.
    - b. Design Baseline for new Connecting the Unconnected with robust climate resilience indicators.
    - c. Include a baseline in the project design of the Climate Learning Pilot (CLP) – Myanmar.
  3. CLAR is working on a multi-year guidance for doing CVCA and CAAPs in the context conflict (using CVCA and CAAP processes to reduce the risk of conflict), to be completed in 2021. This guidance is to be based on experiences of supporting CVCA's and CAAPs in Uganda (conflict between hosts and refugees), Sahel (Niger or Chad – conflict between farmers and pastoralists) and Myanmar (inter-ethnic conflict). In 2019 the Uganda stage was completed. Myanmar and The Sahel are planned for 2020.
  4. In climate services, CLAR has capitalised on learning from the earlier ALP programme and ongoing use of approaches in some COs (e.g. Tanzania and Ethiopia) and non-CARE organisations to document learning, particularly in the WISER FCFA co-production manual which is widely disseminated. CLAR is well coordinated among climate services programmes and used this to ensure learning is captured and shared in external platforms such as the Africa Climate Risk Conference and the WISER programme.
  5. CLAR has ensured that practical learning on CBA is shared and capacity built among CSO members of the Southern Voices for Adaptation community of practice. CLAR hosted a webinar with the NAP Global Network to enable knowledge sharing on gender integration, inputting to their tool kit for the same. The SVA CSO workshop with AGNES and CARE Uganda enabled peer learning and co-development of CSO inputs to the development of a leadership training for UNFCCC negotiators from Africa, capturing key lessons on gender integration, importance of adaptation planning and adaptive capacity, integration of adaptation into sector services and how these can be linked to policy dialogue nationally and globally.
    - **Utilisation of learning and enhanced capacity:** *Provide some successful examples of how the learning and enhanced capacity resulting from the programme has been integrated/applied (including adoption of new climate resilience tools and approaches), leading to better climate resilience practice and enhanced impact in CARE DK funded projects and/or CO programmes.*
  1. STRENPO: CLAR supported STRENPO with implementing CVCA and CAAPs. This started with a training to STRENPO and partner organisations in Uganda. Following this, CLAR designed the CVCA process and supported the implementation for 1 of 3 CVCA's + CAAPs conducted by STRENPO. Because STRENPO targets both hosts and refugees, two group with radically different livelihoods, climate vulnerabilities and capacities to adapt, the CVCA was designed to capture differences (as well as gender differences). Following this, together with the STRENPO project team and partners, undertook data analysis and wrote the report, which included recommendations for the development of the Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs). The recommendations focussed on developed co-produced (hosts and refugees), jointly owned CAAPs, with a joint responsibility to implement the plans, rather than separate CAAPs for hosts and refugees (see Nexus below).

2. CLAR learning and capacity on climate services was used to develop a module for the CARE Academy Learning Journey, thereby integrating this into CARE's mainstream capacity support across CARE staff, with plans to further develop modules for public online learning in 2020. The PSP practical guide was used by CARE Tanzania to implement PSP with partners and Tanzania met authority, linked to longer term adaptation planning in the communities.
3. The issue of climate resilience is generally addressed in Sahelian countries through the promotion of women's empowerment, the strengthening of good governance and the use of evidence to promote community-based adaptation to climate change. Through the latter, the CLAR Program, at the level of the different projects in Niger, Mali and Chad has focused on the process of Community Adaptation Action Planning (CAAPs), that follows the CVCA. This community-based planning has addressed immediate needs, and promoted the creation of safety nets, while addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability, and helping communities to mitigate climate risks in the context of increasing uncertainty related to climate change.

- **Coordination & synergies:** *Is there evidence of enhanced coordination and synergies, or joint programming of the actors targeted through the programme?*

1. Dialogue at the CLAR pre-event to CBA13 enabled sharing of messages with the locally led action team of the Global Commission for Adaptation, later captured to some extent in the GCA flagship report which has widespread influence. CLAR and CARE are coordinating with the convenors of the international CBA conferences led by IIED, the GCA, LUCCC and indirectly the Global Resilience Partnership. These avenues enable influence on what constitutes good adaptation practice, drawing from earlier publications (the Joint Principles for Adaptation and the Adaptation Good Practice Checklist) and from practical experience. These agencies are recognising the need for locally led and determined action and finances to be decided locally and to reach vulnerable communities (e.g. as promoted the ALFA2017 communique and CARE messaging) but much of the emphasis so far has been on mobilising finance systems, without parallel emphasis on capacity building.
2. The AGNES Leadership training is a good example of enhanced coordination and synergy between African government negotiators, CSO advocacy organisations in Southern Voices and African research and learning institutions. This initiative is aimed at enhancing the knowledge of negotiators not only on UNFCCC processes but on what constitutes good adaptation and what it takes to achieve climate resilience for all.
3. Development of a synergy and collaboration with IDRC and CILSS through AGRHYMET for the organization of ALFA Sahel 2020 as well as the creation of spaces for discussions on resilience with local and international NGOs such as AREN and RBM.

- **Challenges:** *Reflect on the key challenges encountered during implementation of programme interventions related to 'enhanced climate resilience learning and capacity'? How have they been addressed? Looking ahead – are there any risks in relation to reaching the specific objectives, outputs or indicator targets?*

1. Integrating climate resilience into SPA programming by increasing the capacity of program staff, supporting specific programmatic activities to ensure that climate resilience is integrated, and establishing frameworks within programmes so they can meaningfully capture resilience impacts, requires a fairly intensive engagement along the program's activity chain. Especially important moments are the transitions from one activity to another, in particular, the transition from CVCA to CAAPs. This is a difficult but important step in terms of developing well-informed, high-quality, feasible CAAPs that both inclusive and context-appropriate. In the future (CLP in Myanmar and EUTF in Sahel) CLAR engagements might pay particular attention on these transitions.

2. The Corona virus has come at a fairly critical moment for a number of key CLAR engagements with SPA programs, for which work had begun in 2019. Planned travel for direct technical support to SPA programs being postponed. As far as possible, CLAR is trying to continue this work remotely, although this is clearly less effective than working face-to-face with SPA program teams at CO level.
3. Uptake of CBA approaches continues to be limited by capacity gaps among the CO teams and the fact that climate resilience is one of several CO programme goals. CLAR programme has capacity to convene actors to build capacity and learn from each other, and to document and draw from experience and much lower capacity to influence practical implementation within the CO programmes. One challenge to successful CBA and resilience is the need for greater attention to building adaptive capacity at all levels and ensuring programme implementers have the knowledge and skills to do this in practice.

## 4.2. THEMATIC OUTCOME 2: CLIMATE ADVOCACY

*Overview of sub-interventions & -strategies, CARE inputs and key outputs*

*Please classify the sub-interventions and outputs of outcome area 2 – climate advocacy – by filling in the table below:*

Core Partner	Aim & Strategy	CARE input	Key outputs (in reporting period)
<i>Sub-intervention X</i>	<i>[List the aim and strategy of the sub-intervention related to the 'climate advocacy' outcome area]</i>	<i>[List CARE's input (added value) to the partner intervention, e.g. capacity development, technical support, tools &amp; approaches, facilitation of networks and alliances, convening spaces, knowledge brokering]</i>	<i>[List the major outputs of the sub-intervention related to the 'climate advocacy' outcome area]</i>
Southern Voices on Adaptation Advocacy Community of Practice	A platform for Southern CSOs to share experiences and best practices in different contexts on how to influence adaptation policies (such as NAPs) and adaptation finance	Developed the Southern Voices on adaptation Community of practice offer/strategy  Established the Southern Voices on Adaptation emailing list and WhatsApp group for regular communication	A Southern Voices on Adaptation email list developed and fully functional  Southern Voices members from 7 CLAR countries (Uganda, Tanzania, Niger, Ghana, Nepal, Vietnam and Ethiopia) and 2 non-CLAR countries (Malawi and Kenya) actively participating in the Southern Voices community of practice by sharing information and participating in regular Southern Voices Webinars
Southern Voices regular thematic webinars	To increase the knowledge of Southern CSOs on adaptation advocacy good practices and sharing experiences on various topics of interest to Southern Voices	Provided technical assistance on a number of advocacy related themes, such as NAPs and trainings on how to use different tools such as JPAs and AGPs to influence policy on adaptation and finance.  Planned for, hosted and moderated regular webinars	In 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 (Malawi and Kenya) actively participating in each webinar. The following Webinars were held: <b>1. COP 24 feedback:</b> This webinar was hosted by CLAR and it focused on getting feedback on COP 24 as well as planning for the NAP Expo and CBA 13 <b>2. CSO Experiences with the NAP Process:</b> The Webinar was hosted by CLAR where CSOs shared their experiences and good practices in influencing the NAP process <b>3. Civil Society Experiences with the Green Climate Fund:</b> provided opportunity for CSOs to share experiences on their engagement with GCF. The

			<p>Webinar, which was hosted by CLAR also enabled participants to share the key messages and outcomes from the Bonn SB50 sessions, the UN Summit Preparatory meeting and the 23rd GCF board meeting.</p> <p><b>4. Integrating gender considerations in NAP processes:</b> this webinar was co-hosted with the NAP Global Network and it focused on inputs from CARE and Southern Voices on Adaptation members on what they would like to see reflected in the gender toolkit for the NAP.</p> <p><b>5. Implementation of NDCs on Adaptation &amp; Loss and Damage:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>6. Linking National and Sub-National Adaptation: Vertical integration in National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes:</b> Organized by the NAP Global Network, the webinar looked at different aspects of vertical integration in NAP processes.</p>
NAP Expo 2019	Sharing of experiences and fostering partnerships with other stakeholders on how to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).	Designed and co-hosted a session on Multi stakeholder Participation in NAPs	<p>CLAR, through the CSO Advocacy Coordinator participated in the NAP Expo 2019 in Songdo, Korea. One partner from CISONECC (Malawi) was also supported to participate who shared Southern CSO experiences during the NAP Expo</p> <p>CLAR /Southern Voices and NAP Global Network jointly hosted a session on Multi stakeholder participation in NAPs during the NAP Expo</p> <p>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.</p>
Southern Voices on Adaptation Africa Regional Advocacy Workshop	Strengthening civil society advocacy knowledge and capacity to influence national and global climate change adaptation policies	Led the design of the workshop; supported Southern CSO partners to participate and provided technical support including workshop facilitation and provided guidance on how to use different advocacy tools.	<p>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)</p> <p>Southern CSOs shared their experiences and best practices, key learnings and impacts of their adaptation advocacy campaigns</p> <p>CSO advocates discussed and influenced the content of the AGNES Climate Leadership program</p> <p>A joint common Position for COP 25 was developed</p>
Support to Southern Voices members to participate in	Enhancing the capacity of Southern CSO network and providing them with an opportunity to share	In the year 2019, a total of 5 Southern Voices members were supported to participate in a number	1 Southern Voices member from CISONECC (Malawi) was supported to participate in the NAP Expo in Malawi in the month of April

Global and Regional events	their experiences to a wider audience	of global/ regional meetings	<p>1 member from FORUMCC Tanzania was supported to participate in the AGNES Strategy meeting in Nairobi in the Month of October</p> <p>3 Southern Voices members from EMLI (Uganda), FORUMCC (Tanzania) and Niger CSO Platform were supported to attend the UNFCCC COP 25 Climate change conference in Madrid</p>
Influencing Global Climate Change (UNFCCC) Processes		<p>Joint development of positions/advocacy messages prior to SBSTA/SBI (Bonn) and COP 25 UNFCCC Conference</p> <p>Building alliances with other networks such as CCRP and PACJA</p>	<p>Southern Voices on adaptation developed a common position for COP 25 during the Regional Advocacy Workshop for Africa</p> <p>CLAR took part in developing joint CARE position papers for SB50 and COP 25 influencing</p> <p>CLAR actively took part in influencing climate change negotiations jointly with CCRP and other advocacy networks such as CAN International and PACJA</p> <p>CLAR hosted a Southern Voices dinner side event in the sidelines of COP 25 in Madrid</p>
Development of Country Profiles for informing the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in Tanzania, Uganda and Niger (ongoing)	Identification of entry points to inform the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in Tanzania, Uganda and Niger	Convening outreach and knowledge sharing events/sessions e.g. during the Regional Advocacy Workshop, COP 25 and NAP Expo 2020	<p>CLAR is undertaking a study aimed at identification of entry points to inform the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in Tanzania, Uganda and Niger with support from national partners in the three countries (EMLI, FORUMCC and Niger CSO Platform)</p> <p>Focus Group discussions and validation workshops targeting key stakeholders in the Civil Society and Government were held in each country to provide input on the ongoing study</p> <p>A Southern Voices side event was held in the sidelines of COP 25 in Madrid to share preliminary findings for input</p>

### *Overall results and indications of impact to date*

- Influence of policies and implementation:** *Describe how the programme has contributed to promoting an enabling policy environment (including laws, strategies, programmes and budgets) in relation to climate resilience? If possible, provide examples from various stages of a 'policy cycle' (agenda setting as well as policy formulation, adoption, and monitoring).*

The Southern Voices on Adaptation has predominantly contributed in influencing the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Process. There has been an overall enhanced awareness/understanding and engagement of Southern Voices CSO partners in the NAP process as a result of participating in various learning sessions. Already 5 CSO networks from 5 countries (Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda, Ghana and Niger) have reported using guidance and learning from the Southern Voices learning sessions (e.g. Webinars and workshops) in influencing the NAPs in their countries using the Joint Principles for Adaptation.

As a result of the ongoing study that is aimed at the identification of entry points to inform the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in Tanzania, Uganda and Niger, there has been a significant interest by the national governments from the three countries to incorporate the key recommendations in the formulation of their NAPs once the country profiles are finalized. Since the process has been participatory in nature, all actors

(state and non-state) have taken an active role in giving their input towards the completion of the country profiles. During the Southern Voices side event in COP 25-Madrid, it was agreed that the country profiles will form a basis for the formulation of NAPs in Uganda, Tanzania and Niger.

CLAR has played a key role in influencing the Climate Governance, Diplomacy and Negotiations Leadership Program which was designed to bridge existing technical capacity gaps among the African climate actors on (state and non-state actors) on climate science; Climate Risks, impacts and vulnerability; international climate governance; National climate change policy planning; Climate Change Diplomacy and Negotiations; climate finance; gender and climate change and climate leadership. CLAR has been part of the programme development team and has facilitated the inclusion of Southern CSO inputs in shaping the content of the training Programme which will be majorly be used to train African policy makers/negotiators on Climate Governance, diplomacy and negotiations.

CLAR has also influenced the NAP process by mobilizing CSO inputs in shaping the design and content of the Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), a joint publication of the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the NAP Global Network. CLAR and NAP Global network jointly hosted a webinar for Southern Voices CSOs in the Month of September 2019 to provide inputs to the toolkit.

- **Facilitation of forums, networks and platforms:** *Account for the most significant outcomes resulting from facilitating the establishment or strengthening of forums, networks and platforms (climate knowledge brokering, collective action, multi-stakeholder/multilevel collaborations)*

One of the most significant outcomes is the strengthened capacity of Southern Voices partners to advocate for adaptation policies (including NAPs) at the national and global level. Most of the thematic webinars have predominantly focused on sharing experiences and good practices on different aspects (e.g. NAPs, NDCs, GCF, etc.) therefore contributing to enhanced technical capacity of CSO advocates to be able to influence adaptation policies and plans effectively.

The Southern Voices on Adaptation Advocacy Community of Practice is composed of partners networks working on adaptation advocacy in country programmes under CLAR and members of the previous Southern Voices on Adaptation CISU supported programme. The Community of Practice has also been opened up to new southern CSO membership according to interest and self-funding. This has provided a good opportunity for CSO networks to identify and discuss important national and global advocacy agendas, share lessons and develop common positions and provide learning for CSO advocates attending global events e.g UNFCCC, GCF and NAP events such as NAP Expos. The Community of practice has promoted south-south interaction and enabled CSOs to share experiences, learning and impacts of Southern CSO adaptation advocacy campaigns and increase knowledge of adaptation good practices. Members are able to interact and freely share information regularly through the already established Southern Voices on Adaptation emailing list.

During the Regional Workshop that was convened by CLAR in Uganda in November, Southern Voices CSO networks from Africa shared experiences and good practices on their work in influencing NDCs and NAPs. CSOs were also trained on how to use Joint Principles for Adaptation and Adaptation Good Practice Checklist in advocating for adaptation policies including adaptation finance. There were also discussions on participant capacity and knowledge gaps in relation to climate risks, vulnerabilities, science, adaptation and mitigation responses that are needed to ensure policy messages are well informed. The knowledge gaps identified include; Adaptation finance, Climate information Services; Climate negotiations; Knowledge management and communication; Climate policy, advocacy and lobbying; engagement of vulnerable groups; Indigenous knowledge (IK), Vulnerability. This has been helpful in designing future webinars to ensure they are tailored to bridge the knowledge gaps identified.

Apart from enhancing the capacity of national CSO networks in influencing the NAP process, there has also been improved relations between the national government and CSO networks especially in Uganda, Tanzania and Niger as a result of their engagement in the ongoing study aimed at developing Country Profiles for Informing the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). In Tanzania for instance, active engagement of FORUMCC in the NAP process has led to their inclusion in the national taskforce to review the NAP GCF readiness proposal. The Ministry of Health has also incorporated them in a taskforce that is aimed at developing the implementation plan for the Health NAP.

CLAR's continuous participation in the NAP related processes and activities such as the NAP Expos has made it possible for the UNFCCC/LEG to recognize Southern Voices as a key stakeholder/actor in the NAP process. This is due to the role Southern Voices has been playing in supporting the NAP process through its national advocacy work as well as technical support. Some of the Southern Voices previous publications such as the Joint Principles for Adaptation and CSO guidelines on NAPs are listed as the UNFCCC supplementary guidelines for the NAP process. This enables Southern Voices to be recognized both at the national and global level as a key player in the National Adaptation Planning process and also gives legitimacy to the Southern Voices Advocacy work on adaptation. Southern Voices is currently recognized as part of the UNFCCC NAP technical working group and is involved in most of the NAP related discussions and activities.

- **Scaling:** *Provide some successful examples of how approaches supported by the programme has been taken to scale/replicated, e.g. adopted by external practitioners.*

The Climate Governance, Diplomacy and Negotiations Leadership Program was designed to build climate negotiation leaders by bridging the existing technical capacity gaps among the African climate actors (state and non-state actors) on climate science; Climate Risks, impacts and vulnerability; international climate governance; National climate change policy planning; Climate Change Diplomacy and Negotiations; climate finance; gender and climate change and climate leadership. CLAR has been part of the programme development team and has facilitated the inclusion of Southern CSO inputs in shaping the content of the training Programme which will be majorly be used to train African policy makers/negotiators on Climate Governance, diplomacy and negotiations.

CLAR and NAP Global network jointly hosted a webinar for Southern Voices CSOs in the Month of September 2019 to provide inputs to the Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), a joint publication of the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the NAP Global Network. CLAR also made a submission with Key CSO input which was taken into consideration in developing the toolkit.

- **Challenges:** *Reflect on the key challenges encountered during implementation of programme interventions related to 'climate advocacy'? How have they been addressed? Looking ahead – are there any risks in relation to reaching the specific objectives, outputs or indicator targets?*

Due to financial challenges Southern CSOs are facing and taking cognizance of the fact that they are not directly supported by CLAR, it was necessary to convince them to see a value to their operations through networking and participating in the Southern Voices on Adaptation Advocacy community of Practice. This challenge was addressed by taking time to explain to the partners the added value of participating in the Community of practice. A Southern Voices on Adaptation Advocacy Community of Practice offer was developed and shared with the partners. The offer contains the value added to Southern CSOs advocacy work from their engagement in the Community of Practice. This includes among others; capacity strengthening and learning to enhance influence on climate change adaptation, multiplying impact of the Civil Society Advocacy work and strengthened coordination and linkages among Southern Civil Society networks and other practitioners. A southern Voices on Adaptation core team comprising of active members with various expertise in a number of areas (e.g. Climate Finance, Adaptation and L&D, Gender, Agriculture, etc.) was established to provide guidance from time to time and also to ensure webinars designed were more attractive - content and issue based, so of more interest and

directly capacity building rather than too focused on coordination of the network and members' responsibilities. Based on feedback received from the Members, CLAR embarked on supporting selected partners to participate in global and regional forums as a way of motivating national CSO advocates. In the year 2020 moving forward, CLAR intends to support Southern Voices members to undertake in-country workshops on selected advocacy topics besides supporting them to participate in selected global/regional events.

#### 4.3. THEMATIC OUTCOME 3: NEXUS

*Overview of sub-interventions & -strategies, CARE inputs and key outputs*

*Please classify the sub-interventions and outputs of outcome area 3 – nexus – by filling in the table below:*

Core Partner	Aim & Strategy	CARE input	Key outputs (in reporting period)
<i>Sub-intervention X</i>	<i>[List the aim and strategy of the sub-intervention related to the 'nexus' outcome area]</i>	<i>[List CARE's input (added value) to the partner intervention, e.g. capacity development, technical support, tools &amp; approaches, facilitation of networks and alliances, convening spaces, knowledge brokering]</i>	<i>[List the major outputs of the sub-intervention related to the 'nexus' outcome area]</i>
STRENPO & STRENPO Implementing partners	CLAR supported STRENPO in implementing a CVCA which, aside from gender, sought to capture intersectional capacity and vulnerability gaps in terms of host and refugees. There is growing tension between the two groups over natural resource use and access, and a growing threat of conflict. The aim was to arrive, following the CVCA, at CAAPs which were co-produced (produced by hosts and refugees), jointly owned, with a shared responsibility to implement the CAAPs	CLAR provided an initial training on CBA generally, and on conducting CVCA's and CAAPs. CLAR then provided direct technical support in designing one of three CVCA's, as well as coordinating, together with STRENPO and implementing partners, the CVCA. STRENPO proceeded to implement the CAAPs without CLAR support.	A CVCA which, it appears for the first time, captured gender gaps, as well as capacity and vulnerability gaps between host and refugee livelihoods in Arua (West Nile). The CVCA was presented at a Danish NGO network meeting, at CARE Austria and at the Austrian Development Agency (ADA).
CCRP/All CARE	Many of CARE's CVCA's and CAAPs are implemented in 'slow' conflict settings. Despite this, there is no guidance on how to use CVCA and CAAP processes to foster livelihood complementarities and reduce the risk of conflict. The guidance is to be based on experiences in Uganda (hosts vs Refugees), Sahel (Farmers vs Pastoralists) and	Support and guide CVCA + CAAP processes in Uganda. CVCA's in the Sahel and Myanmar to follow in 2020	Uganda CVCA + CAAPs done, experiences documents. Myanmar and Sahel to be completed in 2020. Guidance to be completed in 2021.

	Myanmar (inter-ethnic conflict)		
--	---------------------------------	--	--

### Overall results and indications of impact to date

- **Nexus and resilience approach:** *Describe how the programme has addressed 'nexus' and a broader resilience approach (capacity development, innovation, generation of evidence and learning etc.).*

Whilst recognising that the nexus refers broadly to the intersection between sustainable development and humanitarian aid, CLAR has more narrowly operationalised the 'nexus' as 'how to do climate resilience programming in the context of conflict'. In particular, CLAR is working to develop models (and guidance) in which climate resilience programming may be used as a vehicle for reducing the risk of conflicts.

- **Most significant outcomes:** *Provide examples of achievements or outcomes in the area of nexus/resilience resulting from programme interventions.*

1. Working with STRENPO project team, whilst CVCA's are often set up to capture gender differences, the CVCA in Uganda was set up to also capture intersectional differences in terms of climate hazards and vulnerabilities, resource bases and adaptation strategies, notably between hosts and refugees. The recommendations set out in the CVCA recommend that the activities captured in the ensuing CAAPs should seek to strengthen livelihood complementarities (between hosts and refugees). These include, bush burning committees which include both hosts and refugees; efforts to facilitate mechanisms through which refugees rent land from hosts and agricultural knowledge transfers from hosts to refugees. The aim here is that CAAPs which are co-produced (hosts and refugees) with a shared responsibility to implement the activities (supported by STRENPO) will not only build climate resilience of both groups, but also increase collaboration in the management of natural resources, and reduce the risk of conflict.
2. CLAR is developing a guidance document for doing CVCA + CAAPs in the context, focussing especially on using CVCA + CAAPs processes to strengthen livelihood complementarities and, in so doing, reducing the risk of conflict. The guidance is to be based on experiences of supporting CVCA + CAAPs in Uganda (STRENPO - conflicts between hosts and refugees), the Sahel (EUTF – conflicts between farmers and pastoralists) and Myanmar (CLP – inter-ethnic conflicts).

- **Utilisation of learning and enhanced capacity:** *Provide some successful examples of how the learning and enhanced capacity resulting from the programme has been integrated/applied, increased resilience and DRR practice in target CARE DK funded projects and/or CO programmes.*

See above.

- **Challenges:** *Reflect on the key challenges encountered during implementation of programme interventions related to 'nexus'? How have they been addressed? Looking ahead – are there any risks in relation to reaching the specific objectives, outputs or indicator targets?*

## 5. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Key Lessons learned:** Using the table below, list the key lessons identified to date through the implementation of the SPA Country Programme, and state how each of the lessons will be actively taken into account in the implementation of the SPA programme onwards.

#	Description of key lessons learned	Application of learning
1	<i>[Example: A key learning from the climate resilience programme interventions is that climate change and resilience, being a cross-sectoral issue, calls for stronger cross-sectoral collaborations and coordination. Existing efforts addressing climate change and resilience are currently uncoordinated amongst the key stakeholders, and available networks in the high impact sectors (Agriculture, Energy, Water and Environment) tend to work independently, which makes the available voices too weak to be heard by the responsible duty bearers and has limited the impact of the current programme interventions].</i>	<i>[In the future implementation of the SPA programme, CARE XXX's support to climate resilience advocacy will focus much more on ensuring coordinated and cross-sector engagement on policy advocacy through structured networks and multi-sector/multilevel platforms – aiming to generate the required critical masses and provide amplified voices that influence change, as well as promote knowledge exchange through joint planning and implementation. CARE will also focus on bringing issues to regional and international levels by linking national networks and organizations with regional and international climate policy mechanisms].</i>
1	Climate information is in more demand to support adaptation and resilience decisions in some CO programmes and generally in adaptation and resilience programming. Understanding and access to useful information is a challenge and while climate science and met services recognise the demand, they are often not well connected to those who need the information. CARE's PSP approach has grown in popularity across CARE including some of the CARE DK COs and innovative approaches are being developed linked to communications and financial service providers. (e.g. ACIS and Blue Town project)	In the coming year CLAR will continue to implement the strategy developed to support knowledge brokering on climate services within CARE programmes with better links to regional and national climate service providers, including the Global Framework for Climate Services. Learning from CARE's use of the PSP approach and other innovations will be gathered and documented; capacity building on practical approaches will be supported through the CARE Climate Academy and as requested from COs and CLAR will continue to access and share new knowledge through its coordination with wider climate services programmes such as WISER and FCFA in Africa.
2	CARE and CLAR have invested in refining the CVCA approach, which analyses climate vulnerabilities. Training has been provided on the planning approaches that enable programmes and vulnerable communities to decide and implement adaptation actions, but this has not been sufficient and detailed practical guidance is lacking, including how to tailor participatory approaches to specific contexts and addressing different vulnerable groups coherently.	In 2020 CLAR aims to continue to support adaptation planning in CO programmes and to learn from their experiences and non-CARE adaptation planning e.g. through the NAP Global Network and other adaptation projects, with a view to developing a detailed guide to participatory community adaptation action planning in 2021.

3	CLAR identified a focus on learning what it takes to strengthen adaptive capacity and resilience in the face of both climate change and conflict and how they intersect, in situations where conflict is highly localized and primarily over the use of, and access to, natural resources. Two areas of programming relate to this – in Uganda and Myanmar where refugees and displacement exacerbate pressure on natural resource use and hence risk of overuse and conflict, and in drylands in the Sahel where pastoralists, farmers and other land users compete for resources in the same landscapes which are challenged by a changing climate. In both, solutions require knowledge, implementation and an enabling policy environment at multiple levels, yet bringing these together is also challenging, particularly when programmes operate in sector silos.	Considering its purpose to leverage higher level learning and impact in 2020 CLAR plans a multi-stakeholder learning event on resilience in the Sahel, named ALFA Sahel 2020. The event aims to co-create new learning and insights on what needs to change and how in addressing the multiple and interconnected issues affecting the resilience of people lives and the ecosystems they depend on. It will bring together researchers, practitioners, policy decision makers and some donors to go deeply into these questions and develop recommendations for action, which will be shared in other forums and online.
4	It is evident from CLAR's engagement in the past year that better advocacy results are achieved through building alliances and collaborating with other networks and working in a collaborative manner within CLAR	In 2020, CLAR will continue building alliances and working together with key networks such as the NAP Global Network, PACJA, CCRP and CAN international. CLAR will also continue exploring more ways of working in a collaborative manner within CLAR including jointly hosting webinars on key topic of interest
5	Since CLAR does not fund Southern Voices CSOs directly, it emerged that apart from undertaking webinars, there's a need to support in-country workshops on key advocacy agendas in order to achieve the intended results	In 2020, CLAR will support selected Southern Voices networks to undertake in-country workshops on key advocacy topics/agenda. This is in addition to supporting selected SVA members to attend global/regional events to learn and share experiences to wider audience.
6	Many SPA programs, not being designed as climate resilience projects, often lack systematic ways of capturing climate resilience impacts.	Where possible, CLAR has sought, and will continue to seek, to integrate more robust frameworks for capturing resilience impacts into existing baselines (restructuring the baseline indicators in line with the ACCRA-LAC) and e.g. STRENPO, supported new programs in designing baselines with strong frameworks for capturing resilience (Connecting the Unconnected and CLP)

7	Whilst gender gaps in terms of climate vulnerability and capacities to adapt are in most instances pronounced and significant, there may be other important intersectional gaps which need to be considered when designing and implementing climate resilience programming.	CVCAs + CAAPs, as well as baselines, have been designed to capture gender and other intersectional distinctions. These include livelihoods (hosts vs refugees, farmers vs pastoralists), age (youth versus adults) and level of household poverty. These inter-sectionalities are taken account of in the technical support provided in relation to CVCA's + CAAPs (STRENPO, EUTF, CLP) and in the design of baselines (STRENPO, CLP & Connecting the Unconnected/Blue town)
8	There is potential (and perhaps a need) to simultaneously raise the capacity of SPA programs to integrate climate resilience into existing programming, whilst also directly supporting SPA programs in designing and implementing activities so as to strengthen resilience, and also drawing evidence from those experiences to develop outputs for a wider audience.	CLAR will seek to develop singular trajectories for supporting SPA programs by firstly, providing training for SPA program staff (+ implementing partners), followed by directly supporting SPA programs in integrating specific activities aimed at strengthening resilience, and drawing evidence on best practices and lesson learned.
9	Whilst the guidance for implementing the tools of CVCA's (developed CCRP) is effective (often reflected in the collection of high quality, qualitative data), the analysis of the data, and reporting, may not be as strong.	CLAR to support the analysis of data and support the writing of reports, including recommendations for transitioning to the CAAPs.
10	Programs need to support to transition from CVCA to CAAPs – because there is no guidance on this, CVCA processes are not well linked to the CAAP development process, which has potential of participation, inclusion and the context-specific appropriateness of CAAP activities.	CLAR to support transitions from CVCAs to CAAPs.

## 6. PROGRAMME QUALITY & EFFECTIVENESS

### 6.1 Use of Danida Funds in co-financing, basket funds, joint programmes and match funding

- *Describe if and how Danida Funds have been used strategically in co-financing, basket funds, joint programmes and match funding to enhance scale, influence and promote harmonization with broader development efforts*

An expanded version of the programme description was submitted – via collaboration with CARE Austria – to the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) in May 2018 for consideration for co-financing with Danida. Following some revisions and provision of additional information, ADA accepted the proposal and granted EUR 500,000 with effect from August 2018 up to the end of the current SPA cycle in December 2021. The funds are pooled and are not earmarked for specific parts of CLAR. Financial reporting, however, is separated due to the differing donor requirements of Danida and ADA. The contribution from ADA has enabled a broader reach in the support to country programming in community-based adaptation so that CARE Austria programmes in Chad and Ethiopia

could be added. The contribution from ADA has also enabled a strong knowledge management and brokering function of the programme than was originally anticipated in the SPA-funded programme.

## 6.2 Partnerships & added value by CARE

### *Partnership portfolio*

- *Has there been any **changes in the partnership portfolio** over the last year? Please explain the reasons for dropping or adding partners. What is the strategic significance of this change?*

There have been no changes in the partnership portfolio over the last year.

### *CARE's added value to the partnerships*

- *Define and outline the main elements of CARE's **added value**, related to approaches to partnerships and programme implementation, – and explain how the added value contributes to the end results.*

The CLAR programme engages informally in a wide range of collaborations with organisations and programmes and has a specific goal of adding value through knowledge brokering across these. CLAR is connecting CARE's work on the ground with CARE and CSO national to global advocacy and with regional to global coordination initiatives that strengthen capacity and promote good practices for adaptation and climate resilience. In 2019, CLAR contributed to CARE's development of approaches and a capacity building platform at the global level enabling learning to reach all CARE Country offices worldwide. Topics covered include measuring resilience, climate services, vulnerability analysis and adaptation planning and supporting CSO advocacy.

Regarding external collaboration, CLAR supports CARE's role in the steering committee of the Community Based Adaptation International Conferences which includes leading organisations working in this space – IIED, CJRF, Practical Action, Red Cross Climate Centre, GRP, etc. In 2019 the 13<sup>th</sup> conference was held with strong and coordinated input from CLAR. CARE is fully involved at a high level with the more recent Global Commission on Adaptation and Global Resilience Partnership (GRP) which provided several channels for sharing CLAR adaptation messages in 2019, for example at Africa Climate Week. Contributing to the Manual for Coproduction of Climate Services created opportunities for stronger relations with organisations working in climate services, particularly in the Africa WISER and FCFA programmes. This engagement provided opportunities to co-convene sessions and network at the Africa Climate Risk Conference, but more so to learn from and increase CARE programme ability to know where to source climate information and how to engage with national met services, regional climate centres and global sources such as IRI – International Research Institute for Climate and Society. In 2019 IRI participated in the CBA13 conference which was the first time to have a global climate centre present and is an example of how a new set of connections between adaptation practitioners and climate science is beginning to emerge. Maintaining such links with key global players in adaptation, resilience and climate services means that CARE has had opportunities to convene sessions and share learning in a range of regional to global events and to be heard in discussions on concepts and practical approaches.

Further, CLAR programme links practice with policy and advocacy, and has strong networks in both. This allows for learning from CARE programmes and from adaptation discourse and evidence more broadly to inform influencing strategies of CSOs at national, Africa wide and global level. Through the plans for the ALFA Sahel 2020 event CLAR is enabling CARE to strengthen its relationship with CILSS and Agrhymet in West Africa, as the leading bodies determining strategies for increased resilience in the region. For example PACJA role in Africa, AGNES, CSO GCF, advocacy, NAP Global Network, etc. – plus CLAR's role and success in getting collaboration with and between the SVA CSOs.

CLAR has strengthened CARE's reputation and visibility in the adaptation and resilience space in Africa and globally. Collaboration is most successful with organisations also aiming to learn from and improve action and impact of adaptation and resilience measures – such as the CBA conference organiser institutions and support programmes like the NAP Global Network. However, there are several challenges in achieving long term influence, particularly with regional bodies such as CILSS or ECOWAS, and with adaptation finance providers.

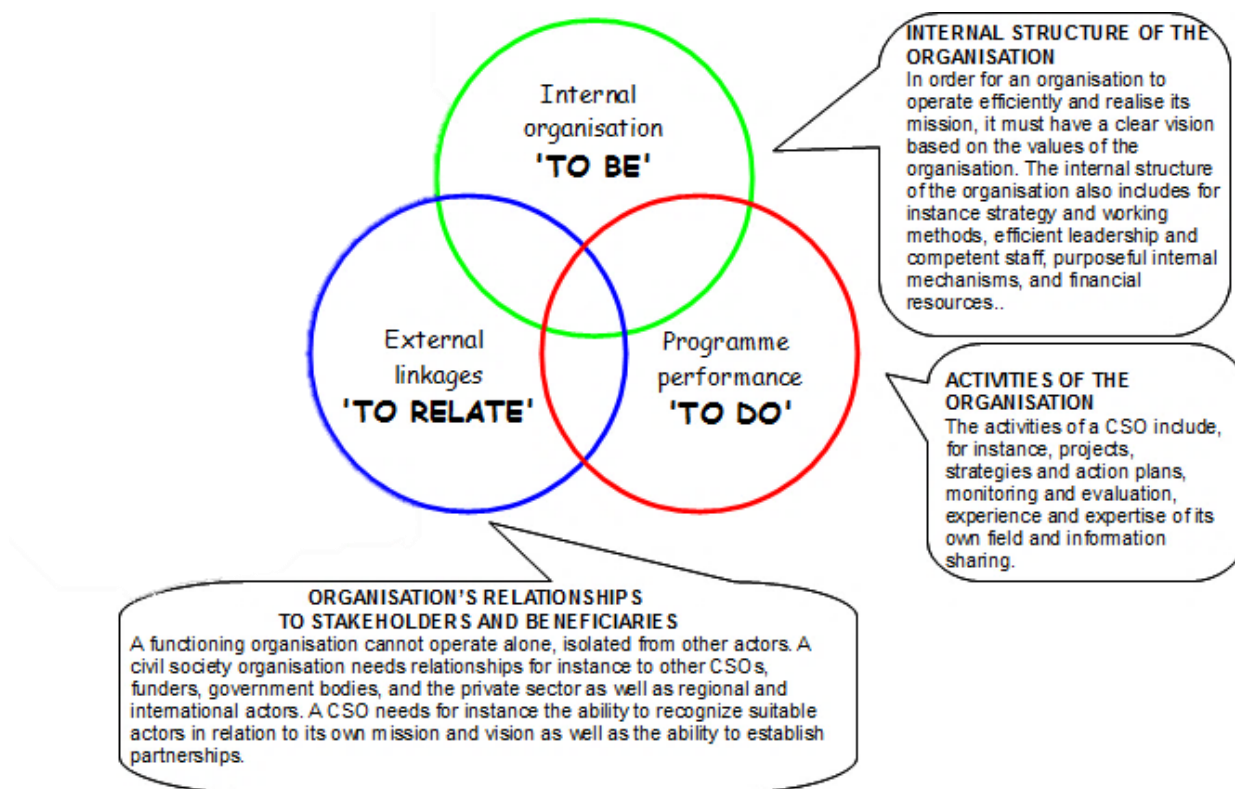
Governments and government led platforms such as the Green Climate Fund take more time and effort to influence – hence CLAR’s focus on strengthening CSO influencing capacity.

- Analyse the findings in the **partnership survey** (and **annual partner dialogues**, if conducted), including positive and negative developments since the previous year. Where does it indicate room for improvement in the partnership? Have you identified any action points/follow up initiatives to address this?

Not relevant for CLAR

#### Assessment of partners’ capacity

In this section you are to provide a comprehensive assessment of the strategic partners’ capacity and the programmes’ contribution to this through various capacity development initiatives. The assessment should draw on results from partner capacity assessments. To get a full picture of various aspects of the partner capacity, the assessment must include reflections on the capacity of partners’ ‘internal organisation’, ‘external linkages’ as well as ‘programmatic performance’ (inspired by INTRAC’s Capacity Development Framework).



Not relevant for CLAR

- **Internal Organisation**  
*Is there evidence of increased organisational partner capacity and sustainability within the areas of legitimacy; representation and inclusion; and accountability?*

Not relevant for CLAR

- **External Linkages**  
*Is there evidence of partners being involved in consultation meetings, dialogues and policy formulation*

*processes with duty bearers at local, national or international level – as well as evidence of improved linkages and coordination between partner organisations, CSOs, research institutions, national and local authorities and/or private sector actors?*

Not relevant for CLAR

- **Programme Performance**

- 1) *Please reflect on the partners' programmatic capacity to work with **climate resilience**. Is there evidence of improvements within the reporting period, as result of the support from or collaboration with CARE?*

CLAR has increased CARE and partner staff exposure to and capacity to use knowledge and learning on climate resilience concepts, approaches and the policy frameworks, as well as frameworks for capturing climate resilience impacts, through the direct trainings and support provided to 7 COs, targeting specific CARE Denmark and CARE Austria programmes in Uganda, Myanmar, Tanzania, Ghana, Niger, Mali, Chad. CLAR has also held strategic and programme design discussions with CO teams, and supported CARE and partner staff to attend key events in 2019 such as the CBA 13 conference (Ethiopia), Africa Climate Week (Ghana), Africa Climate Risk Conference (Ethiopia), and COP25 (Spain). It should be noted that partners also have capacity and knowledge of value to other CARE COs and Members and going forward this will continue to be part of the CLAR knowledge brokering agenda.

In Niger, Mali and Chad, as a result of program support over the past year, partners from local civil society organizations report a better understanding and consideration of resilience in their programs being implemented or designed. Indeed, the different training sessions organized by CLAR have generated more enthusiasm, guidance and interest on resilience and adaptation to climate change among partners in these program countries.

- 2) *Please reflect on the capacity amongst core partners and other supported networks and platforms to undertake **advocacy**. Is there evidence of improvements within the reporting period, as result of the support from or collaboration with CARE<sup>3</sup>?*

As a result of their engagement in the ongoing study aimed at developing Country Profiles for Informing the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), there has been increased participation and engagement of CSO networks by government in climate change policy processes apart from the NAPs. This is also evident in Tanzania for instance where active engagement of FORUMCC in the NAP process has led to their inclusion in the national taskforce to review the NAP GCF readiness proposal and another national taskforce aimed at developing the implementation plan for the Health NAP. In addition, CSO networks from Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda, Ghana, Uganda and Niger have reported using guidance and learning from the Southern Voices learning sessions (e.g Webinars and workshops) and participation in Key events such as the NAP expo to influence the NAP and NDC processes in their countries.

Southern Voices has engaged CSO networks in various learning sessions especially on influencing the UNFCCC discussions both at national and global level. During the Regional Advocacy workshop that was convened by CLAR in Uganda, Southern Voices CSO networks took part in a learning session on UNFCCC especially on the key issues to be negotiated in COP 25. A joint CSO position for COP 25 was developed focusing on Key negotiation tracks (i.e. Finance, Adaptation and L&D, Agriculture and Gender). The CSO networks used the joint position to engage with their national delegations ahead of COP 25. Southern Voices also supported 3 partner networks from

---

<sup>3</sup> E.g. evidence of increased engagement and influence in policy and advocacy work; alliance building; established dialogue with decision-makers; strengthened linkages of local evidence collection and national level advocacy and campaigns; development of long-term advocacy strategies.

Tanzania, Uganda and Niger to attend the COP 25 in Madrid which also provided a good opportunity for them to take part in the negotiations and influence the COP discussions based on the common position developed.

Southern Voices' continuous participation in the NAP related processes and activities such as the NAP Expos has made it possible to be recognized by the UNFCCC/LEG as one of the key stakeholder/actor in the NAP process. This is due to the role Southern Voices has been playing in supporting the NAP process through its national advocacy work as well as technical support. Some of the Southern Voices previous publications such as the Joint Principles for Adaptation and CSO guidelines on NAPs are already listed as the UNFCCC supplementary guidelines for the NAP process. This enables Southern Voices to be recognized both at the national and global level as a key player in the National Adaptation Planning process and also gives legitimacy to the Southern Voices Advocacy work on adaptation. As a result, Southern Voices is currently listed as a member of the UNFCCC NAP technical working group and actively takes part in shaping discussions in most of the NAP related processes and activities.

### 6.3. CARE Gender, Governance and Resilience marker

- *It is a requirement that all country programmes complete CARE International's Gender, Governance and Resilience Marker vetting forms. Briefly reflect on the results and progress (score and analysis) in this section, including strengths and **potentials for improvements** and enclose the completed forms as annex to this report (use format annex 2). Have you identified any **action points** to further advance on the three markers?*

#### Gender Marker:

1. CLAR should develop a better system of monitoring it's own contribution to gender in programs which it supports.
2. CLAR will develop a number of knowledge outputs relating to adaptation and gender in 2020. These will in part be based on baseline data which CLAR has supported in, amongst other things, improving gender disaggregation.

#### Inclusive Governance Marker:

1. Through the Southern Voices, CLAR has a critical role in supporting CSO networks to ensure that existing (climate) governance structures are indeed inclusive. This is the cornerstone of CLAR's work, and efforts are ongoing.
2. To include the effectiveness of advocacy through Southern Voices (for inclusive climate governance), evidence from ongoing CARE DK and CARE Austria can be more widely documented and shared with CSO partners.

#### Resilience Marker:

1. As an explicitly resilience program, CLAR scores very high on the Resilience Marker.

### 6.4 Advocacy approach

- *Reflect on the programme's ability to promote and facilitate **linkages between the local, national, regional and global level of advocacy**?*

The Southern Voices on Adaptation is composed of National CSO networks who are advocating for climate change policies, both at subnational, nationally and globally, that benefit the poor and most vulnerable. This is evident in their advocacy work in influencing the NAP through the Joint principles for adaptation that are advocating for national policies and plans that meet the needs and fulfil the rights of the most vulnerable people to adapt to climate change. At the global level, the Southern Voices is actively engaging in global events such as the NAP Expos, GCF and UNFCCC Conferences to share experiences and influence negotiations to ensure the views of the Vulnerable groups are taken into consideration.

In the past year, CLAR, through Southern Voices participated in the NAP Expo which brought together more than 300 actors (Government, Civil Society, Private sector, UN Bodies, etc) to discuss and share best practices and experiences in active engagement and empowerment of stakeholders at all levels throughout the adaptation planning and implementation process. CLAR co-hosted a session on Multi-stakeholder engagement in the NAP Process which involved sharing experiences on the engagement of all stakeholders including the most vulnerable in adaptation policies and Plans (e.g. NAPs). In the Month of June and December 2019 during the UNFCCC Conferences (SBSTA/SBI 50 in Bonn and COP 25 in Madrid), CLAR collaborated with CCRP in developing joint CARE Position papers as well as taking part in the actual influencing of the negotiations during the conferences jointly with other CARE Confederation advocacy staff. Southern Voices CSO networks from Uganda, Tanzania and Niger were also supported to participate in the UNFCCC negotiations in COP 25 where they had a chance to influence the negotiations based on the joint CSO position that was developed in the Regional Workshop in Uganda. Southern Voices has also worked closely with CCRP and CAN International in influencing the UNFCCC negotiations at the global level.

- *Is there evidence of **joint advocacy initiatives** as a result of the programme's support to strategic alliances?*

In April, CLAR (Southern Voices) and NAP Global Network jointly hosted a session on “Multi-stakeholder Participation in NAPs” during the NAP Expo in Songdo, Korea. The session featured discussions with representatives from Civil Society, private sector and government who shared best practices, experiences and lessons resulting from their active engagement with stakeholders at all levels of adaptation planning and implementation.

In June 2019, the UN climate change process (Adaptation Committee and the National Adaptation Plans Task Force) called for submissions on good practice in integrating gender into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). CARE used this opportunity to gather information on recent activities from interested country offices in relation their work in integrating gender considerations into national adaptation planning. Input was received from four countries (Guatemala, Indonesia, Vietnam, Uganda and Nepal) which was further complemented by findings from CARE's recent report on gender-transformative adaptation in agriculture. This exercise was jointly conducted by CCRP and CLAR. See CARE's submission to UNFCCC [here](#).

In the Month of June and December 2019 during the UNFCCC Conferences (SBSTA/SBI 50 in Bonn and COP 25 in Madrid), CLAR collaborated with CCRP in developing joint CARE Position papers as well as taking part in the actual influencing of the negotiations during the conferences jointly with other CARE Confederation advocacy staff. This also includes advocacy activities undertaken before and during the Climate Action week including participation in the UNSG Summit Preparatory meeting in Abu Dhabi and a climate March in Nairobi, Kenya.

CLAR and NAP Global network jointly hosted a webinar for Southern Voices CSOs in the Month of September 2019 to provide inputs to the Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), a joint publication of the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the NAP Global Network.

In the past year, CLAR has also actively engaged in the development of the Climate Governance, Diplomacy and Negotiations Leadership Program which is designed to build climate negotiation leaders by bridging the existing technical capacity gaps among the African climate actors (state and non-state actors) on climate science; Climate Risks, impacts and vulnerability; international climate governance; National climate change policy planning; Climate Change Diplomacy and Negotiations; climate finance; gender and climate change and climate leadership. The Climate Leadership Programme is coordinated by the Africa Group of Negotiators Expert Support Unit (AGNES) and was established to provide the Africa Group of Negotiators with strategic and policy guidance on the multilateral climate change process, technical and legal assistance on key negotiating issues. During the

Regional Southern Voices Advocacy Workshop in Uganda in November 2019, Southern CSO advocates from Africa were given an opportunity to discuss and influence the content of the AGNES Climate Leadership program. CSO input/submissions from the Regional Workshop were presented by the CSO Advocacy Coordinator during the AGNES Workshop in Accra Ghana in November 2019 and subsequently integrated into the Climate Leadership Programme.

## 6.5 Strategic work with SDG framework

- *State how the country programme works strategically with the SDG framework (at programmatic and/or advocacy level) and substantiate with concrete examples.*

In the year 2019, CLAR took part in a study that was aimed at assessing the extent to which the Voluntary National Reports (VNRs) from 2016-2018 have addressed climate change. In the build-up to the study, a briefing paper with key recommendations for Voluntary National Reports (VNR) and the review of SDG13 was developed to enable CSO networks engage with national-level decision-makers on how to make national SDG national reporting climate-smart and climate-ambitious in preparation for the 2019 UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF).

CLAR also took part in joint planning and hosting of the *Regional advocacy workshop on the Sustainable Development goals* that took place in Entebbe, Uganda in the Month of April. The workshop attracted a total of 25 participants drawn from Southern Voices CSO networks in Tanzania, Uganda and Ghana. The aim of the workshop was 1) To exchange experiences on SDG advocacy and SDG monitoring and review mechanisms amongst the countries e.g. on multi-stakeholder platforms or civil society alliances for SDGs; studies and implementation reports; national SDG review mechanisms and space for CSOs; shadow reports to countries' the UN SDG review as well as local and national dialogues with authorities, the private sector and citizens. 2) To support civil society SDG advocacy at a subnational, national and international level, including civic space in review processes. A practical training in how to use the SDG framework as an advocacy tool for different thematic advocacy areas at the subnational, national and international level was undertaken with a special focus on SDG13 on climate change and SDG16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, which were up for review at UN High Level Political Forum 2019.

## 6.6 Innovation in the programme

- *Please describe innovative elements and innovation initiatives initiated (activities, approaches, collaboration etc.) as part of the implementation of the programme, aiming to strengthen innovation in programming. **NB!** Please note that projects financed by SPA Innovation Funds are reported separately, so **this refers to the general strategic or programmatic priority of strengthening and mainstreaming innovation in SPA country programmes.***
1. The ALFA Sahel 2020 design is innovative in its intention to bring different disciplines and countries together to engage in highly interactive structured dialogue on thorny questions that remain unresolved in the Sahel – looking at multi-user landscapes and aiming to create new thinking and networks that could unlock programming silos and enable them address interlinked issues and interconnected vulnerable groups who depend on common resources. Opportunities for innovative approaches to bringing host and refugee communities together to seek common plans for resilience for all were attempted with CARE Uganda, but require more capacity to proceed.
  2. In Uganda, CLAR supported STRENPO doing CVCA's in the context of hosts and refugees in Uganda. This was the first time CARE has done a CVCA in the context of hosts and refugees. The CVCA was designed so as to capture climate vulnerability and capacity differentials between the two groups (as well as gender), and to capture conflict dynamics between hosts and refugees. The development of Community Adaptation Action Plans, which followed the CVCAs, were then implemented to try to strengthen livelihood complementarities between the two groups, both as a way of strengthening climate resilience,

and as a way of trying to reduce ongoing tensions between the groups. This included, for example, farming knowledge transfers from hosts to refugees, bush burning and tree felling committees comprised of both hosts and refugees members etc. The aim over the coming years is to develop case studies to guide projects and programs doing CVCAs and CAAPs in the context of low intensity conflict.