INKA CONSULT

Review of

Southern Voices Adaptation Project 2014 – 2017

Consortium with CARE, IBIS and DanChurchAid supporting Southern networks in nine countries

FINAL REPORT

INKA Consult

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List of Contents

Annexes

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANACC	Alianza Nicaragüense Ante el Cambio Climático (ANACC)
AILAC	The Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean (COP negotiation group)
APA	AdHoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement
CAN	The Climate Action Network
CANSA	Climate Action Network South Asia
CBA	Community based approaches
CCNN	Climate Change Network Nepal
CCWG	Climate Change Working Group, Vietnam
CISONECC	Civil Society Network on Climate Change Malawi
CISU	Civil Society in Development (Denmark)
COP	Conferences of the Parties (COP) to international convention
CSO	Civil society organisation
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
EU	European Union
GCF	Global Climate Fund
GEF	The Global Environment Facility
INFORSE	International Network for Sustainable Energy
JPA	Joint Principles for Adaptation
LAPI	Latin America Against Poverty and Inequality (LAPI) of Oxfam IBIS
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NGOF	NGO Forum on Cambodia
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OEDC	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PACJA	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REDD+	REDD, with the addition of conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of carbon stocks
SDGs	Sustainable development goals (UN)
SVA	Southern Voices on Adaptation
SVA1	Southern Voices on Adaptation Project Phase 1
SVA2	Southern Voices on Adaptation Project Phase 2
SUSWATCH	Sustainability Watch Latin America
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is an overview of the Key Findings and Recommendations of the Review of the Southern Voices on Adaptation project 2014 – 2017 (referred to as SVA), which is being funded by two grants from Danida, first phase from 2014-15 and second SVA phase from 2016–17. The objective of the second phase is: "*The Joint Principles for Adaptation have been established as a recognized tool for promoting good practice in climate adaptation planning, monitoring and implementation*."

This review was conducted through documentary review, participation in the May 2017 SVA workshop in Bonn, and one-on-one interviews and e-mails with the participants from all nine network and other key informants. Below is a summary of the chapters of the report and recommendations are listed at the end.

The Southern Voices on Adaptation project is being funded by the Climate and Environment Fund of CISU handling grants from Danida, under two grants, one phase from 2014-15 and second SVA phase from 2016–17 (the phase 1 grant was 4,55 million DKK, the phase 2 grant amounted to 5 million DKK). The objective of the second phase is: "*The Joint Principles for Adaptation have been established as a recognized tool for promoting good practice in climate adaptation planning, monitoring and implementation*."

The project is led by CARE Denmark and implemented through a Consortium including CARE, IBIS and DanChurchAid. The project supports in the second grant period the following nine national civil society networks:

1. Malawi: Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC)
2. Vietnam: NGO Climate Change Working Group (CCWG)
3. Cambodia: NGO Forum on Cambodia
4. Nicaragua: The Nicaraguan Climate Change Alliance (ANACC) hosted by Centro Humboldt
5. Sri Lanka: CANSA Sri Lanka hosted by Janathakshan
6. Nepal: CANSA-Nepal hosted by Clean Energy Nepal
7. Guatemala: Sotz'il – representing Indigenous National Roundtable on Climate Change.
8. Ghana: ABANTU for Development
9. Kenya: National Council of Churches of Kenya.

The summary of "*Chapter 3 Assessment of the implementation of planned project outputs*" is:

a. The Project has **progressed satisfactorily** measured against the objective and output indicators. In general, the review team considers the project successful taking into account the relatively low financial inputs to the nine country networks and the acknowledgement that some of these nine countries are operating within the shrinking political spaces. Partners in the nine countries have contributed with significant staff time and volunteers. Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA) has been developed and applied in all nine countries, where the SVA networks are implementing influencing strategies making advocacy on pro-poor adaptation policies.

b. Southern Voices has provided useful linkages between the international, regional and national level regarding adaptation. The **UNFCCC secretariat** highlights SVA as one of the few Southern CSO voices on adaptation that is active in the UNFCCC process and at the same time working in Asia, Africa and Central America. Within the UNFCCC technical resources advisory on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), two documents from SVA were listed, namely: (i) Civil-Society Guide to the LEG/NAP Technical Guidelines and (ii) Joint Principles for Adaptation. National Adaptation Policy Assessment Tool. Furthermore, the UNFCCC regional training on

National Adaptation Programs in the south-east Asia region (held in the Philippines), included representatives from Cambodia, Nepal and Vietnam networks presenting JPA as a tool.

c. All the interviewed **five government delegates** expressed their appreciation of the SVA project, and highlighted the linkages where the networks affiliated to SVA project are working at local, national and international levels. The networking and sharing of experiences are important, however, there were mixed responses regarding how much they know the JPA principles. A general view was expressed on the importance of accountable and representative networks, when they participate in multistakeholder fora with the government, e.g. on the formulation of NAPs and municipal adaptation plans.

d. In the first phase of the SV-Adapt project from 2014-15 the key achievements and results were the development of the Joint Principles for Adaptation – as joint tool for promoting equitable and effective adaptation for civil society networks in 12 countries. In the second phase, in second part of 2016, the focus was on the nine networks formulating their influencing strategies that during 2017 is used for advocacy through getting recognition of the Joint Principles for Adaptation and influencing public policies at national and/or local levels.

e. Among the **key results** are the following:
   - Engaging closely in national level-processes on adaptation planning several countries, including **Nepal** with the result that government has included in the NAP process a working group involving civil society in the consultation of local communities in the NAP-process.
   - In **Malawi** where CISONECC is member of the NAP core team, and has assisted government with providing a climate change vulnerability analysis, and also with preparing an application to the Green Climate Fund on NAP Readiness funding.
   - In **Cambodia** the partner network NGO-Forum representing civil society in the new inter-ministerial Climate Change Technical Working Group has ensured that technical guidelines for local investment plans have improved regarding practical and strategic needs of the vulnerable farmers in particular women farmers.
   - In **Guatemala** the SVA partner has successfully convinced the Environment Ministry is developing a popular version of the law on climate change, making it accessible and relevant to the indigenous people's in the country (and asked government for having the documents translated into five local Maya languages).
   - **Nicaraguan** ANACC has used the JPA principles in their preparation of a proposal for a law on climate change in Nicaragua. At municipal levels in Nandaime and on the East Coast local adaptation plans have been developed and communities and local groups trained in follow-up.

   - In **Ghana**, SVA partner ABANTU is participating in the National Climate Change steering Committee with a focus on gender, and the inclusion of women in climate change programs and initiatives. The JPA have been used for capacity building of municipal officers and officials in 22 districts and some have included gender-sensitive climate change adaptation in their district action plans.

f. - In Sri Lanka, the partner network is developing the "*Adaptation Database And Preparation Tool (ADAPT)*" to record and monitor adaptation projects and finance in the country, using JPA scoring as one parameter. *Chapter 4. Assessment of key issues and lesson learned in the project design and implementation:* Partners' feedbacks affirm that the **project design was good**, participatory and in particular praising the possibilities to include their own priorities in the flexible planning of SVA. This alignment has implied good partner ownership of the project.

g. When starting the first SVA phase, it was necessary to reduce the **number of partners** to nine based on the available resources from CISU, which also limited the involvement of the Danish field offices compared to earlier phases. A showcase has been how Centro Humboldt through appropriated facilitation - and support from the IBIS field office - has achieved considerable increase in the capacity of the Nicaraguan ANACC network of approximately 45 member organisations. This example indicates that broader national networks are more natural partners

for the global SVA network than specific issue based partners. The role and attitude of the focal point is crucial for a well functioning national network.

h. The SVA project comprises a number of **good partnerships** between Southern networks and three Danish NGOs that with CARE, DanChurchAid and Oxfam-IBIS have field offices located in eight of the nine countries (except Sri Lanka) and longstanding presence in these countries.

i. The project coordinator placed at CARE Denmark has handled direct contacts with partners and the Southern partners are appreciative of this collaboration is characterized by openness and mutual respect. Nonetheless, this has probably implied **a convenience** for the Southern networks to leave the project coordination to Copenhagen with less leadership and initiative to drive the international SV network from the involved national networks. The Review team has noticed many individuals that had competent expertise on of climate adaptation policy, building network capacities, linking national level with community work, etc.

j. The phases of SVA up to 2014 covered a broad spectrum of climate change-related issues including adaptation, climate finance, forest carbon, low-carbon development and mitigation. It was clearly a good attention to narrow down to adaptation as the key focus enabled the development of **the JPA principles and the exchange of experiences and learning** among the networks across different countries and regions.

k. The project has during first and second phase produced a number of **well-elaborated documents** with concepts and experiences that is available on the SVA website: Climate Change Advocacy toolkits, JPA, CS Guide to LEG/NAP Technical Guidelines and Putting Principles into Practice. Sadly, the website had not been updated in second SVA phase, and more could have been done towards stimulating the cross-fertilization between partners, the Community of Practice and communication.

l. The global **online WebEx conference calls** did prove to be a good mechanism for learning and sharing and the secretariat makes good preparation and agenda. It has been observed that the level of preparation of the calls from the SVA partners can be improved, and furthermore, there is the need to observe the time slots to start meetings on time and make them shorter than two hours for being sensitive to the differences in time zones.

m. The SVA partners' expertise and experiences is clearly valuable not only from a national aspect but also at regional level, for instance, NGO Forum is a co-chair of the Asian Climate Change Consortium (ACCC). The SVA project has benefited from the three regional facilitators based at the **regional networks** CANSA, PAJCA and SusWatch. They have facilitated knowledge and cross learning between national partners in their region that are the backbone of Southern Voices. They have also played a key role in supporting the national networks lobbying governments in their region at the UNFCCC conferences.

n. *The review team found the progress in Output 2.3 for Inclusive representation of partner network to be the weakest of the project's eight outputs when reading the progress reports. Further, interviews conducted in Bonn with the government representatives have lead the review team to suggest greater consciousness issues of* **legitimacy, transparency and accountability**. *The review team found a good explanation of the concept on legitimacy, transparency and accountability in CISU Position Paper No.5 (2013).*

o. *The* **JPA has been an important innovation and a flagship of the SVA**. *It forms the common identity among the nine networks as well as the connector between the two phases of SVA. All partners within the SVA had used the JPA "as a tool for promoting equitable and effective adaptation policies and plans" at local and national levels. The general impressions from the SVA partners' feedbacks were that JPA had increased openness and is an excellent entry point. However, the review team finds the application of JPA as strategic in leveraging the influencing capacity of the partners needs better documentation. JPA was used and promoted not only by the*

network members but in some cases also by other organisations like UNDP and Plan International as seen in Cambodia.

p. Most networks spent the first half-year or more of second SVA phase on formulating their **influencing strategy** to help re-think different advocacy targets and audiences other the network's "comfort zones". It was observed that the SVA project has been open and flexible to allow the partners to adapt well to the different national context in the various countries.

Chapter 5. Management, Monitoring and Administration:

q. The responsibility for the SVA project is a **Danish consortium** composed of CARE Denmark (lead agency), DanChurchAid and Oxfam IBIS that obtained the financial support from CISU. CARE Denmark has as 'lead agency' through direct contracts delegated the day-to-day execution responsibility to the respective Southern partners.

r. The **organisational structure** of the project has four levels: Steering Committee, Coordination Group, Project Coordinator and Advisory Board. The review team has the impression that it was not optimal to have both a Steering Committee and a Coordination Group, which in the current phase *not* have secured a decision-making body with sufficient involvement of the Southern partners. Neither it was optimal to include project staff (three Regional Coordinators) in a Steering Committee, where the participants is expected to have decision making authority.

s. The project coordination draws on CARE Denmark's **strong administrative and financial systems** located in Copenhagen. The Danish Consortium has done well in the field of monitoring and reporting to CISU and has the advantage of the Danish field offices. From reading the nine progress reports from the partners, the review team finds that they generally contain valuable information on the activities. However with some exceptions, the reports are relatively weak on evidencing the progress and in documenting the change stories.

Chapter 6. Southern Voices future funding and structure:

t. Since the workshop in Bonn in May 2017, CARE Denmark was successful with their proposal to Danida, allowing a continuation of their support to national networks. However, DanChurchAid and Oxfam IBIS will *not* be able to continue their support to their four national networks: Cambodia, Malawi, Kenya, Guatemala and Nicaragua. This also implies **insufficient resources** secured for the global part of SVA (project coordination, facilitators, meetings, participation at COP meetings, etc.), where there is a need for additional fundraising.

u. The Review team has so far *not* heard much about initiatives from Southern network members that could contribute to the global part of SV continuation (except Cambodia and Kenya partners). Now it will be important that the Southern networks puts **energy into fundraising** for their national activities and preferable some contributions for these networks linkages to regional and international levels.

v. From January 2017, CARE Denmark will initiate a new **Thematic Climate Resilience Programme** that can continue to support the Southern Voices network in Vietnam, Nepal, Ghana and Kenya. This funding should preferably be complemented with support from other international NGOs. SVA should *not* turn out as solely CARE supported network, which would weaken the Southern Voices and particular lack the important link to Latin America.

w. The new potential partners for next phase should be **national networks** that have member organisations united about the interest for adaptation policies and implementation similar to the current partners. Furthermore, SVA should be Southern driven with ownership, which either can be done as a formalized network or as informal networking between Asia, Africa and Central America (discussed in Chapter 5).

x. Although with the consensus to continue with JPA and influencing the NAPs and municipal/district adaptation plans, the Review team had found out that there is a need to complement with other existing instruments that are more concrete and can be used by the national networks across three continents. It is suggested to support the national networks in **tracking the amount of financing is placed on climate change adaptation** provided to a specific country, which the national networks can use for advocacy towards their governments, the donor community present in their country as well as SVA utilizing these calculations towards influencing UNFCCC negotiations. The monitoring of adaptation finance could also monitor the extent to which the finance reach the local communities and if it is distributed for the most vulnerable communities and sectors.

y. The contract administration will next phase be channeled through CAREs field offices (and other international NGOs that enter with funding). There is no need for SVA to enter into a complicated operation making it a legal entity. The **network coordinator and information officer** can be employed by one of the national networks or regional networks.

List of recommendations

Below is listed the review recommendations (gathered from the various chapters) for how to respond to the aforementioned findings and conclusions in this report.

Recommendation 1: There is the need to increase the **dissemination of SVA knowledge**, and products in the partners' countries, including translations into local languages, to promote the JPA principles and experiences among civil society organisations and governments.

Recommendation 2: Southern Voices is recommended to develop a **communications strategy** to be ready for next phase that can improve information flow through websites, reports, social media postings with change stories, good practices, results as well as the lessons learnt from the network.

Recommendation 3: The Global WebEx online conference calls are a cost effective manner and is imperative to be maintained. The level of **preparation of the calls from the SVA partners** can be improved and attention should focus on ensuring the sessions are scheduled in advance for the year or quarter, well prepared in advance, concise and within the time period to enable consistent participation from SVA partners.

Recommendation 4: Future Southern Voices engagement should possibly be maintained with the **three regional networks** CANSA, PAJCA and SusWatch/CAN Latin America, if possible to obtain the necessary financial resources for (part-time) regional facilitators/thematic experts collaborating closely with the national networks and the SVA structure in the other two continents.

Recommendation 5: Based on the gathered experiences, when considering new members of Southern Voices, it is recommended to put priority to **broader national networks** working with adaptation on the agenda instead of specific issue based partners. Furthermore, it is in suggested to pay more attention to possible improvements in the **legitimacy, transparency, accountability and constituency** of the national networks.

Recommendation 6: The development and updating of the national networks Influencing Strategies should be continued as an essential guidance of the advocacy plans to be implemented, including how to **disseminate and lobbying for the JPA principles implementation**. It is furthermore suggested to increase the collaboration with academia, universities and others to strengthen the evidence based advocacy, e.g. the quantity and quality of position papers.

Recommendation 7: Southern Voices for Adaptation continuation will be done as an **informal network** that tends to be more a Working Group between Africa, Asia and Central America than a formalised management structure. The networking will be coordinated by a Network coordinator and

Information officer (see recommendation 12). The concrete outline will depend upon the future funding.

Recommendation 8: The nine SVA partners should in the Project Completion reporting improve the explanation of results/outcomes, in particular **change stories that provide evidence of the** changes obtained during project implementation. More attention should also be paid in the reporting to describe what has been achieved within influencing public policies on adaptation through advocacy and the use of the JPA principles.

Recommendation 9: The continuation of Southern Voices requires **increased fundraising efforts from the national network** members for securing support for their national and local advocacy and public awareness activities. Additionally, there is a still a need to find funds from **other international NGOs** for keeping the regional and international SVA levels that can complement the grant from CARE Denmark.

Recommendation 10: Four **key principles** are suggested for the future Southern Voices: i) CARE Denmark funding should preferably complement support from other international NGOs (and - agencies), ii) The SVA partners should be national networks, iii) SVA should be Southern driven with genuine ownership, and iv) Priority to continue with their national and local advocacy, approach electronic instruments for information/exchange to be cost-efficient on international exchange (careful with travel costs).

Recommendation 11: Beyond the common priority on JPA across the SVA partners, SVA partners should continue drawing attention on their efforts to influence National Adaptation Plans (NAP) and municipal/district adaptation plans and their implementation in favour of climate resilience of climate-vulnerable communities. Furthermore, SVA partners and network could strengthen their relevancy through a common activity related to study to **monitor and influence climate adaptation finance** in their respective countries as well as in the UNFCCC negotiations processes. It is possible to make evidence based advocacy utilizing the public access to overview of projects and amounts in UNFCCC's biennial reports and OECD's database that include Rio markers for adaptation finance.

Recommendation 12: **The SVA's Network Coordinator** should be placed in a partner organization/network. CARE and hopefully other international NGO field offices will handle the main administrative tasks. Furthermore, **the information work and webmaster functions** could be placed in another national or regional network. This maintains a minimum staffing for a small international secretariat of SVA, namely a network coordinator and an information officer.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since COP15 at Copenhagen in 2009, the Southern Voices programme has been strengthening partner networks in the Global South to advocate for climate change policies benefiting poor and vulnerable people. When compared with the earlier phases of the programme, the new features since 2014 phase had attention on the following:

- the thematic focus on influencing adaptation policies (leaving out mitigation and REDD) at national level and
- the effort to link partner networks in a joint process by developing and adopting the Joint Principles of Adaptation as a civil society benchmark for what constitutes good adaptation policies.

The Southern Voices on Adaptation project (SVA for short) is being funded by the Climate and Environment Fund of CISU handling grants from Danida, under two grants, one phase from 2014-15 and second SVA phase from 2016–17 (the phase 1 grant was 4,55 million DKK, the phase 2 grant amounted to 5 million DKK). The objective of the second phase is: "*The Joint Principles for Adaptation have been established as a recognized tool for promoting good practice in climate adaptation planning, monitoring and implementation.*"

The project is led by CARE Denmark and implemented through a Consortium including CARE, IBIS and DanChurchAid, supporting Southern civil society partners and networks that engage in advocacy on pro-poor adaptation policies. The project supports in the second grant period the following nine national civil society networks:

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2. Vietnam: NGO Climate Change Working Group (CCWG)
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5. Sri Lanka: CANSA Sri Lanka hosted by Janathakshan
6. Nepal: CANSA-Nepal hosted by Clean Energy Nepal
7. Guatemala: Sotz'il – representing Indigenous National Roundtable on Climate Change.
8. Ghana: ABANTU for Development
9. Kenya: National Council of Churches of Kenya.

Four of the national networks (Malawi, Vietnam, Cambodia and Nicaragua) and Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) were part of the earlier Southern Voices on Climate Change Programme from 2011 – mid 2014, and subsequent five new partners were selected in a call for proposals for the first phase of Southern Voices on Adaptation (SVA1) that developed the Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA). This was followed by a second phase from mid -2015 that is planned to end in December 2017. This second phase is the focus for this review.

CARE Denmark, as lead agency for the Consortium, commissioned this review team, that according to the Terms of Reference (see Annex A), has the following objective:" *The purpose of the review is to contribute to provide accountability to CISU and to DANIDA as its back-donor. In addition the evaluation will also serve to guide SVA-partners and consortium members on how best to promote civil society advocacy on climate change adaptation and mutual learning and networking across countries in future.*"

This review has been undertaken by the Danish firm INKA Consult and carried out by consultants Hans Peter Dejgaard (team leader) and Sunitha Bisan from Malaysia.

The review work started with the team leader's participation in the Southern Voices for Adaptation workshop in Bonn, 5-7 May 2017, which was back to back to the inter-sessional UNFCCC conference. This was a good opportunity for the consultant to follow the workshop (report in Annex D) and to conduct one-on-one interviews with the participants from all nine networks. Since then, the Review team has followed the project in the period until October 2017. The list of interviewees can be found in Annex B.

In terms of the structure, this report starts with a Summary followed by the introduction in Chapter 1 and a brief contextual analysis in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 describes the achieved results and Chapter 4 outlines the lesson learned from programme design and implementation. Chapter 5 contains an assessment of self-sustained JPA initiatives, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. Finally, Chapter 6 analyses the management and monitoring of the programme.

A first version (draft) report was circulated to the national networks and consortium members for comments. The draft report was then discussed at a workshop in Bonn on Sunday 12 November, 2017 with participants from network partners. In response to received comments, a final version of the report was drawn up in December 2017. The views and findings expressed in this report are those of the review team, and do not necessarily reflect those of the members of the Consortium and national networks.

The team would like to express its their sincere appreciation and gratitude to the interviewed partners from Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as the members of the Consortium and the Project Coordinator, who contributed valuable responses and participated in the rich discussions during the review process.

2. CONTEXT RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Under the Paris Agreement, Article 7 had established the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. Parties should strengthen their cooperation on enhancing action on adaptation, taking into account the Cancun Adaptation Framework that was adopted in COP 16 at Mexico in 2010 affirming that adaptation must be addressed with the same level of priority as mitigation.

As a reference document prior to COP 21, the OECD-CPI 2015 report concluded that mitigation takes a dominant share of worldwide bilateral climate-related ODA. On average, worldwide development finance targeting 'mitigation only' was 49% in 2014-15 and 'adaptation only' was 29%. The share of activities addressing both adaptation and mitigation (cross-cutting) was 22%.

Mostly bilateral donors put priority to supporting adaptation and Least Development Countries (LDCs). As an example, Denmark spent 45% on adaptation and 55% on mitigation in 2015, and the Danish support for LDCs is 55%.[1] In comparison, the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) only committed 23% for adaptation finance and 77 % for mitigation (out of the US$ 27,441 million in climate finance in 2016[2]). Addressing the gap between mitigation and adaptation finance seems an important issue for civil society advocacy.

In the Paris agreement, the governments have agreed to submit periodically an *adaptation communication* to UNFCCC, which may include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions. This mechanism is seen by Southern Voices as an opportunity for sharing information, good practices, experiences and lessons learned, that could strengthen developing countries planning, policies and implementation in relation to adaptation actions.

The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) has requested the UNFCCC secretariat to prepare, by 1 October 2017, a technical paper synthesizing adaptation-related information included in nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and recent national communications. This is relevant to be analysed by SVA in the view of its submitted adaptation communication.

Furthermore, the intergovernmental *Adaptation Committee* established under the UNFCCC is in charge of coordinating and assisting governments in establishing National Adaptation Plans, and has promoted technical resources and capacity-building events for government staff and other stakeholders involved in the adaptation planning.

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[1] Analysis of Danish climate finance. Study for DanChurchAid, CARE Denmark and Oxfam IBIS. INKA Consult. March 2017.

[2] Second edition of the Joint Report on MDBs' Climate Finance 2016 (African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB), Inter-American Development Bank Group (IDB) and the World Bank).

In Paris in 2015, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) was requested to expedite support for the formulation of NAPs and the implementation of programmes, projects and policies identified in the NAPs in developing country Parties. GCF provides financial support for the formulation of NAPs through its 'Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.'

Until now, seven countries have formally submitted NAPs to the UNFCCC: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Sri Lanka, Palestine, Sudan and Kenya.[3] Additional NAPs are expected soon, mostly from non-LDCs.

A technical guideline for the NAP process has been prepared by the Least *Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)*[4] along with a number of regional workshops on NAPs. Furthermore, UNDPs Global Support Programme on NAPs is assisting countries with adaptation planning. Among the supported countries are Cambodia and Malawi.

Additionally, it is important to look into the UNEP's Adaptation Gap Report 2016 that assesses the difference between the financial costs of adapting to climate change in developing countries and the amount of money actually available to meet these costs – a difference known as the "adaptation finance gap".

Finally, observing civil society networks, there are not many adaptation initiatives similar to Southern Voices. One can mention the Adaptation Fund NGO Network – hosted by GermanWatch - which is a coalition of NGOs following the development of the Adaptation Fund and its funded projects. The Adaptation Fund is established by the UNFCCC and has committed US$ 438 million in 67 countries since 2010 to climate adaptation and resilience activities. The only common Southern partner has been the NGO Forum on Cambodia, however, this is not any longer the case after Adaptation Fund NGO Network reduced the number of partners to Benin, Honduras, Jamaica, Senegal and South Africa.

Climate Action Network (CAN) is an important alliance, where the SVA partners in Nepal and Sri Lanka is directly connected to CAN-SA in South Asia and the Nicaraguan ANACC network and Centro Humboldt is part of CAN in Latin America. Several persons in SVA are active in CAN' adaptation group and have CAN as a reference point during COP and inter-sessionals in Bonn.

3. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANNED PROJECT OUTPUTS

This chapter endeavours to present the progress made by the SVA project and affiliated nine networks towards the project's planned objectives and outputs, which the review team has analysed through reading progress reports, produced papers and interviews with all networks as well as climate negotiators from seven of the nine countries during UNFCCC conference in Bonn in May 2017. The team has *not* made any visit to the field.

3.1. Overall assessment of Project level

The team has measured the progress of the Project towards the three objectives and eight outputs with related indicators in the LFA. The table below presents the ratings using a rating scale from 1 to 5 (where 1 is poor and 5 is excellent). The method is inspired by how Danida in its overall Annual Report measures goal fulfilment of its bilateral programmes.

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[3] An overview can be seen at http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/News/Pages/national_adaptation_plans.aspx Further information in "*National adaptation plans Understanding mandates and sharing experiences*". Issue paper. IIED. January 2017. Kenya finalised in July 2016 their National Adaptation Plan.
[4] Overview of National adaptation plans at UNFCCC website:
www.unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_plans/items/6057.php

Overall project objective:		
The Joint Principles for Adaptation have been established as a recognized tool for promoting good practice in climate adaptation planning, monitoring and implementation.		
3 indicators for project's objectives	**Rating 1-5**	**Team's comments**
1. In 7 countries improvements in implementation of national frameworks for climate change adaptation can be traced to recommendations arising from the JPA	3	All countries applied the JPA within National contexts with varied traceability to the JPA framework itself. The progress reports are too brief thus weakly capturing these examples of the project's impacts.
2. In 9 countries network partners have developed and used influencing strategies to pursue a specific advocacy objective linked to at least one element of the JPA	4	All nine networks has developed influencing strategies and got feedback from their constituencies. All partner networks have partly implemented them.
3. Guidance for at least two global adaptation mechanisms makes reference to the JPA as a potential tool	3	Within the UNFCCC technical resources advisory on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), two documents from SVA were listed, namely: (i) Civil-Society Guide to the LEG/NAP Technical Guidelines and (ii) Joint Principles for Adaptation; National Adaptation Policy Assessment Tool.[5]
8 planned outputs		
1.1 Policies monitored using JPA	3	The process of finalising the influencing strategies to include feedbacks from constituencies was long. This resulted in a shorter timeframe for advocacy work. The networks however reported to have been able to accelerate their advocacy work during 2017 due to clarity accorded by the influencing strategies.
1.2 The voice of communities heard	4	It is found particularly in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Nepal, Vietnam, Malawi, Kenya, Ghana and Cambodia, where promising work is on going with local adaptation plans.
1.3 Significant policy achievements by partner networks	3	Progress reports highlight some significant achievements at national level mainly in Malawi, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Nicaragua and Guatemala. Furthermore, good work is reported at local levels in Cambodia, Vietnam, Kenya and Nicaragua.
2.1 Increased capacity to advocate for the JPA to new target audiences	4	National networks have influenced governments formulation of NAP in all nine countries
2.2 JPA Community of practice	3	Good products made. Website *not* updated and almost not used. The community of practise fed into the Adaptation Communication policy brief. Project coordinator doing good preparation of global online WebEx conference calls, however, insufficient involvement of

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[5] http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx

		Southern networks in driving the engagements.
2.3 Inclusive representation of partner networks	2	Constituency and inclusion is *not* clear in all partner networks. There is little in progress reports about improving on this issue.
3.1 JPA recognised by third party institutions	4	Strong recognition by climate negotiators in all nine countries, the UNFCCC, LDC group and CAN. However, only few agencies are explicitly citing JPA reducing traceability to the JPA.
3.2 JPA used to link national to international adaptation arrangements	4	SVA and JPA have provided useful linkages between the international and national level regarding adaptation. UNFCCC highlights SVA as one of the few Southern CSO voices on adaptation.
The project's cost efficiency *Definition:* Cost efficiency refers to the ratio between the input to run a project and the output gained from the project.	4	Working with good results in nine countries with relatively limited total budget.
Average and overall conclusion	**3,4**	In general, the review team considers the project successful. The Project has progressed satisfactorily measured against the objective and output indicators. Strong project on linking local, national and international levels. Generally good results taken into account the total project budget. Partners in the nine countries have contributed with significant staff time and volunteers.

Table. Project Level Rating and Assessment by the Review team

The average score of the three objectives and eight outputs is **3,4**. This is above expectations and just between "good" and "very good". In general, the review team considers this result to be appropriate and adequate. The score and team comments reflects a rather successful Project, even more taken into account the relatively low financial inputs to the nine country networks and the acknowledgement that some of these nine country network are operating within the shrinking political spaces affecting their participation in governance issues.

3.2. Interviews with Governments delegates

During the UNFCCC conference in May in Bonn, the consultant had the opportunity to interviews climate negotiators from five of the nine countries with SVA networks: Nepal, Cambodia, Guatemala, Kenya and Malawi (including two head of delegations). Furthermore the evaluation consultant interviewed the manager of the adaptation policies at UNFCCC secretariat.

All the interviewed government delegates had the most knowledge in their governments regarding national climate policies and international negotiations. All expressed their appreciation of a project like Southern Voices on adaptation policies as they noticed Northern NGOs dominance in these events. They particularly highlighted the linkages where the networks affiliated to SVA project has been working at local, national and international levels. They found it interesting when a national network on one side is present at UNFCCC and on the other side is supporting local communities to develop local adaptation plans through approaches that build resilience of communities. This brings experiences both ways.

SVA is among the few civil society initiative focusing on adaptation that is active in the UNFCCC process. Their presence as active network from three continents were found important by Paul Desanker

who is the manager of National Adaptation Plans and Policy Adaptation at the UNFCCC secretariat in Bonn. He was well informed about the key SVA products: JPA, '*Putting Principles into Practice'* and SVA's Adaptation Communication that he found good and constructive inputs from Southern voices. He also mentioned the involvement of experts from SVA networks in several UNFCCC/LEG regional training workshop on NAP in Asian and Africa.

All interviewees from the five governments considered the SVA networking and sharing of experiences as very important, however, there were mixed responses regarding if they know the JPA principles. Some government delegates know them very well from workshops in their capitals, while about 1/3 of the interviewees had almost not had heard about them. Some interviewees said that the networks should have done more to disseminate the SVA products in their countries and possible translated into their own languages.

A general view was expressed on the importance of accountable and representative networks, when they participate in multistakeholder fora with the government, e.g. on the formulation of NAPs. These responses from the climate negotiators are reflective of SVA's Output 2.3 about inclusive representation of partner networks, aiming at represent their constituency in official processes on adaptation.

The *Kenya* climate negotiator recognised that the SVA partner is the National Council of Churches of Kenya having a strong constituency. He had attended a workshop about the Bomet County Environment Action Plan (CEAP) and found it important to up-scale such good experiences. He also noticed that SVA has brought experiences with formulating Kenya's NAP to SVA partners in Malawi and Ghana.

The delegate from *Malawi* is leading the governments NAP core-team, since COP15 been at all COPs and is now chairing the LDC group on adaption (collaborating with Ethiopian chair of LDC). He has close insight in CISONECC work and welcomed the content of the JPAs and how SVA suggest using these principles in the elaboration of Adaptation communications. He found the continuation of Southern Voices important both for Malawi and for the LDC group and its expert group.

The head of *Nepal* delegation was also well informed about the network in Nepal. He had read the key SVA products: JPA, '*Putting Principles into Practice'* and SVA's Adaptation Communication and found them useful for building adaptation skills based on experiences from other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. He underlined that the government of Nepal prioritise the involvement of multiple stakeholders (including, but not limited to civil society, sub-national governments, research institutes, academia, private sector, and indigenous peoples) by allocating 'adequate' resources for raising 'public awareness and education'.

Four from the *Cambodia* delegation participated in the interview that is finding the NGO Forum on Cambodia an important stakeholder regarding adaptation policies. They mentioned how the network had influenced the Technical Guideline of the country's development plan (CDP/CIP), where JPA principles was considered such as practical and strategic needs of women and local adaptation planning.

The head of adaptation at the Ministry of Environment in *Guatemala* highlighted the importance of the participation of indigenous peoples organisations, and have been part of advocacy to influence the regulation of the Law on Climate Change and the National Action Plan on Adaptation – and asked for these documents to be translated into five local Maya languages. The senior advisor to the AILAC negotiation group of eight Latin American countries found it important with the involvement of the indigenous peoples network in SVA. In AILAC countries there is a need for promote climate change policies and implementation in an inclusive and non-discriminatory way.

Recommendation 1: There is the need to increase the dissemination of SVA knowledge, and products in the partners' countries, including translations into local languages, to promote the JPA principles and experiences among civil society organisations and governments.

3.3. Limitations in Progress reports

The network partners are good on reported activities in their progress report. However, many progress reports are generally not accompanied by concrete examples, stories and appropriate documentary evidence for achieved outputs and results. It indicates a need to strengthen this part of the progress reports and to be included in the partners coming project completion reports.

3.4. Key results in first and second phases

In the first phase of the SV-Adapt project from 2014-15, the key achievements and results centered around the development of the Joint Principles for Adaptation – as joint tool for promoting equitable and effective adaptation for civil society networks in 12 countries. In the second phase (2016-2017),the SVA nine partner networks focused on formulating their influencing strategies to be used for advocacy and gaining more recognition of the Joint Principles for Adaptation towards influencing public policies at national and/or local levels.

There had been significant outcomes achieved at both phases. These key results are seen reported and framed based on the log-frame developed for the project capturing the results as (i) significant policy achievements; (ii) significant improvement of civil society representation or input in policy process; (iii) significant recognition of the JPA and/or involvement of new target audiences to influence policies; (iv) international recognition of the JPA by other institutions and (v) the use of JPA to localize and link the adaptation arrangements from international to local.

3.4.1. Key results in Phase One

At the **Phase One**, the key results were presented in the Putting Principles into Practices, as summarized:

Sri Lanka: The Partner Network helped launch Sri Lanka on the NAP process and was the co-organizer of the first NAP Workshop with Government and UNDP. The JPA was incorporated as part of the discussion and NAP process. The influence of the JPA is seen in the design of Sri Lanka's INDC up to Paris COP21.

Malawi: CISONECC has successfully used JPA as an entry point to introduce participatory climate scenario planning in the meteorological policy. They received positive feed back from the National Technical Committee on Climate Change that had recognized it as a good standard for climate adaptation.

Kenya: The Kenya National Church Council has committed member churches and communities to promote the adoption of Kenya's climate law (delayed in parliament) and to lobby to the decision-makers. The engagements were based on the JPA framework for civil society participation.

Nicaragua: The network has promoted JPA to local communities and institutions on the Caribbean coast who have found JPA is a useful tool for developing regional and local climate strategies.

Mozambique: The partner network has sent recommendations as inputs to the country's INDC based on JPA principles.

Nepal: A multi-stakeholder group including government, UN agencies and academia were formed and the JPA principles were used to formulate a benchmark for good adaptation in Nepal. This saw a localized adaptation of the JPA.

Ghana: JPA was used in dialogues held with district authorities. It was found that the JPA framework made it easier for the district authorities and participating stakeholders to relate to than many other tools..

Bolivia: The JPA has been used to inform discussion with district authorities and local communities on the development of a climate policy with relevant initiatives based on the framework law on Mother Earth and the Good Life.

Guatemala: The JPA was used to analyze how the national climate law relating it to the realities of the indigenous community. The JPA principles were found consistent with many of the traditional practices of the indigenous communities and is a valuable tool in formulating their expectations to regional and national authorities. This has helped to reduce the gaps in terms of disconnect and lack of cohesion between communities, municipalities and national governments.

Vietnam: The Partner Network presented the JPA with its recommendations regarding the design of Vietnam's INDC up to COP21 and received positive feedback.

3.4.2. Key results in Second Phase

Among the SVA **key results** are the following:

- **Nepal:** The Government of Nepal is preparing a NAP for Nepal taking a sector-based approach with thematic working groups linked to key ministries. CEN/CANSA successfully focused on education and awareness of climate change: referring to JPA principle along with using the JPA as a framework for policy advocacy.

- In **Cambodia** the partner network NGO-Forum represents civil society in the new interministerial Climate Change Technical Working Group has ensured that technical guidelines for local investment plans have improved regarding practical and strategic needs of women. Furthermore, promoted JPA to other international institutions operating in Cambodia where the UNDP and PLAN International has used the JPA in reflection workshops with their partner.
- **Sri Lanka:** The focus is on setting up a NAP monitoring system incorporating the JPA and SDGs towards monitoring the NAP. There is indication of buy in from Asian Development Bank, GEF, World Bank, WFP to share data and to feed into database.
- **Vietnam:** CCWG (climate change working group) upon request from the Ministry held two workshops to collect CSO feedbacks on climate information and adaptation models as inputs into the NAP. CCWG has contributed a case study and position paper to help in influencing the NAP process.
- In **Malawi** where CISONECC is member of the NAP core team, and has assisted government with providing a climate change vulnerability analysis, and also with preparing an application to the Green Climate Fund on NAP Readiness funding.

- In **Ghana**, SVA partner ABANTU is participating the National Climate Change Steering Committee with a focus on gender, children and social protection. The JPA have been used for capacity building of municipal officers and officials in 22 districts and some have included gender-sensitive climate change adaptation in their district action plans. **Nicaragua:** ANACC is developing a localized version of the JPA in Spanish with cartoon illustrations and pictures, has set up a new webpage, sharing its initiatives.[6] In regional work with other climate coalitions in the Central America, e.g. in Honduras, the ANACC is promoting the JPA.

- **Guatemala:** Recommendations from the Indigenous Climate Chance Platform has been included in Guatemala's National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. The indigenous platform through advocacy has convinced the Environment Ministry to develop a popular version of the law on climate change – focusing on the most vulnerable people in the country such as the indigenous peoples.

3.5. Assessment of the 8 planned outputs

This section endeavours to present the progress made by the various networks towards the eight planned outputs in the project document. In general there is good progress by the SVA and their country partners.

Output 1.1. Policies monitored using JPA

Adaptation policies have been monitored (social audit) by civil society in 9 countries, using the JPA as a tool.

Indicators:
• Reports from using the JPA to monitor national or sub-national adaptation policies or initiatives from at least 9 countries
• Number of reports to follow up on initial assessment to measure progress/setbacks.

Overall status: **Good progress.** Most of first year project cycle was used on making influencing strategies; nevertheless, good speed on implementation of these influencing strategies were made in second project year.

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[6] For further details, see: *http://www.anacc.org.ni/index.php/urge-propuesta-ley-de-cambio-climatico-nacional*

Key achievements: Seven partner networks report how they have used the JPA principles to monitor different types of adaptation policies they are involved in influencing. Most of first project year was used on developing and understanding the JPA framework, since many partners have not started implementing their influencing strategies yet.

- Malawi's CISOENCC network indicated in their progress report that the JPA had been used as a tool: to empower grassroots (e.g. training of community representatives on M&E of the NAP using JPA-A), influence national NAP process (JPA B) as well as sharing the JPA to the regional NAP expo.

- Nepal shared how the JPA was used to identify gaps in the NAP formulation process: Participants collectively agreed that the key missing principle was JPA E2 [i.e. Adequate resources are made available for raising public awareness and education about climate change]. Significantly, Nepal network had influence creating a knowledge product with the JPA where the JPA is now part of a compulsory curriculum for a Masters programme.

- In Sri Lanka, the partner network is developing the "Adaptation Database And Preparation Tool (ADAPT)" to record and monitor adaptation projects and finance in the country, using JPA scoring as one parameter.

- Nicaraguan ANACC has used the JPA principles in their preparation of a proposal for a law on climate change in Nicaragua, which now have better chances with recent announcement from president Ortega to sign the Paris agreement (an issue where ANACC and Centro Humboldt have played a constructive role toward the government since COP21).

- In Guatemala, the Indigenous Peoples Roundtable Climate Change has used JPA A 1 and 2, and E 2 in their advocacy to influence the development of the Law on Climate Change and the National Action Plan on Adaptation – and asked government for having the documents translated into five local Maya languages.

- In Ghana, ABANTU has used the JPA as a tool for tracking the Adaptation Fund Project, which is being implemented in the three Northern regions of Ghana.

Output 1.2. The voice of communities heard

Civil society in 7 countries has demonstrated how the voice of communities affected by climate change can be heard and listened to in the development and implementation of adaptation programmes.

Indicators:
• Documentation through official reports or media coverage that local community representatives have been heard in sub-national or national for a
• No. of networks that contribute learning from direct community engagement in policy processes
• No of networks that can demonstrate process for channelling and consolidating community level inputs into civil society messages and demands.

Overall status: **Good progress.** Six partner networks mention initiatives that involve local communities in the policy process.

Key achievements:

Vietnam have organised consultation with community representatives to provide input into a 5-year action plan of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In Ghana, ABANTU has engaged with various actors including civil society organisations, community based organisations, Metropolitan and Municipal District Assemblies (MMDAs) and government agencies such as the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to "*decentralize the JPA principles and actively involve women*" in climate actions.

In Guatemala, MICCG has ensured that the views of leaders from 12 indigenous organisations were included in the consultation on the National Climate Change Action Plan.

In Nicaragua at municipal levels in Nandaime and the East Coast (Bluefields and El Bluff), the national ANACC network has trained communities and made follow-up to local groups in the elaboration of local adaptation plans.

Output 1.3 Significant policy achievements by partner networks

Civil society have made significant progress towards achieving their specific advocacy goals identified at the outset of the project, in 7 countries.
Indicators:
• Outcome mapping in at least seven countries indicate that partner network interventions have contributed to policy change at national or sub-national levels
• Assessment of progress on the specific policy objectives defined by partner networks.

Overall status: **Some progress.** In four countries partners report of policy achievements related to their influencing strategies (Nepal, Cambodia, Guatemala and Vietnam). Often however the reporting does not reflect how these achievements are related to the JPA recommendations. There is a need in the completion reports to have the cases better documented.

Key achievements:

- In Cambodia, there is extensive outreach to promote the JPA to the grassroots organizations to engage not only in developing the adaptation plans but to continue with monitoring of its implementation. NGO Forum has also influenced the technical guidelines for mainstreaming adaptation into local investment plans, so they have improved regarding "*practical and strategic needs of women, and regarding local adaptation planning*".
- In Nepal, CEN reports how the "Government Specially NAP Team has committed to work referring to Joint Principles of Adaptation with wider civil society involvement".
- In Vietnam, the Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) was able to convince the Ministry for Agriculture to include passages relating to Gender Equality and CBA [Community Based Adaptation] into its 2016-2020 Climate Action Plan. A challenge is currently to find ways to ensure the Ministry implements this commitment and makes it operational in its provincial departments.
- Two of the countries have formally presented NAPs to UNFCCC: Sri Lanka and Kenya, for the latter the regional facilitator PACJA has been actively involved.

Output 2.1. Increased capacity to advocate for the JPA to new target audiences

Civil society networks and alliances have the skills, tools and resources to advocate for the JPA beyond their comfort zones – in 9 countries.

Indicators:
- Partner networks in 9 countries have prepared advocacy strategies with stakeholder analysis – providing guidance for reaching new target audiences
- The number of policy briefs drawn up by partner networks (CISU Indicator)
- Number of reports from CSO outreach (media coverage, campaigns, etc.) (CISU)
- Number of reports from CSO meeting with policymakers and negotiators (CISU)
- Number of training seminars (CISU)

Overall status: **Good progress.** All partner networks report on new target audiences – but in some cases it can be discussed if they are "outside the comfort zone" as indicated in output 2.

Key achievements:

- Some networks (Cambodia, Vietnam, Nepal, Kenya, Ghana and Nicaragua) trained local level community leaders and civil servants, which has been utilized to influence the development of local level adaptation plans.
- The indigenous people's network in Guatemala stand out as a new actors influencing climate change policies in a country, where the government entities are strongly influenced by the interests of rich private groups related to agro-industry and banking.
- In Kenya, the National Council of Churches in Kenya, mobilising the clergy for engagement in local climate change plans at county levels.

- In Ghana, ABANTU mobilized new organisations within their own type of constituency with extension of education on JPAs within ABANTU's networks such as the Women's Manifesto for Coalition and the Gender Action on Climate Change for Equality and Sustainability (GACCES).

- In Malawi, CISONECC has expanded its audience to include local communities and local structures, so that seven districts were now involved as stakeholders in the NAP planning.

- In Nepal, in collaboration with *Tribhuvan University* climate change has been introduced as a compulsory theme for Masters and Bachelor level students, and JPA included a separate chapter in Environment in the science masters course.

Output 2.2. JPA Community Of Practice

A cross-country learning platform is functioning as a community of practise between SVA-partners and external actors using the JPA to influence adaptation policies and implementation.

Indicators:
• Number of SVA-webinars – and participation by partner networks and other stakeholders.
• Number of readers on SVA website for articles on JPA-principles and of documentation of partner case stories.

Overall status: **Good progress.** There is elaboration and sharing of good documents. The global online WebEx conference calls are successfully organised despite the technical challenges including differing time zones. However the level of participation is rather mixed and the agenda is very much driven from SVA secretariat.

Key Achievements:

(i) Four sessions of global online WebEx conference calls (since June 2017) had been organized. The recent global online WebEx conference call held on 5th October 2017 discussing feedbacks on the Green Climate Fund and NAP Readiness funding. This modality saw a new change with good presentations from two networks and much better interaction from the participants.

(ii) The sharing of experiences and expertise from the global online WebEx conference and participations at regional/international meetings increase recognition that the partners are important sources of knowledge and expertise. For example, the interview with Nepal indicated how the Sri Lankan experience helped guiding to influence their country adaptation policies. Similar sentiments were echoed by Vietnam and Cambodia whom have express appreciation for the support of the regional facilitator in sharing insights.

(iii) The highest downloads from SVA website counted per August 2017 is: Climate Change Advocacy (10722), Toolkits in Spanish (3997), Putting Principles into Practice (3788) Single toolkits French (3508), Joint Principles for Adaptation EN (3107), CS Guide to LEG/NAP Technical Guidelines (3048), JPA espanol (2674) and JPA francais (2371).

Output 2.3. Inclusive representation of partner networks

Civil society organisations in 9 countries ensure that their representatives and their policy positions in official processes on adaptation to climate change represent their constituency and allies in an inclusive and non-discriminatory way.
Indicators:
• No. of networks that can demonstrate explicit mechanism for ensuring representativeness of delegates to multi-stakeholder forum.

Overall status: **Limited progress.** The progress reporting explains relatively little about strengthening legitimacy, transparency and accountability to constituencies. The interviews with some partners' networks indicated more vibrant constituency participation, particular in the involvement of local communities in adaptation plans.

Key achievements:

(i)   The involvement of the indigenous peoples climate network at policy level is an important step toward inclusion in Guatemala characterized by considerable discrimination.
(ii) In Nepal, it was reported that "adaptation plans of two municipalities is being prepared" and a "youth declaration on Climate Change … demanding to ensure JPA principle in every adaptation plan and practice" had been demanded.
(iii) In Ghana, it was informed that at district level adaptation implementation is now supporter with a gender desk in 22 districts. This creates opportunities to use JPA to influence mid-term development plans of district assemblies.

Output 3.1. JPA recognised by third party institutions

The JPA is recognised by third party institutions as one reference point for good national adaptation practice.
Indicators:
• No. of bilateral donors and multilateral agencies citing JPA in statements and documents

Overall status: **Good progress**. All partners have been consistent to promote and leverage on the positives of the JPA in adaptation planning. The partners from the reports and interviews had a varied engagement with multilateral agencies and other like-minded NGOs resulting in a mixed achievement. This situation is mostly due to the nature and concentration of the country level partners.

Key Achievements:

(i)   In Vietnam, it was reported that effective cooperation with UN Women, Vietnam Women Union to develop the gender integration into disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation."
(ii) Cambodia in their interviews indicated interest and the use of JPA as entry points with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), DCA and Plan International.
(i)   Nicaragua: Law Faculty of a major university is on board to support ANACCs law on climate change – and later as member of ANACC.

Output 3.2. JPA used to link national to international adaptation arrangements

Civil society actors use the JPA as a framework for linking international adaptation mechanisms to national adaptation planning and implementation

Indicators:
• How the JPA has been used to link international to national adaptation processes has been documented in X national contexts.

Overall status: **Good progress**. The COPs have provided an important space for dialogue between climate negotiators and the SVA networks. In general, all partners had leveraged on the JPA to influence national adaptation processes and at the same time are well informed about UNFCCC and the Paris agreement. There are a variety of knowledge products that have been developed that links or promotes the JPA in the development of adaptation plans. Only few of the nine countries are progressing on national NAP processes and the involvement of the networks have been limited.

Key Achievements:
1. Key SVA products published are JPA, 'Putting Principles into Practice' and SVA's Adaptation Communication.
2. UNFCCC secretariat recognition of the importance of the SVA network being among the few active Southern civil society initiatives related to adaptation within the UNFCCC process. The COPs have provided an important space for dialogue between climate negotiators and the CSO networks.
3. SVA was invited by the UNFCCC adaptation section to attend a regional NAP training in the Philippines where SVA successfully advocated to send three participants from Cambodia, Nepal and Vietnam. The opportunity was seized by the SVA partners who attended to promote JPA as a tool as well as sharing their localization successes in promoting adaptation plans at national and sub-national levels.

4. JPA and related elements were discussed during a workshop organised by the Stockholm Environmental Institute on adaptation in a globalised world. The paper argued that the JPA is a good example of non-state actors using their influence within and between states to influence climate change adaptation.
5. Nepal and Malawi networks supported their governments in applying for and accessing NAP readiness grants under the Green Climate Fund

4. ASSESSMENT OF KEY ISSUES AND LESSON LEARNED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter contains assessments of project design, selection of partners, project implementation strategy, partnership and Southern ownership. Furthermore, learning and community of practice across the networks will be analysed.

4.1. Assessment of project design and selection of project partners

The feedback from partners affirms that the project design was good, participatory and in particular praising the opportunities to incorporate their own national realities and priorities due to the flexible planning element of SVA. This is seems necessary taking into account the relatively limited financial resources for each network where they had to integrate with other projects within their organisations (e.g. sharing project coordinator between two projects). The review team finds this element a strong feature to strengthen the ownership on the JPA approaches as this project brings to the partner organisations from the beginning. The team's observation regarding the design of the second phase SVA is similar to the conclusion in the Interim Review of SVA made in August 2015 by Raja Jarrah about the first phase SVA (SVA1).

The application to CISU in September 2013 for the first phase of Southern Voices for Adaptation (SVA1) was built on a continuation of four national networks (Malawi, Vietnam, Cambodia and Nicaragua) and Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) and SusWatch Latin America that were part of the earlier Southern Voices on Climate Change Programme from 2011 – mid 2014. Subsequently five new partners were selected in a call for proposals for the first phase of Southern Voices on Adaptation (SVA1) that developed the Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA).

This was followed by a second SVA phase (SVA2) with nine partners from mid -2015 that is planned to end in December 2017. The number of national partner networks was limited to nine in SVA2 (compared to 12 in the SVA1, where Bolivia, Mozambique, Niger also participated) - to allow for increased resources to the participating networks. The networks selected are those who have been performing the best in SVA1. In addition, three regional networks serve as regional facilitators in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The review team agrees that it was a good idea to involve the three regional networks and also that it was necessary to reduce the number of partners to nine with the available resources from CISU.

4.2. Partnership approach

The SVA project comprises partnerships good between Southern CSO networks and three Danish NGOs comprising of CARE, DanChurchAid and Oxfam-IBIS that has field offices in eight of the nine countries (except Sri Lanka). Significantly, the three Danish NGOs' have longstanding presence in the Southern countries involved as illustrated with above-mentioned examples with the strong partnerships with Centro Humboldt, CISONECC in Malawi and NGO Forum in Cambodia. Additionally, it was advantageous that CARE Denmark has worked many years with natural resources and climate change in Nepal and Vietnam.

The Danish project coordinator placed at CARE Denmark has handled direct contacts with partners and many tasks that normally correspond to the Danish field offices. The consultant observing the SVA workshop in May 2017 in Bonn and based on individual interviews including subsequent Skype

interviews found that the Southern partners are appreciative of the work and attitude of the Danish project coordinator that has promoted a collaboration characterized by openness and mutual respect.

Despite these arrangements, the review team found this problematic as it implies a convenience for the Southern networks to leave the project coordination to Copenhagen signalling less leadership and initiative to drive the international SVA network from the involved national networks. Some try to explain that they are not competent enough to be the international coordinator. This is particularly so as the review team has noticed many individuals having competent expertise on of climate policy to provide the coordination and collective leadership. This indicates that there seems to be a need for a mechanism to strengthen the Southern CSO leadership within the SVA between the three continents.

The considerations on future management structure will be discussed in the next two chapters, as a basis for proposing the recommendation for increased Southern participation in a steering committee and delegating a significant part of the project coordination and information sharing to Southern SVA partners.

4.3. Assessment of project's implementation strategy

The phases of SVA up to 2014 covered a broad spectrum of climate change-related issues including adaptation, climate finance, forest carbon, low-carbon development and mitigation. It was clearly a good attention to narrow down to adaptation as the key focus enabled the development of the JPA principles and the exchange of experiences and learning among the networks across different countries and regions.

The implementation strategy has been built around the JPA that was developed by SVA1 and as a common identity to link together the nine partners in the second phase (SVA2). Quoting from the application to CISU, "*the philosophy SV-Adapt has been to promote cross-learning between civil society actors across countries, and so adding strength and validity to their adaptation advocacy*."

However, it had been difficult for the review team to find evidence to attribute progress to the application of the JPA principles.. In the progress reports from nine countries, JPAs are mentioned in relation to many described activities but were generally not with concrete text references including reflections into government or local government documents. Despite this fact, it should be acknowledged from the consultant team interviews with delegates from five governments in Bonn that the JPA has been a useful advocacy tool for the networks. Furthermore, it has provided an important common identity among the nine participating network partners in three continents that should *not* be underestimated.

At international level, SVA has used the JPA as reference for partner networks elaboration of Adaptation Communication policy Brief for the UNFCCC negotiations on adaptation. SVA has also paid attention to the Adaptation Committee and to participate in the NAP Expo events. At country levels, its particularly Malawi, Nepal and Sri Lanka that have worked on the NAP processes. Recently, this has also initiated in Vietnam, where SVA expert provided experiences in a workshop with CSOs and the government.

Most networks spent the first half year or more on formulating a so-called influencing strategy, where a stakeholder mapping was conducted to help re-think different advocacy targets and audiences outside the network's "comfort zones." The partners in Cambodia and Kenya have concentrated on local county levels, and Nicaragua and Guatemala have been active at both national and local levels. In this way, the SVA project has been open and flexible, which has allowed the partners to adapt well to the different national context in the various countries.

4.4. Learning's, community of practice and communication

In this section scrutiny is given to the Community of Practice, communication including the website and global online WebEx conference calls as well as the regional facilitators. There are a number of positive examples of well functioning Community of Practice.

First of all, the project during first and second phase produced a number of well-elaborated documents with concepts and experiences that is available on the SVA website: Climate Change Advocacy toolkits, JPA, CS Guide to LEG/NAP Technical Guidelines and Putting Principles into Practice.

The review team found the progress reports of partners are consistent that the sharing of experience has supported them. For example, Nepal reflected how engaging with partners from Sri Lanka benefitted their advocacy plans with Sri Lanka's experience in influencing their Adaptation Plan, where there were some similar issues. The review team takes notice and found it difficult to understand that the two neighbouring countries, Vietnam and Cambodia had on the other had, limited exchange of experiences.

In Africa, a good example is how the Malawian network has learned from the formulation of NAP in Kenya. It is acknowledged that the cost for visits in Africa seemed to have been expensive compared with benefits to the participants based on the reports and interviews conducted. There is no doubt that it is necessary to use electronic tools for information sharing and building a community of practice is a cost-effective approach.

The knowledge sharing towards building a community of practice had been a conscious effort of the network and can be seen from the organised global online WebEx conference calls as detailed below.

Date	Theme for global WebEx call
October 2015	INDCs and input to COP21
26 February 2016	Feedback and follow up COP21 and Paris Agreement, Getting Started with SVA Phase 2, first introduction to preparing influencing strategies
12 May 2016	Influencing strategies - presentation and feedback from partner networks
23 June 2016	NAPs and the LEG guidelines - planning SVA at NAP Expo
08 September 2016	Strategy /Validation Workshops to improve influencing strategies - What were the lessons? Planning for COP22
13 October2016	Sub-national adaptation advocacy
12 December 2016	Outcome of COP22 - Input on Adaptation Communication
01 February 2017	Feedback on narrative report ; SVA plans for 2017; Process for policy brief on Adaptation Communication
23 March 2017	NAPs What can we learn from Sri Lanka and SVA input to Adaptation Communication Brief
19 April 2017	Preparing May partner workshop -including discussion paper on options for SVA future, and survey and inter-sessional meeting in Bonn
27 June 2017	NAP Expo in Philippines, Follow up Bonn Workshop - SVA evaluation
31 August 2017	Feedback on narrative reports, ideas for thematic calls rest of 2017, shaping SV-adapt beyond 2017
28 September 2017	GCF and NAP readiness funding
30 Oktober 2017	COP 23 Preparation including draft review discussion

Table. Global Online WebEx conference calls held

In general, the planned Community of Practice and communication has not met the expectations in the second SVA phase. More could have been done towards stimulating the cross-fertilisation between partners as analysed further below.

4.4.1. Communication and information

The interactions between partner networks highlight and validate the value of SVA. The SVA communication strategy from September 2014[7] was relatively successfully implemented in first phase

However, there was a lack of continuity in implementing of the communication strategy in the second phase resulting in limited dissemination of progress and good practices of the SVA. One example of oversight is that the website had not been updated in SVA second phase (e.g. Lidema Bolivia left after first phase SVA and LI-BIRD is no longer focal point in Nepal). This indicates that the website had not been strategically used and promoted as means of communications in particular this last year of SVA.

Secondly, the progress reports are not consistent in linking concretely to the documents mentioned. For example, briefing papers and other knowledge products. The review team found it a struggle to validate the documentary evidence due to the lack of consistency in documenting evidence on achievement of the network. The workshop report on the May 2017 meeting at Bonn showed that SVA partners have highlighted the need to improve on external information and communications. This realisation is a good indication as noted in the report that "*in general (documentary evidence) has not been systematically*

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[7] Southern Voices on Adaptation Information Strategy – September 2014.

collected." The review team recognises the human resource constrains of the SVA network in handling communications.

The review team based on the interviews conducted with national networks and the regional facilitators sees a great benefit of this network providing expertise that ensures inclusive adaptation processes and advocacy practices. The partners' current progress reports briefly indicate the important practical and needful contribution of SVA. This is seen in their efforts towards building local communities capacity to engage and influence policy directions. The May 2017 Bonn meeting had moved to organise a session on communicating adaptation with Andreas Sieber of Climate Tracker. However, much concrete effort needs to be made by the SVA partners to effectively execute a better documentation of progress through a communications strategy and action plan. The SVA partners and not the secretariat should ideally drive this as the information is with the SVA partners.

On the issue of internal communications within the network and coordinating network efforts, the following is observed. The global online conference WebEx calls aside from being better sound quality than Skype and being cost efficient has also been observed as a significant site to strengthen group solidarity, learning and sharing. The review team is appreciative to be able to observe the interactions on this platform. The process is seen having a mixed level of participation despite the overall strong commitment from the Secretariat and the Southern partners.

There is room for improvement and enhancing the effectiveness of the global online calls. This realisation as discussed in the May 2017 Bonn meeting has been acted upon where at the 5th October 2017 global online conference call; this call combined reporting as well as well-prepared presentations regarding the NAP readiness proposal to the Green Climate Fund. This session included a brief introduction by the SVA Regional coordinator for Asia as well as the experience from Malawi and Nepal. This proactive action of the SVA is commendable as it indicates a genuine commitment to search for more effective measures to support their collective efforts.

The current global online WebEx conference call is now an instituted feature of the SVA. It has the certainty in terms of the timing for the online WebEx conference calls despite the complications of different time zones, the set agenda, the eye on tracking and monitoring progress. The practice to share the document at pre and post – global online WebEx conference calls are some of the best practices that keeps this network cohesive.

These observations of the review team is similar with the feedbacks in the SVA Interim Review in August 2015 at page 8 where at "*Overall there was 100% consensus on the conference calls and web-meetings run by SV have been useful for learning from other networks in the project.*"

The review team however would raise a caution based on the observation of participation at these global online WebEx conference calls. It has been observed that the level of preparation of the calls from the SVA partners can be improved (presentations circulated prior to the meeting and the participations to read them before the meeting). In addition, there is the need to observe the time slots to start meetings on time and make them shorter than two hours for being sensitive to the differences in time zones. Overall, the SVA partners' commitments as well as the secretariat to find time, ensure minimal technical issues and participatory agenda settings are good signals that this should be maintained in the next phase.

Recommendation 2: Southern Voices is recommended to develop a communications strategy to be ready for next phase that can improve information flow through websites, reports, social media postings with change stories, good practices, results as well as the lessons learnt from the network.

Recommendation 3: The Global WebEx online conference calls are a cost effective manner and is imperative to be maintained. The level of preparation of the calls from the SVA partners can be improved and attention should focus on ensuring the sessions are scheduled in advance for the year or quarter, well prepared in advance, concise and within the time period to enable consistent participation from SVA partners.

4.5. National and Regional Networking

In this section, two areas will be analysed: Regional facilitators and the legitimacy, accountability and constituency of the SVA networks. The SVA project builds on the foundations that national networks working within their respective countries are the backbone of inclusive participation in adaptation issues. Further, their efforts aren't confined in their localised spaces but can benefit for solidarity in the region. This is clearly illustrated by the SVA partners across Asia, Africa and Central America.

4.5.1. Regional facilitators

Continuing from SVA phase 1, the three regional facilitators are based at three regional/national networks PAJCA, SusWatch/CAN Latin America and with CANSA (second phase Janathakshan in Sri Lanka) were retained. The regional facilitators are experts in their fields and having in depth knowledge of the SVA from its inception in first phase. They have facilitated knowledge and cross learning between national partners in their region that are the backbone of Southern Voices.

The regional facilitators had clearly played a key role in the lobbying governments in their region at the UNFCCC conferences. The knowledge and expertise of the regional facilitators whether as technical experts or through their long exposure on the adaptation as well as the UNFCCC processes is a strong advantage of having the regional facilitator. In fact, the regional facilitators progress reports reflect examples on how they support the SVA partners in their region. For example, PACJA facilitator support to the national partners at discussions post-COP22 and now preparation for the upcoming COP23.

In the interviews with Asia partners, the partners were appreciative of the supportive role of the regional facilitator where they have engaged with the regional facilitator to support their advocacy. In Africa, the advantage has been to count on the regional PACJA network but the regional facilitation and knowledge sharing have been less than in Asia. In Central America it has been an advantage that the regional facilitator is well-placed at Centro Humbolt with its important role for the Nicaraguan ANACC network, for the regional Sustainability Watch and for CAN Latin America.

The project documents have outlined many tasks for the regional facilitators on agreed terms of reference. On hindsight, the regional facilitators design is conceptually sound. Nevertheless, the SVA project only has resources for regional facilitators paid ½ of their time, which has limited their possibilities to fill out their roles. At the Bonn May workshop it was suggested in the next project phase to change regional facilitators to thematic experts that seems an interesting suggestion.

The 3 regional organisations and facilitators have a clear advantage of institutional knowledge aside from their regions as well as thematic experience. It with these advantages the new phase of SVA continues the collaborations with the three regional networks CANSA, PAJCA and SusWatch/CAN Latin America whilst engaging the regional facilitators/thematic experts.

Recommendation 4: Future Southern Voices engagement should possibly be maintained with the three regional networks CANSA, PAJCA and SusWatch/CAN Latin America, if possible to obtain the necessary financial resources for (part-time) regional facilitators/thematic experts collaborating closely with the national networks and the SVA structure in the other two continents.

4.5.2. Legitimacy, accountability and constituency of the SVA Network

In the previous Chapter 3, the review team found the progress in Output 2.3 for Inclusive representation of partner network to be the weakest of the project's eight outputs. These observations and doubts regarding the constituencies to which the SVA partners are influencing NAPs and other national policies was due to the lack of concrete references in the progress reports.

Further, interviews conducted in Bonn with the government representatives have lead the review team to suggest greater consciousness issues of legitimacy, transparency and accountability. The review team has not made assessment of this issue in the countries and have not heard partner networks disagreeing with these values. Nevertheless, for next phase it would be relevant to include these aspects more actively in

the project. The review team found a good explanation of the concept on legitimacy, transparency and accountability in CISU Position Paper No.5 (2013)[8].

Overall, the limitation in the total budget from CISU (Danida) made it for the project to involve Danish field offices in support strengthening efforts of national networks, including the issues of legitimacy, transparency and accountability. It is noticed that Southern Voices has a good record in strengthening network since its formation in 2008. For example, CISONECC in Malawi in collaboration with DanChurchAid field office and how Centro Humboldt through excellent facilitation has achieved considerable increase in the capacity of the Nicaraguan ANACC network with support from the IBIS field office. Similar results are also observed in the Cambodia NGO Forum. Although ABANTU Ghana has done well in linking the national and local work with climate and gender perspectives, it has *not* met the expectations on linking to the regional and international aspects in SVA. This indicates that broader national networks are more natural partners for SVA than specific issue based partners.

Therefore there is a need to focus on strengthening elements of legitimacy, transparency and accountability to help enhance the position of the SVA partners and SVA network in promoting the JPA for adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring with their targeted stakeholders.

It is the strong recommendation by the review team that a communication strategy as recommended above at section 4, be further planned to capture all these specific needs of the SVA network and their partners to increase a clearer pathway and also reduce risks of poor public relations.

Recommendation 5: Based on the gathered experiences, when considering new members of Southern Voices, it is recommended to put priority to broader national networks working with adaptation on the agenda instead of specific issue based partners. Furthermore, it is in suggested to pay more attention to possible improvements in the legitimacy, transparency, accountability and constituency of the national networks.

4.6. JPAs and innovation

JPA is on one side an important common identity and key connector for the nine networks and on the other side it is also an important innovation. In the first phase, JPA was developed based on the participation and experiences of the SVA partners. While the second phase the concentration has been on the application of JPAs at national and local policy levels. The adaptation building upon the experiences of the partners seeks to ensure "*national policies and plants meets the needs and rights of the most vulnerable people to adapt to climate change*"[9].

All SVA partners had used the JPA "*as a tool for promoting equitable and effective adaptation policies and plans*" at local and national levels[10]. This echoes the SVA1 Final Report that at the partners meeting in Nairobi (2015), partners found that JPA "*increased their capacity for engaging in advocacy towards national governments and other actors.*" The significance seen in SVA phase two is that the JPA application was adapted within local context and governance spaces. For example, Ghana reports that a total of 22 in the Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Eastern and Central Regions of Ghana were influenced through the JPA. The outcome had been the strengthening of existing gender desks and creating an avenue to encourage synergy for gender and climate change components within the local governance system to work together. Other partners based on their local contexts also record varied successes in using the JPA. The common tool using JPA was reported beneficial in the cross-fertilization of experiences and lessons learned.

The global online WebEx conference calls are observed to expand the network's knowledge base. At present, this understanding has helped the members in reaching out to each other (for example, Nepal and Sri Lanka; Vietnam with the Regional Facilitator) for solutions. It is clear that here the avenue for

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[8] LTA: Legitimacy, Transparency and Accountability. CISU Position Paper No.5 (2013)

[9] Putting Principles into Practice, retrieved from *http://www.southernvoices.net/en/documents/key-documents/58-putting-principles-into-practice/file.html*

[10] With, P., & Jarrah, R (2016) Chapter 6: Joint Principles for Adaptation: Promoting enabling policies for community-based adaptation through advocacy. Retrieved on Oct 26, 2917 from : https://goo.gl/EaW1Fd

regional collaboration and regional facilitators to share expertise on enhancing influences on adaptation plans.

The general impression from the SVA partners' feedbacks was that JPA is an innovative way to increase openness and is an excellent entry point for discussions and claiming spaces at decision making levels. The sharing including discussions from the global WebEx online conference calls shows that the knowledge gained from the communities and the ability to raise the voices of the people is an important to strengthen advocacy with government. SVA in taking a long term as well as a holistic view with the application of JPA is strategic in leveraging the influencing capacity of the partners.

The discussions with the Asian partners further saw a potential for collective regional action to influence regional level meetings although this is still at its beginning. The review team is cognisant of the vibrancy of the work done and the outreach as highlighted in the progress reports. However, much of these good work is be being lost due to gaps in capturing the details in documentation such as the change stories.

In summary, the JPA is an innovative gateway to help SVA partners and their constituencies anticipate the potential barriers to engage in adaptation discussion as well as serving a proven policy solution. The inclusion of the JPA to the Adaptation technical advisory list of the UNFCCC is a great achievement for Southern Voices.

The review team found from interviews that the continuation of JPA need to complemented with other tools to influence and monitor NAP, finance etc., which will be discussed further in Chapter 6. Aside from the JPA, the other product that some SVA partners found useful, particularly for the local adaptation work, is CARE's Adaptation Good Practice Checklist.[11] The application of this Checklist was shared by some of the African partners based on the fact that the Checklist was developed and tested in the said region. Although the two documents have not been coordinated, JPA's principles seems to be complement the Checklist at micro or project level. Therefore it suggested that SVA partners in the next phase look at methods to complement JPA with the Checklist.

4.7. Influencing Strategies

The May 2017 Bonn workshop reports starts with the sharing on the increasing "*difficult political contexts and in relatively supportive one, securing the space for dialogue*". These sentiments shared during the online interview sessions, where partners identified the SVA platform as assisting them to open the space to navigate within these changes in the countries. The partners acknowledge that the development of the Influencing Strategies was useful to focus, target clearly the stakeholders and possible new alliances. The support from the advisor Raja Jarrah was helpful to develop a strong Influencing Strategies. These influencing strategies guided the 2017 implementation of advocacy for the SVA partners.

A reading of the Interim Review of the Southern Voices on Adaptation project in August 2015 by Raja Jarrah was insightful on how the process progressed. The intention for more explicit identification of stakeholders to strategically plan an influencing strategy was advised and all partners went forward to refining their Influencing Strategy.

Some had indicated that the work of preparing influencing strategies took time, as the process was a participatory process that included the identified stakeholders. The review team in analysis this process from the progress reports as well as discussion with the partners found that the benefits of this Influencing Strategy aside from a clearer focus is the built sense of ownership by the constituencies engaged. This beneficial aspect of local ownership was gathered from the discussions where some partners mentioned ability to bridge funding, creatively engaged in local spaces and also acceptance of local governance to include the JPA principles within their programme.

Recommendation 6: The development and updating of the national networks Influencing Strategies should be continued as an essential guidance of the advocacy plans to be implemented, including how to disseminate and lobbying for the JPA principles implementation. It is furthermore suggested to increase

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[11] http://careclimatechange.org/publications/adaptation-good-practice-checklist/

the collaboration with academia, universities and others to strengthen the evidence based advocacy, e.g. the quantity and quality of position papers.

5. MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND ADMINISTRATION

This chapter focuses on the management, monitoring and administration of the SVA project.

5.1. Functioning of Project Management

The responsibility for the SVA project is a Danish consortium composed of CARE Denmark, DanChurchAid and Oxfam IBIS that obtained the financial support from CISU. CARE Denmark has been appointed the 'lead agency' for the contract with CISU. CARE has through direct contracts delegated the day-to-day execution responsibility to the respective Southern partners. Furthermore, the project had the advantage of having the presence of the field offices of the three Danish NGOs with their coverage in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The organisational structure of the project has four levels:

a) Steering Committee

The Steering Committee comprises representatives of the consortium members, DanChurchAid, Oxfam-IBIS and CARE Denmark together with the project coordinator, and the three regional facilitators. The task of the Steering Committee is to make overall decisions on project management. The members have been kept informed, however, the Steering Committee has played relatively small role during the second SVA phase.

b) Coordination Group

The Regional Facilitators and the Project Coordinator are the members of the Project Coordination Group that has the mandate to coordinate and secure quality of all implementation activities and supervising budgets. The group meets regularly at a minimum once a month. where it has been assumed that the regional facilitators represent networks in their regions. However, it has not always been easy to get input and feedback from these networks that perhaps not have seen the regional facilitators as their representatives in project management.Ownership might have been increased with sharing of minutes from the Coordination Group meetings.

c) Project coordinator and secretariat

A full-time Project Coordinator is placed at CARE Denmark that both has undertaken coordination of content, contact to the nine partner organisations and administrative tasks related to the requirements for CISU grant on behalf of the three Danish NGOs. The Coordinator has worked closely with the three regional facilitators with the view to achieve synergy between the various regional and national activities. The Danish Project Coordinator has undertaken the tasks in a very responsible way and has gained much respect and trust among the nine partner networks.

d) Advisory Board

An Advisory Board was set up in SVA1 first phase in 2014, comprising seven Southern adaptation experts nominated by partner networks, with members based in Malawi, Philippines, India, El Salvador, Vietnam, Cambodia and Senegal. In SVA2 they came up with the idea to elaborate an Adaptation Communication, nevertheless, this entity has almost not functioned during the second phase.

The review team has the impression that it was *not* optimal to have both a Steering Committee and a Coordination Group, which in the current phase not have secured a decision-making body with sufficient involvement of the Southern partners. Neither it was optimal to include project staff (three regional coordinators) in a Steering Committee, where the participants is expected to have decision making authority.

The project could have been inspired by the steering committees that often is setting up with the participation of partners management and the Danish management (described in Aid Management Guidelines) that include formalised semi-annual meetings (video conferences). This can be done with Asian partners electing one representative, Africa another representative and Latin America a third representative from management levels.

The future management structure as briefly discussed at last global online WebEx conference call about the review teams presentation, where the programme officer for DanChurchAid in Cambodia suggested the SVA continuation to be an informal network that tends to be more a working group than a formalised structure. The May 2017 workshop also signalled that the Southern networks are not particularly interested in a formalised governance structure.

At the 12 November 2017 workshop in Bonn, the proposal of two options were discussed for future management structure for Southern Voices, namely:

> a) A model with Southern partners - with possible continent representatives - involved in formal decision making structure, which could be a Project Steering Committee inspired by Danida's Aid Management Guidelines). The concrete outline will depend upon the future funding and set-up of the project.

> b) Southern Voices continuation will be done as an informal network that tends to be more a Working Group between Africa, Asia and Central America than a formalised management structure. The networking will be coordinated by a Network Coordinator and Information officer.

The feedbacks from both the May and November 2017 Bonn workshops gave indications that the future governance of Southern Voices should remain as an informal network between Africa, Asia and Central America, which is driven by motivated national and regional networks.

Recommendation 7: Southern Voices for Adaptation continuation will be done as an **informal network** that tends to be more a Working Group between Africa, Asia and Central America than a formalised management structure. The networking will be coordinated by a Network coordinator and Information officer (see recommendation 12). The concrete outline will depend upon the future funding.

5.2. Monitoring and reporting

The Danish Consortium has done well in the field of monitoring and reporting to CISU. They have the advantage of building on the existing monitoring systems among the Danish/international NGOs. Beyond CARE field offices, DanChurchAid field offices in Malawi and Cambodia also involved in monitoring the project. In the case of Ibis, it has been an advantage that the project complemented very well IBIS' regional LAPI advocacy programme with a climate change component handled from Ibis field office in Guatemala.

With nine network partners in three continents, the SVA project has in a good way taken into account the potentials of the various SVA partners through a flexible planning and management, transparent and open communication. The down side of this alignment to partners' priorities had made it difficult to consolidate the results of such project. This is reflective of the Danish support that is aligned to the networks own priorities, which has implied good ownership but with more challenging in measuring the aggregated results of the entire project.

From reading all nine progress reports from the partners' (first semester 2017), the review team finds that they generally contain valuable information on the situation and the activities undertaken in the specific sub-projects in the nine countries. However, most of the progress reports were disappointing in not to fill out - or not doing it well - the *Annex 5.3 Change Story* inspired by the Most Significant Change (MSC) method. The SVA partners were asked about what is the change achieved with support from the SV-Adapt project – of which you are the most proud? Please explain how it came about? How did you

mobilise your constituency/other stakeholders to influence? How did the Southern Voices support – through finances or advice make a difference?

It will be important to improve this Annex 5.3 in the coming project completion report that all partners will have to fill in. Enabling to better trace, where and how the project have made most change through advocacy, inclusive approaches to generating policy ideas and policy monitoring and awareness raising.

At the Bonn workshop in May 2017, they all made good presentations about their results that they were proud of, which also included change stories and photos in their powerpoints. The project has offered training on communication, but it takes more training to develop communication through sharing of relevant stories, it is not that easy.

Recommendation 8: The nine SVA partners should in the Project Completion reporting improve the explanation of results/outcomes, in particular change stories that provide evidence of the changes obtained during project implementation. More attention should also be paid in the reporting to describe what has been achieved within influencing public policies on adaptation through advocacy and the use of the JPA principles.

5.3. Administration and Finance

The project coordinator draws on CARE Denmark's strong administrative and financial systems located in Copenhagen. Four partner networks are contracted through Ibis/Oxfam (Nicaragua, Guatemala) and DanishChurchAid (Cambodia, Malawi). Of the remaining five partners, one is contracted through the CARE country office in Vietnam and four directly through CARE Denmark to smooth the administrative burden on Danish field offices, where the grant to each network is too small for their standard operating procedures.

In general, the administration and finance has functioned very well in the project. Only that the review team has observed that the first transfer was delayed several months due to delays in signing the contracts with in Guatemala and Malawi, which implied a slower start of the second SVA phase in these two countries.

Furthermore, some partners spent time in first part of 2016 to finalise activities under phase 1. The review team agrees with the remark in CISU' comments to the 2016 status report: "*You note that the intervention is partially delayed due to overlap from 'phase 1' to 'phase 2'. It is important to reflect on your experiences in regards to the viability of starting a new 'phase', while finalizing the previous 'phase' and how this could best be done without too much delay.*" This would be relevant for CARE Denmark to respond to in the project completion report.

6. SOUTHERN VOICES FUTURE FUNDING AND STRUCTURE

6.1. Initiatives at Workshop in May 2017

All nine SVA network partners and the three regional facilitators were present at the May 2017 workshop in Bonn, which was the only face-to-face workshop during the second SVA phase. About half of the participants continued into the UNFCCC conference.

The Workshop process was facilitated with the preparation of an internal discussion paper called "*Options for sustaining the initiative beyond 2017*" that included an annex with 10 respondents to a survey about "*Southern Voices Beyond 2017*". According to the survey, SVA funding has contributed around half of their resources for adaptation advocacy. As such, the funding will be missed, even though in absolute terms it is not a huge amount.

The conclusion of the first day at the Bonn workshop, a strong motivation from the SVA partners to continue the networking, particularly to continue its support for capacity building through sharing experiences was recorded. There is also a strong belief in the JPA as a tool that continues to be useful and

has the potential to be used more widely. Further, linking national advocacy with the international level is also considered desirable for the networks.

The second day at the Bonn workshop, the participants discussed about the future of SVA after the current funding expires (at the end of 2017). The future direction of the Southern Voices network decidedly should be based on a balance between the *motivation* to take it forward, and the *opportunities* to make it happen with funding. SVA has at least the advantage that the project designs with modest grants for partner networks make it more likely to obtain the necessary financial resources for a continuation.

Since May 2017, an important assumption has been successfully achieved: CARE Denmark and DanChurchAid were successful with their proposals for Danida's new strategic CSO partnerships. This implies that CARE Denmark can continue the funding to SVA, while DanChurchAid unfortunately not has put priority to a continuation of the support.

The good news is that CARE Denmark will carry forward and support the Southern Voices with its track record in a new thematic climate resilience program, and include additional countries with support through CARE country programmes. Although this enables to maintain some activities, however, it also raises three challenges:

a) Less resource will be available for the global part of SVA (project coordination, facilitators, meetings, participation at COP meetings, etc.). There is clearly a need for additional fundraising and this is much more difficult than the national part.

b) Partners to DanChurchAid and Oxfam IBIS are loosing their funding for national adaptation advocacy work, as it is not longer part of their new strategic frame agreement with Danida. This affects four national networks: Cambodia, Malawi, Kenya, Guatemala and Nicaragua. So far there is indication that Kenya will obtain new funding (400.000 euro from DFID for 3 counties for 26 months). The NGO Forum in Cambodia will get support from UNDP to continue JPA and work at community level. With a good fundraising effort, they are probably able to gather resources for the local and national work – but not for the global part.

c) The focus thus far has been on the JPA and is based on learning, knowledge management and advocacy. The funding for next phase will be from different sources and not from one single project. The continuation of SVA networking between Asia, Africa and Central America needs to be driven from the motivation of partner networks to continue the joint work beyond national levels. This calls for a rethinking of how the SVA networking is to be designed and how synergy between the partners can be planned and achieved in next phase.

Since the May workshop, it was with the help of CARE Germany that concluded the call for proposal from German Environment Ministry (ICI) where unfortunately did not fit into SVA regarding thematic focus and countries. As mentioned in May there could also be possible EU CSO global call targeting a Southern led consortium using in-kind contributions for match funding.

The best possibility would be, if CISU – different from what has been the signalled in the last 3/4 years - could get a continuation of their Climate and Environment Fund from Danida. This option is currently considered in the Danish government. If that could be a reality, it would allow for strengthen SVA's activities both at international level and in some selected countries through Danish NGOs. Such an option could open for re-engaging DanChurchAid and Oxfam-IBIS in countries with presence of their field offices.

The Review team has so far *not* heard about initiative from Southern network members that they could contribute to the global part of SV continuation. Only at the May workshop had the discussions lead to a development of an "*Internal Protocol for Fundraising in SVA*" that has outlined good principles to codify the practice that Southern Voices members expect of each other in relation to fundraising. Now it will be important that the Southern networks to put energy into fundraising for their national activities and preferable some contributions for these networks towards linkages to regional and international levels.

Recommendation 9: The continuation of Southern Voices requires increased fundraising efforts from the national network members for securing support for their national and local advocacy and public awareness activities. Additionally, there is a still a need to find funds from other international NGOs for keeping the regional and international SVA levels that can complement the grant from CARE Denmark.

6.2. CARE Denmark's Thematic Climate Resilience Programme

From January 2017, CARE Denmark will as part of their new Strategic Partnership Agreement with DANIDA with a Thematic Climate Resilience Programme that is intended to contribute to national and local governments supporting communities in strengthening their resilience to climate change as well as sufficient financial resources are to be made available as a result of CSO advocacy. This CARE Denmark program will also link with CARE International Climate Change and Resilience Platform hosted by CARE Netherlands.

As part of the thematic programme, there is continuation of support to CSO platforms and alliances to advocate for adaptation with a focus on the most climate-vulnerable groups, adequate financial resources, and adherence to sound principles for pro-poor or community-based adaptation. For CARE resilience is a broader concept than adaptation to climate change, covering both climate change related and other risk factors as well as capacities and assets to deal with shocks stresses and uncertainty. See CARE International theoretical guidance document "*Increasing Resilience*".[12]

CARE Denmark will continue to support the Southern Voices network as a shared platform for learning, sharing and joint advocacy among civil society networks working at local, national, regional and global levels. Through joint strategizing and preparation for participating in policy dialogues and negotiations, the partners are enabled to channel the needs, experiences and demands of climate-vulnerable people and communities through to high-level fora and discussions

Relevant and interested new climate change partners will be invited to join the Southern Voices network, while partners in non-programme CARE Denmark countries will be supported to exit from direct support but may continue to take part in the network with their own or other funding.

Through the Country Programmes (and not through direct contracts with Copenhagen headquarters as is the case in four countries in the current phase), CARE Denmark may support climate change networks in up to as much as 9 countries. The countries are:

- CARE Denmark may continue support to SVA partners and networks in Vietnam, Nepal, Ghana and Kenya
- CARE Denmark may include possible new networks that can be affiliated to SVA in Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Myanmar.

Partner selection will be done in dialogue between CARE's country offices and headquarters. The Southern Voices partners and the CARE country offices will be supported to engage with and influence the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans and major adaptation projects funded by multilateral agencies such as the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, bilateral donors and development banks.

The experience from trying out new approaches to advocacy at national and community levels will inform advocacy interventions and campaigns of the civil society platforms on common issues across the countries. This work will be done in synergy with CARE's Climate Change and Resilience Platform, which leads CARE's engagement in UNFCCC and related climate policy influence at global level.

6.3. Key principles for next SVA phase

Now with the SDGs, the Paris Agreement and decisions at the following three COPs, the basic international architecture of adaptation is now in place. The original need for Southern advocacy via COP is less pressing than before. This signals that for the continuation of SVA allocation of more resources for influencing and monitoring the policies and implementation at national and local levels is a growing need. However, it should not be underestimated that participation at COP often gives the individual SVA

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[12] Increasing Resilience Guidance Note. Theoretical Guidance Document for CARE International. December 2016.

members a certain status and credibility that enhances their ability to work with governments in their own countries.

As a point of departure from previous chapters, the review team suggest the following key principles for the future:

a) CARE Denmark funding should preferable be complemented with support from other international NGOs (and - agencies). SVA should *not* turn out as solely CARE supported network. This would weaken the Southern Voices and particular lack the important link to Latin America. Hopefully, CARE Denmark is open to avoid this situation. A good solution would be if Danida provide funding for the continuation of CISU's climate budget line, so Oxfam-Ibis could secure a continuation in Latin America and DanChurchAid in Cambodia and Malawi.

b) The new potential partners for next phase should be national networks that have member organisations united about the interest for adaptation policies and implementation similar to the current partners.

c) SVA should be Southern driven with genuine ownership (more than current and previous phases) with focus on advocacy and influencing adaptation policies and resource allocations. It should be careful to avoid being a mechanism for channelling funds to national network members;

d) With challenges of future funding for the regional/international SVA networking, partner networks should give priority towards finding ways to continue with their national and local advocacy while keep connection through the electronic instruments for information/exchange to be cost-efficient on international exchange (careful with travel costs);

e) JPA is a common connector among all networks. There is further need to consider new tools and documentation to be developed and shared across the networks in the three continents, e.g. monitoring and influencing climate adaptation finance and implementation.

Recommendation 10: Four key principles are suggested for the future Southern Voices: i) CARE Denmark funding should preferably to complementing support from other international NGOs (and - agencies), ii) The SVA partners should be national networks, iii) SVA should be Southern driven with genuine ownership, and iv) Priority to continue with their national and local advocacy, approach electronic instruments for information/exchange to be cost-efficient on international exchange (careful with travel costs).

6.4. Topics/instruments to unite SVA networking (beyond JPA)

Based on the experiences, it is still important to keep the linkages between the international, national and local levels regarding adaptation policies and implementation, where Southern Voices have a strong role to play. The experiences has been that participation at COPs often gives individual SVA members a certain status and credibility that enhances their ability to work with governments in their own countries.

The JPA is the flagship of the SVA that the participants at the Bonn May 2017 agreed should continue to form their common identity and being a connector for the next phase of SVA. It is seen important to inform climate negotiators at UNFCCC about the practical experiences from local levels, where SVA partners experiences are significant.

The exchange and learning through the "Community of Practice" should go forward in next phase, as a key feature and identity of SVA as a network across Asian, Africa and Latin America, where partner networks including collaborations with other organisations working towards the same vision and goals, including the JPA. And present SVA members should encourage new members to continue the cross-fertilisation of experiences and joint advocacy work.

Although with the consensus to continue with JPA, the Review team had found out that there is a need to complement with other existing instruments that are more concrete and can be used by the national networks across three continents. These ideas, are not limited to, but were some discussed ideas made in the interviews with some active SVA focal points:

a) Monitoring of climate adaptation at community/municipal/district levels

This is an example that could inspire other SVA networks. Since 2010, the "*Community Climate Observing Network*" has been developed and operating as an initiative of Centro Humboldt that has installed climate stations in different locations in Nicaragua and El Salvador. This initiative provides information for small producers on the behaviour of the climate in their communities and thereby adapt to climate change. This serves to plan their dates of planting and the variety of crop that is best for this year that has helped reduced losses in these small local economies.

CAREs/ALP participatory scenario planning has done similar efforts together with CISONECC in Malawi. These are interesting concepts that could be disseminated to the other SVA networks. Some interesting experiences can also be found from the 11th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA11), where some of SVA partners participated in Uganda in June 2017. However looking at a common instrument, the JPA and SVA experiences are more related to public policies than to private producers. Therefore the following two proposals for instruments for influencing adaptation policies can be considered:

b) Continue influencing National Adaptation Plans (NAP) and municipal/district adaptation plans

Countries have in the Paris agreement signed into making NAPs that is in line with the Cancun Adaptation Framework (2010) in order to reduce vulnerability to climate change, and to mainstream climate change adaptation in all levels of planning.

It is progressing slowly as currently only seven developing countries have presented NAP to UNFCCC. This indicates urgent levels of work still be done in the other countries as NAPs process based on multi-stakeholder involvement. SVA members in Malawi, Nepal and Sri Lanka have worked considerable to influence national NAP formulations and ANACC has promoted municipal adaptation plans in Nicaragua.

When a country has finalised NAP, civil society will have a further important job in monitoring the governments and municipalities/districts implementation. SVA could gather and systematise experiences in various countries with CSO and community based organisations (CBOs) involvement in national, municipal/district and community adaptation planning, including assessments appropriate tools and guidelines.

c) Monitor and influencing climate adaptation finance

Money is a key enabler for implementation of adaptation plans, where the current available climate change adaptation is far from being sufficient. CARE Denmark's programme has as one of its expected key outcomes to ensure that CSO networks influence national and global climate change planning, practice, political discourse, policies, and finance streams in favour of climate resilience of climate-vulnerable communities.

The overall picture is that almost all donor countries are lagging behind with sufficient support to adaptation projects and a considerable shift in the climate portfolio has to be implemented for getting an adequate balance between financing adaptation and mitigation, as stipulated in the Paris Agreement. According to global figures in the OECD-CPI 2015 report, worldwide development finance targeting 'mitigation only' was 49% in 2014-15 and 'adaptation only' was 29%. The share of activities addressing *both* adaptation and mitigation (cross-cutting) was 22%.

While the UNFCCC does not define or establish criteria for climate finance, OECD has developed definitions and criteria regarding climate change finance through the so-called "*Rio Markers*", one for mitigation and another for adaptation. This is also the basis for the donor countries biennial reports to UNFCCC (the next in January 2018). This system can be used to track the amount of financing is placed on climate change adaptation provided to a specific country of international development assistance (ODA), and it can provide a list of all financed projects. In this way it is possible to utilize that the current international system at least have certain level of transparency through UNFCCC and OECD (the multilateral development banks are less transparent).

In studies this year for Danish and Norwegian NGO coalitions, the OECD's database (CRS) has been utilised that have analysis these countries total climate financing, adaptation versus mitigation, share for LDC countries etc. These experiences from these two studies could easily be utilised and captured into simple Excel with calculation of climate adaptation financing for countries with SVA, which the national networks can use for advocacy towards their governments, the donor community present in their country as well as SVA utilizing these calculations towards influencing UNFCCC negotiations.

The monitoring of adaptation finance could also monitor the extent to which the finance reach the local communities and if it is distributed for the most vulnerable communities and sectors. This could be done by providing an overview of, how international adaptation finance - and domestic public resources - are distributed to the various provinces or districts in the country. This could be a way for the national SVA networks influencing the government's prioritisation of vulnerable districts and sectors into adaptation planning and budgeting.

Recommendation 11: Beyond the common priority on JPA across the SVA partners, SVA partners should continue drawing attention on their efforts to influence National Adaptation Plans (NAP) and municipal/district adaptation plans and their implementation in favour of climate resilience of climate-vulnerable communities. Furthermore, SVA partners and network could strengthen their relevancy through a common activity related to study to monitor and influence climate adaptation finance in their respective countries as well as in the UNFCCC negotiations processes. It is possible to make evidence based advocacy utilizing the public access to overview of projects and amounts in UNFCCC's biennial reports and OECD's database that include Rio markers for adaptation finance.

6.5. Southern Voice's future structure

The future management structure of SVA was analysed in Chapter 5 that ended up in two options, either a formalised Southern based management structure or an informal network structure with a network coordinator and information officer.

This last section in this report will seek to respond to some questions regarding future structure of SVA:

a. Should we locate the SVA secretariat in the Global South? Who could host it? Should SVA become a registered entity?

The Review team has in earlier chapter suggested the need to increase and promote Southern CSOs network leaders to lead the SVA between the three continents. Consequently, it is recommended to place the network-coordinator for the next SVA phase in a partner organization/network.

The contract administration will next phase be channelled through CAREs field offices (and other possible field offices of other international NGOs that enter with funding). This means that the next phase, the Network Coordinator is has reduced administrative tasks that is very much different from current project coordinator who undertakes tasks related to the responsibilities towards CISU. As the new Network Coordinator would *not* handle transfer of funds to other network partners, there is no need for SVA to enter into a complicated operation making it a legal entity. The Network Coordinator can be employed by one of the national or regional networks (having a contract with a CARE office).

b. Where to host the SVA website?

With the same arguments as the Network Coordinator, the Review team suggests to delegate the information work and SVA webmaster to a network within SVA.

This would imply that there is minimum staffing for the small international secretariat of SVA, where it would be:

• A Network Coordinator that has expertise in adaptation policies and - implementation

• An Information Officer in charge of the communication strategy (including website)

• If possible, part-time regional facilitators and/or thematic experts placed in agreed national or regional networks.

c. Do we expand membership of SVA? Currently, only organizations that are themselves networks can join SVA. Do we want to maintain this or open to involve more?

The reply to this question depend on the funding situation, as foreseen CARE Denmark's program could expand up to supporting nine country networks. As stated above in Section 6.3, in principle the partners should be national networks with priority to adaptation policies.

Recommendation 12: The SVA's Network Coordinator should be placed in a partner organization/network. CARE and hopefully other international NGO field offices will handle the main administrative tasks. Furthermore, the information work and webmaster functions could be placed in another national or regional network. This maintains a minimum staffing for a small international secretariat of SVA, namely a network coordinator and an information officer.

ANNEXES

Contents

ANNEX A: Terms of Reference for the Study

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE SOUTHERN VOICES ON ADAPTATION PROJECT 2014 – 2017

1. Background and introduction to the project

The Southern Voices on Adaptation project (SVA or SV-Adapt for short) has been funded by the Climate and Environment Fund of CISU through two grants from 2014-15 and from 2016–17. The project is led by CARE Denmark and implemented through a Consortium including CARE, IBIS and DanChurchAid, supporting Southern civil society partners and networks who engage in advocacy on pro-poor adaptation policies.

The SV-Adapt carries forward the work of Southern Voices Capacity Building programme (also known as Southern Voices on Climate Change) that was supported by Danida from 2011–14; this comprised of a wider range of climate networks in the South through a broader consortium including also international NGOs. A number of partners from this earlier programme continued into SV-Adapt, as well as key lessons, experiences and tools, such as the Climate Change Advocacy Toolkits.

Compared with the earlier programme, the new features in Southern Voices on Adaptation were the following:

- the thematic focus on influencing adaptation policies (leaving out mitigation and REDD) at national level and

- the effort to link partner networks in a joint process by developing and adopting the Joint Principles of Adaptation as a civil society benchmark for what constitutes good adaptation policies.

In Phase 1 of SV-Adapt the Joint Principles for Adaptation (JPA) were developed, tested, refined, and finally adopted in a final version. Five partner networks continuing from the earlier SV programme started the work; then by mid -2015, seven new associate partners were selected through a call for proposals. Three regional facilitators based with regional partner organisations (continuing from the earlier programme) were tasked with facilitating knowledge management and crosslearning between partners in the Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Secretariat based at CARE Denmark managed the overall coordination, and an external consultant supported with facilitating the partner workshops, and documenting results.

In Phase 2 this approach was carried forward with the following key changes:

- the number of national partners was reduced to 9 to allow all partners to receive the same size of grants;

- now that the Joint Principles for Adaptation had been finalised the level of ambition was sharpened with the expectation that each partner network would achieve significant policy achievements on advocacy goals they had defined themselves;

- there was an increasing focus on capacity-building for advocacy through development of strategies with stakeholder analyses and milestones – with the aim of creating a SVA community of practice as a learning platform across countries on using the JPA;

- an ambition for international recognition of the JPA from third party institutions was set.

By the end of 2017 SV-Adapt is at a crossroads, as the CISU Climate and Environment fund is discontinued. CARE and the consortium partners are considering if they can support the SV-Adapt partner networks from other sources, including the Strategic Partnership Application that will be prepared for DANIDA by May 2017.

In the second quarter of 2017, SV-Adapt will involve partner networks and the consortium members in a discussion process on the different options for a "self-sustaining JPA initiative" post 2017. A consultant has been engaged to prepare a discussion paper for partner networks to consider alternative options before they meet at a partner workshop in Bonn 5-7 May – preceding the UNFCCC intersessional session.

SVA-phase two application p. 22-23

Towards the end of 2016 a paper outlining the options for a self-sustaining JPA initiative will be prepared by the Secretariat or a consultant, for discussion within the project and with other relevant stakeholders. To assess and to make recommendations on these options will form part of the TOR of the project evaluation to start by mid-2017. The consultation will show if there is interest in maintaining the Southern Voices on Adaptation and/or the JPA as a coalition or an initiative to continue beyond this specific project, for instance sustained from contributions from member organisations, Consortium partners or other INGOs.

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2. Purpose and objective of the evaluation

The **purpose** of the evaluation is to contribute to provide accountability to CISU and to DANIDA as its back-donor (demonstrating the relevance of the Climate and Environment Fund). In addition the evaluation will also serve to guide SVA-partners and consortium members on how best to promote civil society advocacy on climate change adaptation and mutual learning and networking across countries in future.

The evaluation will have a forward-looking perspective including the following objectives:

1) **To assess the results and lessons learned of the project** in phase one and two against the objectives and the expected outputs and indicators – following CISU and DANIDA guidelines

2) To **assess the existing project design** - from the perspective of both Northern and Southern partners **and make recommendations** on which elements are crucial to carry forward in any future support for SVA networks and activities.

3) **To make recommendations on the proposal for a self-sustained JPA initiative** which will be developed based on the outcomes of the discussions at the partner workshop in May 2017 and in light of the result of the DANIDA partnership applications by consortium partners

3. Evaluation approaches, methodology and timeline

The evaluation will be carried out as a desk study of all existing documentation, supplemented with interviews. A survey asking partner networks on the relevance of the existing approach is being used to inform the discussion paper on options for SV-Adapt beyond 2017. The evaluation should build on that and take the discussion forward. In-country collection of primary data is not foreseen or expected.

Data will be collected through interviews with representatives of partner networks and other key stakeholders, and participation in partner meeting as well as meetings of the Steering Committee, the Coordination Group, the Advisory Board, and if possibly also selected external stakeholders in – country and internationally - physically and in cyber-space.

The consultant(s) will get access to all relevant documentation – in particular progress reports and partners influencing strategies, action plans and monitoring sheets by partner networks, as well as publications by partners and the secretariat related to the project.

The consultant must participate in the partner-workshop planned from 5-7 May as this is only opportunity to physically meet and interview plus observe all SVA-partners attending. After May there will be a break in the evaluation work, and it will be resumed after August when partner networks will submit progress reporting. September/October will be a busy period of conducting interviews, analyzing data and writing up a draft report. At the COP23 in November in Bonn we may arrange a meeting for presentation of the draft report and recommendations to the partners who may be present.

Activity in methodology	Timing
INCEPTION APRIL - MAY 2017	
Preparation, briefing, reading background materials	April 2017

Observation and interviews at partner workshop 5-7th May, Bonn – including with stakeholders attending Bonn meeting	Early May
DETAILED STUDY AND INTERVIEWS	
Online survey design / analysis - optional	September
Analysis of August Progress Reports and updates	September/October
Virtual individual / focus group interviews with partners / stakeholders	September/October
Possible field visit to partner networks (or correspondent / sniper) and stakeholders	
Analysis of data and Write up draft report	October
Dialogue and completion	November – possible presentation of draft recommendations at partner meeting @COP23 in Bonn

4. Scope of work and evaluation questions

The evaluation must, in accordance with donor requirements, apply the **OECD DAC evaluation criteria** of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. The discussion of the criteria may be integrated in the discussion of evaluation questions, but the relevant criteria should be indicated or a short summary per criterion should be included in the report.

The evaluation questions below may be updated and refined in the light of the SV-Adapt partner workshop in May 2017 and the outcome of the discussions on a self-sustaining JPA ¨- initiative. In addition, the success or failure of the partnership applications to DANIDA of the Consortium members may lead to a revision of the scope and the evaluation questions.

The questions will be reviewed and agreed by August 2017

Evaluation Questions regarding SVA Outcomes and Results

- In what ways has SV-Adapt helped partner networks to reach their policy change objectives to influence climate change adaptation to be more equitable, effective and supporting local communities to adapt to climate change?

- How critical have the JPA been to helping SVA partner networks engage with governments and other stakeholders and achieving results?
- To what extent has SV-Adapt met its objectives and the outcomes planned?
- To what extent has the gradual "virtuous circle"(see below, from the SVA2 application) materialized: where increased capacity for policy influence – has lead to evidence of better adaptation policies, which in turn lead to growing recognition of the JPA?
- If this is not yet the case – is it likely that it will materialize in a longer time horizon with more time

for implementation?

- Have the outcomes and the objectives, outcomes and indicators been relevant and how should they be adapted?

The virtuous circle of successful JPA implementation and international recognition
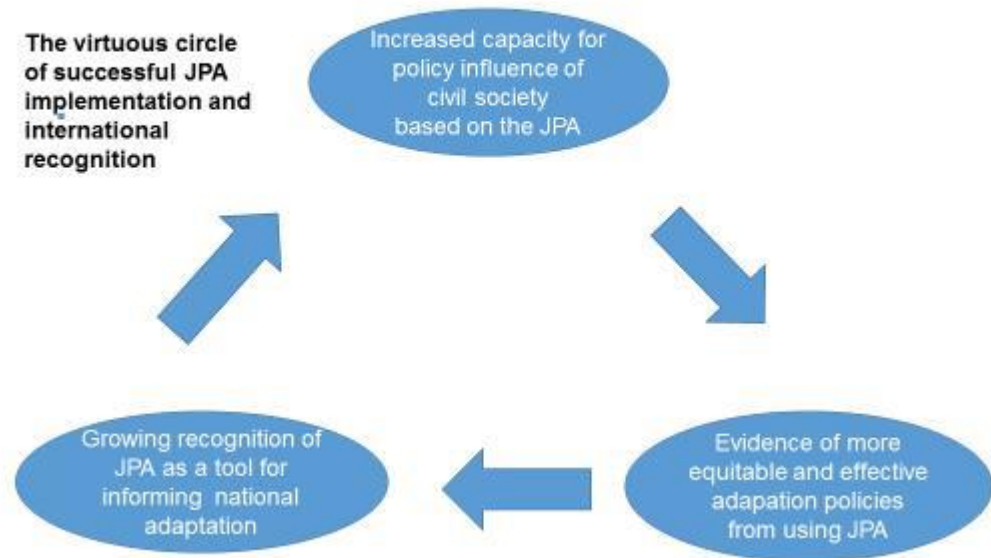
Evaluation Questions relating to SVA Project Design

- Has the project design with modest grants for partner networks been and effective efficient in strengthening civil society advocacy efforts and influence at national level ?

- Has the set-up with regional facilitators on half-time positions been effective in linking partner networks in a community of practice?

- Has the promotion of learning across countries been relevant and useful for partner networks?

- Have partner networks been able to use lessons and approaches from other SVA partners to improve their own advocacy?

- Has the consortium set-up where funding has been channeled through Consortium member country offices been fruitful, relevant and efficient?

- Is there a scope for innovative approaches and collaboration between consortium members, their country offices, partner networks – and other stakeholders engaged in promoting adaptation action at scale

- How does the design of the SVA programme, which has been relatively stable in Phase 1 and Phase 2, need to be modified to remain viable going forwards?

Evaluation Questions relating to feasibility of SVA as a self-sustained entity

- Can the recommendation and outcome from the SVA partner workshop on the future set-up for a self-sustained JPA initiative, work within the new partnership agreement(s) achieved between CARE and DANIDA and between DCA/IBIS and DANIDA?

4. Tasks and responsibilities

Consultant's Responsibilities

1. Establish a good understanding of Southern Voices through discussions with the Consortium Partners, partner networks and the Secretariat, and a review of key background documents and publications;

2. Review and organize the available information (provided in a dropbox), structure documents and data provided, identify any information gaps and propose strategies for gathering critical additional information.

3. Design and plan the evaluation methodology, including tools, questions and activities, in dialogue with the Secretariat

4. Collect data from interviews with key informants in SV-Adapt and external actors, from attending physical and cyberspace meetings , conducting surveys, etc - as agreed in the evaluation design

5. Document, synthesize and analyze findings and prepare recommendations
6. Present initial findings to the SV-Adapt team for validation and feedback
7. Draft complete report of findings, analysis and recommendations
8. Finalise report integrating relevant comments from SVA-team and Consortium members

CARE / SV-Adapt Responsibilities and tasks

1. Set up and share with the evaluation consultants a structured dropbox with information and data which form part of what is to be analysed, essential background documents and other relevant reading. Provide and explain lists of documents, stakeholders and other information as needed.

2. Orient the consultant(s) and be available for regular meetings to discuss details.

3. Arrange for the participation of the consultant in the SVA partner workshop in Bonn in May 2017

4. Support the consultant to implement agreed activities, including contact to relevant informants

5. Organise the validation meeting.

6. Comment on initial findings and the full draft report.

7. Draft a management response after the completion of the evaluation.

6. Deliverables

The consultant(s) will produce the following deliverables. All written materials must be in English submitted electronically in accessible formats.

1. An evaluation framework, methodology, work plan and draft report outline– to be updated/adjusted after the partner workshop in May

2. A presentation/first draft of the full report outlining **initial evaluation findings** for discussions with the SVA Coordination Group and CARE / The Consortium

3. **Final draft evaluation report** responding to the objective and scope of work in this TOR, maximum 25 pages long not including annexes, and of publishable quality. The report must include:

   a. An Executive Summary which can be used as a stand-alone 'communicable' document, no more than four pages long, for sharing with donors, adaptation advocates - including partner networks, CARE and Consortium Members.

   b. Analysis of findings in line with the evaluation purpose, objective and scope of work, comparing achievements, effectiveness and challenges, analysing the reasons for these,

   c. Recommendations for adaptation advocates and campaigners, learning/capacity building institutes

   d. Annexes including these terms of reference, final work plan/timeline, evaluation and analysis framework and methodology used , list of persons met/interviews made, list of documents reviewed, additional documentation gathered, visuals and other material produced.

4. As per donor requirements, all raw data collected as part of the evaluation must be provided to CARE in suitable formats, aggregated and anonymised where appropriate, so that they can be released to the public domain in a reasonable amount of time after the data is collected, and allow other researchers to replicate findings.

5. **Final evaluation report** incorporating CARE's comments and suggestions.

7. Call for expressions of interest

The evaluation assignment may be carried out by an individual or a small team of specialists with complementary knowledge and skills. In case of a team, the team leader will be responsible for coordinating the team and for all deliverables to CARE and their quality in accordance with the terms of reference.

Deadline for application Thursday 11th April ; We will make a shortlist in the week after Easter Holidays, and plan to make interviews and or selection in week after from 24-28 april.

Expressions of interest should include:

- (2 pages) two-page statement of capability, introducing the evaluator(s) and their organisation, if relevant, and how their skills, competencies and experience will be applied in fulfilling the assignment described above. See the selection criteria below.

- Any potential conflict of interest, and how it will be managed, should be mentioned

- (4 pages) A maximum four-page outline of the proposed evaluation process including:
   o The consultant's understanding of the assignment with initial comments to the terms of reference;

   o Comments / amendments to the proposed evaluation methodology;

   o Management arrangements; if a team is proposed, details should be provided on the specific role and contribution of each consultant.

- A current CV for each consultant, preferably in short form.

- (3 pages) An outline work plan with budget showing the major costs of the evaluation, including fees, the scope of work to be undertaken and expected number of days.

- Confirmation of availability to complete the evaluation between April and November 2017, and to

attend the workshop in Bonn 5-7 May 2017.

8. Selection criteria

Selection of the consultant / team will be based on:

- A clear, credible, and structured proposed methodology.

- Good track record in the fields of evaluation, climate change advocacy and capacity development,

- knowledge of the institutional context of Southern civil society advocacy at local, national and international level, including UNFCCC

- Insight in the landscape of institutional donors funding civil society advocacy in climate change and related areas

- Demonstrable experience of conducting complex evaluations and working with/evaluating NGO work in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

- Availability during the required period.

- Demonstrated ability to communicate in and write concise, readable and analytical reports in English, and a good understanding of public communications.

- Language skills to communicate with and read documentation from SVA countries (English and if possible also Spanish is preferred – some Central American colleagues can be interviewed in English but many express themselves better in Spanish).

ANNEX B: List of Interviewees (face-to-face interviews, emails and Skype)

Name	Organisation	Position
Governments:		
Ram Prasad Lamsal	Ministry for Environment. Joint Secretary for Climate Change Management. Nepal	Head of Nepal delegation af UNFCCC
Manjeet Dhakal	Senior policy analyst	Advisor to Nepal delegation to UNFCCC
Frederih Kossam	Ministry for Environment. Head of climate change and research. Malawi	Co-chair of LDC group on adaption (collaborating with Ethiopian chair of LDC)
Jorge Cabrera	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Guatemala	Advisor for AILAC negotiation group (the Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean)
Ericka Leticia Lucero	Environmental Ministry in Guatemala	Head of Adaptación Unit
Stephen Mutura King'uyu	National Climate Change Secretariat. Kenya	
H.E. Paris Chuop.	National Council for Sustainable Development. Ministry of Environment. Cambodia	Deputy Secretary General
Thy Sum	Climate Change Department. Ministry of Environment. Cambodia.	Director
Khorn Saret	Department of Wildlife and biodiversity. Forest Administration	Head of REDD+
International organisations:		
Paul Desanker	UNFCCC secretariat. Bonn.	Manager. National Adaptation Plans and Policy Adaptation.
Julia Grimm	Germanwatch	In charge of the Adaptation Fund NGO Network
Joe Thwaites	Sustainable Finance Center. World Resources Institute (WRI)	Associate
Mattias Söderberg	Danish Church Aid	Senior Policy Advisor
From the Southern Voices network:		
Bernis Yonin Trejos Cunningham	ANACC network in Nicaragua	Member of the Board
Alejandro Aleman Treminio	Centro Humboldt, Nicaragua	Regional Facilitator for Southern Voices
Jouseph Raphael Chirix Bal	Sotz'il network inGuatamala	Climate change coordinator
Julius Ng'oma (Mr)	Malawi - Civil Society Network for Climate Change, CISONECC	Programme officer

Rose Mensah-Kutin (Mdm)	ABANTU for Development/Gender Action on Climate Change for Equality and Sustainability (GACCES) – Ghana	Executive Director
Ofoe Ohui Mardey	ABANTU	Programme officer
Joy Matanda (Ms)	Environment and Natural Resources Management, National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK)	Programme Officer
Susie Ibutu (Ms)	National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK)	Programme Director
Sam Samuel Ogallah	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)	Head of programme
Obed Koringo	PACJA	Regional Facilitator for Southern Voices
Vositha Wijenayake (Ms)	CAN-SA	Regional Facilitator for Southern Voices
Ranga Pallawalla (Mr)	Janathakshan, Sri Lanka	Director
Rajan Thapa (Mr)	Clean Energy Nepal and CAN-SA	Programme Manager
Tek Vannara (Mr)	NGO Forum on Cambodia	Executive Director
Hok Menghoin (Mr)	NGO Forum on Cambodia	Environment Programme Manager
Sey Peou (Mr)	NGO Forum on Cambodia	Project Coordinator
Vu Quoc Ahn (Mr)	Vietnam NGO's Climate Change Working Group (CCWG)	CCWG Coordinator
Nguyen Thi Yen (Ms)	Care International	Past CCWG Coordinator
Aarjan Dixit	CARE International (based in Kathmandu, Nepal)	Board Member Southern Voices for Adaptation
Andreas Sieber	Climate Tracker	Trainer in communication
Raja Jarrah	Consultant	Facilitator and trainer
Peter With	CARE Denmark	Project Coordinator for Southern Voices for Adaptation

ANNEX C: Documentation Reviewed

1. Adaptation Watch. 2015. *Toward Mutual Accountability - The 2015 Adaptation Finance Transparency Gap Report.* Adaptation Watch. http://www.adaptationwatch.org/s/AW_Report_24-11-15-53nq.pdf

2. Adaptation Watch. 2016. *Towards Transparency - The 2016 Adaptation Finance Transparency Gap Report.* Adaptation Watch. http://www.adaptationwatch.org/s/Adaptation-Watch-Report-2016-Digital-FIN.pdf

3. Adaptation Good Practice Checklist. http://careclimatechange.org/publications/adaptation-good-practice-checklist/

4. Comments from the Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) under the auspice of VUFO INGO Resource Centre on the draft Vietnamese Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) presented at the consultation workshop in Hanoi on the 08 July 2015

5. Climate Change Working Group Position Paper om Adaptation: "Fulfilling the promise. Making Climate Change Resilience for all a reality in Vietnam"

6. CCWG Position Paper On National Adaptation Plan (Vietnam), undated.

7. LTA: Legitimacy, Transparency and Accountability. CISU Position Paper No.5 https://goo.gl/Pv73Uy

8. Policy Brief: Gender Equality in Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Resilience in Vietnam (April 2017) United Nations Vietnam, VUFO-NGO Resource Centre and Climate Change Working Group.

9. Putting Principles into Practice, http://www.southernvoices.net/en/documents/key-documents/58-putting-principles-into-practice/file.html

10. UNFCCC NAP Central; Supplementary Materials to the NAP Technical Guidelines http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx

11. With, P., & Jarrah,R (2016) Chapter 6: Joint Principles for Adaptation: Promoting enabling policies for community-based adaptation through advocacy. https://goo.gl/EaW1Fd

Organizational Reports:

12. Longer-Term Interventions Proposal to Climate and Environment Fund (August 31,2015)

13. Status Reports to the Fund for Climate and Environment (May 2015)

14. Status Reports to the Fund for Climate and Environment (March 2016)

15. Report of Southern Voices for Adaptation workshop, Bonn, May 2017

16. Progress Report July-Dec 2016 from nine SVA Partners (submitted in August 2017)

17. Progress Report Jan-June 2017 from nine SVA Partners (submitted in August 2017)

18. Global Online WebEx Conference Call minutes (June 2017)

19. Global Online WebEx Conference Call minutes (October 2017)

Websites

20. Southern Voices for Adaptation http://www.southernvoices.net/en/

21. The NGO Forum on Cambodia https://www.ngoforum.org.kh

22. Clean Energy Nepal http://www.cen.org.np

23. The National Council of Churches of Kenya http://www.ncck.org/newsite2/

24. Southern Voices for Adaptation Youtube channel https://youtu.be/MK2KMgT6RuQ

25. Climate Action Network South Asia http://www.cansouthasia.net/category/regional-perspective/nepal/

ANNEX D: Notes from Workshop in May in Bonn

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">Report of Southern Voices for Adaptation workshop
Bonn, 5-7 May 2017</td></tr>
</table>

Participants

Network members		
Mardey Ofoe, ABANTU / GACCES Ghana	Rajan Thapa, CEN Nepal Vu Quoc Ahn, CCWG Vietnam	Bernis Cunningham, ANACC Nicaragua
Julius Ng'oma, CISONECC Malawi	Sey Peou, NGO Forum Cambodia Ranga Pallawalla, Janathakshan Sri Lanka	Jouseph Bal, Sotz'il /MICCG Guatemala
Joy Matanda, NCCK Kenya		

| Regional Facilitators	For Secretariat
Alejandro Aleman, Suswatch, Nicaragua	Peter With, CARE Denmark
Obed Koringo, PACJA, Kenya	Raja Jarrah, Facilitator
Vositha Wijenayake, CANSA SL Sri Lanka	Hans Peter Dejgaard, Evaluation Consultant
	Andreas Sieber, Climate Tracker (Friday only).

Purpose

1. To update each other on achievements to date

2. To review what and how we are learning from each other

3. To agree a way ahead for SVA beyond 2017

4. To learn how to improving communication on adaptation.

Process (see Agenda in Annex 3)

Day One was dedicated to sharing our achievements to date and learning from each other. Network members made short presentations on their advocacy objective, their early milestones, and their proudest achievements. This was followed by group discussions, which generated the following insights:

- In both difficult political contexts and in relatively supportive ones, *securing the space for dialogue* with government was an important achievement. This was an important step in the overall theory of change of SVA, which might be summarised as:
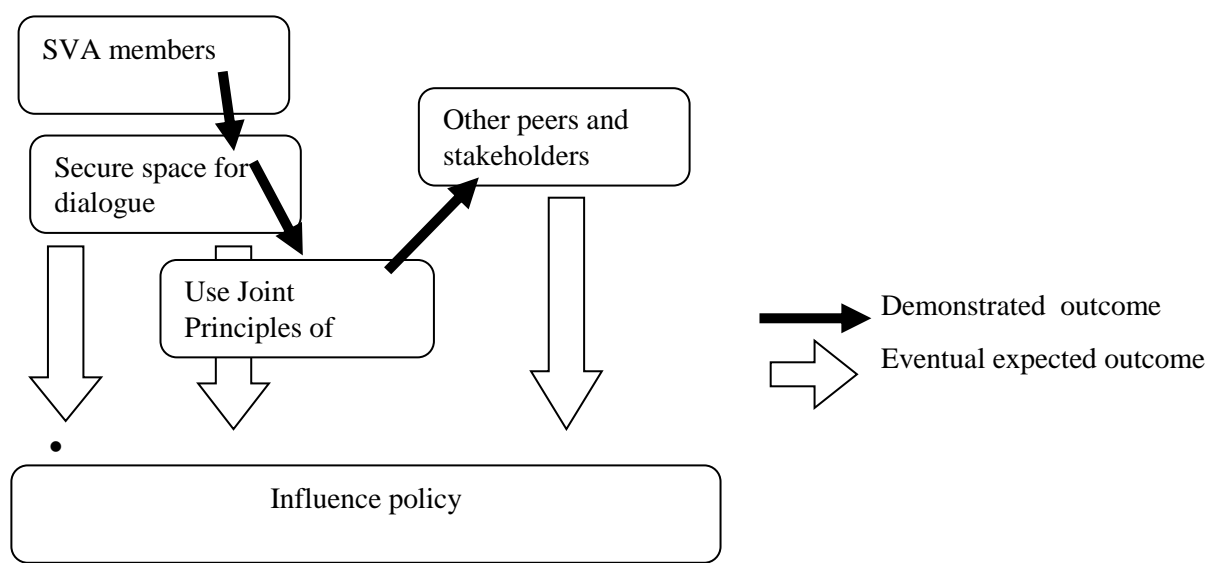
- *Documentary evidence* for these achievements is available (e.g. through records of meetings which showed attendance and civil society contributions), but in general has not been systematically collected.

- Working at local level can be more problematic than at national level, because of the need for *building capacity of local government officials* which is often necessary before they can engage on issues of climate change, adaptation and the Joint Principles. One practical suggestion was to engage with them on the basis of the problems they are facing as an entry point, without necessarily labelling it as climate change.

There was also an **evening training session on communicating adaptation**, given by Andreas Seiber of Climate Tracker.

On **Day Two** we contemplated the future of SVA after the current funding expires (at the end of 2017, with a possible no-cost extension as most networks are likely to underspend). We explored three potential models, based on the success or failure of various funding options: if CARE Denmark and DCA are unsuccessful in allocating funds to SVA in their forthcoming DANIDA applications, SVA will go into life support mode – a temporary **survival** model with further fundraising as its top priority. Relative success from DANIDA would allow us to adopt a **transition** model, maintaining some ongoing activities and readiness to scale up with new funding. The **ideal** model would be similar to the current project, but with more members and greater outreach.
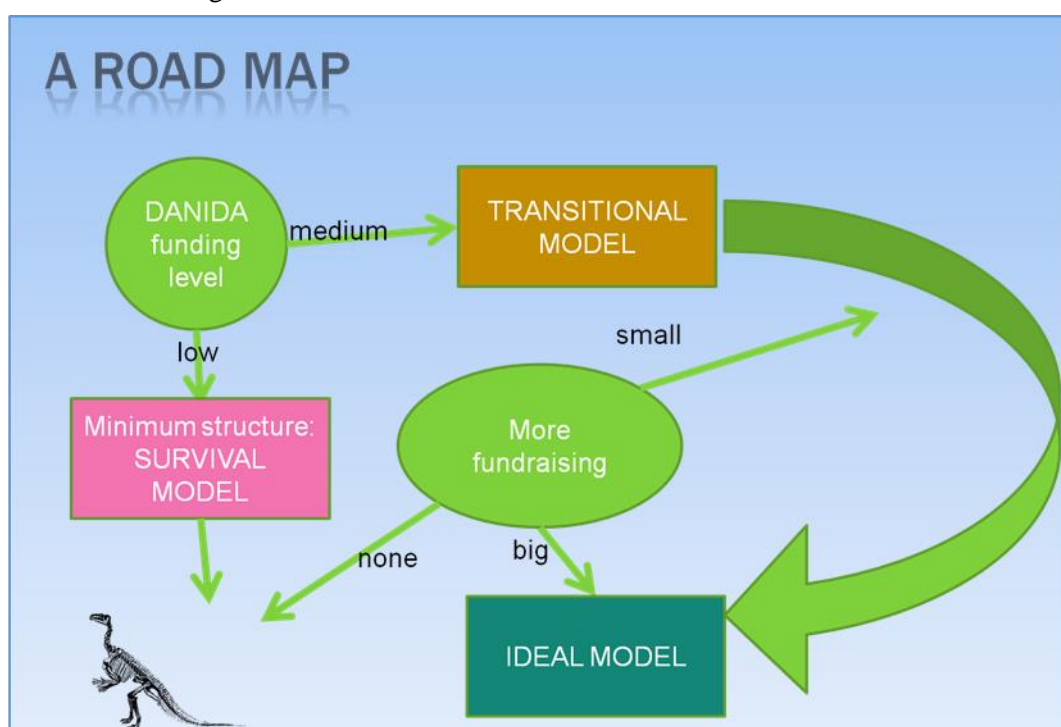
We began to articulate elements of a vision for the "ideal model". An initial brainstorm generated these ideas:

- Supporters across the globe take the JPA to new places and spaces

- JPA used as a benchmark to assess policies and programmes

- JPA made useful in the implementation phase of NAPs

- Guidelines developed for using JPA in specific contexts and locations

- Confusion has been overcome, or fusion has been achieved, between the JPA and the "Adaptation Checklist"[13]

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[13] A tool developed by another CARE programme, the Adaptation Learning Programme ALP, operating in Africa

- Regional bodies/networks take SVA and JPA more seriously – and collaborate with each other

- We share more within the SVA family what we do as separate initiatives outside it

- One or more strong champions lend SVA/JPA credibility

- Members have the capacity and knowledge to engage fully in current policy debates

- Collaborations developed with partners that are not purely CSO-based

We also identified the key characteristics of all three models, to help distinguish them. These are presented in Annex 1.

On **Day Three** we finalised our action steps and made forward plans for the remainder of the year.

Conclusions

We agreed the following actions that can be taken already in 2017, both to enhance implementation of the current project and also to contribute to the "transition model" and put us in a better position for future fundraising.

1. **Communications**

    a. We must urgently update website and facebook, with attention to

        i. Quality control

        ii. Editing and formatting

Action: SRI LANKA will try to identify a communications professional to help with this, to be funded by SVA

    b. We can improve Global Calls

        i. Timing – accept that inconvenience is inevitable, but try to alternate the extremes of lateness for Asia with earliness for Central America

        ii. Experiment with a "chat room" meeting, with written rather than spoken interaction. Could set up a regular "communication hour" when people are known to be available.

        iii. Rotate hosting between networks – not always coordinated by Secretariat

        iv. Get better ate sharing notes and recordings

        v. Consider thematic calls relevant to only some members – not everyone has to participate in everything.

        vi. Some could be hosted as a Webinar – with external guest – to be shared more widely. (Translation discussed, but decided that better to hold separate webinars in different languages)

    c. We will need some good major communications products (eg a glossy report) to interest new funders. If we are in crisis mode (low Danida funding in future) we need to do this urgently – e.g. for COP 23 based on August progress reports.

    d. Consider making a promotional video – with shots of our field work as well as talking heads and meetings.

e. We should promote updated news and information from ex-members of SV that we no longer fund.

2. **Donor possibilities**

   a. ICI – German Environment Ministry

      i. Either through CARE Germany – Peter to investigate

      ii. Or CANSA/Janathakshan – Ranga to investigate

      iii. Or Clean Energy Nepal – Rajan to investigate

   b. EU CSO fund

      i. Global calls – as a southern led consortium – using unconventional and in-kind contributions for match funding

      ii. Country/region specific – all members to look out for potential to include all of SVA in proposals

   c. Collaboration with others – e.g. Germanwatch/Adaptation Watch – **ACTION: meet with them in Bonn this week**

   d. UN Democracy Fund – Next call March? 2018

   e. Proactively approach other non-climate networks for innovative collaborations – eg on SDGs – to create out-of-the-box which may (or may not) interest donors more. Needs more research.

3. **Internal protocol on fundraising** (see draft protocol in Annex 2)

   a. Add decision-making on fundraising to mandate of Coordination Group:

   b. Protocol should cover

      i. Financial administration

      ii. Decision making

      iii. Information sharing and transparency

      iv. Use of brand and name

4. **Reaching out to other networks** (this has to be opportunistic because of limited resources)

Identify some other networks to target for partnership in advocacy, fundraising, or JPA implementation

      i. Be clear what incentives we offer them. For example , for ADBWatch we offer access to projects, they offer use of JPA in their work);

      ii. Ex-members

      iii. Other networks in existing SVA countries

ANNEX 1 : Key characteristics of different future models for SVA

	IDEAL	TRANSITIONAL	SURVIVAL
Fundraising responsibility	50 % centralised	Sustained by DANIDA, all networks seek to add	Top priority for Secretariat
How national networks are funded	Keep all local/regional funds raised Backstop funding from central	Same as now, but for smaller number of countries 4-7	None
JPA development	Part of JD of staff	Based on lessons from thematic groups, e.g.: • NAP development • NAP implementation/ monitoring	None
Interaction with each other	Annual meetings, both global and regional Better technology and social media platforms Build capacity on new agendas eg loss&damage	As now – ie includes all networks no longer receiving funding	Periodic updates and teleconference
Outreach to others	Responsibility of regional facilitators Engage with other networks so they become JPA multipliers	Ad hoc promotion of JPA, supported by all members as they can	Focussed on mobilising funds Keep website up to date Maintain visibility
Staffing	Dedicated full-time officers for countries, themes, & region Communication officer	2-3 thematic coordinators, based in South but not with regional remit	Occasional part-time to support fundraising

ANNEX 2

DRAFT INTERNAL PROTOCOL FOR FUNDRAISING IN SOUTHERN VOICES ON
ADAPTATION

Status:
This is a voluntary protocol to codify the practice that Southern Voices members expect of each other in relation to fundraising. Compliance will be based on trust and goodwill rather than any formal mechanism.

Undertakings by SVA members:
- All partners in the SVA network should consider SVA's needs, plans and activities when identifying and pursuing funding opportunities related to adaptation advocacy.
- Fundraising bids using the name of Southern Voices are encouraged, provided that full information is shared with the SVA Secretariat.
- Where a particular SVA member is raising funds on behalf of the whole (or part of the) network, the proposal content and budget should be shared with all members for full transparency.
- No funding application should entail any outcome or deliverable on the part of any other member of the SVA network without their full knowledge and prior agreement.

Decision-making:
The SVA Coordination Group will decide, and/or approve recommendations from individual members, with regard to funding proposals made in the name of Southern Voices. The Group comprises the SVA Secretariat Coordinator and the three Regional Facilitators, with the power to co-opt additional members or individuals on a case by case basis. The groups will

  i.   Choose organisations to become partners on particular funding proposals

  ii. Decide what countries/ members/ activities will be covered by the bid, in line with the funding conditions

  iii. Identify any external technical assistance needed and how it is funded

  iv. Instigate formal MoUs when needed for complex/large bids

  v.   Arbitrate in the eventuality of any conflict of interest or disagreement between members

ANNEX 3

AGENDA FOR SOUTHERN VOICES FOR ADAPTATION MEETING IN BONN	
FRIDAY 5TH May	**What have we achieved up to now?** Presentations from each partner network - What policy change are we trying to achieve? - What are the first two milestones on our road map? - What achievement are we most proud of so far, and why? Group discussions - Share examples of improved relations between network and a particular stakeholder, &/or change of attitude or behaviour of that stakeholder; - What evidence do we have for change, and how do we document that result? - In practice, have we used the JPA? How? Feedback in plenary
	How do we learn from and with each other? 2 groups: i. influencing policy at national level, and ii. working with local plans and policies - What challenges are we facing in our work? - How have we tried to overcome those challenges? - What ideas do we get from each other? Experience so far of our community of practice - What we have tried so far in each region - What works well and what doesn't - What can be done going forward without additional funding
Evening	**Training session on communicating adaptation**
SATURDAY 6th May	**Southern Voices beyond 2017** - Presentation of options paper - Discussion – views of partner networks Group work – exploring different scenarios – what do they look like for us?
	Managing the transition Questions to address in mix of group and plenary discussion - Is there an emerging consensus on the way ahead? - What are the remaining differences of opinion and unresolved issues? - What can we do to influence the outcome? - What needs to be changed about the way we work now to make us better prepared for the future?
SUNDAY 7TH MAY	**Planning ahead** - SVA evaluation and consultant - CBA11 in Uganda - COP23 in Bonn - Phasing out / Extension **Planning the Bonn Session and SVA participation and interventions** - Who will stay on - SBSTA and PA events to engage in - Side Events and similar to engage in - Strategy on adaptation issues