



Review of Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM)

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Abbreviations

AA	Action Amazonas
AAAJC	Associação de Apoio e Assistência Jurídica às Comunidades -
AB	Aktion Børnehjælp
ARM	Alternative for Rural Movement
ASLAC	Association for Support and Legal Assistance to Communities
CCAM	Climate Change Adaptation Modality
CICED	Center for International Cooperation in Education Development
CIDI	Community Integrated Development Initiatives
CISU	Civil Society in Development
CRiSTAL	Community-based Risk Screening Tool, Adaptation and Livelihoods.”
CSF	Civil Society Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSP	Civilsamfundspuljen
CVCA	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments
DERF	Danish Emergency Relief Fund
DIB	Dansk International Bosætningservice
DOF	Dansk Ornitologisk Forening
DT	Dreamtown
FCE	Fund for Climate and Environment
FFLG	Farmer Field Learning Groups
FFS	Farmer Field School
FR	Friluftsrådet
GA	Global Aktion
GV	Ghana Venskab
IAS	Internatioanal Aid Services
IUG	Ingenører Uden Grænser
JNF	Just Foundatio Nepal
L&D	Loss and Damage
LLA	Locally Led Adaptation
LLA	Locally Led Adaptation
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning
MEL	Monitoring, evaluation and learning
MFA	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MULABA	Coastal, Marine and Water Biodiversity Conservation Network
NAC	Network for Active Citizens
NEPCon	Preferred by Nature
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OF	Orangutang Fonden
Ricolto	Ricolto in Indonecsia
SUG	Seniorer Uden Grænser
ToC	Theory of Change
UBU	Ulandsforeningen for bæredygtig Udvikling
UFF	Ulandshjælp fra Folk til Folk
UPR	Danish Council for Development Policy
WBR	Well Being Ranking

Executive summary

The Review outlines the establishment and implementation of the Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM) within the framework of CISU's Civil Society Fund (CSF). With climate change disproportionately affecting the poor and vulnerable in the Global South, the CCAM was approved in December 2022 to address these challenges. Managed by CISU, an independent association representing Danish civil society organizations (CSOs), the CCAM aims to support climate change adaptation projects in partnership with CSOs in developing countries. Nineteen CCAM projects have been granted funding in 2023, with a total allocation of DKK 44,395,793 out of the total CCAM budget of DKK 107,5 million. The remaining CCAM funds will be allocated in March 2024. These projects, implemented by Danish CSOs in collaboration with partners in developing countries, focus on various aspects of climate adaptation, including technology transfer, agricultural development, and advocacy. The review finds that the quality of project narratives is high, reflecting close partnerships between Danish and implementing CSOs.

The assessment examined the relevance and effectiveness of CCAM interventions in addressing climate change adaptation for poor and vulnerable communities. It was found that CCAM projects, implemented by Southern Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in partnership with grant holding Danish CSOs who support projects with back-up services, MEL and reporting to CISU demonstrate a high level of alignment with the priorities of Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation. The projects' focus on various adaptive actions such as agricultural development, climate resilience building, and facilitating mindset changes to address climate challenges.

CCAM projects utilize diverse intervention modalities including technology transfer, organizing loan and credit groups, facilitating mindset changes, implementing local government adaptation plans, and advocacy activities. The quality of project narratives is commendable, reflecting close collaboration between Danish and implementing CSOs. CISU's support during the application process and the quality of assessment reports further enhance the effectiveness of CCAM projects.

The CCAM ToC consists of four key assumptions regarding engagement between Danish and partner CSOs, support for locally led adaptation, fostering local ownership, and influencing duty bearers' responses. Field visits and interviews confirm that these assumptions largely hold true. However, while CCAM projects align with the ToC, there are variations in approaches and designs, particularly concerning locally led adaptation principles. The assessment identifies technical capacity and the enabling policy environment as key challenges. While CCAM guidelines address these challenges, there is room for improvement, particularly in enhancing participatory learning and community empowerment approaches.

Field visits to CCAM projects in Tanzania and Uganda revealed notable outcomes in terms of implementing climate adaptation solutions and advocacy efforts. Projects such as the Nane Nane Climate Change Adaptation project in Tanzania and the Bukedea Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience project in Uganda demonstrate positive impacts on building resilience and fostering community engagement.

Localization in the context of CCAM projects encompasses two main commitments: aid effectiveness and citizen engagement. Originating from discussions on aid effectiveness and country ownership, the localization agenda gained prominence with the introduction of Locally Led Development principles. Subsequently, the focus shifted towards enhancing the level of authority,

capacity, decision-making, and accountability held by local actors in humanitarian and development actions. Recent developments, such as the Grand Bargain 2.0 and the 8 principles for Locally Led Adaptation, emphasize the importance of devolving finance and decision-making to strengthen local capacities. The assessment reveals that a significant portion of CCAM project costs is transferred to implementing Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), indicating a relatively high degree of localization. Approximately 72% of total project costs are transferred to implementing CSOs, with an average of 42% utilized at the community level. However, variations exist among projects, reflecting differences in approaches and priorities.

CCAM projects emphasize community participation in needs assessment, priority setting, and co-development of adaptation interventions. While most projects engage with communities during project formulation and implementation, there is room for improvement in ensuring meaningful community involvement.

Partnerships between Danish and implementing CSOs are characterized by collaboration and trust, with clear divisions of labor. Implementing CSOs express satisfaction with the current partnership model, which focuses on local needs and flexibility. CCAM projects exhibit well-functioning MEL frameworks, with data collected based on identified indicators to assess progress and compile learning. Challenges exist in verifying indicators related to resilience, highlighting the need for improved methodologies and capacity development support.

Several CCAM projects address slow-onset climate disaster events through advocacy and collaboration with national and district governments. Strategies include environmental protection, soil and pasture management, integration of crop and livestock farming, and disaster management initiatives.

Overall, CCAM projects show promise in addressing climate change adaptation for vulnerable communities. However, there is a need for continuous improvement, particularly in enhancing community empowerment approaches and strengthening advocacy efforts. Based on the findings, recommendations include enhancing participatory learning methods, providing clearer guidance on organizing vulnerable groups, and strengthening advocacy capacities of CSOs.

Recommendations for Adjustments to CCAM and Towards a Renewal of CCAM Framework and Funding:

1. **Strengthening Quality of Inclusive Governance:** Current Challenge: Poor and vulnerable groups lack adequate representation and decision-making power in adaptation actions. Recommended Improvements: Undertake well-being ranking to identify vulnerable groups, intentionally include them in project participation, and empower them through group organization and decision-making roles.
2. **Enhancing Local Institutional Sustainability and Scale of Outcome:** Current Challenge: Short project durations undermine the sustainability of outcomes and hinder scaling of successful approaches. Recommended Improvements: Adopt a strategic mixed finance approach with a minimum 7-year funding period to support long-term decision-making structures and facilitate upscaling of successful interventions.
3. **Improving Quality of Interventions by Clarifying Ambiguous Concepts:** Current Challenge: Ambiguous terminology such as "climate-smart agriculture" hinders clarity and effectiveness. Recommended Improvements: Avoid using buzzwords, focus on enabling informed decision-making by target groups rather than pre-selecting solutions.

Lessons Learned for Improved Implementation: Short project lifespans hinder the achievement of project aims and institutional legacies.

4. Modify CCAM funding modality to allow for long-term strategic programs rather than short-term standalone projects.
5. Renew CCAM framework and funding should be better aligned with LLA principles and promote longer-term strategic partnerships. This can be done by implementing a phased modality with pilot/inception, expansion, and consolidation phases to ensure relevance, scale, and sustainability of interventions.
6. The renewed CCAM localized model of adaptation institutionalized at the community level can address slow-onset climate disaster events effectively.

In conclusion, implementing these recommendations can contribute to enhancing the localization, effectiveness, and sustainability of climate adaptation interventions, thereby better equipping communities to cope with the impacts of climate change.

1. Introduction

Hydrometeorological hazards are affecting the poor and vulnerable in the Global South. In December 2022 CISU was officially approved to administer a Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM)

1.1 Objectives and purpose of the review

The primary aim of the review is to provide CISU and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) with an assessment of the significance of the CCAM approach and the components of locally led adaptation. This encompasses an assessment of the civil society grantees' capacity to engage with vulnerable communities through locally led adaptation initiatives. The overarching goal is twofold: firstly, to provide insights for CISU and the MFA regarding potential enhancements to the support framework, and secondly, to appraise the relevance for further allocation of funds.

Thematically, the review will examine the overall purpose of CCAM and its locally led elements. This will aid CISU and the MFA in making informed decisions regarding the optimization of the CCAM approach and potential future fund allocations. In addition, the review provides perspectives on synergy with perceived loss and damage activities and finally makes recommendations towards a potential renewal of the existing framework and funding, and considerations for relevant changes that CISU and/or the MFA could make use of.

1.2 Background to CCAM

CISU is an independent association with approximately 290 Danish CSO members. CISU supports both its members and non-members by providing training courses, advice, and guidance on all aspects of civil society and development work. CISU represents its members and seeks to promote improvements in the framework conditions for civil society in Denmark.

CISU manages various funds incl. the CSF – a fund for Danish CSOs in partnership with CSOs in developing countries, which is open to all CSOs in Denmark except those with a strategic partnership agreement with the MFA. Requirements for the fund management include: to ensure open and easily accessible calls for proposals and an open competition for resources; to support CSOs with awarded intervention grants maintaining and updating their administrative and technical capacity to implement and monitor activities; to document results and ensure high quality in funds management. In 2020 the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) conducted a CISU organisational review, concluding that CISU performs well, its organisation of work is sound, procedures clear and well-documented, with significant outreach throughout Denmark and internationally.

The usual applicants to both CSF and CCAM are small and medium-sized Danish CSOs/NGOs that apply in partnerships with civil society actors in DAC countries. Often the thematic and technical expertise lies with either both parties or primarily with partners in the countries of implementation.

Based on the 2021 evaluation of Danish Support to Climate Change Adaptation in Developing Countries, dialogue with civil society, the reviews of CISU including the 2017 review of the former Fund for Climate and Environment (FCE) and the 2021 review of the former Climate Envelope Grant to CISU, it was proposed to provide DKK 2 x 50 million to CISU from 2022-2025 for civil

society climate change adaptation activities, hence the establishment of the CCAM as an integrated part of the CSF.

In addition to the general CSF guidelines, the CCAM is guided by specific guidelines with relevant assessment criteria (reflecting the principal Rio Marker on climate change adaptation). After the first round of applications, CISU adjusted a few elements of the guidelines, mainly to avoid ambiguities and ease communication towards applicants. The CCAM guidelines are accompanied by specific application and reporting templates to be used by applying partnerships. A corresponding monitoring setup ensures specific association with the allocated DKK 100 million. The monitoring is based on the CCAM Theory of Change (ToC) and Result Framework detailed in the program document. In addition, CISU continues to report yearly on all Rio Markers, including that of climate change adaptation.

CISU was able to open for applications from February 2023, and has hitherto granted one round of applications to a total of 19 interventions of DKK 44,395,793. After the allocation of the total of DKK 100 million, CISU was included in the political agreement around loss and damage to which DKK 7.5 million were added to CCAMs initial DKK 100 million albeit not specifically earmarked to loss and damage activities.

2. Methodology

This review includes a combination of (i) a desk review of the 19 CCAM projects that were financed in 2023, (ii) a more detailed review of seven of the CCAM projects, including focus group interviews with grant holders and their implementing partners, and (iii) a field visit to three selected CCAM projects, including additional interviews with national/local stakeholders, duty bearers, and target groups. In addition, the review interviewed a representative of the CSF/CCAM assessment committee, two CISU advisors, and a grant manager.

Desk review of nineteen granted CCAM projects. The desk review will cover all nineteen projects. The review includes analysis of available written material, including the CCAM applications, their budgets and the CISU assessment committee notes.

Detailed review of seven granted CCAM projects. A detailed review will be carried out of seven granted CCAM projects. Projects will be selected for detailed review based on these criteria:

- Include both smaller (below one million DKK) and larger projects (between 1-5 million DKK).
- Include projects that are selected for field visit.
- Include different parts of Africa and Asia (the two projects in Latin America will be covered by a CISU monitoring visit there next year).

Chosen projects for detailed review:

Number	DK CSO	Implementing partners	Size	Country	Focus
4476	Dreamtown	Network of Active Citizens	5 mil	Uganda	Youth, informal urban settlement climate change adaptation, advocacy, scaling up existing projects.

4495	Seniorer uden Grænser	CIDI	1,5 mil	Uganda	Organizing farmers, rural climate change adaptation, Farmer Field School/empowerment, advocacy, scaling out existing projects.
4527	DIB	Kijani Consult	0,8 mil	Tanzania	Youth, rural climate adaptation, local government, advocacy, new small project
4501	CICED	Just Nepal Foundation	1,0 mil	Nepal	Locally Led Adaptation. Support capacity of disaster management committees, municipality and youth groups.
4545	Aktion Børnehjælp	ARM	1,1 mil	Indien	Rural climate adaptation, testing horticulture methods, self-help groups, community extension. New to climate adaptation.
4536	Preferred by Nature	Ricolto	3,8 mil	Indonesi a	'Climate proofing' cocoa farming, transfer of technology and linking to markets. Landscape agroforestry approach. Organizing farmers. Advocacy.
4526	Global Aktion	AAAJC	2,0 mil	Mozamb ique	Support community capacity for Advocacy of district governments climate adaptation plans

Detailed review will take the point of departure in a desk review based on written material. In addition, the detailed review will:

- Undertake an online focus group interview with project partners.
- Review monitoring data if available.

Selection of three granted CCAM projects for field visits

A field trip will be carried out to visit three granted CCAM projects in two countries. The projects will be selected based on the following criteria:

- Different types of projects (urban/rural, small/larger, continuation of existing projects/new projects).
- Accessibility (neighboring countries, project locations reasonably accessible).

Suggested projects for field visits:

Number	DK CSO	Implementing partner	Size	Country	Focus
4476	Dreamtown	Network of Active Citizens	5 mill	Uganda	Youth, informal urban settlement climate change adaptation, advocacy, scaling up existing project.
4495	Seniorer Uden Grænser	BIDI	1,5 mil	Uganda	Organizing farmers, rural climate adaptation, Farmer Field School, empowerment, advocacy, scaling up existing project.
4527	DIB	Kijani Consult	0,8 mil	Tanzania	Youth, rural climate adaptation, local government, advocacy, new small project

The plan is to visit the location where activities are implemented for each of the three projects. At least one day will be spent on each project interviewing CSO staff, members of target groups and other stakeholders.

Themes covered in the three reviews

Scope of Work stated in the reviews TOR can be structured into eight themes shown in the box below.

Themes	Key questions	Desk review	Detailed review	Field visit
Type and focus of intervention	To what extent are interventions in CCAM granted projects relevant for poor and vulnerable people's climate change adaptation?			
Aligned with CCAM Theory of Change	The degree to which granted CCAM interventions are aligned with, (and successful in realizing) key elements of the CCAM ToC, primarily at activity, output and outcome levels. Do the four assumptions hold true?			
Ability to reach target groups	How well are the target group defined? To which extent are interventions able to reach primary and secondary target groups.			
Localization of finance	Proportion of finance transferred to (i) partners (A2) and (ii) spent at community level?			
Approach to needs assessment	What approaches are chosen by granted CCAM projects to assess local needs and priorities? To what extent are the perceptions of the target groups reflected in the needs assessment? Do the assessments refer to local/national policies?			
Partnership, Roles and Responsibilities	What are the roles and responsibilities between Danish and Development country partners? To which extent is decision making during implementation devolved to development country partners. To which extent do target groups influence priority setting of activities?			
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) frameworks	To which extent is MEL a part of granted CCAM interventions. In particular, the ease/challenges associated with measuring framework elements, hereunder the relevance and verifiability of chosen indicators, means of verifications, and methodology.			
Slow-onset climate disaster	Do CCAM interventions address risks adhering to slow-onset climate disaster events?			

Relevance of intervention for adaptation. CISU assessment committee notes are of high quality and both comprehensive and competent. The CISU assessment committee notes argues that all granted projects are relevant for poor and vulnerable people's climate change adaptation. However, how interventions of granted CCAM projects are relevant varies. *The desk review* will, based on the

assessment committee notes, illustrate patterns in the relevance and thematic focus of CCAM interventions.

Aligned with CCAM Theory of Change. The CCAM ToC is shown and discussed in *CCAM guidelines climate change adaptation modality (2022)* and in chapter 10 of *Guidelines to the civil society fund (2023)*. The CISU assessment committee notes for all nineteen granted interventions include the following sentence: ‘*The purpose of the intervention is assessed in concordance with the overall purpose and principles of the Civil Society Fund and the objective of the CCAM: that poor and climate-vulnerable groups become more resilient to the effects of climate change.*’ Overall, CISU assessment committee notes argue that the nineteen granted CCAM projects are aligned with the CCAM ToC.

The three reviews will assess the extent to which four assumptions in CCAM ToC hold true. This will be done by assessing, to the extent that available information allows, the degree to which the granted CCAM interventions are successful in realizing CCAM ToC at the activity, output, and outcome levels. The *desk review* will analyze the granted CCAM project documents and the associated CISU assessment committee notes. The *detailed review* will ask about implementation experience with ToC during online focus group interviews with seven selected Danish grant holders and their implementing partners. During the *field visits* of three selected projects, the alignment with CCAM ToC will be further examined through interviews with local partners, stakeholders, and members of the target group and through field observations.

Ability to reach target groups. The *desk review* will analyze how well the target group is defined. The views of Danish grant holders and their implementing partners on the extent to which their interventions can reach primary and secondary target groups will be collected during the *detailed review*. Findings from the first two reviews will be sought and verified during *field visits* to three selected CCAM projects in Uganda and Tanzania through additional interviews with local partners, stakeholders, and members of the target group and through field observations.

Localization of Finance. The *desk review* will examine the proportion of finance transferred to implementing partners by analyzing budgets of the nineteen granted CCAM projects. The assessment of locally led elements in terms of money transferred to implementing partners will be done by analyzing MFA cost category A2, which includes four CCAM project budget lines (Local Partner Activities, Local Partner Investments, Local Partner Staff and Volunteers, and Local Partner Administration). The *detailed review* will further seek to estimate the proportion of finance used at the community/target group level through focus group interviews with Danish grant holders and their implementing partners. The findings from the first two reviews will be sought and verified during the *field visit*.

Approach to Needs Assessment. This theme is closely associated with the LLA agenda and is important for the extent to which the granted CCAM interventions are effective in enhancing resilience to the effects of climate change for the target group. The *desk review* will provide an overview of approaches to needs assessment and priority setting through the analysis of the granted CCAM projects and associated CISU assessment committee notes. However, to what extent the perceptions of the target groups are reflected in the granted CCAM projects’ needs assessment can only be assessed during the field visit. This theme further asks if the assessments refer to local/national policies. The answer to this question is highly context-specific and will be answered for the three cases examined during the *field visit*.

Partnership, Roles & Responsibilities. This theme relates to the international CSO localization agenda. The roles and responsibilities between Danish and development country partners will be taken up in the focus group interviews during the *detailed review*. The review will explore to what extent decision-making during implementation is taken by development country partners and to what extent target groups influence priority setting of activities. The analysis will draw on lessons learned in the CISU study “Local Leadership: Case study Uganda, 2022.” Findings will be sought and verified during the *field visit*.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Frameworks. The *desk review* will provide an overview of the extent to which MEL is a part of granted CCAM interventions through the analysis of the granted CCAM program documents and the associated CISU assessment committee notes. During the *detailed review*’s focus group interviews, Danish and implementing partners’ challenges associated with MEL will be explored. This includes the relevance and verifiability of chosen indicators, means of verifications, and methodology.

Slow-Onset Climate Disaster. The review will assess the extent to which CCAM interventions address risks associated with slow-onset climate disaster events. With inspiration from CCAM interventions and suggestions in chapter five of the IIED Working paper “Addressing Loss and Damage (2022),” the review will make recommendations for how loss and damage can potentially be supported by a partnership of Danish and developing country CSOs.

3. Findings and Analysis

3.1 Overall assessment of CCAM effectiveness

This section will examine extent to which interventions in CCAM granted projects are relevant for poor and vulnerable people’s climate change adaption. CCAM is a funding modality that is financed by MFA and administered by CISU. Projects supported through the CCAM modality must be carried out by Southern CSOs in partnership with Danish CSOs as grant holders. Guidelines for CCAM was developed by CISU in cooperation with MFA based on the program document that had been approved by the Danish Council for Development Policy (UPR). The CCAM modality is well designed and functions smoothly and builds upon CISU’s extensive experience with engaging with CSOs in Denmark and in the Global South. CCAM’s thematic focus on climate adaptation is highly relevant to the priorities and targets of Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation.

Modalities of granted CCAM project interventions

Partnership	Adaptive action	Outcome
Small Danish CSOs overall responsible and accountable to CISU, small to medium size CSO in developing country responsible for project implementation.	Transfer of technology (extension, inputs and assets)	Agricultural development, enhanced resilience
	Loan and credit groups	
	Facilitating change in mind set to enable articulation of needs and co-produce solutions	
	Implementing local government adaptation plans	Request and receive support from local government and donor agencies
	Advocacy in relation to local government	

	Creating spaces for community activists	
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The table above illustrates the main intervention modality chosen by the 19 granted CCAM projects. The overall quality of the granted CCAM project narratives is assessed to be high reflecting close partnership between Danish and implementing CSO. This is also in part facilitated by CISU advisors support for the Danish CSOs during the application process. The CCAM projects further benefit during the assessment process from comprehensive and high-quality proposal assessment notes from the CISU assessment consultants. Many of the CCAM applications are approved subject to elaboration/amendment of specific elements in the project narrative.

3.2 Alignment with CCAM Theory of Change

CCAM ToC has four assumptions. Evidence from group interviews with partners from seven granted CCAM projects and field visits to three projects in Tanzania and Uganda indicate that all four assumptions largely hold true. First assumption is that Danish and partner CSOs become engaged with each other in partnerships for climate adaptation action. The CCAM facility has proven to be effective in stimulating small Danish CSOs to engage in support for climate adaptation. Most of the Danish CSOs that have been granted a CCAM project and their Southern CSO partners have been working with elements of climate adaptation in civil society projects. However, for most CSOs it is the first time they are involved with a project that has locally led adaptation as its primary aim.

One example is Dansk International Bosætningservice (DIB) supported CCAM project in Tanzania titled *Nane Nane Climate Change Adaptation: Local climate-smart agriculture with farmer groups and youth in Geita, Tanzania*. The project was formulated in close collaboration with a new Tanzanian CSO called Kijani Consult Tanzania. While DIB has been working with climate adaptation as an element in several projects, engagement in climate change is new for both the Tanzanian CSO and this shift in focus is linked to the funding opportunity presented by CCAM. Kijani’s director who took the lead in formulating the Nane Nane project is an environmental journalist and former employee of the Danish Embassy in Tanzania.

Second assumption is that granted projects support locally led adaptation. It is important to note that the 19 first CCAM projects referred to the 2022 version of the CCAM guidelines that did not contain a direct reference to the LLA principles but a more broader framing of localization. . The second round CCAM project application in March 2024 is guided by the 2023 CCAM Guidelines that has a clear link to the eight principles of Locally Led Adaptation. For further analysis see section 3.3.

Third assumption is that intervention result in local ownership to climate adaptation. There is much evidence that this holds true for most of the CAM projects. Group interviews with staff from seven implementing CSOs indicated clear ownership to the promoted adaptation solutions. While it is too early to make any strong conclusions with regards to ownership by the target group of their new local groups and organizations, interviews with representatives from target groups and participatory observation by the review team, particularly in the SUG/CIDI project in Bukedea, revealed a strong sense of ownership.

The fourth assumption is that duty bearers will respond adequately to advocacy from CCAM partners with and behalf of local communities. With less than one year after project start, one cannot expect the CCAM projects to be able to influence duty bearers with advocacy. However, the review finds this assumption to be optimistic, given that most local governments do not have any budget for climate adaptation. The question of advocacy will be further elaborated in section 3.5.

CISU assessment consultants' notes argue that all nineteen granted CCAM projects are aligned with CCAM ToC. Review of planned activities and outputs of nineteen granted projects and group interviews with seven projects confirms the CISU assessment consultants' assessments. While all elements of the ToC can be found in the granted CCAM projects, there are, however, large variations in the approaches and project design. The following section discusses the granted CCAM projects' approaches to the individual elements of the ToC.

CCAM ToC identify two key challenges/barriers. The first is technical capacity, described in CCAM guidelines as insufficient awareness, knowledge, and technical capacity of vulnerable groups and civil society on climate adaptation. A large volume exists that examines local knowledge about climate change, natural resources management and autonomous adaptation (IPCC 2023, Friis-Hansen 2017). The first LLA principles states that adaptation initiatives should be based on local community needs and demands, and suitable to the local context. The second challenge/barriers in the CCAM ToC are insufficient enabling policy environment, insufficient access to decision making and insufficient access to financial resources. CCAM guidelines provide a convincing argument how this is affecting vulnerable people's climate adaptation and how CSOs can advocate national and local governments to support efforts to elevate adaptation, investments, reduce risks and strengthen climate resilience.

CCAM ToC list four activities/outputs. The first is concerned with relevant training for climate adaptation. This activity could be described more clearly to signify participatory learning and co-development of knowledge, as opposed to one-way transmission of extension messages and transfer of technology. Assuming vulnerable people as without awareness, knowledge and capacity opens for a similar simplistic one-way transfer of technology thinking as the solution and associated risk of maladaptation.

Second activity is concerned with organizing poor and vulnerable in groups. CCAM guidelines state the need to reach the poor and vulnerable and play an intermediate role. The CCAM guidelines and CISU advisors perceive the approach to organizing the target group as being context specific and need to build on existing institutional structures. The review finds that this provides little guidance to how poor and marginalized people through empowerment and organization can get voice and contribute to prioritizing climate adaptation actions. This leaves room for improvement. Research of advisory services tells us that an adult educational approach is much better simple dissemination of information for enhancing poor people's ability to improve skills needed to adapt to changing conditions (Duveskog, 2003). A recent study of democratic rural organization concludes that experiential learning that is an integrated part of more advanced approaches to group formation, such as the Farmer Field School approach, can enhance individual and collective agency (Friis-Hansen et al. 2018). A large share of the granted CCAM projects use approaches for organizing participants that is inspired by the Farmer Field School principles. CISU facilitate peer-to-peer learning and exchange of experience with supporting organization of farmers.

“Community empowerment and engagement at the subnational level were major factors for success, as was the facilitation of dialogue and cooperation between local actors.....In the case of ALP (Kenya, Ghana, Niger, Mozambique), it was found that the empowerment was even more,important for enhancing the climate resilience than the introduction of improved farming practices, as it enabled communities to analyze weather information and its implications, identify appropriate response strategies at the household level, and proactively engage in dialogue with local authorities on communities’ needs and priorities” (Danida 2020: op.cit. p.55).

Based on review of the nineteen granted CCAM project descriptions and the follow up group interviews with partners from seven projects, one can distinguish two different approaches to organizing the target group, see illustration below. For further discussion and examples on CSO approaches to organizing poor and vulnerable, see section 3.4.

Approach and purpose of organizing	Outcome
Access to assets One-way dissemination of advisory services Transfer of technology	Adoption of technology Enhanced resilience
Mind change and empowerment Adult education	Articulation of needs, co- development of solutions Enhanced resilience

Third and fourth activities are enhancing capacity of climate advocacy for implementing CSOs and for poor and vulnerable people. The review found that all seven implementing CSOs interviewed during the detailed review could engage in advocacy and no or little support from Danish CSOs were needed. Implementing CSOs engagement in advocacy is further discussed in section 3.5.

Field visits to three projects in Tanzania and Uganda allowed the review to make a preliminary assessment of outcomes at 7-10 months after project start. Outcomes in terms of (i) implementing climate change adaptation solutions, and (ii) successfully advocate with and behalf of climate vulnerable groups, for each of the three visited CCAM projects will briefly be discussed in the following.

The Nana Nane CCAM project in Geita District, Tanzania, supports climate adaptation through building 5 irrigated greenhouses and training 25 youth in operating them. By engaging in irrigated horticulture, so called climate smart agricultural technology, the 25 youth produce off-season tomato that enable them to get a sustainable income that is independent of variations in rainfall. The 200 farmers organized in 10 groups are exposed to the green house and irrigation technology, but because of the relative expensive investment (4,000 USD) only two farmers have adopted the technology and built their own private green house. More than 10,000 people in the rural community have watched evening film screenings featuring the greenhouses. It is unlikely that this adaptation solution is taken up by poor and vulnerable farmers.

The Nane Nane CCAM projects is engaged with advocacy with Geita District Council. The review team visited the Geita District Agricultural Officer and District Executive Officer who praised the work done by the Nane Nane CCAM project. The District does not have a budget line for climate adaptation. The Agricultural Department is involved with producing avocado seedlings for sale in 2024 to farmers as a commercial climate adaptation technology. A directive from central government order Geita District to use 10% of its own revenue for youth in the form

of 1 mill TZS (2740 dkk) loans. The Nane Nane project advocate the District Community Development Department to allow some of these loans to be used for climate adaptation.

The Bukedea Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience project (BUCAREP) is undertaken in three Sub-Counties of Bukedea District, Uganda support 360 members in 28 EC3 groups with a membership of 20. The Review team visited three EC3 groups and were very impressed by the extremely dynamic and hard working groups and appreciate the interventions' relevance for their livelihood needs. There was observable evidence of group members being knowledgeable about adoption what they call "climate smart solutions" for crop and animal husbandry. The BUCAREP effectively use Community Based Facilitators who profess high social skill to enhance learning among the beneficiaries. They have helped to animate mindset change among beneficiary groups as well as build skills for advocacy engagements with the private sector and civil society groups. The Review team experienced a very high energy level in the group and intense discussion about climate change hazards and possible adaptive changes to their farming system, including improved poultry, improved goats or bulls, processing cassava, planting of Macadamia Fruit trees and etc.

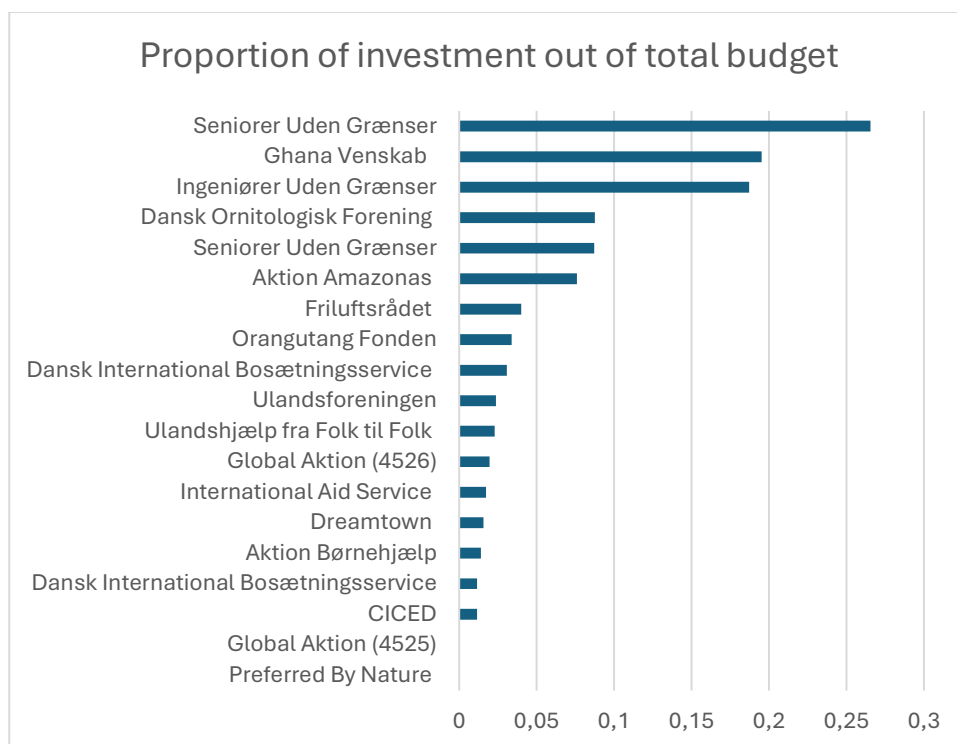
BUCAREP include Village Saving and Lending Associations (VSLA) activities in all 18 EC3 groups. Group members expressed high satisfaction from combining climate change adaptation and investments from VSLA lending to members. Members provided many examples on group members who borrow from VSLA to invest in assets and alternative enterprises as adaptation to during period of drought. The groups had used they collective agency to advocate Bukedea Local Government for loans. 134 of the 360 members had ensured a one million USH (1770 dkk) loan from Parish Development Model Fund (PDM). Together with CIDI the implementing CSO, the farmer groups lobbied to access agricultural inputs from local government and sprcialised agricultural institutions.

Ghetto Go Green project in Kampala, Uganda is a well-functioning social and advocacy project in eight high-density communities with poor quality infrastructure. While Ghetto Go Green is de jura an independent CCAM project, it is de facto a continuation of a series of on-going activities with a climate-twist. The review team visited three of eighteen small horticulture gardens, established in a previous project, where vegetable and herbs were grown in artistic reused car wheels and plastic containers, combined with a shaded sitting area where local youth can meet. Small rented shared offices for CSO activists were located adjacent to the green spots. The review team observed that these public green safe spaces and shared office spaces were well visited. Gardens were in the process of being expanded vertically using hydroponic techniques and expanded horizontally in the form of small private gardens on walls between houses.

The eight pre-budget meetings were held by what is named Community Youth Climate Parliaments with participation of politicians and technical staff from Kampala Capital City Authority. One outcome was monthly cleaning of the open earth ditch serving as the main sewage canal by local volunteering youth and collected by Kampala Capital City Authority truck. On-going lobbying for establishment of public flood proof toilets and allocation of public land for establishment of more green spots.

The review find that investments are missing from the ToC and somehow discouraged in the CCAM guidelines, although it is promoted more for CCAM than in the other modalities under the

Civil Society Fund. Poorly conceived and poorly timed investments can indeed be destructive for a small CSO driven intervention. Young emerging organizations and groups of poor and vulnerable will after the initial period of establishment come to a stage where it requires investments in infrastructure and or technology to scale up its activities. Saving adequate funds (warm money) for such collective investments is likely to take long using VSLA. In such as situation, well timed and considered investments from external CSOs (cold money) is likely to have high impact. However, ill-considered and badly timed external investment of cold money into fragile local organizations can undermine ownership and lead to mismanagement (Friis-Hansen 2018). The figure below shows the proportion of investment in granted CCAM projects.



The horizontal axis shows the proportion of the budget. 0,1=10%.

Source: Budget data from first 19 granted CCAM projects.

3.3 Localization in CCAM projects

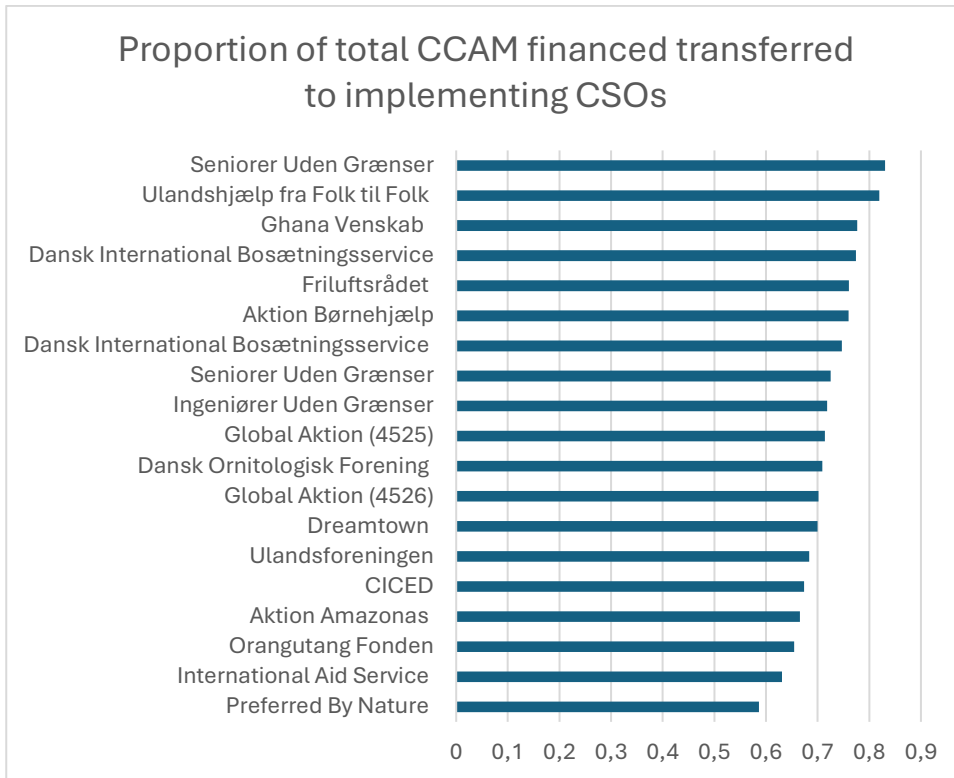
There is no widely agreed definition on localization and the term is used with different meanings. We therefore start this section by clarifying the origins of localization agenda. Overall, the localization term relates to two very different commitments: aid effectiveness and citizen engagement. To confuse matters even more, Locally Led Development is both used to characterize country-ownership to development, as well as a process of enhancing the level of authority, capacity, decision-making, finance and accountability that is held by local public and non-governmental actors in humanitarian and development action. Locally Led Development understood as country ownership was first introduced with the formulation of the Millennium Development Goals and used as such in subsequent aid effectiveness debates (2003 Maputo Declaration, 2005 Paris Principles of Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action). A decade later, at the 2016 Humanitarian Summit, global leaders agreed to a Grand Bargain that increased finance for development and humanitarian assistance. Driven by cost effectiveness

concerns, a Grand Bargain 2.0 was signed in 2021 putting increased focus on the localization, understood as a process of devolving finance and decision making, and to strengthening local leaders.

At the COP in Paris 2015 the OECD countries agreed to finance climate change action in the Global South. Since then, international debate shifted access to finance towards implementation of adaptation (Friis-Hansen et al. 2022). In 2021 leading development agencies agreed to 8 principles for Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) with the aim to enhance cost effectiveness of climate adaptation. The LLA principles support targeting the poor and marginalized, devolved and predictable adaptation finance, devolved decision making with enhanced local capacities and local understanding of climate risks, along with good governance principles of flexibility and coordination (Soanes et al. 2021). A recent review of adaptation projects found that 40% of them used some LLA principles, while only 6% had LLA at its core (Tye and Suarez, 2021). LLA is not yet the norm for adaptation projects and work remains to operationalize and mainstream the 8 principles into development assistance (Bedelian et al., 2024).

Much attention has been given to total amount of finance for adaptation, and in particular to the extent to which OECD countries are living up to the 2015 Paris agreement to provide 100 billion USD per year for climate change. It is, however, equally interesting to understand the extent to which climate finance reach the subnational level. It is complex to track the precise amount of climate adaptation finance that reaches local levels (Coger et al., 2021a). IIED estimated that less than 10% of international finance for climate adaptation reached the local level (Soanes et al., 2017). More substantial research in Kenya and Tanzania at DIIS has determined local government could access and decide over only 5.5 and 2.2 % of international finance for adaptation during 2013-2019 (Pauline, 2023; Tidemand et al., 2022).

In this context, the localization of CCAM finance is relatively high. Figure one below indicate that the locally led elements in terms of money transferred to implementing partners will be done by analyzing MFA cost category A2, which includes four CCAM project budget lines (Local Partner Activities, Local Partner Investments, Local Partner Staff and Volunteers, and Local Partner Administration).

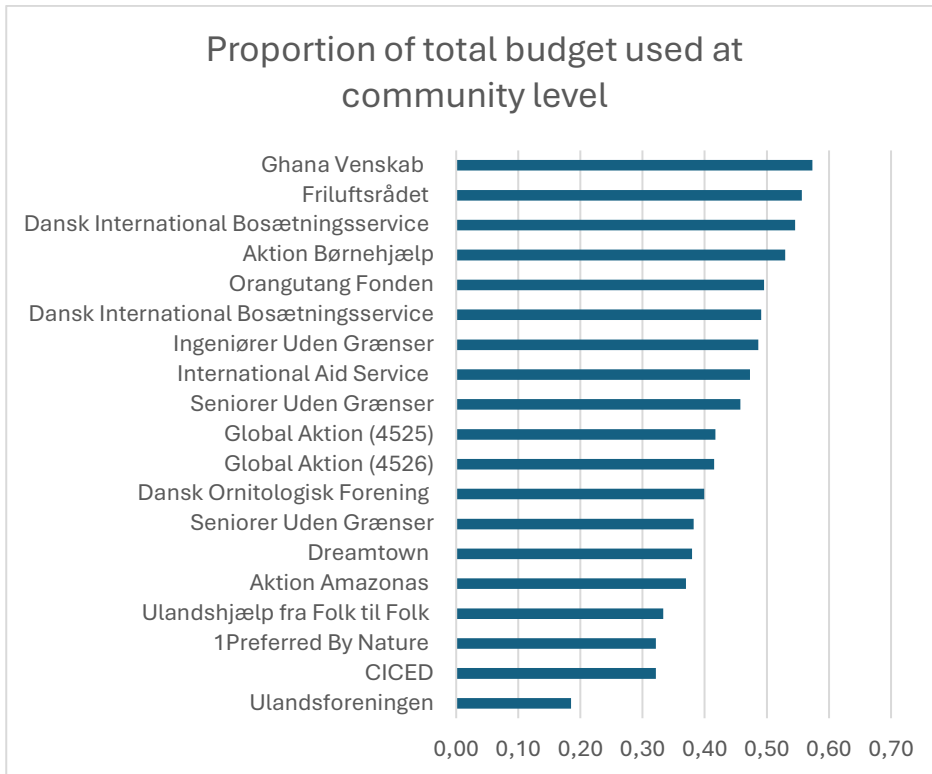


The horizontal axis shows the proportion of the budget. 0,1=10%.

Source: Budget data from first 19 granted CCAM projects.

The figure shows that an average of 72% (between 58% and 83%) of total CCAM project cost was transferred to implementing CSOs. The added value of two CCAM budget lines: (i) Local Partner Activities, and (ii) Local Partner Investments is used as an indicator for budget used as community level¹. The figure below indicates that an average of 42% of the total CCAM project budget was used at community level. This figure is likely to be too low, as part of the salary for Local Partner Staff and Volunteers is spent at community level. The table moreover reveals considerable variation between different CCAM projects in the proportions used at the community level (between 19% and 57%). This variation in finance used at community level can in part be explained by the differences in approach. The Preferred by Nature project in Indonesia (with relative low proportion spent at community level) is one of the most knowledge heavy projects with a high proportion of budget spent on staff salary.

¹ The majority of CCAM project activities occur at the community level. With a few exceptions, CCAM project investments also take place at community level. Salaries for the implementing CSO are both used at community level and at the headquarters of the implementing CSO and we have chosen to exclude them from the indicator for finance spent at community level. The indicator is therefore likely to be on the lower side.



The horizontal axis shows the proportion of the budget. 0,1=10%.

Source: Budget data from first 19 granted CCAM projects.

3.4 Approaches to needs assessment and priority setting

Participation from the community, including poor and vulnerable people in setting priorities, in selecting and co-producing adaptation interventions, and in implementing and monitoring actions is an essential part of Locally Led Adaptation. How implementing CSOs engage with the target group therefore directly influence the relevant interventions selected and implemented by the CCAM projects. Review of granted CCAM projects indicate that most implementing CSOs interact and consult with selected communities and their leaders as part of project formulation and continue such collaboration during project implementation. A recent leadership report about Uganda conclude that there is room for improvement in how communities and potential target groups are involved in the design and development of CISU projects (CISU 2023: page 7). This review agrees with this assessment and notes that the implementing CSOs often have earlier experience from the project implementation areas that influencing the level of inclusion whilst not raising expectations.

Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA) is an assessment tool that is used by some of the 19 granted CCAM projects. It is an excellent tool used to gather and analyze information on community-level vulnerabilities to and capacities for climate change. It aims to inform actions at the community level and above that support communities in increasing their resilience to climate change. The Tanzania Forest Conservation Group / Albertine Rift Conservation Society in partnership with the Danish Outdoor Council's project in Tanzania and Rwanda is a participatory approach to inclusive assessment and planning named CRiSTAL, where the community lead the identification of climate hazards and prioritizing adaptation actions.

3.5 State of partnerships, power and decision making, roles and responsibilities

3.5.1 Partnership between Danish and implementing CSOs

All partners interviewed, including Danish grant holders and Southern implementing CSOs, states that their partnership is ideal and based on collaboration and trust. A clear division of tasks, roles and responsibilities can be detected across all CCAM projects, where the Danish CSOs are overall accountable for the project's achievements in relation to CISU, while the Southern CSO is responsible for day-to-day project implementation. In case of major challenges, decisions are taken jointly and CISU have been constructive and flexible in finding solutions. None of the Southern CSOs interviewed expressed a wish for devolving more decision making, power and responsibility from Danish to Southern CSOs.

The relationships between Danish and implementing CSOs thus seems to be very strong and in most cases the partnerships have been build up over many years. Some partnerships undertake multiple CISU financed projects at the same time and manage a more or less continuous sequence of shorter project. Other CSOs, including Ghana Venskab, International Aid Services, Dreamtown, Danish Outdoor Council, Bird Life Denmark, have program agreements with CISU, which are renewed every four years. The alternative for the implementing Southern CSOs is a strategic partnership offered by large INGOs, which offers a more secure flow of funds. However, INGOs are more interested in current trend in donor funding than changes in locally articulated needs (CISU 2023). Working with Danish CSOs and CISU is seen as attractive as more flexible and focuses on local needs. A recent partnership study in Uganda stresses an increasing need for CISU to view the Danish CSOs and their Southern Partner CSOs as one unit (CISU 2023: p 6), by including the implementing partners in status dialogue meetings and response to final project reports.

The role of Danish CSOs in providing capacity development seems to be shrinking. The review notes that none of the implementing CSOs mentioned that they had requested or received training and advice concerning social science skills, e.g. how to undertake a wellbeing ranking, how to implement socially inclusive priority setting, co-development of adaptive actions. The Ghetto Go Green CCAM project in Uganda has a component to train NAC, the implementing CSO, in PMEARL, a participatory monitoring tool developed by CARE International. Further, none of the implementing CSOs mentioned that they had taken part in (on-line) capacity development advisory services organized by CISU advisors, aside from when Danish CSOs specifically invite them to participate in proposal advisory sessions.

Capacity development of implementing CSOs typically include a range of activities, including advocacy skills, strategic planning skills, leadership skills, administrative and financial skills as well as technical knowledge. In the case of CCAM this could be understanding how climate change hazards affect poor and vulnerable peoples natural resource management and agricultural production. While capacity development support is part of the CCAM modality, this opportunity has not been fully utilized in the granted CCAM projects. CISU advises applicants that if implementing partners do not readily have the CCA capacity needed then an additional partner (or consultants) can assist in building this capacity and act as technical backstopping as part of identified activities. One example on this is the hire local consultants to fill a capacity gap of understanding climate change by the *Promoting resilience in communities affected by climate*

change in Tete and Zambézia provinces project in Mozambique by Global Action/AAAJC/MULABA.

3.5.2 Power and decision making

CSOs organize and empower communities to engage themselves directly with (local) authorities to demand support for climate adaptation and carry out advocacy training of poor and marginalized groups. The Review reveals that while all granted CCAM projects are engaged with advocacy it is done differently depending on approach and local context. All 19 granted CCAM projects, apart from one, seems to take a pragmatic and collaborative approach to advocacy. All the seven CCAM projects interviewed as part of the Detailed Review seems to have a close relationship with local government authorities.

All local government politicians and technical staff interviewed during the three field visits in Tanzania and Uganda were highly supportive of the work carried out by the CCAM projects. In some cases, where local governments have developed a Local Adaption Plan of Action (LAPA), such as the case of CICODE/Just Nepal Foundation project in Nepal and the Global Action/AAAJC/MULABA project in Mozambique, CCAM projects engage in implementing such plans. Inequality of power between central and local government levels and within communities themselves is a major challenge for implementing LAPA. CICODE/Just Nepal Foundation project in Nepal exemplifies this. The project proposal states: “a major challenge was related to the differential power among local-level actors and institutions. Despite LAPA’s focus on providing support to the most vulnerable and marginalized members of the community, engaging women and the most marginalized groups, this was a difficult task. Marginalized people lack resources and have limited political power to influence decisions and take advantage of adaptation initiatives they are often alienated from these local processes. In Nepal the hierarchical caste system further complicates the field”.

In other cases, the implementing CSOs are advocating local government to use part of their own revenue to support climate adaptation. An example is DIB/Kijani Consult project in Tanzania that lobby local government to use part a youth budget line comprising 10% of its own revenue for climate change initiatives among the youth (people under 35 years).

The 19 granted CCAM projects comprise several innovations aimed to devolve power and decision making. Spaces for community-based organizations are organized by the CICODE/Just Nepal Foundation project in Nepal (Everest Network with fourteen CBOs) and Dreamtown/NAC project in Uganda (shared office space for eighteen CBOs). Several CCAM projects, including the SUG/CIDI project in Uganda, make use of local resource persons in the community as *Training of Trainers* to facilitate group activities. Also in Uganda, the Dreamtown/NAC project organize youth in people’s parliament that invite local politicians and town council technical staff to pre-budget meetings where community needs, including climate change adaptation activities are articulated.

3.5.3 Roles and Responsibilities

An assessment of Danish CSOs support for higher level Democratic Rural Organizations concludes that national political context greatly influences peoples’ ability to articulate their voice. In mature and open democracies such as India there are multiple opportunities for people to articulate voice, gain influence on policy or access public services. In less democratic countries opportunities for influence is limited to specific sectors where state or donor agencies have facilitated invited

political space (Friis-Hansen et al. 2018). In countries where the civic space is shrinking, CSOs are self-censoring to avoid conflicts with government and have shifted their focus from the international and national issues towards working on service delivery at local government level. It is important to keep in mind the consequences of this shift for advocacy. This is the case in Tanzania and Uganda. While there during recent years have been openings of civil liberties in Tanzania, the opposite has been the case in Uganda where authorities since 2021 have continue to raid officers and suspended operations of organizations (CISU 2023).

3.6 Relevance and challenges of MEL framework in CCAM projects

CCAM guidelines require all applicants to include a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning framework (MEL) and described how the project will collect data that form the basis for assessing progress during implementations, as well as at the end of project. All 19 granted CCAM projects reviewed have operational MEL that includes common characteristics such as periodically collection data with the purpose of assessing progress and compile learning during implementation. Project staff from seven granted CCAM projects were interviewed about ease/challenges associated with measuring and verifying chosen indicators. Before the interview the review received a copy of the latest quarterly MEL report. Further, the MEL framework was discussed in detail during the three field visits. The review reveals that how MEL is organized varies greatly between the projects. Not only because indicators for project progress are highly contextual, but also because the extent to which the target groups play an active role monitoring and learning process differ.

Indicators are typically chosen for three intervention areas, namely (i) climate change adaptation and resilience, (ii) livelihood improvements, and (iii) advocacy of climate change adaptation and resilience. Most chosen indicators are closely associated with the metrics for activities and outcomes given in the project proposal. The periodic status reports typically contain four columns for: (i) indicator, (ii) activity, (iii) achievement status and (iv) comments. The comment column often contains a wealth of interesting information and qualitative observations that can be analyzed in the end of project report. The CCAM guidelines include provisions for the applicants to include budget for capacity development within the partnership to develop and test a monitoring system that tracks changes in climate adaptation. This provision has not been widely used.

In most of the 19 granted CCAM projects the MEL is implemented by an employee in the Implementing CSO with responsibility for monitoring. He or she will periodically fill out monitoring forms covering range of indicators through registration of project activities and by interviewing representatives for target group and community leaders. In a few projects, such as the Just Nepal Foundation/CICED project in Nepal, the target group and local community take a more active part in and ownership to the monitoring process. In the Nepal project the methods used involve self-evaluation of activity by community group members, photos taken by members of target group, regular updates of community books and etc. Another participatory monitoring and learning approach is periodic community dialogue meetings, where results of monitoring is presented and experiences and perceptions shared. In projects that undertake monitoring in a participatory inclusive manner, accountability is not only upwards to CISU, but also downwards to the target groups.

Some projects found it challenging to verify indicators for resilience. For example, the following indication in the DIB/Kijani project in Tanzania proved difficult to verify: Farmers improve their resilience to climate change through the promotion of new agricultural solutions.

A questionnaire survey is used as the means of verification, however, the monitoring staff from Kijani Consult find it very difficult to get the benefitting youth assess the extent to which they have become resilient. The fact that climate hazards vary considerable from year to year further challenge the verification of intervention against pre-intervention. Few, if any of the CCAM applicants are considering the relative weather variability as part of their interventions. The tracking of seasonal weather data for a given area will need to be considered if/when measuring outputs (e.g. yields).

3.7 Do CCAM interventions address risks adhering to slow-onset climate disaster events?

Loss and damage have collectively been described as the third aspect of climate change (aside from mitigation and adaptation). The international negotiations over loss and damage have been ongoing with slow progress since 1991. The Paris Agreement in 2015 agreed to *‘enhance understanding, action, and support with respect to loss and damage’*, but also stated that *‘this article does not involve or provide a basis for any liability or compensation’*. The culmination until now of this debate happened in COP28 in 2023, which agreed on a loss and damage fund to help developing countries cope with the effects of climate change. OECD and Arab countries have made voluntary pledges of around 700 million USD to the fund, including DKK 175 million from Denmark, or less than 0.2 per cent of the irreversible economic and non-economic losses developing countries are facing from global heating every year. However, no agreements have been made regarding the governance of the fund and its modalities. The Loss and Damage fund has (temporarily) been placed in the World Bank and is not now likely to be based on a project cycle modality, rather than a climate trigger-based modality. Loss and Damage is highly politicized, as illustrated in the following quote: *‘At one end of the spectrum, developed countries argue that losses and damages can be ‘averted, minimized, and addressed’ through a combination of business-as-usual mitigation, adaptation, and humanitarian action. At the other end, highly climate-vulnerable developing countries and their civil society allies argue that a clear distinction must be drawn between mitigation and adaptation and the actions that must be taken to address losses and damages’* (IIED Working Paper: Addressing Loss and Damage, 2022:22). The on-going negotiations are not likely to come to an agreement in the foreseeable future. Meanwhile, countries and communities are already incurring the effects of climate change, and there is a need to adopt a pragmatic perspective where all stakeholders act to respond to loss and damage for those most at risk.

Several of the first 19 granted CCAM projects are addressing climate hazards that can be characterized as slow-onset climate disaster events. For an example, see box below.

Box: Slow on-set climate change in Bukedea, Uganda

Slow on-set climate change events are characterized by multiple stresses that over time require a small trigger/ tipping point to reach a disaster. In Bukedea, Uganda, the combination of risky terrain: an abrupt lowland site at the foot of Mount Elgon makes it prone to flooding during increased rainfall events. The land has poor, sandy, shallow, and light soils prone to droughts. The CCAM interventions address risks adhering to slow-onset climate disaster events through advocacy and collaborating with National and District governments to foster environmental protection through advocacy for wetlands demarcation. Through the district local governments, they address soil degradation, pasture degradation, integrate crop and livestock farming introducing improved pastures (e.g. Napier grass that does well even during extreme weather). Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) at district level is not available but discussions are on to

establish a plan and a support. Bigger plans are on disaster management, and a gravity scheme to cover the dry belt of Bukedea is underway by central government. Also, a flood control facility and an irrigation facility in Kamatur are being established.

Source: Field visit to Bukedea District by Review team

4. Conclusion

The Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM) emerges as a pertinent and relatively effective approach in facilitating the adaptation of impoverished and vulnerable populations to climate-related hazards by mobilizing small Danish Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and their counterparts in the Global South to collaborate in addressing these challenges.

The review assesses that CCAM projects implemented by Southern CSOs in partnership with Danish CSOs holding grant support, demonstrate a notable alignment with the objectives outlined in the Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation. The commendable quality of project documentation underscores the close cooperation between Danish and implementing CSOs. Support provided by CISU during project application processes, along with the quality of assessment reports, further fortify the efficacy of CCAM endeavors.

The Theory of Change (ToC) underpinning CCAM comprises four pivotal assumptions pertaining to Danish and partner CSO engagement, endorsement of locally-driven adaptation, cultivation of local ownership, and influencing responses from duty bearers. On-the-ground investigations and interviews substantiate the validity of these assumptions. However, the assessment identifies technical expertise and the conducive policy landscape as primary hurdles. While CCAM guidelines aim to tackle these obstacles, opportunities for improvement persist, particularly in augmenting participatory learning methodologies and approaches to community empowerment.

In the context of CCAM projects, localization entails two primary commitments: aid efficacy and citizen involvement. The evaluation reveals a notable portion of CCAM project expenditures being channeled to implementing CSOs, indicating a considerable degree of localization. Approximately 72% of total project costs are allocated to implementing CSOs, with an average of 42% utilized at the grassroots level. Nonetheless, disparities exist among projects, reflective of differing strategies and priorities.

Partnerships between Danish and implementing CSOs are characterized by collaboration and trust, with clearly delineated roles. Implementing CSOs express contentment with the current partnership model, which prioritizes local exigencies and flexibility. CCAM initiatives exhibit well-established Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) frameworks, facilitating data collection based on predefined indicators to evaluate progress and accumulate insights. Challenges persist in validating indicators associated with resilience, highlighting the imperative for enhanced methodologies and capacity-building support.

CCAM projects hold promise in mitigating climate change impacts for vulnerable communities. Nevertheless, a continuous improvement agenda is imperative, especially in fortifying approaches to community empowerment and advocacy endeavors. CCAM is a stand-alone grant from MFA administered by CISU. The initial good performance CCAM is a strong argument for continued support.

5. Recommendations

5.1 Recommendations on adjustments to the CCAM as to further enhance climate adaptation interventions.

This section is based on an analysis of the CCAM guidelines and lessons learned from reviewing the design and initial implementation progress of the 19 granted CCAM projects.

Recommendations for adjustments is moreover conceptually guided by the eight principles of Locally Led Adaptation. In specific, first LLA principle on *devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level* and second LLA principle on *addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, disabled and displaced people, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups* have guided the recommendation on strengthening quality of inclusive governance. Further, third LLA principle on *providing patient and predictable funding that can be accessed more easily* and fourth LLA principle on *investing in local capabilities to leave an institutional legacy* have been inspiration for formulating the recommendation to enhance local institutional sustainability and scale of outcome. The third recommendation seeks to enhance the relevance for climate change adaptation of CCAM projects by being more specific when discussing use of technology as adaptation and better specify the content and purpose of advocacy.

5.1.1 Strengthening quality of inclusive governance

Problem/challenge in current CCAM:

The 19 reviewed CCAM project display many good approaches for consulting with the target group and involving them in how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed and implemented. Few of the projects, however, go the last mile, by devolving decision-making power and by enabling the target group to take informed decisions about how best to adapt the climate hazards. Inadequate attention to specifically identify the poor and marginalized within the local community. Further, monitoring and evaluation are carried out by the Danish and implementing Southern CSOs, leaving room for devolving more ownership to the target group.

Recommended improvements to CCAM: The eight principles of Locally Led Adaptation were only recently endorsed (2021) and still not well understood, operationalized and practiced by policy makers and aid practitioners (Bedelian et al. 2024). The international principles and guidelines from development humanitarian aid and from Charter at World Humanitarian Summit have a longer history, but implementation and mainstreaming are progressing slowly (Barbelet et al. 2022). Neither are the linkages between inclusion, participation and downwards accountability to target group and the localization agenda well understood. It is therefore not surprising that more can be done to devolve decision making for many of the granted CCAM. Examination of project documents, interviews with staff from seven granted CCAM projects and field visits to three project sites revealed that most projects perceive all people living as poor and vulnerable to climate hazards. The review did not identify any projects that systematically sought to understand the social differentiation and dynamics within the community. Often local leaders are asked to carry out the actual selection of who participate and benefit from the project. Clarifying practical implication of the concept of inclusive governance would strengthen the effectiveness of assistance to poor and vulnerable.

First step is to acknowledge that the view that everyone at the community level is poor is a misconception and take an interest in and try to identify who are the poor and vulnerable (and who are relatively more well off and possible less vulnerable). These are a wide range of social science approaches that aim to understand the socio-economic situation within a given community. National statistical offices and large donor organizations such as World Bank Group carry out periodical surveys about people's consumption to determine levels of poverty. Well Being Ranking is another widely used approach to identify who are well off, average and poor within a community. While there is a broad variation in how this is done, common for this approach is to take point of departure in peoples in a given community's own perception of wellbeing (see Brockington and Noe 2021, chapter three, for a discussion of Well Being Ranking methodology).

It is important to understand the basic social relationship between these groups. It is for example common that the poor are partially working as casual laborer for the well off. It is also important to keep in mind that the different social groups may be affected differently by climate hazards. In Bukedea, Uganda, it is the well off in the community that unsustainably cultivate the wetlands, while the poor consequently lose access to continue their traditionally sustainable management of wetlands, e.g. fishing, collecting weeds etc. The SUG/CIDI project in Bukedea in fact works with the poor (and local government) to demarcate the wetlands and halt the unsustainable practices. It is simply not documented.

Second step is to intentionally include people from the wellbeing category Poor in the target group. These are often people with limited assets and agency and who, because of the local pre-existing power dynamics, are often socially excluded from influence and access to external support. This involved a concerted effort from the implementing CSO to be involved with selecting the target group and sensitize local leaders to agree.

Third step is to facilitate them to organize in groups, give them voice to identify the climate change hazards that they are facing and support them in taking adaptive actions. To become capable of making informed decisions these groups need support based on adult education and experiential learning. This is currently done by some granted CCAM projects, such as the CIDI/SUG project in Bukedea, Uganda. When efforts to organize the target group into groups are based on transfer of technology/one-way dissemination of technical information, they target group will learn about new technologies, but it does little to socially empower them. This is the case in the Kijani Consult/DIB project in Geita, Tanzania.

5.1.2 Enhance local institutional sustainability and scale of outcome

Problem/challenge in current CCAM: Facilitating poor and vulnerable to adapt to climate hazards has proven to be challenging and time consuming (Danida, 2020). Overall, the granted CCAM projects have high outcome goals, including large numbers of poor and vulnerable people becoming more resilient to climate hazards and local government authorities becoming responsive to advocacy. However, the limited length of the granted CCAM projects (8 months to 3 years) constitute a risk for achieving these ambiguous goals and undermine their sustainability. Meanwhile, it is highly commendable that many of the granted CCAM projects are experimental in character in that they try out new and innovative approaches, e.g. combining adaptation and VSLA, re-assessing and implementing LAPA developed by local government, youth climate parliament and etc. Because of short duration of CCAM projects, successful new approaches may fail to be up-scaled.

Recommended improvements to CCAM. A new policy report titled *Locally-Led Adaptation: From Principles to Practice in the Water Sector* (Bedelian et al. 2024) is the first comprehensive attempt to operationalize the eight LLD principles. The study argues that short-term project-based financing can lead to fragile and unsustainable decision-making structures and establishment of mechanisms for long-term financing is crucial for sustainability. The study proposes minimum 7 years strategic mixed finance approach to be synonymous with predictable funding (Bedelian et al. 2024). While predictable finance for climate adaptation is the ideal, this will not be possible with the four years financial framework between UM and CISU that govern the current CCAM. It is recommended that CISU and UM consider possibilities for a phased approach that enable CSOs engage with communities in a way that ensure quality, impact, and sustainability in their support for climate adaptation.

5.1.3 Improve quality of interventions by clarifying ambiguous black-box concepts

Problem/challenge in current CCAM. *Climate smart agriculture* has become a buzz word in the development community for technologies that can assist people adapt to climate hazards. However, it is used so widely, and often without a coherent definition, that using it obstructs rather than helps create clarity. This is also the case for the 19 granted CCAM project narratives. Several CCAM projects use the term climate smart agriculture with at least three different meanings. As an integrated approach to managing landscapes (Preferred by Nature/Ricolto, Indonesia), as Low Cost External Input technology using ecological principles and local biological inputs (SUG/CIDI, Uganda), while use is meaning modern farming (DIB/Kijani Consult, Tanzania).

Improvements to existing CCAM: CISU should advise CSOs not to use buzz words in their application for CCAM. Further, CCAM guidelines should encourage CSOs to refrain from pre-selecting climate adaptation solutions, whether smart or not, and instead focus on how to enable the target group to take its own informed decisions. It is of course crucially important that what could be financially supported is seen under an adaptation lens.

5.2 Recommendations towards a renewal of CCAM framework and funding

CISU provides a comprehensive set of highly relevant guidelines for CCAM that is successful in stimulating small Danish CSO and their Southern partners to engage in support of poor and vulnerable people adapting to climate hazards. While implementing a project with climate adaptation as its main aim is new for all the Danish and Southern CSOs, many of them have previously implemented projects with elements of climate adaptation. Review of the first 19 granted CCAM project reveal that CCAM has resulted in a range of small innovative quality projects that are highly localized with strong involvement of community actors. The interviews with seven projects and field visits to three projects further documented strong relationship with and appreciation from local government authorities.

Apart for the adjustments discussed in the previous section, the review recommends that a renewal of CCAM framework and funding adheres to and seeks to operationalize the eight LLA principles. Importantly, this includes providing possibilities for a phased modality that enables a longer-term strategic partnership funding with a view to enhance relevance, scale and sustainability. Moreover, CCAM strengths and comparative advantages are its success with localizing funding to the community level. CCAM comprises a diversity of different approaches to community adaptation and can be viewed as an open space trying out different innovative approaches to Locally Led Adaptation. The review of CCAM provides a strong argument for a continuous and increased

support for a renewed CCAM. In adherence with the LLA principles and with a view to harvest the gains from its innovative character and ensure wider reach, a modality with three specific phases is recommended. The aim of these phases is to establish innovative localized CSO led projects based on LLA principles supporting poor and vulnerable people adapt to climate hazards.

A pilot/inception phase (1-1.5 year).

- Baseline study to understand socio-economic differentiation and dynamic (using a Well Being Ranking methodology). A range of WBR approaches are available that provide unbiased trustworthy results to inform identification and selection of project participants. An enhanced understanding of the social differentiation within a given community gives the implementing CSO better point of departure when identifying the project participants in collaboration with local leaders.
- Facilitate project participants to organize in groups using approaches that stimulates empowerment (such as Farmer Field School and Farmer Field Learning Groups (FFLGs) etc.).
- Undertake participatory needs assessment, (using quality methodology such as CVCA or CRiSTAL)
- Enable project participants make informed decisions to set climate change adaptation priorities and co-produce relevant adaptation solutions.
- Set up a basic participatory MEAL, with active participation of representatives from established groups.
- Training in advocacy targeted local government and other relevant authorities.

A second phase application is formulated based on analysis of experience from the pilot/inception phase and data from participatory MEAL. The aim is to expand the intervention model developed during the pilot/expansion phase to reach a large number of people.

An expansion phase (2-3 years)

- Scale out processes established during the pilot/inception phase to include more people and larger area.
- Scale up climate adaptation solutions identified during pilot/inception phase.
- Establish a local institutional framework based on a federation of established groups.
- Gradually devolve decision making about project activities, including prioritizing use of financial resources, to these institutions.
- Continue participatory MEAL and consolidated active participation of representatives from established groups.
- Facilitate community to engage in advocacy targeted local government and other relevant authorities.

Application for a third phase is formulated based on analysis of experience from the expansion phase and data from participatory MEAL. The aim is of the consolidating phase to leave behind an institutional legacy and ensure sustainability.

A consolidation phase (1-2 years).

- Technical back-up
- Further devolve decision making to local institutions based on federation of groups.
- Further advocacy skills to enable local institutions access to external support to continue climate adaptation activities.

CISU Secretariat should annually consolidate the evidence-based outcome from the renewed CCAM and provide experience from operationalizing Locally Led Adaptation to the recently relaunched OPENAID (<https://openaid.um.dk>)

5.3 Lessons learned for applying partnerships for improved implementation.

Facilitating poor and marginalized people to organize, gain agency and through individual and collective actions identify and engage in relevant ways of adapting to climate change hazards is challenging and time consuming. The review reveals that many granted CCAM projects are making good progress towards enhancing resilience among the primary and secondary target groups and support the establishment of local institutions. It is, however, with less than a year into the CCAM project period too early to draw firm conclusion.

The challenge for the reviewed CCAM projects is their short 1-3 years lifespan and lack of opportunity to apply for an extension / phase 2 of granted projects. Some of the CSO partnerships who were granted CCAM projects in 2023 have used a phased project strategy that resemble the one recommended in section 4.2 above. They applied for short one year project in 2023 that primarily aimed to identify participants and together with them conceptualize climate adaptation actions needed. Based on the experience from this ‘unofficial first phase’, they have applied for new projects in response to the 2024 CCAM call for proposals.

LLA Principle 3 is about provision of patient and predictable funding of adaptation action. It is recommended that funding for LLA span for seven or more years providing the target communities with time to establish inclusive governance processes and adequate institutional capacity to sustain adaptive action (Soanes et al. 2001, Bedelian et al. 2024).

Recommendation: Modify the CCAM funding modality to allow for long term strategic programs rather than on the current modality of short-term stand-alone projects. As discussed in section 4.1.2 CISU and UM consider possibilities for a phased approach that enable CSOs engage with communities in a way that ensure quality, impact, and sustainability in their support for climate adaptation.

5.4 Recommendations for a dedicated funding stream to civil society actors to build capacity within the technical aspects of addressing loss and damage.

A recent policy report identifies practical approaches and modalities to addressing losses and damage as a gap in need to be filled. For losses and damages associated with slow-onset events, the report suggests using localized models of adaptation that is institutionalized at the community level (Lindgaard et al. 2022). On a timeline, support for losses and damage is situated between adaptation to enhance resilience to future climate hazards and emergency assistance in response to climate catastrophe. While adaptation focuses on intervening before major climate change events, the focus of Loss and Damage is to rebuild after climate change hazards. Paragraph 8 in the Paris Agreement lists themes included in Loss and Damage.

There are many items on this list that are addressed by the adaptation activities done in the CCAM program. One example is the CICED/Just Nepal Foundation project that is implemented in the disaster-prone Helambu Rural Municipality that has yet to recover from a recent flood and

landslide-induced disasters took 25 lives and destroying 100+ houses, 3 bridges, roads, and other infrastructures. The project assists local government Build Back Better based on a local Disaster & Contingency Plan. The project activities lie in the borderline between adaptation and disaster risk management and aligned with the Loss and Damage agenda.

Support for CSO led localized loss and damage has the potential of establishing a low-key pragmatic approach to addressing loss and damage, in contrast to the international debate of Loss and Damage that is highly political sensitive and conflictual. CISU is also well placed to manage a separate funding facility to channel support for loss and damage through Danish and southern CSOs that could serve as an open lab for experimenting with local practical ways of engaging with the Loss and Damage agenda. In practice this could take different forms, including building a bridge between the different CISU modalities such as CSP/CCAM and the Danish Emergency Relief Fund. Another idea can be to replenish DERF with piloted loss and damage funding which can be applied for specific post-disaster Loss and Damage interventions. Such initiatives could be linked to current international efforts to establish a trigger-based mechanism that attribute climatic weather events to loss and damage. The CISU funded CSO projects has the great advantage of being present within local communities. If climate related disasters affect a community, such as the example from Nepal discussed above, support for loss and damage added to existing CISU funded project activities can support a localized model that can be institutionalized at community level.

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Annexes

Annex 1. Terms of Reference



TERMS OF REFERENCE REVIEW of CCAM

1. Background

In December 2022, CISU received approval to administer a Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM) as an integrated element of CISUs Civil Society Fund (CSF).

CISU is an independent association with approximately 290 Danish CSO members. CISU supports its members by providing training courses, advice, and guidance on all aspects of civil society and development work. CISU represents its members and seeks to promote improvements in the framework conditions for civil society in Denmark.

CISU manages various funds incl. the CSF – a fund for Danish CSOs in partnership with CSOs in developing countries, which is open to all CSOs in Denmark. Requirements for the fund management include: to ensure open and easily accessible calls for proposals and an open competition for resources; to support CSOs with awarded intervention grants maintaining and updating their administrative and technical capacity to implement and monitor activities; to document results and ensure high quality in funds management. In 2020 the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) conducted a CISU organisational review, concluding that CISU performs well, its organisation of work is sound, procedures clear and well-documented, with significant outreach throughout Denmark and internationally.

The usual applicants to both CSF and CCAM are small and medium-sized Danish CSOs/NGOs that apply in partnerships with civil society actors in relevant countries. Often the thematic and technical expertise lies with either both parties or primarily with partners in the countries of implementation.

Based on the 2021 evaluation of Danish Support to Climate Change Adaptation in Developing Countries, dialogue with civil society, the reviews of CISU including the 2017 review of the former Fund for Climate and Environment (FCE) and the 2021 review of the former Climate Envelope Grant to CISU, it was proposed to provide DKK 2 x 50 million to CISU from 2022-2025 for civil society climate change adaptation activities, hence the establishment of the CCAM as an integrated part of the CSF.

In addition to the general CSF guidelines, the CCAM is guided by specific guidelines with relevant assessment criteria (reflecting the principal Rio Marker on climate change adaptation). After the first round of applications, CISU adjusted a few elements of the guidelines, mainly to avoid ambiguities and ease communication towards applicants.

The CCAM guidelines are accompanied by specific application and reporting templates to be used by applying partnerships. A corresponding monitoring setup ensures specific association with the allocated

DKK 100 million. The monitoring is based on the CCAM Theory of Change (ToC) and Result Framework detailed in the programme document. In addition, CISU continues to report yearly on all Rio Markers, including that of climate change adaptation.

CISU was able to open for applications from February 2023, and has hitherto granted one round of applications to a total of 19 interventions of DKK 44,283,997. After the allocation of the total of DKK 100 million, CISU was included in the political agreement around loss and damage to which DKK 7.5 million were added to CCAMs initial DKK 100 million albeit not specifically earmarked to loss and damage activities.

2. Objectives

The review's main objective is to inform CISU and the MFA of the relevance of the CCAM modality and the elements of locally led adaptation. Hereunder the civil society grantees' ability to reach vulnerable communities with locally led adaptation. This serves the purpose to inform CISU and the MFA in terms of 1) improvements on the support modality and 2) relevance in terms of further allocation of funds. To inform this, the following elements are considered:

- Assessment of partnerships and interventions in relation to the overall purpose of the CCAM and locally led elements (see below for details on sample size and methodology).
- Perspectives on synergy with perceived loss and damage activities.
- Provide recommendations towards a potential renewal of existing framework and funding, and considerations for relevant changes that CISU and/or the MFA could make use of.

3. Outputs

Inception report

By January 15th, 2024, the consultant will develop a brief plan for the operationalisation of the review including a section on methodology, structure of the final report, time schedule, selected grants for in-depth assessment as well as suggested interview persons. This plan must be approved by CISU.

Draft report

Prior to the debriefing meeting, the draft report will be presented for CISU and other relevant stakeholders on the preliminary findings and conclusions of the review. Preliminary deadline February 22nd, 2024.

Debriefing workshop

A debriefing workshop will be held to present the main findings and recommendations to CISU.

Final report

The final review report shall reflect on inputs given at the debriefing workshop and follow these formalities:

- Maximum 25 pages excluding annexes.
- Include an executive summary of maximum 3 pages summarising main findings, lessons learned, and recommendations for CISU and the MFA.
- Include the following annexes: ToR, grants and stakeholders consulted, and other relevant annexes.

External presentation of review findings

Subsequently, the consultant will be engaged in presenting the review findings to a more external audience, including CISU members organisations, their partners, the MFA, and other stakeholders at an online session.

4. Scope of work – review questions

1. **Assessment of partnerships and interventions in relation to the overall purpose of the CCAM and locally led elements (see below for details on sample size and methodology).**
 - 1.1. Assessment of whether grants support climate change adaptation – in particular whether poor and vulnerable groups are becoming more resilient to the effect of climate change - including which type of interventions have typically been granted and which thematic focus areas are part of these interventions?
 - 1.2. Assessment of the CCAM Theory of Change – do the four assumptions hold true? An assessment of the degree to which granted CCAM interventions are aligned with, (and successful in realising) key elements of the CCAM ToC, primarily at activity, output and outcome levels. And the extent to which interventions are able to reach primary and secondary target groups.
 - 1.3. Assessment of locally led elements in terms of money transferred to partner/developing country and money spent in developing country and money spent at community level. Do the funds reach the target groups?
 - 1.4. Assessment of the approaches that implementing partners seek to apply towards local needs and priorities, hereunder local needs assessment in (sample) interventions, e.g. but not limited to Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (CVCA); as well as adherence to/synergy with local/national policy situation.
 - 1.5. Assessment of how the partnerships discuss elements around decision making, power, focus areas, prioritisations, etc.
 - 1.6. An analysis of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) frameworks applied as part of granted CCAM interventions, the ease/challenges associated with measuring framework elements, hereunder the relevance and verifiability of chosen indicators, means of verifications, and methodology.
2. **Perspectives on the synergy with perceived loss and damage activities:**
 - 2.1. Assessment of whether the objectives and activities of granted interventions are addressing relevant responses to risks adhering to slow-onset climate disaster events.
 - 2.2. Recommendations vis-à-vis the potential for a dedicated funding stream towards loss and damage and support to civil society actors to build capacity within the technical aspects of addressing loss and damage.
3. **Provide recommendations towards a potential renewal of existing framework and funding, and considerations for relevant changes that CISU and/or the MFA could make use of:**
 - 3.1 Recommendations on adjustments to the CCAM as to further enhance climate adaptation interventions.
 - 3.2 Identify and present specific recommendations towards a renewal of CCAM framework and funding.
 - 3.3 Analyse and structure learning from partnerships and interventions for CISU and applying partnerships to consider for improved implementation.

5. Methodology

- Introductory meeting with CISU with focus on background and reflections on the initial setup, agreement on which data CISU can prepare for optimal usage by the consultants.
- Desk review of grants awarded as well as key documents (CCAM programme document, guidelines, application and reporting formats).
 - Access to all 19 granted applications
 - Detailed review of e.g. 6-8 applications including interviews with relevant implementing staff both in DK and in country of implementation (cf. 3, 4 and 5)
 - Field visit on 2-3 interventions (cf. 3 & 4)

- Field visit to 2-3 different interventions being implemented. CISU can draw up relevant countries and grants for the consultant to make the final choice.
- Interviews with local partners, Danish organisations, stakeholders, duty bearers, and target groups.
- Focus group discussion and interviews with grant holders to CCAM.
Interviews with at least one representative of the CSF assessment committee and/or one of the external consultants in the assessment system as well as at least one CISU advisor and a grant manager.

6. Team

The assignment requires a consultant with extensive experience from working with development CSOs and climate adaptation, preferably in the context of partnerships between Southern and Northern CSOs. Strong analytical skills are required to compile, process large amounts of data from documents and interviews, and communicate such analysis succinctly to a target audience consisting of CCAM users, the MFA and the CISU Secretariat. Excellent communication skills are necessary to engage with a variety of different stakeholders. Prior experience from conducting reviews is required.

The external consultant will refer to the CISU resource person appointed for the review. Anders Reimers Larsen from the CISU Climate Group been assigned as resource person. If possible, CISU wish to take part in the field visit with a joint learning perspective (not to be included in this budget). CISU staff allocated for this is not yet decided. Other CISU staff may be relevant to include for provision of data and overviews, and setting up interviews.

7. Management of this stock-taking review

CISU is commissioning the present assignment and the CISU management is responsible for contracting issues, for signing the ToR and for the final approval of the review report.

The appointed CISU Advisor Anders Reimers Larsen is responsible for briefing the consultant about the task and the day-to-day administration and arrangements. This will be done in consultation and with participation from other members of CISUs Climate Group. Anders is not considered the advisor to be interviewed.

8. Tentative Time Schedule

The assignment will be carried out in the period January-March 2024.

Time (2023/24)	Task	Participants involved
Before December 15 th	Recruitment of consultant	CISU
January, week 1 or 2	Inception briefing	CISU and consultant
January 15 th	Inception report and time schedule	Consultant
January, week 3	Discussion and approval of inception report	CISU and Consultant
Jan/Feb, weeks 4-8	Data collection, main study, report writing	Consultant
February 22 nd	Draft review report shared with CISU	Consultant
March, 4 th /6 th	Debriefing workshop	CISU and consultant (team)
End of week 10	CISU written comments on draft review report	CISU
March, end of week 11	Deadline for final evaluation report	Consultant (team)

March, ultimo (21 st /22 nd)	Online session to share findings	CISU & Consultant
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Travel, accommodation and per diem according to the Danish state rules and rates. Any expenses or extra fees in addition to the budget without particular justification and prior approval from CISU cannot be paid and only within the overall ceiling of DKK 185,000.

9. Application process

To be considered for the above assignment send one page Expression of Interest and updated CV to CISU Advisor, Anders Reimers Larsen at arl@cisu.dk:

Deadline for receiving EoI is the 10th December 2023.

10. Annexes

- Programme document: CISU Climate Change Adaptation Modality, 2022 – 2025, as approved by UPR September 2022.
- UM Desk review report/comments.
- Guidelines for the Civil Society Fund chapter 1, 2 and 3 that functions as a “portal” to all modalities under CSF, and the specific chapter 10 on CCAM.
- CISU internal analysis of first application round, and various subsequent overviews.
- Overview of applications received in first round.
- Applications, access to all including budget and other connected documents.
- Application and reporting formats.

Annex 2. List of granted CCAM projects

Grant holder Danish CSO	Implementing Southern CSO	Name of CCAM project
Global Aktion - Mennesker & miljø før profit	Associação de Apoio e Assistência Jurídica às Comunidades -	Adapting the power, transforming the region - regional coalition towards inclusive climate change adaptation
Ghana Venskab	YEFL Ghana & CLIP Ghana	Advancing Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Farmer Communities through Adaptive Capacity and Advocacy
Dansk International Bosætningservice (DIB)	Fundación Teko Kavi	Altiplano Adaptation: Youth Agents Acting for Climate Change Adaptation in the Bolivian highlands
CICED	Just Nepal Foundation	Better- locally led adaptation in Helambu, Nepal
Ulandshjælp Fra Folk til Folk - Humana People to People	Development Aid From People To People Zimbabwe	Building community led resilience through climate change adaptation actions in Makoni District, Zimbabwe
Aktion Amazonas	Fundación para la Conservación del Bosque Chiquitano	Building resilience in communities vulnerable to Climate Change in Bolivia
Dansk Ornitologisk Forening (DOF)	Nature Kenya	Building resilience to climate change through climate adapted livelihoods by and for vulnerable communities in Kenya
Seniorer uden Grænser	Community Integrated Development Initiatives	Bukedea Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Project - BUCAREP
Orangutang Fonden/Save the Orangutan	Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation	Capacity-building for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction
Aktion Børnehjælp	Climate Adaptation for Resilience and Empowerment	Climate Adaptation for Resilience and Empowerment
International Aid Services (IAS)	International Aid Services Kenya	Enhanced climate change adaptation for improved agricultural production for 1090 farmers in Tharaka North and South by end of December 2023
Ingeniører uden Grænser (IUG)	World Hope International – Sierra Leone	Enhanced community resilience and livelihood security through community driven climate action - ward 442, 444, and 445, Freetown, Sierra Leone
Dreamtown	Network for Active Citizens	Ghetto Go Green: Youth-led community-based climate adaptation in Kampala
Friluftsrådet	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group / Albertine Rift Conservation Society	Integrated Action for Climate Change Resilience and Livelihood in mountainous Tanzania and Rwanda
Preferred by Nature (NEPCon)	Ricolto in Indonesia	Introducing climate-smart cocoa farming among smallholders for ecosystem-based

		adaptation in Lampung Province, South Sumatra, Indonesia
Dansk International Bosætningservice (DIB)	Kijani Consult Tanzania	Nane Nane Climate Change Adaptation: Local climate-smart agriculture with farmers groups and youth in Geita, Tanzania
Global Aktion - Mennesker & miljø før profit	Associação de Apoio e Assistência Jurídica as Comunidades (AAAJC)	Promoting resilience in communities affected by climate change in Tete and Zambézia provinces
Seniorer uden Grænser	Christian Youth Volunteers Association Trust (CYVAT)	School Based Conservation Agriculture, Lupane Zimbabwe
Udviklings Samarbejde for bæredygtig udvikling (UBU)	Joygopalpur Gram Vikash Kendra (JGVK)	Water and Adaptation to Climate Change in Sundarbans. Solutions to Water Availability, Quality and Supply.

Annex 3. List of people interviewed.

Name	Occupation	Organization
Anders Reimers Larsen	CCAM Advisor	CISU
Maria Graversen	CCAM Advisor	CISU
Hans-Jakob Hausmann	CCAM Advisor	CISU
Iben	CCAM Grant Manager	CISU
Jeff Bech	Head of secretariat	CISU
Rolf Hernø	Assessment Consultant	CISU
Rita Tisdall	Project coordinator	CICED
Mette Vinquist	Project coordinator	Preferred by Nature
Ade Budi Kurniawan	Project coordinator	Rikolto Indonesia
Kiswara Santi Prihandini	Project officer	Preferred by Nature
Helene Zakariasen	Project specialist	Preferred by Nature
Siska Dewi	Project officer	Preferred by Nature
Mathilde Nielsen	Project coordinator	Aktion Børnehjælp
Alberte Elvira Chrintz	Program officer	Aktion Børnehjælp
5 Indian staff	Program coordinator and officers	Aktion Børnehjælp
Ole Stage Hans Genefke Jørgensen	Project Coordinator	Global Aktion
4 staff from implementing CSO Mozambique	CSO Mozambique	AAAJC
Nina Ottosen	Project coordinator	Dreamtown
4 program staff	Program staff	NAC
Simon Iversen	Project coordinator	DIB
Mandolin Dotto Kahindi	Director	Kijana Consult
Peter Kulwa Mkenye	Project coordinator	Gaida District
Matrida Philipo	Climate Smart Agriculture Officer	Gaida District
Habiba Salumu Mtyego	Communication Officer	Gaida District
Nelly Andrew	Young Greenhouse Farmer	Gaida District

Frances Daniel	Young Greenhouse Farmer	Gaida District
Peter Emanuel	Young Greenhouse Farmer	Gaida District
Daniel Thomas Buluba	Young Greenhouse Farmer	Gaida District
Hassan Charles	Member of Farmer Group	Gaida District
Paulin Madanda	Member of Farmer Group	Gaida District
Maneno Kulwa	Member of Farmer Group	Gaida District
Joice Mattaba	Community Development Officer	Geita Local Government
Mariam John	Community Development Officer	Geita Local Government
development	Community Development Officer	Geita Local Government
Mayunga Galani	Agricultural Officer	Geita Town Council
Grance Paul	Ward Community Development Officer	Geita Local Government
Magreath Ng'watya	Ward Agricultural Extension Officer	Geita Local Government
Veronica Ntewe	Ward Agricultural Extension Officer	Geita Local Government
Jamary Hassan	Community Film Screening Participant	Geita District
Dominic Mathias	Community Film Screening Participant	Gaida District
Poul Krøijer	Chairman	Seniorer Uden Grænser
Hazra Pretty	Country coordinator	Seniorer Uden Grænser
Opolot Micheal	District production officer-	Bukadea district
Opolot Ciprian Paul	Senior Agricultural officer	Bukadea district
Asipo Charles	District Natural Ressources Officer	Bukadea district
David Kadende	Program Coordinator, CIDI	Bukadea district
Charles Aben	NAADS	Kampala
Kyosimire Naburah	Project Officer, CIDI	Bukadea district
Kaunma Zuena	Project Officer, CIDI	Bukadea district
Iroka Enekeme	Project manager, CIDI	Kampala
Opolot Amos	Project Field Extension Officer, CIDI	Bukadea district
Acibu Calvin	Project Field Extension Officer, CIDI	Bukadea district
Sam Lukanaga	Team Leader CIDI	Bukadea district
50 farmers	Members and leaders of Tao Ikeunos EC Group	Bukadea district
40 farmers	Members and leaders of Kotiokot EC Group	Bukadea district

Annex 4. Itinerary of detailed review of seven granted CCAM projects

Number	DK CSO	Implementing CSO	Country	Date
4476	Dreamtown	Network of Active Citizens	Uganda	23.02
4495	Seniorer uden Grænser	CIDI	Uganda	23.02
4527	DIB	Kijani Consult	Tanzania	18.2
4501	CICED	Just Nepal Foundation	Nepal	26.02
4545	Aktion Børnehjælp	ARM	Indien	25.02
4536	Prefered by Nature	Ricolto	Indonesia	18.02
4526	Global Aktion	AAAJC	Mozambique	24.02

Annex 5 Itinerary for field visits

Date	Where	Project
30.01	Gaita	Nane Nane
31.01	Gaita	Nane Nane
01.02	Gaita	Nane Nane
03.02	Kampala	travel
04.02	Bukedea	BUCAREP
05.02	Bukedea	BUCAREP
06.02	Kampala	Ghetto Go Green
07.02	Kampala	Ghetto Go Green
08.02	Kampala	Ghetto Go Green