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Sida Decentralised Evaluation

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Civil Society on Climate Change

Evaluation of the work on climate change adaptation and mitigation of Swedish Society for Nature Conservation in cooperation with partner organisations in the South

Final Report

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Society for Nature Conservation in
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the South

**Final Report
November 2012**

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Bo Tegnäs
With Ian Christoplos and Jessica Rothman**

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The views and interpretations expressed in this report are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BARCIK	Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge
CBO	Community based organisation
CC	Climate Change
CDI	Climate and Development Initiatives
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEPA	Culture and Environment Preservation Association
Civsam	Sida's Unit for Civil society
COP	Conference of the Parties (to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)
CSE	Centre for Science and Environment
EMG	Environmental Monitoring Group
EU	European Union
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach(es) also see RBA
LRS/SEARIN	Living River Siam
MAB	Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens
MSC	Most Significant Change
NAPE	National Association of Professional Environmentalists
OECD/DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee
OH	Outcome Harvesting
OM	Outcome Mapping
PGD	(Sweden's) Policy for Global Development
RBA	Rights-based approach(es) also see HRBA
SANDRP	South Asia Network of Dams, Rivers and People
SECCP	Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Project,
SSNC	Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
TERRA	Towards Ecological Recovery and Regional Alliance
TWN	Third World Network

Preface

This evaluation was initiated by Sida's Department for Civil Society, and commissioned to Indevelop through the framework for reviews and evaluations. The evaluation assesses to which extent the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) sub-programme Climate Change has been effective at outcome level in relation to the formulated programme goals, expected results and in relation to the Swedish Sida CSO-strategy. The evaluation was commissioned by Sida as a follow-up of the funding of the programme from Sida's civil society appropriation. The evaluation was undertaken between July – November 2012.

The independent evaluation team consisted of the following three key members:

- Annica Holmberg as Team Leader: Annica is a member of Indevelop's Core Team of professional evaluators, with extensive experience from civil society in context of international development cooperation.
- Bo Tegnäs as Environmental Specialist: Bo has more than 30 years of experience from environmental management and sustainable development in a development context.
- Kevin Kelpin as Methods Expert: Kevin is an evaluation specialist with extensive experience in the design and implementation of monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and is a part of Indevelop's Core Team of evaluators.

Management and quality assurance of the evaluation process and reports was provided by Ian Christoplos and Jessica Rothman at Indevelop.

Executive Summary

This evaluation concerns the Climate Change sub-programme (referred to here as the CC-programme) of the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC). The sub-programme forms part of SSNC North-South programme, which is implemented together with partner civil society organisations in the South. It receives funds from the Sida civil society support appropriation as part of the framework agreement between Sida and SSNC. The evaluation focuses on the three year period of 2009-2011 and assesses to what extent the Climate Change sub-programme is effective at outcome level in relation to the formulated programme goals and expected results, as well as in relation to the Sida CSO-strategy.

The evaluation consisted of a desk study and interviews in Sweden, field studies involving six partner organisations divided between four countries in Asia and South America and a survey with five partner organisations in Africa and Asia. Semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions have been held with SSNC, partner organisations and other stakeholders. Part of the evaluation questions were approached by Outcome Mapping through review of reports and in-depths interviews with SSNC, staff from the partner organisations and rights-holders in Brazil. The discussions focussed on processes of change and sphere of influence trying to identify stories of change in behaviour, relations, activities or actions of people, groups and organisations involved in the Climate Change sub-programme.

The evaluation report gives a brief description of the sub-programme, the different interventions of the all in all 13 partner organisations and the shifting environment of the climate change negotiations during the evaluated period. The sub-programme was planned prior to the negotiations held in Copenhagen in 2009 where the expectations on real commitments from the political leaders shifted into great disappointment. This had in turn a major effect on the sub-programme; rather than primarily paying attention to negotiations at global level the focus increased on issues related to mitigation and adaptation at national and local levels where the partner organisations were active.

Identified process of change/outcomes are presented and analysed in regard to the overall objectives of the sub-programme and the specific objectives of Sida's policy for support to the civil society, including how rights-based approaches have been applied and to which extent SSNC have contributed to the capacity building of the partner organisations.

The partner organisations represent an interesting, competent and dedicated group, among which several partners are making or have potential to make a difference on Climate Change-issues at different levels. The combination of liaising with strong CSOs at global level with a selection of strategic national partners is assessed to be the most effective way to develop the CC-programme.

The mix of partner organisations with their different profiles and levels of intervention could be a justified mix considering that they have the potential to play complementary roles within the programme and in relation to the programme objectives; it is however not evident that they have done this during the evaluated period.

SSNC is recommended to use the early phase of the new programme period to once more analyse the strengths, weaknesses and the potentials of the partner organisations including their strategic role within a CC-programme. Consider should be given to either “move” some of partner organisation to other sub-programmes or to phase out the cooperation by the end of the coming period 2013-2015.

SSNC has contributed to the capacity development of partners and the partnership is governed by aid effectiveness principles in a participatory and fairly transparent manner.

The majority of partner organisations apply a rights-based approach (RBA), either to a certain degree or by embracing all dimension of RBA. There is however a need for SSNC to clarify its demands on issues such as representation and internal democratic structures for some of the partnerships.

SSNC demonstrates good management standards and routines, but these ambitions coupled with the number of partner organisations limit SSNC’s ability to deliver the full potential of SSNC’s added value. The evaluation team finds the partner group to be too diverse and large for deeper partnership relations. It would be advisable to include a review of the selection of partners or countries during the first year of programme implementation.

There was a lack of critical review of the rather ambitious sub-programme objectives in the assessment of the programme proposal. Sida and the framework organisations, in this case SSNC, need to engage in discussions on what expected outcomes are realistic given time frame and the spheres of influence of national civil society actors.

Some of the recommendations of the evaluation are:

1. SSNC should enable increased financial support and other forms of strategic support within the partnership by consolidating and concentrating the CC-programme to a smaller partner group that includes both global civil society actors and national partners that have the potential to influence governmental climate and energy policies.
2. SSNC is recommended to analyse how to ensure that the SSNC activities coherently support rejuvenation of stagnating global processes. This could include a fresh review of how best SSNC can relate to AirClim, CAN and Climate Justice Now. A core group of partner organisations with which a stronger focus on the global processes could be re-established including for example TWN, CSE, ELA, EMG, MAB and Ukrainian NEC (with linkages to other Eastern European and Central Asian countries). SSNC should carefully examine how it best can contribute to the creation of synergies between the mentioned organisations.
3. SSNC should further develop and share SSNC’s position on what a Rights-Based Approach means for the partnership agreements. This could involve using a

common minimum standard of what should be in place when a project starts and how SSNC could support the partner organisations' processes towards a more rights-based approach to civil society's work regarding climate change.

4. SSNC should develop and make use of baselines of the institutional, administrative or thematic strengths and/or weaknesses of the partner organisations; and include capacity development plans when relevant in the partnership agreements.
5. SSNC is recommended to develop an overall policy for the partnership cooperation that clarifies time perspectives for different partnerships and criteria for exit strategies. This would ensure a transparent partnership practice where criteria are known to all partners.
6. The two activity funds for South/South and North/North cooperation need more specific guidelines and the activity funds should be used only for the purposes stated in the current instruction adopted in April 2012. It is recommended that SSNC and Sida discuss the criteria for the funds and agree on when SSNC needs to confer with Sida on activity budget levels.

1 Introduction

1.1 EVALUATION PURPOSE

This evaluation concerns one sub-programme within the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) North-South programme funded by the Sida CSO¹ appropriation. The purpose of the evaluation is to assess to what extent the SSNC's sub-program "Climate change" is effective at outcome level in relation to formulated goals and expected results, and in relation to the CSO-strategy.² Based on the findings, the evaluators give recommendations on how the effectiveness of the subprogram could be increased and the relevance could be improved.

1.2 EVALUATION SCOPE AND FOCUS

SSNC works in a wide spectra of environmental and climate issues. This study focuses on the work on Climate Change financed by Sida's CSO appropriation, implemented together with partner organisations in seven countries and global networks in the South. Other areas of SSNC's international cooperation or programmes in Sweden supported by Sida are not part of the evaluation.

The evaluation assesses programme outcomes at partner level, choices of strategies for change, support modalities provided by SSNC and partnership relations. It also analyses the programme's alignment with the Swedish CSO-strategy³ including the capacity building support to partners and the use of a rights-based approach.

The inclusion of only one out of five sub-programmes in the SSNC North/South partner programme means that the evaluation looks at the cooperation with a smaller group of partner organisation⁴ and the specific partnership agreements included in the

¹ 90% of the programme is financed by Sida funds, 10% by SSNC funds.

² It should be noted that the CSO strategy was developed during the activity period and was thus not part of the guiding framework when the SSNC's application for 2009-2011 was presented to Sida.

³ The Sida strategy based on Pluralism, Policy for Support to Civil Society in Developing Countries within Swedish Development Cooperation, Government Offices of Sweden, 2009

⁴ 13 out of total 55 in 2009; 59 in 2010 and 60 in 2011

work on Climate Change. All partner organisations but two⁵ in the Climate Change sub-programme⁶ are national organisations active in Latin America, Asia or Africa.

1.2.1 Evaluated period

The evaluation covers the period of 2009-2011. SSNC application for 2012, Sida's assessment memo for the one year application as well as the planned outcome framework for the climate work for the period 2013-2015 have also been consulted.

1.2.2 Evaluation questions

1. To what extent (if, how and why/why not) has the support given contributed to creating conditions which poor and discriminated people/the target groups perceive enable them to improve their living conditions and quality of life?
2. What changes do poor and discriminated people/the target groups recognise as a result in the context of the support given through the activities of partner organizations?
3. To what extent are the supported activities relevant, effective, cost efficient and sustainable in relation to the objectives set up for the sub-program/sub-components;
4. To what extent are the activities at the global, national and local levels effective respectively, with regard to poverty reduction in developing countries?
5. To what extent are the supported activities relevant (effective, cost efficient and sustainable) to the CSO strategy with focus on:
 - whether the partner organizations have applied poor people's perspective on development and the rights perspective in their activities (through the principles of participation, non-discrimination, transparency and accountability)
 - Whether the activities are initiated and owned by SSNC's partner organizations?
 - Whether the activities supported by SSNC contribute to strengthening the environmental movement in the south and in what way the SSNC's support to capacity building of local partner organizations might have contributed to this?
6. To what extent is the present design of the sub-component "Cooperation with partners in the south" an effective way to strengthen the cooperation between SSNC and their partner organizations and between organizations of the environmental movement in the south?
7. To what extent are the supported activities of the sub-program Climate Change – in particular with its focus on energy and water sectors - relevant to the "Policy for environmental and climate issues in Swedish Development Cooperation, 2012-2014"?

⁵ Third World Network, based in Malaysia but the programme supported by SSNC has a global and not national reach. IBON, based in the Philippines, included in the programme only 2009 of the evaluated period 2009-2011 was equally only operating on global level within the SSNC cooperation.

⁶ Hereafter called CC-programme

1.2.4 Evaluation method

The evaluation consisted of dialogue with Sida and SSNC on methods, selection of countries and partnership for the field studies; a desk review of programme specific, policy and strategy documents, interviews, field studies in four countries and a survey with generic and project specific questions to five partner organisations.

The method *Outcome Harvesting* was applied together with a team at SSNC using the staff's observations on outcomes and the final report 2009-2011 to Sida. These outcomes were followed up through interviews, workshops, partner reports, and the survey. The field studies and the survey helped the evaluators to map other outcomes as well.

The evaluation questions from the Terms of Reference (ToR) were accompanied with a generic check-list for discussion on organisational issues, to include form of organisation, structures, decision-making and finance procedures, application of the rights-based approach, etc.

A more in-depth presentation on the methods in the evaluation follows below.

1.2.5 Evaluation team

The evaluation team consisted of two main evaluators; Annica Holmberg, Team Leader and Bo Tengnäs, Environmental Specialist. Kevin Kelpin, method expert on Outcome Harvesting and Outcome Mapping was also part of the evaluation team.

2 Methodology

2.1 APPROACH AND METHOD

The evaluation has used different tools to assess outcomes in the CC-programme. Narrative reports and results matrixes have been studied and discussed with SSNC and with partners. The evaluation has tried to map outcomes through in-depth discussions with partner organisations and key stakeholders, leaving the log frames aside, asking the respondent to describe processes of change that they have identified and what and who contributed to those changes. Chains of changes have been identified and compared to the initial objectives and the SSNC's theory of change that guided the programme during the evaluated period. The evaluation questions from the ToR were addressed through the desk review of relevant documentation, analysis of survey responses, interviews, focus group discussions and a workshop in Brazil.

The evaluation has been carried out in line with Sida's Evaluation Guidelines and the OECD/DAC standard evaluation criteria, in particular highlighting three criteria, namely effectiveness, sustainability and cost efficiency. The issue on the relevance of the CC-programme has been regarded primarily in relation to the CSO-strategy. The evaluators have however also looked at the relevance in a broader sense considering the trans-boundary nature of work on climate change.

2.2 DATA COLLECTION

2.2.1 Desk study

The desk review included Sida assessments, SSNC Sida applications and reports for the period (including the application 2012), assessment memos on the project proposals for the period 2009-2011; organisational assessment of the partner organisations⁷, partner reports, external audits, etc. Three Sida financed external evaluations⁸ on three of the partner organisations, an organisational audit, and two other external evaluations⁹ were also part of the study. The desk review also included two earlier evaluations of SSNC¹⁰ and draft reports on related evaluations¹¹.

⁷ The assessment were only produced in 2011 and 2012

⁸ Living River Siam/SEARIN 2010, CSE 2011 and EMG 2012

⁹ CEPA 2005, TERRA 2007

¹⁰ INKA Consult, August 2008 and Systemrevision av Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen, Sida 2004

2.2.2 Interviews

Staff members at SSNC were interviewed several times. Discussions evolved around the changed context from the time the objectives were set in the application, i.e. pre COP 15, and after the disappointing outcome of the high-level meeting in Copenhagen. SNCC decided then to shift focus in from a global level to national strategies and to consciously use water and energy issues as entry points to climate change.

The interviews also concerned the evaluation methodology, presentation and use of the method outcome harvesting (see 2.3.1), partnership selection and relations, financial and administrative systems as well as how the partner projects relate to the issue of climate change. The latter theme of discussion was at the centre in the interviews with the 2 members of the board that participated in the evaluation. The evaluators also had discussions with Sida on the Climate Change Initiative portfolio.

2.2.3 Field studies

The evaluation carried out two field visits which included visiting six partner organisations, one field visit had a broader scope (Thailand, Cambodia, and India) while the other had a more in-depth focus (Brazil). Meetings with partner organisations and relevant stakeholders were held (list of consulted/interviewed persons in Annex 7.3).

Partner applications and reports for the period 2009-2011 were available prior to the visits. Outcomes reported on different levels and the processes behind these were followed-up with staff, members and target groups. The evaluators also incited rights-holders and other stakeholders to tell outcome stories.

Focus group discussions with strategic allies in the energy platform and a workshop with members were realised in Brazil. The programme for the field study was closely developed together with Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens (MAB); the organisation helped to programme meetings and logistics. Three key persons in the national coordination of the organisation (two staff members and one political leader) provided the substantial part of the information given. One governmental representative was also interviewed.¹²

¹¹ Draft reports by Ian Christoplos, September 2012: Case study on how Sida's Kenyan portfolio (with a primary focus on NALEP, IFSAP and ASDSP) has addressed resilience and risk ; Resilience, Risk and Vulnerability at Sida

¹² The methodological approach for the field study in Brazil was based on three main features, the outcome harvesting prior to the visit follow-up through in-depth discussions with a selection of MAB staff, a shorter workshop with different levels of leadership and grass root activist followed by two days in the field with the same group, accompanying their activities and discussions. The visit also included interviews with stakeholders as government and strategic allied civil society organisations. The stay in Agro Vila in Aracoiaaba gave room to discussion with several local leaders and activists, most of them women. Information on the regional network also became evident, one leader spent two years in Venezuela sharing experiences of the rural social movements in Brazil with their Venezuelan counterparts, another member joined the Via Campesina solidarity brigade in Haiti after the earthquake.

The Asian partner organisations were visited in their offices and the interaction involved all staff members present for the smaller ones. Additional contacts were made with the Swedish Embassies and with other organisations or individuals that engage or have engaged in climate change issues in the countries visited. Cross checks were made between the different organisations by discussing their contacts with each other and the views they have of each other. In Thailand the evaluator got a flavour of actual activity by attending a well organised and well attended press conference on the invitation of Towards Ecological Recovery and Regional Alliance (TERRA). In India, South Asia Network of Dams, Rivers and People (SANDRP) and Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) created opportunity for individual interviews with ten external people who had been involved in, or as a result of other kinds of contact knew the relevant activities of the two organisations. Several organisations made available statistics on their web-based activities as well as other outreach activities.

2.2.4 Survey

A brief questionnaire with four generic questions and one project specific question from the partners' final/annual reports was sent by e-mail to five partner organisations. The organisations are active in South Africa, Uganda and Bangladesh, all with national and/or local projects. The evaluators received 4 replies. The additional information is commented upon in chapter 4 (for full information see Annex 7.5).

2.2.5 Outcome Harvesting, Outcome Mapping and Most Significant Change

Part of the evaluation questions were approached by 'Outcome Harvesting', a utilisation-focused, highly participatory tool that enables evaluators and managers to identify, formulate, verify, and make sense of outcomes they have influenced when relationships of cause-effect are unknown. Outcome Harvesting does not measure progress towards predetermined outcomes or objectives, but rather collects evidence of what has been achieved, and works backward to determine whether and how the project or intervention contributed to the change.

Outcomes were identified through interviews with SSNC; most of the outcomes were also listed in the Global Final Report 2009-2011 to Sida. The discussion with the programme officers of the CC-programme evolved around four questions: who changed what, when and where, and how this was influenced by a change agent?

This was to reach a common understanding on the spheres of influence¹³ of the partner organisations and how they have contributed to changes in behaviour, rela-

¹³ The sphere of influence of the partner organisations (and the networks they belong to), refer to when and where they have a direct opportunity to influence and hence interact with other social actors. In other words, what other CSOs, different duty-bearers and rights-holders can the partner organisations have an influence over through the SSNC supported projects or programmes? In the SSNC pro-

tions, activities or actions of people, groups and organisations involved in the programme. The discussion in Stockholm partly responded to the questions, it then continued directly with the partner organisations included in the field studies.

The mapping of how SSNC's partner organisations and other key actors interact and influence each other was central to the discussions of the contributions to the North/South programme and CC-programme goals.

The harvested outcomes were assessed in relation to the evaluation questions. The evaluators studied the identified outcomes and verified if they described an observable change in behaviour, relations, activities or actions of people, groups and organisations involved in the programme; if there was concrete and specific information on the influence of the partner organisations and if there was a plausible rationale between the substance and coherence of what is reported as achieved as an outcome and the reported contribution of the SSNC partner organisations.¹⁴

Most Significant Change (MSC) was used for the evaluation process for the first two evaluation questions. During the field visits staff and members of partner organisations, representatives of rights holders and key stakeholders were asked to tell stories of change, and these were then analysed together with reported outcomes.

Outcome Mapping outcomes are defined as changes in behaviour, relationships, activities or actions of the people, groups and organisations with which a programme works. Stories in partner reports and SSNC's 2009-2011 report were also used as source of information.

2.3 LIMITATIONS

The CC-programme consisted of five priority areas during the evaluated period, the last area "Sustainable consumption and production patterns" was not included in the evaluation due to two reasons; according to initial interviews with SSNC the area was somewhat "imposed" on all sub-programmes during the planning process without regarding if it was reflected in partner organisation's project plans; the area was also formally excluded from the CC-programme in the 2012 application and not apt for formative discussion in the evaluation.

The scope of the evaluation did not allow the use of local consultants and hence limited field visits in Southeast Asia where discussions at community level were not held. The impact of this was mitigated by the fact that there was a good and fairly

grammes these spheres of influence involve different levels of interactions. By identifying who influenced who and how "pathways of change" were identified. It is through these pathways of change that several of the programme outcomes were achieved.

¹⁴ The process has been inspired by the method used by Kornelia Rassman, Richard Smith and John Mauremootoo, described in Outcomes evaluation of the Global Child Protection in Crisis (CPC) Network 2008-2011, April 2012

recent evaluation of LRS (Living River Siam), but a gap remains regarding CEPA (Culture and Environment Preservation Association).

The fact that time did not allow visits to all partner organisations involved in the programme risks that the evaluators base opinions on material that is not equally comprehensive for all organisations and all continents, which could imply risks for biases. This was mitigated by studies of reports and by the survey.

The comparability of the very different partners is a challenge from an evaluation point of view. Not only do they apply rather different approaches and focuses on a broad range of different issues but also operate in very different contexts. The evaluation can therefore not draw generalisable conclusions for the whole partner group. Several of the conclusions consequently address rather part of the partners and issues related to some of the supported projects.

The North/North cooperation¹⁵ component was not explicitly included in the ToR as a separate component. It is part of the overall programme costs but also partly relates to the overall CC-programme goal and the second specific objective (see Annex 7.6 for an overview of the funded activities). It covers cost for seminars and publications in Sweden and participation of SSNC staff/board members/other key persons in relevant international events. The activities are funded by the CSO-appropriation.

Another limiting factor relates to the inherent difficulties in assessing results of interventions that involve policy development and knowledge processes. This observation is valid in this evaluation more than in most other evaluations. The Climate Change negotiations depend exceptionally heavily on factors that modest interventions, like the ones evaluated, have only marginally been able to influence, if at all. Two lines of thought emerge; either the interventions should have focussed a lot more directly on the climate negotiations,¹⁶ or alternatively, it could be argued that it is completely beyond reach for this magnitude of interventions to impact on the global climate negotiation scene.

The evaluation team received solid documentation on most aspects of the CC-programme, although the documentation made available on the South-South cooperation activity fund was found to be scanty. The documentation and archive routines delayed somewhat the access to backing documentation over decision for specific approved activities.

¹⁵ In Swedish Samverkan Nord

¹⁶ As will be noted further on partner like TWN, and CSE did maintain their focus on the negotiations.

3 The evaluated intervention: Climate Change sub-programme

3.1 HISTORY, PURPOSE AND LOGIC

3.1.1 History and the CC-programme context

The SSNC collaboration with partner organisations in the South on climate change related issues is organised as one of five sub-programmes of SSNC's Sida-supported programme for North/South cooperation. The other sub-programmes focus on Forests, Agriculture and Food Security, Chemicals and Marine Ecosystems and Fisheries. SSNC also cooperates with partners in Eastern Europe, including cooperation with partner organisations there aimed at addressing issues of climate change.

In 1990 SSNC launched the North/South Programme and a Central and Eastern Europe programme. In response to a management audit they were merged into one International Programme in 2005. A reorganisation of SSNC in 2011 gave birth to a matrix organisation, and the Department for Global Coordination was awarded all responsibility for the management of Sida grants. The international cooperation on climate change remained however divided in terms of management, with the bulk of European cooperation administered by SSNC's Swedish partner AirClim, while the cooperation with partners in the South has been administered by SSNC itself. This arrangement is being discussed and may be about to be revised from 2013.

The North/South cooperation on climate change related issues has evolved out of an earlier network focussing on dams and rivers and the consequences of their exploitation. In the programme period 2005–07 the scope of that cooperation was broadened and became one of five SSNC priority areas then named "Climate Change and Watershed". There was a further shift of focus when the plans for the programme period 2009–11 were formulated and the earlier "priority area" became one of the five sub-programmes, namely one on Climate Change.

3.1.2 Purpose and logic

SSNC's vision for its global activities	<i>An environmentally sustainable development, based on fulfilled human rights in a democratic society where poverty has been eradicated</i>
Overall goal North/South Programme	<i>To halt environmental destruction and poverty in cooperation with and with the support of organisations in the South</i>
CC-programme overall aim	<i>To work for a fair climate policy through creating requisites for limiting climate change and to stop global warming, as well as strengthening the opportunities and ability of local communities to adapt to a changing climate</i>

CC-programme goal	<i>Reduced emissions of greenhouse gases and strengthened local ability to adapt</i>
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As per the application to Sida, the goal and aim of the CC-programme was to be achieved through popular education and influencing public opinion in Sweden and by working with NGO's in the South to increase sustainability of civil society. In this work, it was noted to be of central importance that organisations in the South be given the opportunity to advocate their opinion as well as to be able to influence the work. It was envisaged that SSNC can, together with partner organisations, contribute to increased understanding of the conditions in many countries in the South, as well as strengthen capacity among environmental organisations in these countries to work on both local and national, and in some cases regional and global levels.

Five prioritised areas with specific objectives were identified¹⁷ for realisation of the ambitions of the CC-programme:

- 1 *Increased resilience in ecosystems:* Conditions have been created for policy measures which increase resilience in ecosystems and local communities to climate change.
- 2 *Emission reductions:* Sweden and the EU take particular responsibility for limiting the global increase in temperature.
- 3 *Increased support for sustainable climate measures in developing countries:* Support for climate measures has clearly increased and there has been a pronounced reduction in international subsidies for fossil fuels, nuclear energy, and unsustainable hydroelectric power.
- 4 *Transfer of sustainable technology:* Sustainable technical solutions have been implemented in cooperation between North/South and South/South, as well as improvements in the Kyoto Protocol's Flexible Mechanisms.
- 5 *Sustainable consumption and production patterns:* The creation in Sweden of consumer pressure and influenced public opinion for fair climate measures between North and South.

3.1.3 Geographical focus

During 2009–11 the SSNC national-level partners in the CC-programme were envisaged to be eight divided between Uganda, South Africa, India, Bangladesh, Thailand and Brazil¹⁸. Global cooperation was to be established with the network Climate Justice Now directly or through an existing partner. Climate Action Network (CAN)

¹⁷ As will be discussed further on the specific objectives of the prioritised areas were re-orientated in 2009 after the disappointing outcome of COP 15 in Copenhagen. The table reflects how the objectives were presented in the application to Sida in 2008.

¹⁸ The partner organisation in Cambodia included in the CC-programme was not listed in the application

Europe was mentioned as one of the target groups rather than as a partner for cooperation.

3.1.4 Other envisaged elements

The application to Sida mentions also plans for supporting activities including South participation in international events as well as in events in Sweden, meetings with Swedish policy makers, taking part in activities to influence public opinion in Sweden, studies, seminars, courses, information dissemination from SSNC to partners including newsletter as well as other forms of networking. These activities were to be financed by the South/South Cooperation¹⁹ activity fund and the North/North cooperation fund within the CC-programme.

3.1.5 Organisation and contributing stakeholders

After the 2011 reorganisation of SSNC's core functions, the CC-programme as part of the North/South Programme is administered by a team of two SSNC officers; one with subject matter responsibility while the other focuses on the administration and management of the sub-programme. They are supported by specialist functions on financial control and method development.

The partner organisations at national level and selected collaborating partners at international/global level display a considerable variation in terms of stakeholders at their level. Some focus very clearly on local development processes with communities living along rivers as main rights-holders or communities otherwise negatively affected by environmental degradation and CC impacts. In this case local leaders and administrators become additional stakeholders. Other partners focus on urban elites which are deemed an important group to influence as they contribute considerably to climate change through their consumption patterns and general life styles. For some activities journalists became major stakeholders as they were invited to international climate negotiations and encouraged to report on the same.

The partner organisations with their staff and occasionally members are stakeholders in their own right as some activities have directly targeted their own organisational development.

3.2 PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

The actual programme implementation has included support to eleven organisations that can be regarded as national or regional and additionally two organisations that

¹⁹ Samverkan Syd in Swedish

can be regarded as international/global. A third organisation, International Rivers, USA, received a considerable large activity support within the South/South cooperation, but is not considered as a partner in the CC-programme by SSNC.

The South/South cooperation activity fund is a fund for short-term support to partners and other key actors. There is no formal application process, the idea for the initiative can come from partners or SSNC, and regulated through a contract.

BARCIK - Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge: NGO formed in 1997 with 142 employees focusing on action research together with communities, information flows, policy and advocacy. Partner since 2010. It also receives Sida funds through two other Swedish CSOs: Diakonia and the Swallows India-Bangladesh.

CDI - Climate and Development Initiatives, Uganda: Advocacy NGO established in 1996 working to find alternative to hydro power and oil exploration by establishing a network among stakeholders within the national small-scale energy sector. Partner since 2011.

CEPA - Culture and Environment Preservation Association, Cambodia: founded in 1995 by a group of students and environmental activists. It advocates for sustainable water resource management with a focus on issues in Provinces in north-eastern Cambodia. Partner since around 2003.

CSE - Centre for Science and Environment, India: one of the South's most respected environment movements established in 1980. Partner to SSNC during the 1990's and in the CC-programme since 2009. It has evolved into a major institution with capacity for research, advocacy and lobbying and with about 110 employees. CSE is also funded through Sida's regional programme for Asia and the Swedish Embassy in India.

EarthLife Africa, South Africa: NGO founded in 1988 primarily run on a voluntary basis by its members. In recent years funding has enabled hiring staff. It has three branches in South Africa and one in Namibia that carry out joint campaigns and with a common *Statement of belief*. The Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Project is the largest campaign of ELA Johannesburg. Partner since 2009.

EMG - Environmental Monitoring Group, South Africa: founded in 1991 in order to increase influence from the broad public over the use of natural resources. EMG wants to encourage South Africa to develop environmental policies which eliminate environmental injustices and promote sustainable development through strengthening participation by civil society, above all groups which organise the marginal social groups. Partner since 1999.

IBON Foundation, The Philippines: national and global organisation working on education and research on socioeconomic issues. During the evaluated period IBON received financial support from SSNC only in 2009 for a COP15 related project. Partner since 2008.

LRS - Living River Siam, Thailand: founded in 1999 and now primarily works to support riverine communities to defend their rights to rivers and natural resources. It is based in Chiang Mai and has about 9 staff members. LRS received project support from SSNC from 1999, replaced by core support from 2004.

MAB, Movimento dos Atingidos por Barragens, Brazil: a social movement consisting of approximately 60,000 members organised in 1,140 base groups in 17 states of Brazil affected in various ways by dam projects. Since the first congress in 1991 it has evolved into the forum for dam-affected Brazilians and an advocate for an alternative national energy policy.

Partner since 1997.

NAPE - National Association of Professional Environmentalists, Uganda: formed in 1997 with aim to influence public opinion and lobbying on issues like biodiversity, water resources, education and consciousness-raising among rural and urban grassroots. Partner since 2003.

SANDRP - South Asia Network of Dams, Rivers and People, India: founded in 1998 with aim to reduce the negative social and environmental effects of the large dam projects in India. It is a small entity with a couple of professionals working full time in the network. Partner since 1998.

TERRA - Towards Ecological Recovery and Regional Alliance, Thailand, dates back to 1991. Its prime aim has been to critically monitor and analyse development in the Mekong region and its effects on natural resources and local communities. Partner since 1994.

TWN - Third World Network, Malaysia/Global: an independent international network of organisations and individuals involved in development issues, Third World and North-South affairs, founded in 1984. It has an International Secretariat in Penang and offices in Kuala Lumpur, Geneva, Beijing, Delhi, Montevideo and Accra. TWN has a prominent role in representing civil society in the climate negotiations. The SSNC support has targeted capacity building of CSOs in relation to climate negotiations. Such capacity building has in various ways benefitted also the national delegations as in some instances CSO representatives linked to the TWN network have been included in the official delegations. TWN has engaged very significantly in the formation of a Green Climate Fund. Partner since 2008 in the CC-programme.

3.3 EARLIER EVALUATIONS

The work of several of the partner organisations²⁰ have been evaluated at different times. Most of these evaluations were commissioned by donors other than Sida. The most recent overall evaluation of SSNC was conducted in 2008²¹. Prior to that a management audit (2004) had impacted on how SSNC organised its international work. A system audit, commissioned by Sida, was carried out in 2010. In early 2011 an evaluation was conducted on SSNC's Eastern Europe Programme, which includes a significant focus on climate change²². The 2008 evaluation generally concluded positively, suggesting that the international programme ought to expand financially, but also made some critical observations, including that:

²⁰ LRS, MAB, CSE, TWN, CEPA, TERRA

²¹ Dejgaard et al, INKA Consult, August 2008

²² Königson, Å and Tengnäs B; Swedish Development Advisers and Naturbruk AB, 2011

- Despite the integration in 2005 of the two programmes into one International Programme, there was not much synergy observed between the two parts.
- The evaluation team had not come across *any* project in which SSNC had had systematic capacity development of the partner built into the cooperation.
- SSNC sponsored projects with almost 60 partners in about 28 countries; SSNC had not made the expected progress towards the gradual thematic and geographic concentration that was announced in the 2005-2007 Programme.
- The lack of focus had inhibited SSNC's creation of added value (beyond the money). The evaluators assessed that SSCN could increase quality by focusing on fewer projects in fewer countries.
- It was recommended that SSNC should broaden the scope of its climate-change work by including it in all themes, ensuring that it is not confined to CDM, but rather sets greater store on adaptation to climate change, technology transfers, etc. Several other recommendations responded to the above mentioned observations.

The 2011 evaluation found the support relevant and valuable while also concluding, among others, that:

- there are many arguments in favour of consolidating into fewer and somewhat larger projects and for making SSNC a more distinct programme owner (in relation to other partners in Sweden)
- institution building should be an integral part of projects. SSNC with its broad member base has a valuable contribution to make.

3.4 ACTIVITIES 2009–11

With 13 partner organisations which form a quite diverse group, there is obviously a wide range of activity types. The following provides a brief account on the main types of activity that the team came across. It does not claim to represent a comprehensive account of all project activities.

The Sida application included a logical framework for each priority area. Some partners have reported in line with corresponding matrixes at their level, but it appears that at the aggregated level the indicators were never developed beyond the “examples”, and the final report to Sida for 2009–11 has not systematically included quantitative information at activity or output levels. The indicators frequently state that the “number of activities” of some sort would be an indicator but without specifying any numeric targets. Such indications, besides being very difficult to compile as the reports do not contain that information, would also not be helpful since it would be entirely subjective regarding what is a lot or what is little in the absence of targets.

3.4.1 Increased resilience in ecosystems (Area 1)

Specific objective: Conditions have been created for policy measures which increase resilience in ecosystems and local communities to climate change. (EMG, NAPE, SANDRP, BARCIK, TERRA, CEPA and LRS)

Although activities are diverse, some clusters of activity may be identified. At least four of the above organisations have a very clear focus on rivers, dam impacts and other resilience issues of rivers and riverine ecosystems. A common feature among these organisations is that they oppose large dams and while doing so they carry out research and advocacy in various ways with the ambition to monitor development plans, advance dam-affected communities' rights, carry out research in various forms, create public awareness and so on. Large-scale dam development has a multitude of interactions with climate change issues.²³ On the negative side the dam development jeopardises river ecosystems which are highly productive and rich in biodiversity. In addition, methane production from dams contributes to climate change in situations where it may occur. The largest negative aspect from a climate adaptation perspective is probably the socioeconomic impacts related to the reduction of the diversity of livelihood opportunities of relocated communities and those living downstream when areas are submerged. It is the diversity of livelihood options that constitutes the basis for their adaptive capacity. Also on the adaptation side, there is the issue of increasing saline intrusion with sea level rise and also with increasingly extreme floods and droughts the dams are perceived as being a way the upstream populations protect themselves at the expense on downstream populations who have less control over flooding and again the issues of saline intrusion downstream during the dry season.

On the positive side, dams have a potential to mitigate uneven river flows and of course hydroelectricity has at least some advantages as compared to electricity generated in other ways. All this is an intricate issue, which has caused controversy between the environmental movements and the commercial and political interests related to this type of development. SSNC with partners have engaged in these issues for a long time which has resulted in a deep institutional knowledge base.

Some of the organisations working actively against large-scale dam development receive core support from SSNC and their broader agenda of activity must therefore be regarded as part of the SSNC support portfolio.²⁴ Some of the activity funded under the budget vote for South-South cooperation is clearly linked to this activity cluster, including sponsored participation in the Stockholm Water Week, and a major activity organised in Mexico by International Rivers.

EMG promoted rain-water harvesting. Support was given to increase the capacity of CBOs in marginalised urban areas to understand how the effects of climate change

²³ Particularly when the development of dams violate the rights of rights-holders, exclude the remaining population from secure water resources and/or when the hydroelectric power only aims to provide energy intensive industrial production.

²⁴ In some cases this brings in opposition against other large-scale infrastructural development plans, like currently against the Dawei deep sea port and associated exploitation planned in Burma with Thai financial interests. There are several other examples of how these issues become cross-border issues with opposition against the contentious Xayaburi Dam in Laos being another major campaign issue.

also influence over the distribution of water and other natural resources to people living in poverty.

BARCIK carried out activities related to ecosystem resilience, but with quite another entry point. Their focus has been on *agriculture* and included research and promotion of crop varieties more resistant to salinity and climate variability as is expected to be consequence of climate change.

NAPE supported the establishment of oil advocacy networks in areas where planned oil exploitation will threaten water and forest resources. A reported result is that oil companies have become more open to explore areas where least harm will be done. The campaigns on the protection of wetlands and forest were welcomed by the government. NAPE has been working with water stressed communities within the dry cattle corridor of Uganda in providing and promoting pro-poor and low cost water harvesting technologies. In dam affected communities, agro-forestry and organic farming were promoted.

3.4.2 Emission reductions (Area 2)

Specific objective: Sweden and the EU take particular responsibility for limiting the global increase in temperature²⁵. (IBON, TWN, CSE, NAPE, CDI, MAB and ELA)

IBON²⁶, TWN and CSE all engaged in different ways with the aim to influence the climate negotiations and by so doing achieve emission reductions. Much effort was made before and during COP 15, a meeting that was by many regarded as a failure. Some organisations have continued their efforts in relation to the subsequent COPs.

IBON was active in relation to the meeting in Copenhagen launching a “*People’s Protocol on Climate Change*” which was ratified by CSO’s representing 25 countries.

TWN has engaged significantly in the global climate change debate by organising meetings, publishing briefing papers and books, media-oriented activities, participation in and various kinds of support to the official climate negotiations, etc. It has also actively partnered with other NGOs for the formation of the Climate Justice Now! Network. TWN, as part of this network has been in the forefront in the global advocacy for the inclusion of equity issues in the climate change negotiation principles. The SSNC support has assisted TWN in bringing Chinese actors and perspectives into the global debate and negotiations.

With SSNC support CSE launched a project aimed at *expanded and better-quality media coverage of the COP meetings in Indian, and to some extent South Asian me-*

²⁵ The goal for the thematic area was in praxis changed to focus on national decision-makers, the revised result framework for the bridge year 2012 included this change.

²⁶ Only part of the CC-programme one year (2009).

dia. This included pre-COP workshops with journalists, facilitation of Indian journalists' participation in as well as continuous support to journalists during COPs and follow up after the same.

MAB formed, together with other social movements and trade unions active in the energy sector, an Energy platform in 2010 partly as a result of the post-graduate university course on energy that MAB initiated with SSNC support. The alternative energy proposals of the platform have been discussed with two consecutive governments and just after the evaluated period the government invited for the first time ever the platform members to a seminar on energy policies.

Also CDI and NAPE lobbied on the country's policy process trying to ensure that it addresses issues of climate change; CDI, that just joined the CC-programme at the end of 2011, focused on alternatives away from hydropower and oil by networking between stakeholders in the energy sector. They also supported marginalised stakeholders to engage in discussions on energy policies in the East Africa region ensuring that these policies prioritise energy access for the poor as well as leading dialogue on how barriers to financing renewable energy access for the poor can be overcome.

ELA focused on mobilising and awareness raising through popular education among people living in marginalised urban areas on how the subsidies to the carbon industry provide low energy prices, largely to industry and the middle class. Claims on investment in electrification of poor households are now raised by the rights-holders. It has led to the imposition of step-block tariffs, and the National Energy Regulator of South Africa has recommended expanded Free Basic Electricity. From the survey: The project "has helped to make coal financing unattractive, stopped the Pebble-Bed Modular Reactor, helped to ensure remedial actions [...] at Medupi on behalf of local communities, and delayed new light-water reactor build. In addition, renewable energy will be coming on line in the next year or so. All of these actions have had their roots in the political pressure of embryonic mass movement on the environment."

A considerable share of the activity funded under the budget vote for South/South cooperation is clearly linked to this activity cluster, including the sponsored participation of representatives of the partner organisations in the COP meetings.

3.4.3 Increased support for sustainable climate measures in developing countries (Area 3)

Specific objective: Support for climate measures has clearly increased and there has been a pronounced reduction in international subsidies for fossil fuels, nuclear energy, and unsustainable hydroelectric power. (TWN on a global level; MAB, ELA, NAPE and TERRA at national level)

Relative to the previous two prioritised areas there was less activity that can be referred to this prioritised area. TWN has been active at global level and in particular in relation to the *Green Climate Fund*, which was decided upon during COP 16. TWN was offered an observer function in the Transnational Committee (TC). TC was ap-

pointed and mandated to elaborate the mode of operation and the governance of the Fund.

At national level in Thailand, TERRA has explored the potential *impacts of introduction of nuclear energy* in Thailand and Vietnam together with Vietnamese partners. An element in this exploration was participation in a study tour to Sweden to study nuclear energy issues.

MAB's highlighted the socially and environmentally unsustainable development of the large hydroelectric power stations and the fact that the heavy subsidised energy prices for the industry primarily go to companies without environmental commitments for their production. The planned expansion of over 50 new dams in the Amazon region, as the exploration of the oil reserves outside the shores of Rio de Janeiro were other top priorities in the agenda for search of energy alternatives.

ELA focussed on mobilisation against the subsidies of carbon power. NAPE has analysed how the subsidies to the oil explorations disfavour the development of geothermal energy, and raised awareness on the fact that the Government spends more on oil exploration than on renewable sources of energy.

3.4.4 Transfer of sustainable technology (Area 4)

Specific objective: Sustainable technical solutions have been implemented in cooperation between North-South and South-South, as well as improvements in the Kyoto Protocol's Flexible Mechanisms. (CSE, NAPE and SANDRP)

There was relatively low activity level also in this prioritised area. CSE tried to advance ideas in India on "*Feed-in tariffs*". This is a system by small-scale producers get guaranteed prices, with for example exclusion from taxes and added payment for locally produced electricity to compensate for the losses that would have occurred in grids if electricity supplied in a locality was produced far from the locality. Subsidy financed by developed countries would make the electricity produced affordable for large segments of populations. An estimate is that 100 billion US \$ would be required as a cumulative subsidy until the system would no longer require subsidy.

NAPE proposed an "Alternative Energy Strategy for Uganda"; according to the organisation various proposals on how renewable energy sources can decrease the poverty have been included in the new national development plan.

SANDRP worked on issues aligned to its core focus on dams (area 1). A particular aspect related to dam development is the question whether or not such development should be eligible to *funding under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)*. SANDRP as well as other organisations have actively opposed such arrangements.

3.4.5 Organisational development

Among the organisations visited, LRS was reporting very clearly on a dialogue, coupled with specific inputs, which they had with SSNC regarding administrative matters and other forms of organisational development. Specifically, their office routines had been subject to scrutiny as a follow up to the external evaluation in 2010. Many

weaknesses were now being addressed. This included specific SSNC financing for the introduction of a more up to date accounting system.

MAB, TWN, NAPE, CDI and ELA also report on activities supported by SSNC which have helped them develop their organisational capacity.

The strategic planning meetings prior to a new three year programme period should also be mentioned. One such meeting was held 2008 and another in 2012. Representatives from most partner organisations meet with SSNC to discuss strategies, methods and priorities for the coming cooperation period. Apart from being a participatory and unifying process, the partners have a chance to share experiences with other SSNC partners on different areas of work. During these meetings SSNC staff contributes with capacity building intervention related to M&E, financial reporting, Sida requirement and development policies.

3.5 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW 2009–2011

The financial structure of the CC-programme can be divided into four main areas:

1. *Long-term agreement with partner organisations*; financial support through project or core support.²⁷
2. *South/South cooperation activity fund*; open for additional applications for activities or short-term projects from long-term partners and other strategic organisations. The fund can also cover travel expenses for events that SSNC invites the partners to participate in or in some cases that the partners propose.
3. *North/North cooperation activity fund*: studies, seminars and others event related to the theme of the sub-programme and partner organisations projects.
4. *Programme costs, including monitoring, capacity development* of team and *sub-programme costs* (excluding management and overall administration that is reported at North/South programme level).

Long-term partnership cooperation: disbursed amounts (2012 agreed amount)

Partner agreements	2009	2010	2011	2009-11	2012
MAB	600,000	750,000	1,337,000	2,687,000	1,950,000
EMG	550,000	650,000	985,000	2,185,000	1,015,000
NAPE	500,000	536,000	500,000	1,536,000	500,000
CSE	500,000	250 000	250,000	1,000,000	500,000
SANDRP	129,099	121,825	220,295	471,219	250,000
CEPA	0	323,000	300,000	623,000	300,000

²⁷ An interview with the controller informed that the programme officers were expected to follow the procedure to include activity support as amendments to the partner agreement but that this was still not implemented during the evaluated period, but is now the current practice.

SEARIN/LRS	223,000	330,000	300,000	853,000	392,000
TERRA	500,000	600,000	925,000	2,025,000	1,625,000
IBON	500,000	0	0	500,000	0
Earthlife	200,000	136,800	205,200	542,000	500,000
BARCIK	0	115,000	443,000	558,000	350,000
CDI			260,000	260,000	285,000
TWN	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,610,000	3,810,000	3,040,000
External evaluations	0	57,893	117,496	175,389	NA
Total long term agreements	4,802,099	4,970,518	7,452,991	17,225,608	

South/South cooperation (activity support)	2009-2011
GVNML (one activity support to former partner)	36,230
MAB, additional agreement Women's conference	205,000
MAB, additional agreement, Institutional Audit	73,000
Case study COP 17 Sustainable climate strategies*	35,000
Case study COP 17 Sustainable climate strategies*	35,000
International Rivers USA/International Rivers of Life 2010**.	450,000
Travel costs Jubilee	15,802
Participation COP 15 SSNC staff***	17,798
Travel costs partner participation in COP 16 (5 partners)	161,338
Travel costs partner participation in COP 17 (5 partners)	117,519
Visit MAB to SSNC	25,981
Visit TERRA, Green Watershed, Warecord	60,822
Total	1,233,491

*No information on the party of the agreement

** International meeting in Mexico on dams. Partner organisation present: NAPE, MAB, CEPA, LRS

***Should rather be included in North/North cooperation

Total programme costs²⁸	2009-2011
Long term partner agreements	17,225,608
South/South Cooperation Activity fund	1,233,491
North/North Cooperation Activity fund	1,512,995
SSNC programme costs including monitoring visits	467,830
Total sub-programme cost	20,439,924

²⁸ The report on the 10 % contribution to the overall budget is related to the total budget for the North/South programme and is not specified per sub-programme (in agreement with the instructions from Sida). Ninety per cent of the CC-programme cost is estimated to be covered by Sida funds.

Special instructions for the South/South and North/North cooperation were adopted in April 2012. The instructions outline the conditions for activities that can be funded as well as financial management of the same. The evaluators have not been able to follow-up on earlier instructions.

There seems to have been certain ambiguity during the evaluated period on where to post different activities. The evaluators have identified support in both funds that probably should have been registered under the other fund. For example travel expenses for SSNC staff seem to belong rather to the North/North cooperation fund while costs for partners' participation in COP 15 registered under the latter should have been posted under South/South activity fund. With the new instructions this administrative problem might have already been sorted out.

The different nature of the activities that received funding through the two funds is a bit surprising. It is for example unclear how the meeting on dams 2010 in Mexico organised by the US based International Rivers is related to the CC-programme. SSNC co-founded the meeting with 320 participants: about half of them from the South and the other half from North America, Europe, Japan and Australia. The financial support of SEK 450,000 did not only cover expenses for the meeting but also included staff salaries equivalent to SEK 115,000.

The financial support for just one activity is considerably big, actually similar to the size of some partner agreements, and as such maybe not ideal for the purpose of an activity fund. The team questions if the use of funds that were to be designated to partner organisations in the South should finance the management of an event run by a North NGO.

The costs posted under the North/North cooperation fund are further presented in Annex 7.6. As earlier described it is a mix of different expenses related to public events in Sweden on the CC and other themes, reports related to the different COP meetings, SSNC participation in international meetings but also operational costs regarding extra staff.

The instruction adopted in April 2012 states that one bearing principle for the South/South activity fund is that it is the activity that is central and not the organisation/actor implementing the activity. It further stipulates that there needs to be a transaction to partner/actor in the south to be regarded as an activity within the South/South activity fund.

The North/North cooperation activity fund has the purpose to enable SSNC to be an actor in the international development cooperation and shall connect the Swedish environmental work with the global level. Supported activities should be part of the global work and relate to the operational plan of SSNC. Normally it does not involve any transaction of funds to organisation/actor in the South.

3.6 POLICY CHANGES

3.6.1 Global compass

SSNC adopted a new strategy for its development work during the period, namely the Global Compass 2012-2015. Part of the strategy is built on earlier experiences to-

gether with partners and reflects lessons learned from the evaluated period. SSNC confirms that great part of the strategy is an interpretation of already existing practice but that it also introduces new approaches, such as the focus on fewer countries where SSNC shall have partner cooperation (and criteria for country selection). The strategy equally highlights the role of the civil society and the perspective of the poor and the rights perspective.

3.6.2 New Swedish CSO-policy and strategy

The evaluated period was planned before the new Pluralism Policy for Support to Civil Society in Developing Countries within Swedish Development Cooperation was adopted by the Swedish Foreign Ministry in April 2009. The strategy and later the instructions²⁹ to Sida Civsam's framework partners, among them SSNC, were in place only in 2010. The programme formulation for the overall North/South programme was prior to the current policy/strategy environment and the programme can thus not be evaluated against the current one³⁰. It was however expected by Sida that the Swedish CSOs should adjust their cooperation as soon as possible once the strategy and the instructions were adopted. SSNC made an attempt in their Final Report 2009-2011 to situate the different operations within the new policy context. The above mentioned new strategy also shows that SSNC already has embarked on an adaptation of their development cooperation to the current strategy directions.

3.7 EXTERNAL CHANGES 2009–11

3.7.1 COP 15 failure and SSNC's response

Most actors involved in the climate change negotiations or debates, SSNC included, had high hopes before COP 15 in Copenhagen and SSNC with selected partners approached COP 15 with an ambitious agenda. But all seem to agree that COP 15 was a milestone failure.

The SSNC reaction to the failure was a degree of change of emphasis and orientation. Lessons learnt reflected in the SSNC report to Sida include a remark that “the most important lesson learnt from 2009–11 is that the future focus on the UN-led climate negotiations must be decreased. They can rather be used as a means for capacity building of partners than as a platform. Rather, more focus must be placed on rights-based work targeting frontline communities” (=communities living in energy

²⁹ Sida's Instructions for Grants from the Appropriation Item *Support via Swedish Civil Society Organizations*, Adopted March 2010 (with correction as of July 2010),

³⁰ The guiding policy environment at the time for the SSNC Programme application (2008) consisted of the Policy Sida's support to civil society in development cooperation, adopted in May 2007 and the Guidelines for Grants from the Appropriation for NGO, also adopted in 2007

poverty and which will be severely affected by climate change which they themselves have not contributed to).

In practice, this resulted in a continued strong focus on the “dams, rivers and people issues”, that were a core part of the sub-programme history and evolution, and on which staff of both SSNC and many of the partners had competence and interest in.

4 Findings

4.1 RELEVANCE

4.1.1 Relevance in relation to the overall objectives of PGD

The overall goal of Swedish development cooperation is to contribute to making it possible for poor people to improve their living conditions. Sustainable poverty reduction is possible only if we consider the natural resources and the environment, on which people are dependent and build their livelihoods. According to Sweden's policy for global development (PGD), the overall objective is to contribute to equitable and sustainable global development. The rights perspective and the perspective of the poor should permeate all aspects of this work.

The work on climate change involves actors on different levels in the society and has to be evaluated in relation to medium and long term goals. Some of the projects involve grass-root mobilisation and active participation of Community Based Organisations (CBO) where rights-holders are expected to be able to tell how they see that their participation and contribution have influenced the overall outcome of the project and how being a part of the project has influenced their space to influence on local community level. Other projects target primarily already influential groups, such as middle class consumers or journalist in India, or through advocacy and actions towards duty-bearers at the highest levels. In these cases the impact on poor people's lives might be difficult to assess directly by the rights-holders. Increased awareness of the middle-class and their commitment to try to bring on a change, their advocacy for better-quality consumer goods or low-emission cars, or their attempt to putting an end of the impunity of corrupt energy ministers are enabling processes of change that contribute to bigger changes. But it will be almost impossible for rights-holders living in poverty to relate those events with their own situation and living conditions.

Equally it is difficult for these rights-holders to articulate their priorities strictly in relation to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Their immediate needs are usually expressed differently, which does not mean that climate change is not a concern for them. Often, it is other more well off groups who help articulating the priorities in relation to efforts related to climate change mitigation. To some extent this is reasonable and logical as the climate change mitigation agenda is complex and difficult for the wider segments of people, and even scientists, to grasp clearly. There is a different dynamic present in relation to adaptation to increasing unpredictability and variability of climate related events, and other changes already being experienced, where awareness may be high at community levels. Where the issues are complex and uncertain, there is a risk that elitist groups become self-nominated and un-mandated voices claiming to advance the development agenda of vulnerable groups. The application of "poor people's perspective on development" is therefore in this context a complex issue.

Climate change is largely not caused by the people living in deep poverty, yet it is widely agreed that people living in poverty are more vulnerable than better-off segments of the population. This is clearly articulated in the Swedish Government “Policy for environmental and climate issues in Swedish Development Cooperation, 2010-2014”. Well-to-do people can in many cases more easily adapt as they have greater ability to find new livelihoods.

A relevance assessment of activities aimed at climate-change adaptation or mitigation must take these factors into account. In particular, it is hard to assume that the perspectives of the poor should be a major driving force for mitigation at a time when they are not the ones mainly causing the problem, nor is it yet at each locality very clear what changes can accurately be attributed to climate change versus other factors. Some partner organisations³¹ have also articulated this fact by highlighting the considerable pedagogical task facing them in the translation of climate change messages into a language that suits people living in poverty who are affected by climate change.

Inter-governmental efforts at the highest level have largely failed to make progress in negotiations. There is, therefore, little doubt that civil society has a critical role to play. They should represent the global public voice demanding a higher level of accountability of the world leaders.

The engagement in climate change issues, and in particular in mitigation, is highly relevant for civil society action, even though the voice of people living in poverty cannot be expected to be the most important driving force in the immediate future. In practice, the efforts made under the prioritised area 2, (primarily by TWN, IBON and CSE) must be regarded as of top relevance, even though factors largely not attributed to civil society have impeded the measurable progress that the activities aimed at.

4.1.2 Relevance of activities in relation to the objectives set up for the CC-programme

CC-programme goal: Reduced emissions of greenhouse gases and strengthened local ability to adapt

The composition of activities generally target reduced emissions (mitigation) or local ability for adaptation to climate change and are thus by and large relevant.

Different actors would, however, have different opinions on the usefulness of the strong opposition against large dams from in a perspective of climate change. There are arguments in favour of dams, provided planned, implemented and managed in a responsible way, as well as against all large-scale dam projects. Some of the organisa-

³¹ LRS elaborated this very clearly.

tions constituted by dam-affected people do not oppose dam constructions *per se* any longer, but rather focus on alternative energy politics.

4.1.3 Relevance of activities in relation to the specific objectives of the thematic areas

Specific objective: Conditions have been created for policy measures which increase resilience in ecosystems and local communities to climate change

The dam, rivers and people-related activities are aimed at, among others, creation of policies which increase resilience in ecosystems and local communities to climate change. For several organisations this is expected to be achieved through policies that effectively prevent the construction of large dams. Some respondents argued that civil society in Southeast Asia has positioned itself too much against large-scale infrastructural development. According to such observers, environmental organisations become regarded as continuous trouble makers and as a result they lose influence.

In some cases the activities are not primarily designed to achieve changes in policies but rather to achieve changes conducive for adaptation to climate change, like the crop development worked on by BARCIK. Strictly these would be of low relevance in relation to the sub-goal, but may yet be useful in the adaptation perspective.

Specific objective: Sweden and the EU take particular responsibility for limiting the global increase in temperature.

With very marginal exceptions the activities of the partner organisations do not target a Swedish or European audience. They are therefore irrelevant in relation to the stated sub-goal, but yet highly relevant in a global climate change mitigation perspective.

The specific objective relates to an area beyond SSNC and the partner organisations direct control and influence of SSNC and the partner organisations and as such a too high set objective for the CC-programme in the application.

Some of the activities in the North/North cooperation fund could be considered to relate to this specific objective since they include seminars and reports that target also Swedish decision-makers. It has however not been within the scope of this evaluation to assess impact of SSNC's activities on political processes in Sweden and EU in regard to limiting the global increase in temperature.

Specific objective: Support for climate measures has clearly increased and there has been a pronounced reduction in international subsidies for fossil fuels, nuclear energy, and unsustainable hydroelectric power

The rather few activities carried out in this area were relevant but of ad hoc nature and more the result of TWN's work than of a concerted effort. The specific objective relates to area beyond the direct control and influence of SSNC and the partner organisations and as such a too high set objective for the CC-programme in the application.

Specific objective: Sustainable technical solutions have been implemented in cooperation between North-South and South-South, as well as improvements in the Kyoto Protocol's Flexible Mechanisms

SSNC and some few partners worked initially rather intensively with the issue of Feed in Tariffs. There was much SSNC attention to the issue at the Swedish level, but it appears that only few of the partners got involved. The issue must be regarded as highly relevant (and it remains a prioritised area for advocacy work of SSNC). Generally the rather few activities carried out in this area were relevant but post COP 15 largely of *ad hoc* nature.

4.1.4 Relevance of activities against the “Policy for environmental and climate issues in Swedish Development Cooperation, 2010-2014”

The overarching objective of the policy is “*a better environment, sustainable use of natural resources, stronger resilience to environmental impact and climate change in developing countries, and limited climate impact*”. There are five focal areas out of which at least four have a direct relationship with SSNC's sub-programme.

The policy notes that the environment and the climate have the greatest impact on people in poverty, whose resilience to such changes is very weak. Poor people living in slums, rural or remote areas are particularly vulnerable, and women and children are often the hardest hit. The effects of climate change increase poor people's vulnerability and are already affecting their development potential and livelihoods.

International tools and mechanisms need to be further developed to be effective and be able to tackle global environmental problems, climate change and not least their impact on developing countries. Other indications that specifically have bearing on the sub-programme include the following:

- Cooperation on a bilateral, regional and global level is required in order to tackle trans-boundary environmental and climate issues. Coherence among all actors, in both the public and the private sector, is required to achieve good results.
- Improved energy and water supply, based on the most sustainable and carbon-neutral solutions possible, as well as integrated water resource management and better administration are priority issues in Swedish development cooperation.

Sweden should

- contribute to facilitating the implementation of relevant environmental treaties and processes in partner countries; and contribute to facilitating the participation of developing countries in such treaties and processes.
- contribute so that the costs of environmental and climate impact are internalised in planning, decision-making and budget processes and that correct environmental and risk assessments are carried out.
- encourage the use of economic instruments that promote both investment in energy-efficient and green technology.
- highlight the adaptation of agriculture to climate change.

- contribute to climate-smart and sustainable use of the forests by means of stronger forest management and measures that discourage deforestation.
- strive for potential synergy effects between climate adaptation, mitigation and reduced deforestation.
- contribute to the joint management of trans-boundary water resources.
- promote development of energy supply systems that reduces negative environmental and climate impact.
- Energy efficiency is also important for improved energy supply in countries with low per-capita energy consumption. Improvements in energy efficiency should be stimulated by means of energy planning, regional energy trade, application of new technology and the introduction of economic instruments that promote sustainable use of natural resources and investment in green technologies and innovations.
- support the access of developing countries into the emissions trading market via climate-friendly projects in, for example, the energy and forest sector and by developing the capacity of the institutional structures needed to participate in this market. Poor people's right to development and support to small-scale initiatives should be considered when implementing these measures.

From reviewing the CC-program one can conclude that most activities are in line with the “Policy for environmental and climate issues. It can be noted, though, that:

- The Policy has a far less firm position in relation to hydropower development than some of the partner organisations.
- The emphasis that coherence among all actors, in both the public and the private sector, is required to achieve good results cannot be said to be a shared view among all partners if civil society is to be included in the coherence.

4.2 EFFECTIVENESS

4.2.1 The creation of conditions, which poor and discriminated people perceive enable them to improve their living conditions

Given the urgency of the climate change issue, limited success/goal achievement on emission reduction must not be translated into the conclusion that activities have not been effective. The added complication is that the global arena is full of strong commercial and political actors, so civil society must have exceptional strength and ability for its voice to be heard.

On adaptation, it has been noted earlier that some partner organisations and some individuals argue that some civil society organisations (SSNC partners included) are too confrontational and would be more effective if their approach was more accommodating. The LRS evaluation (Southeast Asia) also noted that there was quite a gap between successful and appreciated outputs and their actual impact in terms of policies conducive for ecosystem resilience.

MAB in Brazil has during the evaluated period also focused more on dialogue with the government (partly due to a more open governmental approach) and strengthening

the demands through broad organised grass-root support and strategic alliances with different actors in the energy sector. This has been a successful strategy so far.

4.2.2 Effectiveness in relation to the objectives set up for the sub-program

Specific objective: Reduced emissions of greenhouse gases and strengthened local ability to adapt

Reduced emissions have largely not been achieved as a result of the programme. There could be some reductions in emissions resulting from delays or even cancellations of some large-scale dams for hydroelectricity. However, there is a degree of dispute on this topic. Developers argue that electricity generation from dams is needed and also that well-managed dams can be beneficial for regulating increasingly uneven river flows. It is a task beyond this evaluation to analyse this issue.

The failure of international climate negotiations to make progress is not the fault of the civil society primarily, and surely not the fault of this CC-programme. The efforts made by the rather few partners who engaged on this appear to have been of good quality.

Specific objective: Sweden and the EU take particular responsibility for limiting the global increase in temperature.

There is no evidence that Sweden or the EU has been taking particular responsibility for limiting the global increase in temperature as a result of this sub-programme. Whether or not Sweden and EU can be said to have taken particular responsibility generally is a topic that could be subject to political debate. In brief, it may be true that Sweden and EU demonstrate more commitment than for example USA and Canada, but on the other hand it can also be argued that all countries demonstrate insufficient commitment.

With confidence it can be noted that the activities carried out have not much impacted on Swedish or EU positions since almost none of the evaluated activities have targeted Swedish or EU policy makers. It is rather the use of partners' experiences in the advocacy work of SSNC that possibly could lead to this. There are some few minor exceptions. Some representatives of partner organisations have visited Sweden and made contacts with Swedish parliamentarians. At least one Swedish parliamen-

tarian³² established longer term contacts with SANDRP and has advanced some of SANDRP's views in Sweden.³³

The limited impact in Sweden and EU can be justified by the fact that resources earmarked for Swedish development cooperation are primarily expected to generate impacts outside of Sweden. Indeed, the programme can report on outcomes in the countries of the partner organisations and at global level. Such outcomes are more in line with Swedish policy for development cooperation and it can, therefore, be argued that it is rather the goal of the sub-component that was faulty than the actual ambitions.

Specific objective: Support for climate measures has clearly increased and there has been a pronounced reduction in international subsidies for fossil fuels, nuclear energy, and unsustainable hydroelectric power

The goal of the sub-component is very substantial when compared to the rather marginal resources allocated. The Green Climate Fund represents a potentially important initiative but it is premature to assess its effect. Similarly to earlier findings, the task is enormous and cannot be achieved with marginal resources.

Specific objective: Sustainable technical solutions have been implemented in cooperation between North-South and South-South, as well as improvements in the Kyoto Protocol's Flexible Mechanisms

The campaigns on Feed-in Tariffs represent an important conceptual contribution well worth further follow up, but it is premature to assess its actual effectiveness.

SANDRP's monitoring of CDM (together with other CSOs in CDM Watch) represents a useful initiative to weed out inappropriate CDM funding proposals, but it is hard to assess the extent to which it has so far contributed to implementation of sustainable technical solutions in cooperation between North-South and South-South, or to improvements in the Kyoto Protocol's Flexible Mechanisms. Once again the task is enormous and cannot be achieved with marginal resources.

³² Jens Holm

³³ Publications and seminars developed through the so call North/North cooperation in the CC-programme could have had some influence over some Swedish politicians. This part of the programme was not part of the evaluation however.

4.3 PROCESSES OF CHANGE

The method used to track programme outcomes has looked at the changes taking place within the sub-programme set-up and in relation to those changes within different partner projects. The initial vision of the CC-programme was on a very ambitious level; a new global agenda that was to be followed-up at national levels. With the disappointing outcome at COP 15 the CC-programme shifted from the initial focus of operations on a global to national level and instead follow what some of the partner's project proposals already intended to do, which was to target the local to national levels rather (national energy policies, popular awareness and/or to raise awareness among smaller influential groups). Only assessing the level of fulfilment of the initial set of objectives and expected outcomes would lead to skewed conclusions.

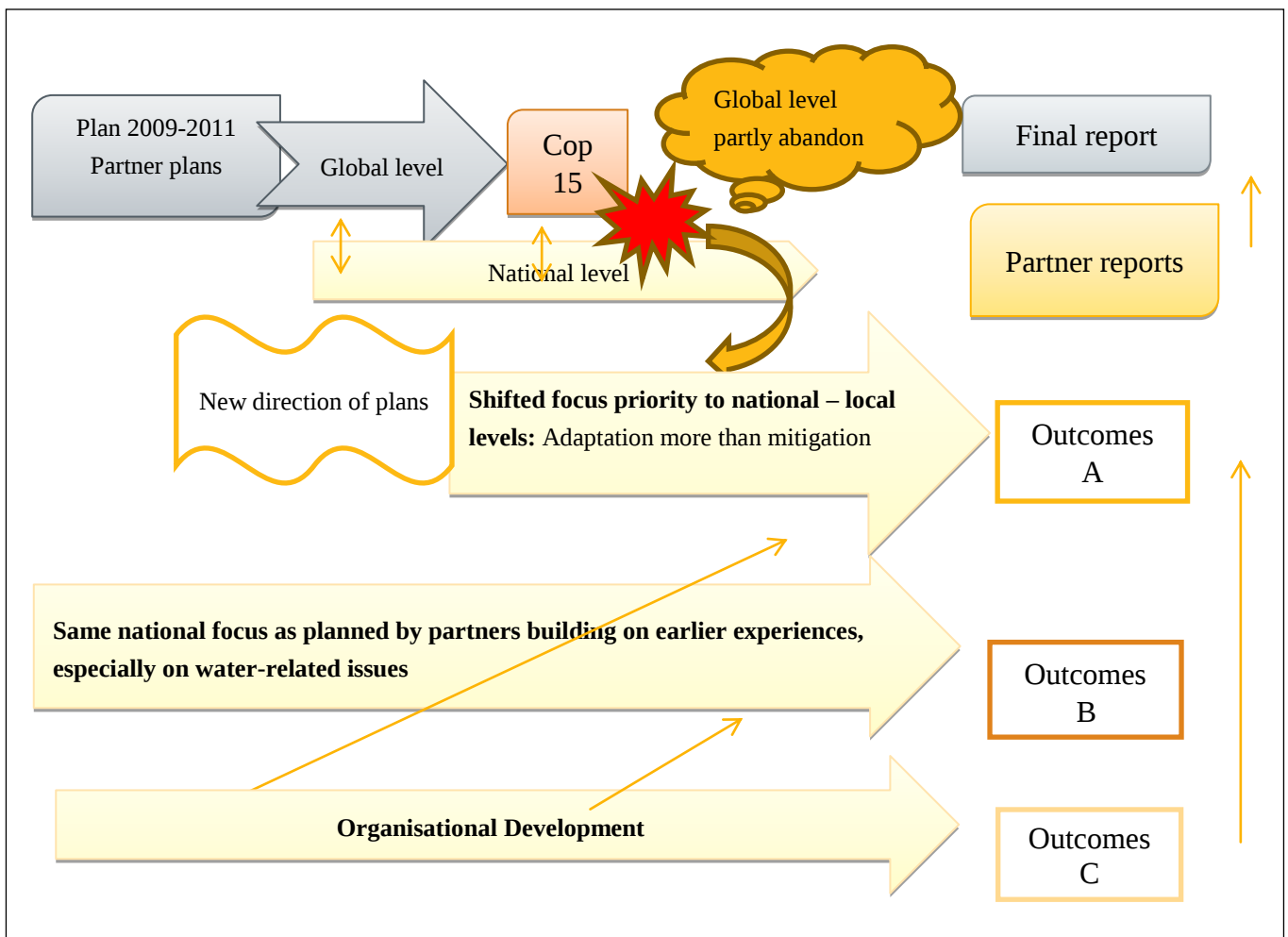


Figure 1

The figure above tries to illustrate the overall process of change of the programme as the evaluation team has understood it. It does not claim to tell the full chain of changes or represent the full picture, and should be understood as an input to the discussion between SSNC and Sida.

The evaluators started to harvest outcomes through documents and interviews with SSNC CC-programme staff. It became clear that several of the initial expected results were abandoned or did at least get less attention during the programme implementation. The reports reflect the shift to national processes from the global negotiations and focus primarily on results on the thematic area of resilience. The programme document was no longer fully steering the direction and the final report only partly follow the logic of the application. New elements were included as the plans had changed. The shift from the global to national sphere to the sphere local to national meant that the issues on water and energy became the main entry points of the CC-programme. The second level of progress where the banner “new direction” is placed in the beginning illustrates where the work mainly and actually has taken place in the CC-programme. The cylinders marked with O represent outcomes that were harvested (identified) at the inception phase of the evaluation. These were confirmed and further triangulated during the field visits and through the survey. A selection of these outcomes will be exemplified below (and are included in the outcome boxes A-C).

The second big arrow in the figure represents partner organisations that already in their proposal had a local-national approach, most of them being organisations that worked with dams and never really targeted the global negotiation level in their plans. One new programme partner (BARCIK) should also be placed in this group.

The spheres of influence among the partners vary a lot, some have had local outreach that was spread through other key actors to a wider sphere, while other actually have proven outcomes at national level, i.e. the partners have contributed to changes at political level.

Outcomes A

The CSE outcome below resulted from activities aimed at mitigation and is one example of work that stayed close to the initial programme plans:

Outcome: The SSNC supports CSE to sponsor journalists attending the COP meetings. This has strategically been a success resulting in in-depth media coverage and thus better understanding of the issues as well as increased attention at political level. The Indian delegation was keen to be active and well informed as there was strong Indian media coverage. The activity was carried out by the Media Resource Centre at CSE and consisted of a sequence of events in relation to each COP meeting 2009-11:

1. A briefing workshop on climate change before each COP bringing journalists, scientists and policy makers together. South Asia coverage with several countries represented and with commonly over 100 people attending out of a group of over 3,500 journalists in South Asia with whom CSE has email contacts.
2. About nine specialised journalists were sponsored to go and attend the COPs. A few have attended all three COPs during the period. The selection of participants has been delicate but based on earlier contacts and journalist's known abilities.
3. Daily meetings were arranged with the journalists during the COPs to ensure that all were aware of important events.

4. A debriefing workshop in Delhi upon return.
5. Follow up afterwards of what journalists produced. CSE collected info and reflected on it on its website.

Outcomes include significant increment of political debate. Almost no questions in the parliament related to climate change in 2004 escalated to over 70 questions raised on the topic in 2009-11. It is of course not only CSE that has facilitated and played a part in this development, but surely the CSE activity with SSNC financial contribution has contributed significantly to it. An added element for influence is that CSE is a member of the Prime Minister's National Commission on Climate Change.

Translated into a discussion on CSE's spheres of influence the process could be described as follows:

CSE direct control: CSE had contacts with the largest group of Indian journalists attending the COPs, enabling them to assist with technically correct information.

CSE direct influence: Good media coverage

CSE indirect influence: Indian delegation sought contact as they were also eager to get good media coverage. Significant enhancement of political debate; questions in the parliament related to climate change escalated to over 70 questions raised on the topic 2009-11

Outcome/s B

Prior to the evaluated period MAB comes to the conclusion that they need to deepen their understanding of energy politics on a theoretical level to be more successful in their advocacy work and alliance building with key actors in the society:

1. SSNC is willing to financially support a piloted post-graduate course and key actor at university in Rio is willing to open up for an alternative course.
2. MAB develops the course and a post-graduate course on energy held once each semester results in: 80 students, from 22 different social movements from Brazil and 9 other Latin-American countries. MAB succeeds in getting funds from the domestic energy enterprise Petrobras.
3. National organisations for dam-affected people are formed in Latin American countries.
4. Energy platform of social movements and trade unions active in the energy sector established.
5. The existence of strategic alliances and talking partners that before did not work for a common goal.

Outcomes from the course: Direct dialogue with the federal government which has led to the first seminar where the government, public energy enterprises discuss the national energy policy with social movements. MAB includes claims on a national programme on household level for solar panels in their agenda. Increased visibility of MAB, now taken as the obvious reference by other social movements when discussing energy policies, also confirmed by the Governmental Offices in Brasilia.

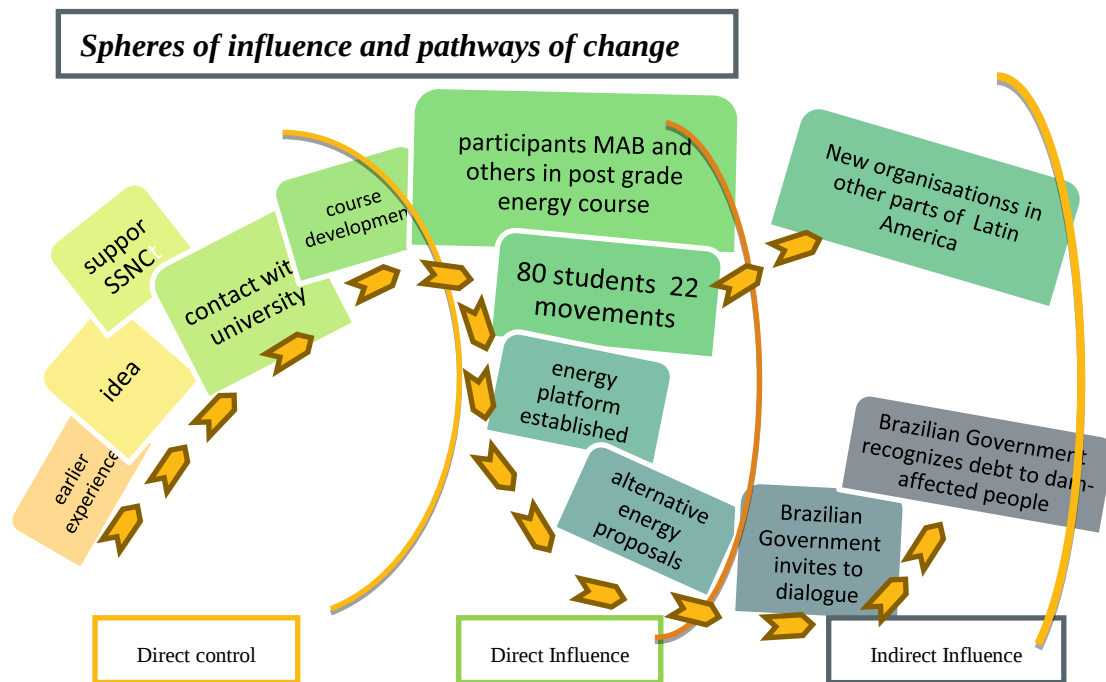


Figure 2

The different levels of outcomes emanating from the post-grade energy course were highlighted by both MAB and other respondent during the field visit. One situation during the seminar with the government illustrates the bottom-up approach of MAB and how the knowledge development among members plays an important role in consolidating the movement and strengthening the advocacy work through participatory approaches.

Story of significant change: Empowerment and expertise

The energy course at University in Rio de Janeiro has already in a short time been very strategic. More or less half of the participants are members of MAB, and the other half is divided between trade unionist, members of Movimento Sem Terra, Via Campesina and international students. During the seminar held together with the federal Government in Brasilia in April 2012, one of the members of MAB contradicted the facts given by the Minister of Mining and Energy. The activist had done in-depth studies on the area that was exemplified by the minister and could prove the minister wrong. This was broadcasted on the national news. The fact that a displaced rural farmer had been able to take the course and possessed such expertise knowledge is one example of the technical skill that several representatives among the strategic allies attribute to MAB.

Outcomes B

ELA highlighted the importance of building domestic movements in their final report to SSNC. The organisation was asked through the survey to further describe their experience. The following is a shortened version of the reply:

1. Strategic Orientation: Since 2006, the project SECCP has shifted its focus from pure policy and advocacy engagement on climate issues to a combined approach (policy + social mobilisation). This has been backed with support from some partners, including SSNC. It has also meant reallocation of HR resources to the task of building a movement.
2. Investment in Education and Community Engagement: This is an ongoing and time-consuming process. The tactic of study groups (3-6 month courses for 15-20 key community actors) has been particularly successful for taking environmental messages back into communities. SECCP staff attend community meetings and church services.
3. Bottom-up mentality instead of top-down: The SECCP works with communities as an equal partner.
4. Winning campaigns and large events: There is an odd relation in terms of size of events. The bigger the event (and hence more expensive) the more people want to be involved. It also helps when people can see victories. To really get the movement to grow, large events (traditionally marches) need to happen more frequently. The visibility of such events not only excites the base, but also gets the attention of politicians and the general public. The main impediment is funding such events.
5. State repression: The South African state is becoming more repressive and is increasingly creating roadblocks to holding events and movement building. This ranges from intelligence operations to banning of marches to state violence to access of information. This means that issues of environmental justice increasingly have to deal with basic issues of democracy and fundamental rights, such as assembly, speech and access to information.

SANDRP and CEPA are two of the organisations with focus on the Dams, Rivers and People's issues. The two have, however, made clear efforts on adopting and integrating climate change issues in their work.

1. CEPA has introduced climate change in its "Nature and Life" newsletter in quite a significant way but without paying much attention to the pedagogical necessities identified by LRS. The newsletter provides basic information on diversified topics but with no or very scanty analysis added to it. A review of the newsletter contents carried out as part of this evaluation noted that from education point of view it is important that publisher sets out objectives for the capacity building and awareness raising and clearly identifies target audiences/readers. CEPA says it wants to become a centre of knowledge on climate change. Support that aims to strengthening this area also needs to ensure that their awareness raising and capacity building activities will achieve not only the outputs, but also the intended positive impacts.
2. SANDRP has made great efforts in monitoring and critique of the National Action Plan on Climate Change. SANDRP has pushed for the national plan to be replicated at State level for more practical results. The national action plan includes eight "missions" out of which water in a broad sense is one such "mission". SANDRP is, however, critical of the national action plan as it was developed in a non-transparent and non-participative manner, and advocates that as

much as equal emission rights is an issue that should be addressed globally, there must be a similar focus domestically in India. This would imply a need to address the inequalities in the Indian society, but the National Action Plan has not addressed that dimension. In addition, SANDRP has contributed with analysis of water sector options for India in a changing climate. This study includes a broad analysis of all aspects of water and water use in India. Respondents generally praise SANDRP for its contributions on “dams, rivers and people’s issues” where SANDRP is regarded as an extremely important source of accurate and insightful information. It appears SANDRP still has some ground to cover to gain the same recognition on climate change. It is premature to assess the ultimate outcomes of these activities as some of it was published only in 2012.

LRS, CEPA and TERRA have all engaged in issues related to dams, rivers and people. All three have built linkages and competence on these issues. Their perception of what is important for them may have become a bit broader, but the impact of infrastructural development on river ecology and on livelihoods of river-dependent communities remains their core interest. The perception of cause and effect has by now been enriched by their better understanding of the added threats of climate change. The SSNC cooperation and support has contributed to this deeper understanding.

The degree to which this understanding has influenced the actual work of the organisations seems to differ between the three. TERRA continues its strong advocacy work against dams, and currently in particular against the Xayaburi dam in Laos. In that process it has established contacts with actors in other Southeast Asian countries. Opposition against large-scale hydroelectric dams has been a joint strong effort by CSOs in Southeast Asia for a long time. Such efforts have resulted in, for example, better routines for environmental impact assessments, including attention to cumulative impacts through strategic environmental impact assessments. It has also, at least to some extent, forced development banks and other financial institutions to gain a better understanding of the issues involved even though such understanding still has not sufficiently contributed to changes in for example lending policies. More recently TERRA has engaged strongly in opposition to the Dawei deep sea port and industrial development zone in Burma.

LRS has not substantially and directly engaged in core climate change activities but indirectly through its work with communities near rivers and through advocacy on dams. LRS finds climate change to be a topic that is hard to convey more directly to local communities and argues that there is a major education and communication gap. Climate Change awareness is better developed among the urban population LRS claims and that it is urban residents that feel part of the problem and take more interest. But the messages remain very simplistic, like “switch off the light” or “use cloth bag while shopping”. LRS feels that much more is to be done to make this topic practical, especially in relation to rural people, for which messages like the cited ones are irrelevant. There is simply no effective public mobilisation yet on climate change and LRS on its part has also not made much headway on a revised agenda more clearly focusing on climate change.

CEPA on its part has by and large utilised the SSNC support to continue its work on river-related issues. Work at community level is reported to have yielded interesting results. A very specific example is on local issues now reaching public debate and in turn caused changes in terms of political pluralism: Heads of communes used to be exclusively from the ruling party. But after this year's election opposition party sometimes head communes in Stung Treng and this change is related to river development issues. Some women also became commune council members. Although, according to CEPA management, CEPA is not political *per se*, it looks as if it is liaising with opposition as it requests for transparency in governance, etc. *"Actually CEPA tries not to oppose all and everything but tries to speak softly to maintain good relation to other NGOs and to media."* said one respondent.

4.3.1 Organisational development through support to capacity building

The last part of figure 1 aims to illustrate the component in the programme that supports the partner organisations in their development of skills and capacities both as organisations working on climate change adaptation and/or mitigation and as civil society actors being a collective voice or provider of services.

There is one example where the organisational development became the main focus for the evaluated period and little progress could be noted on the expected external changes. The other examples are assessed by the evaluators to have supported the outcomes at project level.

Outcomes C

LRS in Thailand

An evaluation in 2010 noted decline in institutional capacity to the extent that the continued existence of the organisation had become uncertain. The undertaking of the organisational evaluation signalled a turning point for the organisation to directly address the need to improve its capacity. The decision to embark on this process was a direct result of SSNC's urging and sponsorship and any improvements that will emerge have thus been catalysed by the SSNC. Results so far are, however, also much influenced by leadership changes. Staff expressed that before work was by order. Now each staff member has understood more of the organisation and they have realised that they must mobilise their own thinking and ability. This is partly a result of organisational development. The work in the office has become more systematic, internal communication has improved and decisions have become more transparent. There is a clearer strategy and the work is becoming more strategic. But there is also a lot to learn. The transition period has been difficult. They missed seeking funds for 2012 from one of the key donors and there was less outreach activity since much of the limited capacity was geared towards internal work on the organisation. Nevertheless, a better foundation has been laid. The organisation is now registered and enjoys more respect but impact of the organisational development in the form of added outreach is yet to become visible.

Partnering with SSNC had made a difference according to MAB; the financial management has been developed through strategic support from the SSNC controller and the fact that SSNC financed an organisational audit (carried out in 2012). The cooperation with SSNC was also said to be strategic for the internal democratic development (or facilitating the implementation of the democratic structures and processes), being one of few donors supporting coordination meetings. Another aspect that was raised was the support to innovative approaches of the organisation. The energy post-graduate course held at a university in Rio de Janeiro was for example solely supported by SSNC during the first term.

ELA

The responses to the survey question on capacity building revealed that ELA in South Africa has increased their administrative and strategic planning capacity through the SSNC support. “This has been very important in a context of increasingly complex donor requirements of reporting and financial management” and has enabled greater programme efficiency, according to the organisation.

Improved networking

The support to CDI in Uganda enabled the organisation to strengthen its communication work, which in turn “increased our abilities to network, campaign and function better as an advocacy organisation”, according to the organisation..

NAPE mentioned a comprehensive list of capacity building activities supported by SSNC which has enabled them to manage country programmes (it currently coordinates three consortium programmes) and host various advocacy networks.

4.4 SUSTAINABILITY

The issue of sustainability has different layers. On the mere partner relationship level some partner organisations have had long agreements with SSNC and the evaluation team could find no explicit exit strategies. Considering that the CC-programme requires long-term perspectives on change for national processes and on a global level the existence of long-term partnerships might be justified. Several partners note the strategic role the SSNC support plays, not because it constitutes a large part of their overall budget but because the funding enables the organisations to focus on their own development and on strategic advocacy work.

The SSNC support has enhanced the visibility of several of the partner organisations, which in turn has improved their possibilities to get funding from other donors according to some interviews.

Most of the partner organisations’ work is assessed as contributing to the overall long-term objectives of the programme, but this also depends on if this is assessed to the initial framework and its objectives or the shift in focus that the programme made after COP 15.

The discussions on effectiveness and processes of change presented above show that the partner organisations are capable of working for long-term outcomes where different dimensions of sustainability are considered, including social dimensions. The organisations are part of interactive and networking civil societies, primarily on

national levels, but also at global level to certain extent. They work together with other social movements and organisations and have proven capacity and willingness to share and expand the knowledge on climate change issues to broader spectra of their societies. On an overall level the partner group contributes to movement development and hence supports the possibility for rights-holders to get involved in the different issues related to adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

4.5 EFFICIENCY

SSNC has no international offices (a fact that enables the direct transaction of about 70% of the budget to partner organisations and their projects³⁴). SSNC's programme management team of two persons depend on meetings, monitor visits and communication over emails, etc., to develop and monitor the programme and the partner dialogue.

The partner group is relatively large taking into consideration the CC-programme budget. The number of partner organisations expanded rather than decreased during the period (as compared to the early plan of having only 8). The planned limitation of the partner group could have given space to more interaction on strategy development and sharing of experiences between the partners. The rather large number of partners has to a certain extent made the CC-team more of an administrative unit rather than the strategic partner to the organisations in the South it has potential to be.

The interviewed partner organisations raised the wish for more strategic exchange with SSNC on content and technical issues, i.e. the "non-monetary support" which is the element that justifies SSNC's role. With a smaller partner group the CC-team would have space for more thematic support and enabling linkages between the partners than they have now.

The added value of cooperation between a Swedish CSO and national CSO partners is often seen in strengthened capacity building, either technically (substance) or in organisational management. SSNC's technical knowledge is valued by the national partners and they see an opportunity for sharing of it to be enhanced.

The partner meetings are assessed as an efficient mechanism to enable such desired discussions at the same time as they give room for technical support and capacity building related to M&E and project management. The limited review carried out during the evaluation of administrative routines showed a good system with organisa-

³⁴ 70% of the total budget of the North/South programme has been distributed directly to partners. Monitoring visits to partner organisations and network meetings with the partner group are included in the overall programme cost (i.e. the remaining 30%). The activity fund South/South cooperation constitutes less than 7% of the total budget disbursed to partners; the expenses for travel cost for participation in and organisation of international meetings and visits to SSNC represent approximately 2/3 of the fund and 4,6% of the total budget disbursed to partners.

tional assessments and memos that document financial decisions in relation to partner contributions at SSNC. The implementation of the system could however improve.

The documentation and reporting on the South-South cooperation activity fund was hard to access and was availed to the evaluators late. An ongoing reform of the filing system of SSNC is expected to increase the shared accessibility of the documentation.

There is a new instruction that governs the management of the two activity funds (South/South and North/North cooperation), adopted in April 2012. Practice prior to the instruction seemed to have been somewhat *ad hoc*. With the new instruction the decisions behind the support to the activities as well as supporting documentation will hopefully be easier to present. The management of these funds were said to be more developed in some of the other sub-programmes, which is why there might be a reason for the CC-team to share experiences with colleagues at SSNC.

The new system for planning using outcome mapping is an interesting step showing that SSNC is willing to try new methods that might be more suitable for measuring the type of long-term changes the organisation is promoting with its partners.

More analysis on the programme's efficiency, especially the role of SSNC is presented in the following chapter.

4.6 PARTICIPATION AND PARTNERSHIP

4.6.1 Partnership relations

SNCC has supported most of the partners in the CC-programme for a rather long period, many stem from the earlier programme focusing on dams (Climate Change and Watershed programme). The relations are based on common interests and concerns and there is room for strategic and project specific discussion prior, during and after a normal programme period. However the field studies showed that the partner organisations would appreciate a more continuous dialogue with SSNC on both the development of the supported projects and the overall debate on climate change. Since some partners do not consider themselves as CC experts a more continuous monitoring on behalf of SSNC on how the contextualisation of identified strategies progress would be welcomed. Equally SSNC could link these partners even more closely to CC-networks and the advocacy experts within the partner group. There is also an untapped potential in linking North/South partners to SSNC partners in Eastern Europe.

It is clear that partners participate in the strategic discussions on priorities when SSNC plan a new programme period and in this way have certain influence on how their own organisations can be supported. They then present their project proposal within a thematic area, according to their priorities and the financial form of support that they prefer, using their own format for planning and M&E. SSNC then process the proposal in dialogue with the partner to fit the project into SSNC programme structures. This procedure shows a practice in line with development cooperation standards on ownership, participation, adaptation of funding, planning and reporting requirements to the local civil society, i.e. partner organisations' own systems.

The evaluation showed that partnership with SSNC is perceived as strategic even though it represents a smaller share of the overall funding. MAB in Brazil emphasised that the readiness of SSNC to support innovative ideas and to enable the consolidation of the movement (i.e. deepened democratic structures, active participation of members, organisational development) by financing strategic meetings and coordination, was what made it possible for MAB to also attract funding from other donors, including partnerships with private sectors and research institutions.

The sharing of information would be further increased if all documentation would be in English. As for now some assessment memos are in Swedish. Even more urgent is to ensure that all global programme documents and reports are accessible in English. This remark is also valid for Sida Civsam, the decision memo on the application 2012 is in Swedish which hinders the partner organisations to directly share its contents.

4.6.2 Strengthening the environmental movement in the South

All partner organisations are involved in other civil society networks, some with stronger links to the environmental movement than others, some examples are mentioned here: Brazilian MAB has supported other social movements with a deeper understanding of the energy politics and is a driver in formulating alternatives that are also socially sustainable. The cooperation nationally and regionally with the peasant movement Via Campesina, that in part deals with environmental issues, is a strong link to Latin American small-scale farmers.

The partners in India produce valid and strategic information and research on environmental and climate change issues and reach a broad range and variety of stakeholder. This is information that serves for the advocacy work for other environmentalist actors in the country. NAPE coordinates a network of CSO advocacy groups too, and will lead the advocacy work also in next programme period. NAPE gets support from SSNC to produce and disseminate on bi monthly basis environmental issues in lobby magazines reaching, as in the Indian example, a broad range of relevant stakeholders.

The SECCP of ELA is the lead environmental justice organisation in terms of climate and energy, and often acts as a complex leadership and administrative locus for the entire movement in South Africa (Climate Justice Now and the C17 coordination committee for COP17). Much of the fund-raising, financial management and logistics for civil society for COP17 were based with the SECCP. EMG has focused on building a stronger more active civil society engagement on water and climate change issues particularly in the South African Civil Society Water Caucus.

4.6.3 Enabling networking

Some partner projects include participation in international or regional meetings on climate related issues. In most cases it is still the component South/South cooperation that opens up for the possibility to meet with other environmental organisations and decision-makers. SSNC plays a crucial role in listing and by pre-selecting relevant events to which the partners are invited. Most partners would not have been able to

participate in these events and share their experiences and learn from others without the financial support. On an individual level the outcome of the participation might differ, but as a collective working on CC issues the actual meeting with other actors is essential. Networking could however have been much more effective if AirClim had been involved bringing in its strong network with organisation in East and Western Europe. Inviting the partner organisations to propose events they find relevant might be another way of developing the fund. It could however also be argued that the partner organisations could include such networking costs in their programme/project applications to SSNC.

The focus on the CSO-strategy is primarily at national and local levels. The involvement of the civil society on the CC issues through a “global people’s movement to combat CC” is also critically important. The existence of strong organisations that can take the lead and have the capacity to coordinate different levels of organisations locally and nationally is crucial for such a movement. The SSNC support enables to certain extent this web-making, but could be developed even further.

There is also a need to take into account if capacity building of the partner organisation, which is a strong component of the CSO-strategy, always and foremost should be in focus when it comes to support action at global levels. Partners like TWN and CSE play in a special league one could say. Seen as strategic partners not only to SSNC but also to other partners within the CC-programme their role is more to build capacities of others (than being in focus for capacity building interventions). .

4.7 PROGRAMME OUTCOMES AND THE CSO STRATEGY

4.7.1 Rights-based approach

A Rights-based approach was introduced in the CSO policy in 2009. The rights perspective was mentioned already in the Swedish Policy for Global Development (2003) but the operationalisation of the perspective was not developed until much later.

The Global Compass, SSNC new strategy for its global development work, defines and discusses the approach in general and contextualised it to environmental rights. Perspective on poverty is also developed and is in line with the issues of ownership, voice, participation and agenda setting in the RBA. Furthermore, the Final Report to Sida Civsam 2009-2011 attempts to respond to how the North/South programme has contributed to the objectives in the CSO-strategy; the section highlights several of the dimensions of RBA.

The definition differs on what is a rights-based approach and what kind of demands it poses on CSOs as actors in different context and within the civil society. The evaluation can only to a certain extent assess how the visited organisations apply and understand the approach. The partner organisations that replied to the survey were asked to develop how they have involved the rights-holders. Other available resources to assess the degree of application of RBA were partner reports and SSNC’s reporting.

The ToR asked “whether the partner organisations have applied poor people’s perspective on development”. The simple answer is yes. All partner organisations seem to base their work on an analysis on how the climate change is affecting people living in poverty. Whether their analysis always is based on the “voices of the poor” is not clear.

EMG: *“Climate change impacts in southern Africa are predicted to exacerbate existing structural pressures that keep poor communities on the margins. Among these, access to water (quality, sufficient, and affordable) is one of the key challenges for poverty alleviation.”* (From the report for the evaluated period);

MAB makes reference to the report on the human rights violations in Dam’s locations published by the “Dam-Affected People” Special Commission of the Council for the Defense of the Human Right of People. The dam projects implementation have resulted in serious human rights violations that accentuate the already social inequalities. MAB’s focus on the poverty situation of different rural communities is salient in all its analysis; it is a partner organisation that can claim that it directly raises the concerns of people living in poverty as it is a mass based organisation.

NAPE, through practical experience, has indeed learnt that successful advocacy is built around building mass movements. The affected communities must be part of this advocacy crusade if advocacy is to make any sense. When the affected communities are helped to understand the issues and the strategies and approaches of addressing them, then they are the easiest to mobilise to a common cause. They will question the status quo even when NAPE or any other group is no longer operating in their localities. NAPE has seen this work with Oil campaigns and on campaigns to save Mabira forest plus the dam affected communities of Bujagali dam (survey reply).

The following can be concluded on how the projects have been permeated with a rights-based approach: The issue of external accountability, i.e. the claims the partner organisations pose on duty-bearers at local, national and global level, is salient in all projects. Several of the organisations have also addressed the need of transparency, often linked to corruption and access to information on energy politics, infrastructure development, and governmental position in negotiation, etc. The principles of accountability and transparency are however not sufficiently mirrored internally in organisations with no structures for access of information on the internal decision-making for members and/or target groups.

When it comes to participation there are examples of real and influential participation both in external and internal processes of rights-holders, other partners address the issue mainly through close cooperation of member based organisations, as strategic direct partners or within networks. As in the comment above, some partners do not at all secure influential or meaningful participation and are more of a small group of experts and advocates than a CSO in the sense that the CSO-strategy outlines. For some of these partners, like SANDRP and TERRA, it would be necessary to have an open discussion on the purpose of the CSO-strategy and whether it might be relevant to seek other funding for their work. Other forms of cooperation such as contract for service provision to other organisations would be possible. No doubt some of them have a great outreach and can influence powerful segments of the society, but are, for

a variety of reasons, maybe not the target group for the capacity development stressed in the CSO-strategy.

The above discussion is a lesser problem for partners working on global level, the issue with organisation such as TWN and IBON is to secure that they, due to their networking, can be said to include different voices that in turn represent different groups of rights-holders at regional and/or local/national levels.

The principle of non-discrimination is dealt with primarily by focusing on special groups in the society that suffer from deprivation of rights and as a group are negatively affected of climate change or national energy policies. There is only one organisation that had showed that they analyse the different groups of rights-holders/members/target group from a power analysis, including bias due to gender, age, socioeconomic status and/or ethnic/race (MAB). There might be other partners that also do this kind of analysis within the population they work with, but there is little evidence in reports or responses on such an analysis. This is an area that SSNC and the partner organisation need to discuss considering that the “blind spots” in the power analysis on how climate change impacts on different groups might even deepen social inequalities. CSE and SANDRP could, each in their own way, make useful contributions on this topic by their application of a global as well as national outlook on social inequalities.

4.7.2 Capacity building

As discussed in earlier chapter the support to partner organisations within the CC-programme includes various forms of capacity and organisational development. It is part of the partner strategy and the project budgets give room for trainings, seminars and learning exchanges both on thematic and more project management specifics. It is primarily the partner organisations that suggest areas of development, though SSNC also propose participation in external events (in principal through the South/South cooperation during the evaluated period) as a way to develop skills and knowledge. It is primarily SSNC that has identified the needs of trainings in the areas of M&E and financial reporting, either through organisational assessments or due to changed conditions for the CSO-grant.

The SSNC organisational/project assessment template (used for the assessment on each partnership for the evaluated period), includes the question on how the project will contribute to organisational and capacity development. However this issue is left blank in some assessment memos, in other the analysis often stays on a rather superficial level mentioning the importance of enabling networking, maintaining staff and by that continuity/stability and support to financial and project management skills. There is no real baseline to refer to, such as analysis of the institutional, administrative or thematic strengths or weaknesses. It is also hard to assess if capacity development plans were an explicit part of the partnership agreement.

Though it is true that the current CSO-strategy put focus on capacity building in particular, the earlier instruction for the CSO-grant also highlighted the importance of Swedish CSOs supporting the capacity development of partners. The issue is therefore not new and there was and still is room for improvement on how SSNC and the

partner organisations articulate strategies for this area. The evaluation from 2008 evaluation also addressed this matter; the team could not find any evidence of strategic approach to capacity building.

Having said that, the fact finding indicates that the organisations have received support that they assess as valuable (and in some cases as unique for particularly the cooperation with SSNC) for their organisational development. This was also confirmed in the evaluation 2008 The system audit (2010) also confirms that there is visible progress that can be attributed to the support from SSNC: “the cooperation between SSNC and its partner organisations has brought financial gain, capacity development, and intangible benefits like improved image among the partner organisations’ members, government officials, peers, donors, potential investors and other stakeholders. Local ownership is emphasised and also the mutual exchange of information and capacity development. It is not perceived as a one-way cooperation or merely channeling of funds”.³⁵

The Final Report 2009-2011 also include a rather thorough analysis how SSNC contributes to capacity development and what the increased capacity has led to, including sharing various examples from the CC-programme.

The field studies visualised however that SSNC can play an even more strategic role in the strengthening of partners advocacy work by maintaining a closer dialogue with each one of them. As discussed elsewhere that implies both different working methods and probably a smaller partner group in the CC-programme.

4.7.3 Summary of findings in relation to the CSO-strategy:

<i>Sida CSO Strategy</i>	
Overall objective: <i>a vibrant and pluralistic civil society in developing countries that, using a rights-based approach, contributes effectively to reducing poverty in all its dimensions. In order to achieve the objective, Sida must in its support</i>	<i>SSNC’s role and reported outcomes in relation to the overall objective of the CSO policy:</i> The partner organisations in the CC-programme represent different types of organisations. As a partner group it could be said that they represent a pluralistic civil society since they represent different voices and levels of organisations. But they are spread over three continents and six sub-regions which makes it difficult to speak of “a” civil society. Those who represent relatively mass based organisations can definitely be said to play the role of collective voice and also organiser of services. Also some of the smaller NGOs could

³⁵ Professional Management, *System Based Audit of the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, Final Report*, 2011-01-11, also cited in the SSNC Final Report 2009-2011 to Sida Civsam

<i>through Swedish CSOs focus on the roles of civil society as collective voices and organisers of services.</i>	be said to play the role of collective voice through their participatory methods and close relationship with CBOs. Some of the partners only play the role of providing expertise services to other stakeholders, including other CSOs.
Specific objective 1: Capacity development: <i>Enhanced capacity of civil society actors in developing countries to apply a rights-based approach in their roles as collective voices and organisers of services</i>	<i>SSNC's role and partnership cooperation:</i> SSNC has become clearer on how RBA is understood and what they expect from partner organisations during the evaluated period. The strategy Global Compass is a step forward in how this can/will be further developed in the partnerships. There seems to be no <u>one</u> interpretation or minimum standard of what applying RBA means to the different partners, or for SSNC. A general progress can be noted but several of the partners do not apply RBA other than in relation to duty-bearers (and not as a practice of their own organisation or in relation to rights-holders). The partner organisations that already are concerned with the HRBA, particularly participation, such as LRS, EMG, MAB, ELA, NAPE, are on track, but it has not been possible to ascertain if the capacity development support from SSNC has enabled them to apply the approach.
Specific objective 2: Democratisation and human rights within all sectors: <i>Enhanced democratisation and increased respect for the human rights of poor and discriminated people.</i>	<i>SSNC's role and partnership cooperation:</i> In the projects where specific violation of rights is addressed, several outcomes that have strengthened the rights-holders position and access to services or compensations have been recorded. Project that work on CC can also be said to defend the interests of rights-holders, but on a general level it is beyond the scope of the evaluation to assess in what way the advocacy work related to CC have enhanced democratisation and the respect for human rights.
<i>SSNC's application of Aid Effectiveness:</i> • There is a clear ownership by the implementing partner organisations. What could be remarked here is that it was initially SSNC that labelled some of the partners' work to be related specifically to climate change (and not to other areas of work of SSNC). • SSNC adapts to partners' capacity and PME systems and not vice versa. • Strategic partner meetings, monitoring visits and dialogue during proposal and reporting period include common discussions on how to further develop M&E. • SSNC favours long-term agreements; they normally run over the same period that SSNC has secured funding from Sida. New partnership might be on one year basis. There are also shorter agreement/contracts for additional activities. The evaluation team was not able to assess the phase out strategies (other than there is a discussion on 7-8 years as an upper limit) but was told that there are several ongoing discussions within SSNC and in some cases with partners on phasing out the support.	
<i>SSNC's role in relation to CS different potentials:</i>	

- Enabling civil society participation before, during and in follow-up events in relation to global negotiations related to climate change issues.
- Enables voicing of alternative energy policies
- Enables monitoring of commitments at regional and global levels
- Support popular education on CC

5 Conclusions and Lessons Learnt

5.1.1 Climate change relevance: partner group and cooperation strategies

SSNC partners in the South (and in Eastern Europe) represent an interesting, competent and dedicated group among which several partners are making or have potential to make a difference on CC at different levels. SSNC's partnership with global civil society actors is important to the CC-issues. The combination of liaising with strong CSOs at global level with a selection of strategic national partners is assessed to be the most effective way to develop the CC-programme.

The choice of partnering with organisations in countries like Brazil, South Africa, India and Thailand is seen as strategic considering the impact positive changes in their national energy policies can play both globally and for their large populations.

The mix of partner organisations with their different profiles and levels of intervention could be a justified mix considering that they have the potential to play complementary roles within the programme and in relation to the programme objectives; it is however not evident that they have done this during the evaluated period.

It seems rather like the mix of partners is somewhat artificially constructed, the direct relevance to a specific CC-programme is not clear for some of them and it seems that they have rather been squeezed into this "thematic box".

The outcome matrix of the new programme plan supports the notion that the organisations working for the rights of dam affected people become especially relevant to the CC-programme when their work on adaption is also addressing and promoting other sustainable energy alternatives.

Some of the partners are actors that actually can make a difference in global discussions on CC and others have the ability to impact on national climate related politics. These are the kinds of actors that SSNC should cooperate more strongly with in the sub-programme, particularly when it comes to networking.

5.1.2 CSO-strategy

The analysis of the coherence with the objectives of the CSO-strategy shows that SSNC has contributed to the capacity development of partners and that the partnership is governed by aid effectiveness principles in a participatory and fairly transparent manner.

All partners are assessed to have the possibility to push for a sustainable rights-based development that includes social dimensions, but it is not clear how this is done by some of the partners. The majority of partner organisations apply a rights-based approach either to a certain degree or by embracing all dimension of RBA. It should however be clearer what expectations SSNC has on different types of partners when it comes to representation as on the demands on democratic structures (that open up for

internal accountability mechanism towards rights-holders, members and identified constituencies).

5.1.3 Programme organisation and management

SSNC demonstrates good management standards and routines, but these ambitions coupled with the number of partner organisations limit SSNC's ability to deliver the added value that SSNC should be expected to contribute with.

The existence of the South/South activity fund is a good approach since it allows certain flexibility for both SSNC and the partners, but the routines and the criteria for the use of these funds need to be clarified. The reporting on how the strategic priorities were made also leaves room for much improvement. It is however also desirable that SSNC encourages the partner organisations to include these kinds of activities in programme plans, or that it is considered within core support.

The new approach to use outcome mapping for the planning of the programme period 2013-2015 is interesting and will probably be more helpful in monitoring the intended processes of change, but also better adjust the strategies during the programme period if needed. There seems to be no strategies to review the selection of partners or countries. Since the evaluation team finds the partner group to be too diverse and big for deeper partnership relations and to really target the overall objectives of the sub-programme, such a process would be possible to include in the plans and realise during the first year of implementation.

5.1.4 Dialogue between Sida and SSNC on programme objectives

The sub-programme's had rather ambitious objectives. The Team's review of Sida assessment memos raised some questions on the nature of the dialogue between SSNC and Sida. Several of the objectives, as they were formulated for the CC-programme in the application document, were not within the spheres of influence either of the partner organisations or SSNC. It was not only the outcome from the negotiations in the COP 15 that alter the possibility to influence; the objectives were set too high for the CC-programme anyhow. The team did not find any evidence of discussions between Sida and SSNC on the need to revise the objectives when the programme was assessed in 2008. They objectives were also kept after the disappointing outcome of the COP 15. This leads the team to the conclusion that Sida and the framework organisations, in this case SSNC, need to engage in discussions on how realistic are the expected outcomes within the given time frame and the spheres of influence of national civil society actors.

Sida could also in its dialogue with the Framework partner organisations emphasise the overall goal of the CSO-strategy, i.e. that the support to the development of a vibrant and pluralistic civil society in developing countries **contributes effectively to reducing poverty in all its dimensions**. There seems to be a tendency to focus more on capacity building and organisational development in the discussions on the programme development. The specific objectives and the overall goal of the CSO-strategy are equally relevant to highlight in the partner discussions between Sida and the Framework organisations.

6 Recommendations

The size, composition and the potential role of the partner group

- 1) SSNC should enable increased financial support and other forms of strategic support within the partnership by consolidating and concentrating the CC-programme to a smaller partner group that includes both global civil society actors and national partners that have the potential to influence governmental climate and energy policies.
- 2) SSNC is recommended to use the early phase of the new programme period to once more analyse the strengths, weaknesses and the potentials of the partner organisations, including their strategic role within a CC-programme. Consideration should be given to either “move” some of partner organisation to other sub-programmes or to phase out the cooperation by the end of the coming period 2013-2015.
- 3) SSNC is recommended to analyse how to ensure that the SSNC activities coherently support rejuvenation of stagnating global processes. This could include a fresh review of how best SSNC can relate to AirClim, CAN and Climate Justice Now. A core group of partner organisations with which a stronger focus on the global processes could be re-established including for example TWN, CSE, ELA, EMG, MAB and Ukrainian NEC (with linkages to other Eastern European and Central Asian countries). SSNC should carefully examine how it best can contribute to the creation of synergies between the mentioned organisations.

Coherence with the Sida CSO-strategy

- 4) SSNC should further develop and share SSNC’s position on what a Rights-Based Approach means for the partnership agreements. This could involve using a common minimum standard of what should be in place when a project starts and how SSNC could support the partner organisations’ processes towards a more rights-based approach to the civil society’s work regarding climate change.
 - a) Considering the expectations in the CSO-strategy on the application of RBA and the promotion of a democratic civil society, SSNC is recommended to further explore the possibilities to support the development of more democratic and inclusive structures within some of the partner organisations.
 - b) Partners with a democratic deficit and/or weak representation might be considered by SSNC to contribute strategically to the CC-programme development through their technical support to other partners; as key actors for knowledge development and/or as advocates. If this is the case, and SSNC chooses to maintain these organisations as strategic partners, allowing differ-

ent levels of partnership; this is something that needs to be spelled-out explicitly and discussed with Sida.

- c) SSNC and the partner organisation need to discuss how climate change impacts on different groups and might even deepen social inequalities. The use of a more comprehensive power analysis is recommended; including how social inequalities and different forms of discrimination negatively challenge the desired outcomes and how they can be addressed by the supported interventions.

Programme management

- 5) SSNC should develop and make use of baselines of the institutional, administrative or thematic strengths and/or weaknesses of the partner organisations; and include capacity development plans when relevant in the partnership agreements.
- 6) SSNC is recommended to develop an overall policy for the partnership cooperation that clarifies time perspectives for different partnerships and criteria for exit strategies. This would ensure a transparent partnership practice where criteria are known to all partners.
- 7) SSNC invites partner organisations to participate in global events. SSNC should continue to identify strategic and relevant events for advocacy and networking. Also consider support to participation in relevant regional events as part of the South/South cooperation (the global level might not always be the most relevant level of interaction). It is recommended that SSNC also encourages the partner organisations to include networking activities, expenses for attending regional and international seminars and meetings in their programme proposals.
- 8) SSNC should also revisit the recommendations in the 2008 evaluation particularly recommendation No 4: on a real gender perspective in the institutional strategies of the partner organisations; No 9: on the feedback procedures to partners reports and to use English for all reporting to Sida (increasing transparency); and No 11: on harmonising better with other international CSOs on shared planning and monitoring and reporting and possibly joint core-funding mechanisms.

Recommendation to Sida Civsam and SSNC

- 9) The two activity funds for South/South and North/North cooperation need more specific guidelines and the activity funds should be used only for the purposes stated in the current instruction adopted in April 2012. It is recommended that SSNC and Sida discuss the criteria for the funds and agree on when SSNC needs to confer with Sida on activity budget levels.
- 10) To increase the transparency and accessibility of information for all parties involved in the programme, all central programme documents as well as Sida's assessment memos should be written in English.

Recommendation to Sida

- 11) The capacity and organisational development of the civil society in the South is essential according to the CSO-strategy, but there seems to be a tendency to focus

inordinately on these aspects in the Sida dialogue with the Swedish partner organisations. It is however important to give equal room for the discussion on how the civil society programmes can contribute to multi-dimensional poverty reduction. Sida is recommended to ensure that there is equal focus on poverty reduction, capacity development, rights-based approach, and promotion of democracy.

7 Annexes

7.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

2012-07-06

GLOBAL/CIVSAM

Case number:

2011-001477

Evaluation of SSNC's sub-program "Climate Change" and sub-components "Cooperation with partners in the South"

1 INTRODUCTION

The SSNC has received funds from Sida since 1990. It became a framework organisation to Sida in 2005. These terms of reference provide guidance for the execution of an evaluation of SSNC supported activities with focus on the sub-program "Climate Change" and sub-components "Cooperation with partners in the South", mainly during the framework agreement period 2009-2011.

2 BACKGROUND

The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) is the largest and oldest environmental organisation in Sweden. It works regionally in 24 county branches and locally in 270 community branches with a head office in Stockholm. Currently it has around 180 000 members. SSNC are behind the famous environmental label, "Good Environmental Choice" ("Gott miljöval"). Their five national and global priority areas are: Climate change, Seas and fishing, Forests, Agriculture and Environmental toxins. The vision for SSNC's global activities is: *"An environmentally sustainable development, based on fulfilled human rights in a democratic society where poverty has been eradicated."*

The SSNC receives most of the support for its global activities from Sida and has received funds from different departments of Sida since 1990. It became a framework organisation in 2005. At present the SSNC only receives funds from one department of Sida, from the Civil Society Unit. In the course of recent years its international work has expanded considerably. During the three year period 2009-2011 Sida approved grants to the SSNC at around 145 million SEK, including extra funds in 2012 of around 22 million SEK for expansion of ongoing activities in the south. The latter was due to the fact that the Swedish government made extra funds available for Civil Society activities in 2012.

At present SSNC has a "bridge year" agreement with Sida, for year 2012 at around 55 million SEK, and is planning to submit a three year proposal for the period 2013-2015 in October 2012.

In Sida's assessment of SSNC's application for 2012 focus was on identifying crucial issues for dialogue and deeper consideration with regard to Sida's coming assessment of SSNC's three-year application. Crucial issues were identified such as SSNC's support to capacity development of cooperating partners, continued methodology development, follow-up of results, risk assessment and follow-up of activity costs in Sweden. Other important issues for dialogue between Sida and the SSNC were an external evaluation which should take place during 2012 and an assessment according to a set of criteria to determine whether the SSNC should continue to have a framework status with regard to the three-year applica-

tion. It was said that the external evaluation should possibly be coordinated and integrated with the framework status assessment of SSNC.

With view to assess the effectiveness and cost efficiency of the activities in SSNC's coming application for period 2013-2015, Sida pointed out the importance that SSNC develop results matrixes with realistic and measurable goals (quantitative as well as qualitative). The subprogram "Climate change" Sida found of particular need to be developed. On one hand Sida found it relevant and important, but on the other hand difficult to assess the effectiveness and cost efficiency based on the information the SSNC had presented in the application for 2009-2011 and 2012.

In their application for 2012 the SSNC highlighted that they would like to increase their focus on cooperation with partner organisations and to extend their dialogue with cooperating partners about technical issues. Most of the activities consist of advocacy work to change global structures and influence international environmental policy and to participate in regional and international forums. Sida found the cooperation relevant as such but found it difficult to access its cost efficiency and see the link between the activities and results in developing countries.

Based on Sida's assessment as mentioned above, it is suggested to carry out an external evaluation of the sub-program "Climate change" and "Cooperation with partners in the south" with special focus on effectiveness and cost efficiency. These terms of reference provide guidance for the execution of the evaluation for the framework period 2009-2011 (with possible flashbacks on the previous three-year period whenever it is relevant to find out how previous activities might have contributed to results over time). The evaluation will focus on achieved results in the relevant contexts (attribution as well as contribution) at out-come level³⁶ and start as soon as possible in 2012. The findings will be included in the framework status assessment of SSNC.

For a brief introduction to guiding principles of Government policy and strategy and main features of the cooperation between Sida and the framework organisations, please see Annex 1. For information about SSNC's work and Sida-supported activities please consult the references at the end of these terms of reference.

3 PURPOSE

The purpose of the evaluation is to assess to what extent the SSNC's sub-program "Climate change" and sub-components "Cooperation with partners in the south" are effective at out-come level in relation to formulated goals and expected results, and in relation to the CSO-strategy.³⁷ Furthermore, based on the findings, the evaluation team should make recommendations on how the effectiveness of the subprogram and sub-components could be increased and the relevance of these could be improved.

4 EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Concerning the sub-program "Climate change" and sub-components "Cooperation with partners in the south" the evaluation should answer the following questions:

³⁶ Outcome = The likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, p. 22, Sida, 2007

³⁷ Taking into consideration that the CSO strategy was developed and implemented during the activity period and was thus not part of the guiding framework when the SSNC's application for 2009-2011 was presented to Sida.

1. To what extent (if, how and why/why not) has the support given contributed to creating conditions which poor and discriminated people/the target groups perceive enable them to improve their living conditions and quality of life?
2. What changes do poor and discriminated people/the target groups recognise as a result in the context of the support given through the activities of partner organisations?
3. To what extent are the supported activities relevant, effective, cost efficient and sustainable in relation to the objectives set up for the sub-program/sub-components;
4. To what extent are the activities at the global, national and local levels effective respectively, with regard to poverty reduction in developing countries?
- To what extent are the supported activities relevant (effective, cost efficient and sustainable) to the CSO strategy with focus on:
 - whether the partner organisations have applied poor people's perspective on development and the rights perspective in their activities (through the principles of participation, non-discrimination, transparency and accountability)
 - whether the activities are initiated and owned by SSNC's partner organisations?
 - whether the activities supported by SSNC contribute to strengthening the environmental movement in the south and in what way the SSNC's support to capacity building of local partner organisations might have contributed to this?
- To what extent is the present design of the sub-component "Cooperation with partners in the south" an effective way to strengthen the cooperation between SSNC and their partner organisations and between organisations of the environmental movement in the south?
- To what extent are the supported activities of the sub-program Climate Change – in particular with its focus on energy and water sectors - relevant to the "Policy for environmental and climate issues in Swedish Development Cooperation, 2012-2014"?

5 USERS OF THE EVALUATION

The primary users of the evaluation are Sida for future assessment of SSNC's three-year application and the SSNC for planning of their future cooperation and activities. Secondary users are partner organisations of SSNC.

6 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Based on these terms of reference, appropriate methodology and methods to be used in the execution of the evaluation should be worked out by the Evaluation Team during the Inception Phase, in close cooperation with Sida and the SSNC. In a special document called "Inception Report" the Evaluation Team should present detailed suggestions for the evaluation approach, research questions and methodology to Sida and the SSNC for discussion and Sida's approval. Interviews and field visits should be included in the study. The Evaluation Team should suggest stakeholders to be interviewed and field locations to visit. The final inception report will serve as a guiding document for the rest of the evaluation.

7 TIME FRAME AND REPORTING

The evaluation should start as soon as possible and be completed in October/November 2012. A draft Inception Report including approach, methodology and detailed work plan shall be submitted by the Consultant to Sida on 15 July 2012 the latest. In the Inception Report the Consultant shall show that the Consultant has understood the assignment. Sida shall approve the final Inception Report on 31 August 2012 the latest.

The Consultant shall carry out the evaluation/study during September and October 2012 and submit a draft report to Sida and SSNC for discussion in October 2012. A final report shall be submitted to Sida in the end of October/beginning of November 2012 for Sida's approval.

The report structure shall follow the Format for Sida Evaluation Reports unless otherwise is being agreed.³⁸ It should be written in English and not exceed 30 pages; annexes excluded.

8 REQUIREMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

Sida will contract an Evaluation Team consisting of 3-5 team members to execute the evaluation. The Evaluation Team should possess the following qualifications as a whole:

- Education: Preferably a higher academic degree - at least Bachelor's Degree of all team members - with demonstrated knowledge in the fields of sociology, statistics, political science, economics, environment and climate change;
- A minimum of 10 years of professional experience from development cooperation;
- Extensive evaluation skills with in-depth knowledge and proven application of quantitative and qualitative methodologies, including participatory methods and approaches;
- A minimum of 5 years professional experience of conducting evaluations of CSO's activities in developing countries;
- A minimum of 7 years professional experience of conducting evaluations of activities in the field of environment and climate change;
- Language skills: Fluent in written and spoken English;
- The evaluation team must consist of at least one female and one male team member.

REFERENCES

Websites

Website of SSNC: <http://www.naturskyddsforeningen.se>

Sida NGO/Database with SSNC Sida-supported activities:

<http://www2.sida.se/sida/jsp/sida.jsp?d=390&a=1243>

Documentation

Application for the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation's North/South Program 2009-2011, English version 2009-09-07

SSNC's Final Report for 2009-2011

The most recent System Audit of SSNC

Indicators for the CSO strategy (Sida document)

ANNEX 1 (to ToR)

Guiding principles of Government policy and strategy

Sida works according to directives of the Swedish Parliament and Government to reduce poverty in the world. The overall goal of Swedish development cooperation is to contribute to making it possible for poor people to improve their living conditions.

In 2009, the Government decided on a *Policy for support to CSOs in developing countries* which constitutes a normative framework for all direct and indirect Swedish support to CSOs

³⁸ Annex B of "Looking Back, Moving Forward" – Sida Evaluation Manual, 2004

in developing countries, including development assistance given via Swedish CSOs.³⁹ In the same year 2009, the Government decided on a *Strategy for support via Swedish civil society organisations 2010-2014*, in which the positions, starting points and principles laid down by the Government in the policy apply to the strategy.⁴⁰ On the basis of the strategy, Sida has developed instructions, which have been implemented since March 2010. These instructions govern the provision of grants to the Swedish CSOs with which Sida has entered into an agreement concerning a framework grant within the *Government Appropriation Item Support via Swedish Civil Society Organisations*.

The overall objective of Sida's support via Swedish CSOs is to contribute to *creating conditions to enable poor people to improve their living conditions*.⁴¹ The support is also, where applicable, to contribute to the objective of reform cooperation in Eastern Europe.

Support to CSOs in developing countries should be based on *poor people's perspectives on development and the rights perspective*⁴² through the four guiding principles of participation, non-discrimination, transparency, and accountability.

In the strategy for Sida's support via Swedish CSOs there is a specific objective which reads:

A vibrant and pluralistic civil society in developing countries that, using a rights-based approach, contributes effectively to reducing poverty in all its dimensions.

In order to achieve this objective, support is to focus on capacity development of CSOs in developing countries so that they can apply a rights-based approach in their roles as collective voices and service providers, as well as contributing to democratisation and increased respect for the human rights of poor and discriminated people. This is explicitly being expressed in the two objectives:

1. *Enhanced capacity of civil society actors in developing countries to apply a rights-based approach in their roles as collective voices and organisers of services*
2. *Enhanced democratisation and increased respect for the human rights of poor and discriminated people.*

The prospects of achieving the objective number two is expected to be enhanced by the effects aimed at in objective number one. A vibrant and pluralistic civil society requires independent civil society actors and organisations with sufficient capacity to take action for their own established objectives. Support to capacity development of partner organisations should therefore be included in all sectors in which the Swedish CSOs choose to work. The capacity building support helps strengthen the ability of civil society actors to identify and effectively resolve problems, develop relevant knowledge among individuals, develop operational capacity of organisations and facilitate cooperation between different actors with the ultimate goal to contribute to reducing poverty in all its dimensions, including democratisation. Achieving this objective includes ensuring that people living in poverty have knowledge and awareness of their rights, and the capacity to act individually or collectively to claim these rights (so

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Strategy for support via Swedish civil society organizations 2010-2014, UF2009/28632/UP, 10 September 2009

⁴¹ Strategy for support via Swedish civil society organizations 2010-2014, p. 12

⁴² The two perspectives are spelled out in Sweden's policy for global development

called ‘agent’). Consequently, support is to focus on strengthening the opportunities for groups and individuals to demand their own rights and influence their own living conditions.

Main features of the cooperation between Sida and framework organisations

In 2011, the Government appropriation amounted to 1.5 billion SEK, and during 2012, an amount of 1.535 billion SEK will be disbursed from the appropriation item mainly to fifteen Swedish framework CSOs. Via this appropriation, Sida supports a large number of cooperation partners of Swedish CSOs in over one hundred countries worldwide for a vast range of development activities on different themes and in different sectors.

The objectives and approach of the strategy which governs the use of the appropriation require a long-term perspective in the cooperation between Swedish CSOs and their partner organisations. Therefore the system of long-term framework agreements is being maintained. The guiding principle is that support is based on local forms of organisation and participation in developing countries. It is however, the Swedish CSOs, Sida’s contractual partners which are responsible for the content and design of operations carried out with funds from this particular Government appropriation. The aid effectiveness principles are considered important components such as to increase the ownership by the organisation by aligning with the priorities and systems of partner organisations and an increased proportion of core and programme support and donor coordination. The predictability of aid through long-term agreements is also an important aspect of increasing ownership by the local organisation.

There is a well-established system for the annual reporting of Swedish CSOs’ to Sida on grants received within the frame of the CSO-strategy. In addition, the organisations are required to report on Sida supported projects and programs to Sida’s CSO data-base annually. In order to assess the capacity of framework organisations Sida frequently have systems-based audits carried out of the organisations. Moreover, in connection with new applications from the framework organisations, Sida carries out sample assessments of randomly selected initiatives at field level. Also, Sida has a system for assessing existing and potential new CSOs according to a set of criteria to determine if they should have a framework status or not.

7.2 INCEPTION REPORT

1.1. Terms of Reference

The assignment aims to assess, among other aspects, to what extent the SSNC's sub-program "Climate change" and sub-components "Cooperation with partners in the south"⁴³ are effective at outcome level in relation to formulated goals and expected results, and in relation to the CSO-strategy.

The dialogue with Sida clarified that the scope of the evaluation only includes the Climate Change sub-programme and the partnerships involved in the programme. The sub-programme consists of five priority areas, but only four of these will be studied in the evaluation (i.e. *increased resilience in ecosystems, Emission reductions, Increased Support for Sustainable Climate Measures in Developing Countries, Transfer of sustainable technology*).

The analysis of the programme in relation to the CSO-strategy shall take into consideration that SNCC formulated the objectives of the sub-programme for the period 2009-2011 before the current Swedish CSO policy and its CSO-strategy were adopted. It is only with the new three year application that SSNC has been able to fully relate to and plan in relation to the current Sida strategy.

1.1.1. Questions

The evaluation shall answer the following questions:

1. To what extent (if, how and why/why not) has the support given contributed to creating conditions which poor and discriminated people/the target groups perceive enable them to improve their living conditions and quality of life?
2. What changes do poor and discriminated people/the target groups recognise as a result in the context of the support given through the activities of partner organisations?
3. To what extent are the supported activities relevant, effective, cost efficient and sustainable in relation to the objectives set up for the sub-program/sub-components;
4. To what extent are the activities at the global, national and local levels effective respectively, with regard to poverty reduction in developing countries?
5. To what extent are the supported activities relevant (effective, cost efficient and sustainable) to the CSO strategy with focus on:
 - whether the partner organisations have applied poor people's perspective on development and the rights perspective in their activities (through the principles of participation, non-discrimination, transparency and accountability)

⁴³ That is the partnership with partners including networking, common actions and activities. Each sub-programme consisted of three components; the support to the partner organisations (core/programme or project support), cooperation North and cooperation South.

- Whether the activities are initiated and owned by SSNC's partner organisations?
 - Whether the activities supported by SSNC contribute to strengthening the environmental movement in the south and in what way the SSNC's support to capacity building of local partner organisations might have contributed to this?
6. To what extent is the present design of the sub-component "Cooperation with partners in the south" an effective way to strengthen the cooperation between SSNC and their partner organisations and between organisations of the environmental movement in the south?
 7. To what extent are the supported activities of the sub-program Climate Change – in particular with its focus on energy and water sectors - relevant to the "Policy for environmental and climate issues in Swedish Development Cooperation, 2012-2014"?

Please see chapter 3 for a discussion on availability and evaluability of the questions.

The evaluation will also look at some of the above evaluation questions in regard to the implications of different levels of partnership (direct, partners that are umbrellas and/or networks and in their turn have partnership, SNCC as member of a network, etc).

1.1.2. A few important conceptual issues

Climate change is now generally accepted as a phenomenon that is, at least partly, man made, resulting from continued and increasing emissions of green house gases from a range of different sources. Actions to address climate-change related issues are commonly divided into (i) actions aimed at climate change mitigation, and (ii) actions aimed at climate change adaptation. *Climate change mitigation* represents efforts to address the root causes of climate change, primarily reduction of emissions. *Climate change adaptation* represents efforts aimed at adaptation of livelihoods, institutions, production systems, infrastructure, etc. to the experienced or anticipated effects of climate change. This is strongly related to their resilience to extreme climate events and so-called "tipping points" where agroecosystems collapse. Such efforts are by necessity different for different people and in different localities given their differing vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities. Swedish development cooperation is significantly more targeted on climate change adaptation than on climate change mitigation, however, the evaluated programme contains elements of both.

Climate change is a global concern and a concern that must be shared by all. Yet, people living a life endowed with resources and with a high consumption level contribute relatively more to green house gas emissions than people living in poverty. It could, thus, be argued that the *richer segments of the world's population have a higher level of responsibility for mitigation of climate change*.

With regard to adaptation to climate change, generally the *richer segments of the world's population have better prospects for adaptation and resilience in the face of*

climatic hazards than people living in poverty, since the richer have relatively more opportunities for resilience in changing their livelihoods. From that angle it can be argued that climate change threatens to deepen divisions among people with regard to wealth/poverty. From that perspective addressing climate change also implies addressing poverty. It must be stressed, however, that poverty alleviation alone will not reduce vulnerability to climate change.

Furthermore, vulnerable people often have other more immediate needs that overshadow the medium and long term threats of climate change, threats that they may not even be aware of. *Driving forces for addressing climate change can, therefore, not be expected to primarily come spontaneously from people living in poverty, but other groups, which may be more elitist in terms of wealth and education must play a role.* Thus, *an issue of representation arises.* It is likely, and even justified, that people who themselves might not be the most severely affected and who are not the poorest of the poor must argue for measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, both in their own interest and on behalf of others and rightly also in the name of counteracting poverty. Such representation must, however, be carefully analysed, since *there is a risk that more elitist groups attempt to advance their own interests in the name of others (for example, this may include so-called "land grabbing" for bio-fuel production).*

1.1.3 Key stakeholder for the evaluation

The main key stakeholders of the evaluation are Sida Civsam and SSNC. The evaluation shall contribute to Sida's assessment of the organisation and for future decisions. The evaluation also aims to be an input to SSNC institutional learning and methodological approaches to reporting on outcomes. Equally the evaluation might be a useful resource to SNCC and its partner organisations for the ongoing discussions on focus and methods for the partnerships related to the work on climate change. It will however not play any significant role in the new three year application to Sida Civsam since the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation will come too late for that process. SSNC is a member based organisation and as such all processes of strategic planning and applications to donors involve the annual assembly and the board. Important inputs to this process are the strategic discussions on priorities held early in 2012 with partners and the actual applications from the partner organisations. All major strategic choices for the coming period will have been made by the SSNC board by September 2012. Conclusions and recommendations in the evaluation will therefore not have bearing on the application for the period 2013-2015 but they will be relevant for Sida's assessment of the application for 2013-2015 and for SSNC's more detailed choice of implementation methods.

1.2 Evaluated period

The period to be evaluated is 2009-2011. The desk review as well as all contacts with partner organisations will focus on this period, including outcomes from earlier periods that have been recorded during 2009-2012. Since 2012 is a so called bridge year where earlier projects and activities continue with the logic business as usual, some

processes of change discussed in evaluation will most probably also include early 2012. The recent changes in M&E approaches will also be part of the formative discussions in the evaluation.

1.3 Limitations

As already mentioned, four out of five priority areas will be included in the study, leaving out *Prioritised area 5: Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns*. The advocacy work of SSNC in Sweden and EU that is based on the cooperation with the partner organisations and the participation in global meetings will not be evaluated.

1.4 Recommendations regarding evaluation scope

Following discussions with Sida and SSNC during the inception period the main focus of the evaluation will be placed on outcomes. Other routine elements of evaluations will be covered but with less depth. See section 3 for further elaboration.

2. Relevance and evaluability of evaluation questions

2.1 Availability of data

All partner organisations have produced written final and/or progressive reports for the relevant projects. SSNC's report 2010 and three year global report 2009-2011 to Sida Civsam are also available. The reports contain reporting on outcome levels, and SSNC Final Report relates to the expected results of the sub-programmes as well as to the objectives of Sida's support to civil society organisations.

The reports together with in-depth discussions with SSNC will be important sources of information. There are several brief case studies presented in the reports that reflect processes of change. These stories will be useful but complementary data will still be needed to enable the evaluators to fully respond to the evaluation questions. The evaluation will include both follow-up on these specific case studies as the identification of other processes of change.

2.2 Evaluability

The evaluability of several of the evaluation question depends on the access to further information on key change agents and key change factors (on already reported processes of change and other processes not captured in the written reports). Here the field visits and the planned survey will be crucial.

1. To what extent (if, how and why/why not) has the support given contributed to creating conditions which poor and discriminated people/the target groups perceive enable them to improve their living conditions and quality of life?
2. What changes do poor and discriminated people/the target groups recognise as a result in the context of the support given through the activities of partner organisations?

As already noted in the proposal, the approach to the first two questions in the ToR needs to consider that the sub-programme is addressing the issue of climate change

and that the interventions are implemented at different levels. It is not a programme that only deals with adaptation or mitigation in poor communities and it targets long term societal changes in relation to long term, variable and uncertain climatic trends. The direct outcome from the projects on the living conditions of people living in poverty and/or discrimination are in some cases not only complex to measure but also indirect in a manner that would require more in-depth and longer studies in the field. The effects of climate change and indeed the ultimate relevance of the measures undertaken may only become apparent long after the interventions have been completed.

The work on climate change involves actors on different levels in the society and has to be evaluated in relation to medium and even more on long term goals. In this context we note that people living in poverty more often struggle with their immediate survival in relation to extreme climatic events (which may or may not be attributed to climate change) rather than focus on the long term trends in climate change *per se*. The immediate links between the work on climate change and their living conditions are not always obvious as their livelihoods are often constrained by a range of additional and often more immediate impeding factors. Some of the projects involve grass-root mobilisation and active participation of CBOs where rights-holders are expected to be able to tell how they see that their participation and contribution have influenced the overall outcome of the project and how being a part of the project has influenced their space to influence on local community level. Other projects target primarily already influential groups, such as middle class consumers or journalist in India, or through advocacy and actions towards duty-bearers at the highest levels. In these cases the impact on poor people's lives might be difficult to assess directly by the rights-holders. Increased awareness of the middle-class and their commitment to try to bring on a change, their advocacy for better-quality consumer goods or low-emission cars, or their attempts to put an end to the impunity of corrupt energy ministers are enabling processes of change that contribute to bigger changes. But it will be almost impossible for rights-holders to relate those events with their own situation and living conditions. A major exception to this relates to their rights to effective disaster risk reduction measures, response and support for reconstruction after extreme and increasingly recurrent climate events and seasonal stress.

It is not always easy for people living in poverty to articulate their priorities strictly in relation to climate change as they face multiple risks wherein climate hazards must be dealt with together with issues related to market volatility and uncertainty, etc. Their immediate needs are usually expressed differently, which does not, however, mean that climate change is not a concern for them. Often, it is groups other than those living in poverty who help articulating the priorities in relation to efforts related to climate change. To some extent this is reasonable and logical as the climate change agenda is complex and difficult for the wider segments of people living in poverty to grasp. But on the other hand, there is also a risk that elitist groups become self-nominated and un-mandated voices claiming to advance the development agenda of vulnerable groups. The application of "poor people's perspective on development" is

therefore in this context a complex issue which the team will analyse carefully and respectfully.

The anticipated impacts of advocacy, especially on medium and long term, are inherently difficult to measure. The method on how to attempt to map these outcomes will hence be of great importance. It is already assessed however that the evaluability of the first two questions might be low for some of the partner projects and that it will be hard to access direct testimonies from the rights-holders. The questions will then be evaluated through statements by key stakeholders, preferably representatives from the duty-bearers and organisations working with similar topics, assumptions on probability and through discussions with the partner organisations on contrasting scenarios (what would likely had happened if not...).

Finally, it is also worth repeating from the proposal that the issue of adaptation (but not mitigation) of climate changes is assessed to be relevant for second evaluation question.

3. To what extent are the supported activities relevant, effective, cost efficient and sustainable in relation to the objectives set up for the sub-program/sub-components;

This question relates to what extent the supported activities are relevant, effective, cost efficient and sustainable in relation to the objectives set up for the sub-program/sub-components. The evaluation will not primarily look at activities but project outcomes and how the partner organisations have contributed to changes in behaviour, relations, activities or actions of people, groups and organisations involved in their projects. These findings will constitute the basis for the analysis of effectiveness, cost efficiency and sustainability. The first steps of the outcome mapping through outcome harvesting (see 3.2.2. below for description of the method); indicate that there are several not expected results that SSNC chooses to highlight. These and other eventual outcomes identified during the field studies will also be part of the discussion on relevance, effectiveness, cost efficiency and sustainability.

4. To what extent are the activities at the global, national and local levels effective respectively, with regard to poverty reduction in developing countries?

Here the ToR returns to the issue of effectiveness asking to what extent are the activities at the global, national and local levels effective respectively, with regard to poverty reduction (and resilience) in developing countries.

Poverty reduction in relation to work on climate change needs to be seen in a long term perspective. It will not be possible to measure outcomes on poverty levels in the short term. On a more general note, it is observed that environmental factors do not recognise political borders but are more and more evident as global concerns. Hence, it is logical to attempt to address such issues at global, national and local levels. SNCC's theory of change to combat poverty and the different measures that the pro-

gramme promotes to counteract the negative impact on the living conditions of poor people will be possible to analyse.

5. To what extent are the supported activities relevant (effective, cost efficient and sustainable) to the CSO strategy with focus on:

- whether the partner organisations have applied poor people's perspective on development and the rights perspective in their activities (through the principles of participation, non-discrimination, transparency and accountability)
- Whether the activities are initiated and owned by SSNC's partner organisations?
- Whether the activities supported by SSNC contribute to strengthening the environmental movement in the south and in what way the SSNC's support to capacity building of local partner organisations might have contributed to this?

The fifth question relates to the CSO strategy and asks whether the aspects of the rights-based approach (as it is understood by Sida, i.e. the principles of participation, non-discrimination, transparency and accountability) and the perspective of poor people have guided the implementation of the partner's projects (rather than the activities as formulated in the ToR). Here the partner reports and the discussions with rights-holder and members during the field visits will serve as the main source of information. Some secondary data will also be collected related to trends in the localities under study regarding possible human rights violations in relation to both climate adaptation (the "social contract" to protect vulnerable people from extreme climate events) and mitigation (whether the rights of the poor are being respected in decisions regarding mitigation investments).

The question of ownership is related to good partnership and sustainability and will be discussed both with SSNC and the partner organisations. The level of ownership of the interventions as well how/if the support has contributed to organisational sustainability are relevant issues to discuss. An assessment of ownership must also at least to some extent include review of partner organisation's basic features in terms of membership and democratic governance in order to shed light on the real question of "ownership by whom".

The last sub-question, whether the activities supported by SSNC contribute to strengthening the environmental movement in the South and in what way the SSNC's support to capacity building of local partner organisations might have contributed to this, require much more of a process analysis looking into the different steps of changes and different levels of outcomes. The question will not be possible to answer only looking at the three year programme but has to be put into a larger context and longer partnership processes, with due attention to how the partner organisations are developing and responding to increasing climate adaptation and mitigation resource flows.

It will be relevant in that context to comment on the organisational assessments that SSNC has made on/with their partner organisations and to verify SSNC's findings with direct information obtainable from the organisations that will be visited. Activities, outputs and outcomes related to organisational development/capacity building will be an additional element constituting a basis for the evaluation team's findings in relation to the last sub-question.

6. To what extent is the present design of the sub-component "Cooperation with partners in the south" an effective way to strengthen the cooperation between SSNC and their partner organisations and between organisations of the environmental movement in the south?

The question asks whether the present design (i.e. the design during the evaluated period) of the sub-component "Cooperation with partners in the south" has been an effective way to strengthen the cooperation between SSNC and their partner organisations and between organisations of the environmental movement in the South.

It will be essential in this context to take stock of what benefit collaborating partners in the South have noted as a result of their relationships with SSNC, as opposed to for example a consultant company, being the partner in the other end. It might also be of interest to examine to what extent SSNC mobilises its resources as a CSO by linking up with members and its local and regional organisation.

The different forms of cooperation within the sub-programme will be followed-up, i.e. the support directly to the partner's projects, the possibility to apply for additional funds and the networking activities (including the participation in global and regional meetings) and the strategic discussions together with SSNC on priorities and strategies.

7. To what extent are the supported activities of the sub-program Climate Change – in particular with its focus on energy and water sectors - relevant to the "Policy for environmental and climate issues in Swedish Development Cooperation, 2012-2014"?

The last evaluation question relates to the relevance of the sub-programme to the "Policy for environmental and climate issues in Swedish Development Cooperation, 2012-2014".

The overall goal of the policy is "*a better environment, sustainable use of natural resources, stronger resilience to environmental impact and climate change in developing countries, and limited climate impact*". The policy focus is on

1. Strengthened institutional capacity in public administration
2. Improved food security and sustainable use of ecosystem services
3. Improved water resources management, greater access to safe water and basic sanitation
4. Increased access to sustainable energy sources

5. Sustainable urban development

This question will also be assessed in relation to Sida's evolving discussions regarding resilience in relation to natural hazards.

The issue of relevance will be evaluated on a general level and in particular to the second, third and fourth focus areas listed above.

3. Proposed approach and methodology

3.1 General scope

It is implied in the ToR that the evaluation team is expected to pay most attention to outcomes and impacts and relatively less attention to details on activities and outputs. However, the ToR, page 2, it is mentioned that Sida pays attention to and expects SSNC in the future to develop results matrixes with realistic and measurable goals (quantitative and qualitative). Sida found the sub-programme "Climate change" having a particular need to be developed in that respect.

In line with the ToR as reflected above, the evaluation team intends to pay some attention to the routine evaluation elements, including drawing conclusions on the OECD/DAC standard evaluation criteria, and comment on the programmes result matrixes and their use and usefulness. Some attention will also be paid to finance as a basis for conclusions on efficiency/cost effectiveness as well as on the programme's internal governance and transparency in line with a rights-based approach.

However, relatively much more attention will be paid to the programme outcomes. The approach to this main part of the evaluation is elaborated in section 3.2.

3.1.1 Components of the evaluation

- The inception phase included discussions on methodology and partner organisation with SSNC.
- Desk review of programme specific, policy and strategy documents, reports and applications.
- Dialogue on the inception report with Sida and SSNC, methodological approaches, detailed work plan, selection of countries and partnerships to be included in the field studies decided. SSNC partner organisations contacted.
- Simple mapping of stakeholders in addition to Sida and SSNC. These could include representatives of Swedish Government institutions involved in climate change at international levels, possibly representatives of other Governments and key actors among other Swedish or international CSOs engaged in climate change or related issues.
- Interviews with SSNC and some other relevant stakeholders and preparation of field studies.
- Field studies and data collection from partner organisations and key stakeholders.

- Discussion with SNCC on preliminary findings during the field studies and as a result of other contacts made.
- Drafting the report; discussions on the draft with Sida and SSNC.
- Editing of the final report; presentation seminar and final report to Sida.

3.1.2 Data sources and data collection

The evaluators will use different data sources and data collection methods to acquire the necessary information. At sub-programme *the desk review of reports, policies and strategies from SSNC and partner organisations* will be the main source of information. Apart from the SSNC and partner organisations specific documentation the desk study will also include selected studies on Swedish development cooperation related to the climate change initiatives. *Interviews* with the staff and representatives of the board of SSNC will be an important source for the understanding of processes related to the partnerships, strategy and methodological choices as well as the policy and advocacy work the SSNC carries out together with the partners. *Interviews and surveys with staff (and possible interviews also with board members) of the partner organisations* will provide information for the questions related to capacity building, RBA, ownership and aid effectiveness in regard to the Sida CSO strategy, but also in relation to the overall objectives of the sub-programme. *Interviews with other stakeholders* during the field studies are also expected to provide information of outcomes and processes related to specific projects. These findings will be used as specific samples, and cannot be expected to relate to projects/partnerships not included in the field studies. The workshop with rights-holders/members/beneficiaries and other important key stakeholders will be used as the main source of information to identify processes of change at outcome levels. Finally discussions will be held with SSNC programme officers on remaining issues or contradicting data (from desk review and/or field studies) prior to the presentation of the draft report.

3.1.3 Participation and interactivity

The evaluation will involve SSNC staff in the different stages of the evaluation for information, sharing plans for methodological approach and different contacts with partner organisations. All partner organisations participating in the Climate change programme will be contacted. Those who do not receive a visit from the evaluators will be contacted through email survey as a follow-up to the desk review. The survey will include general questions and project specific questions. The partner organisations that participate in the field visit will be participating both in interviews and an interactive workshop where room will be given for in-depth reflection on outcomes. See further 3.2.4 and 3.2.5.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The overall objectives of SSNC's North-South programme

The evaluation will focus on the sub-programme Climate Change and therefore particularly look into outcomes in regard to expected results at the sub-programme level. It is also relevant to place the sub-programme in relation to the overall objectives for

the SSNC North-South programme and discuss how the outcomes in the Climate Change programme support the achievement of the overall objectives.

The overall goal of the North/South Programme as stated in the application for the period 2009-2011 was: “To halt environmental destruction and poverty in cooperation with and with the support of organisations in the South.”

The goals for the five sub-programmes were:

Tropical Forest Management:	Sustainable utilisation of tropical forests.
Agriculture and Food Security:	Sustainable agriculture based on local resources and ecosystem services.
Climate Change:	Reduced emissions of greenhouse gases and strengthened local ability to adapt.
Chemicals in Society and Nature:	Sustainable chemical management with respect for human health and environment.
Marine Ecosystems and Fisheries:	Sustainable utilisation of the ecosystem services that are offered by marine eco-systems and wetlands.

The application 2009-2011 did not relate to the Sida CSO-strategy since the Swedish CSO policy was adopted only in April 2009. The final report for the period does however refer to the strategy and the overall goal of Poverty Reduction of the Swedish development cooperation by parting from the vision of SSNC “*An environmentally sustainable development, based on fulfilled human rights in a democratic society where poverty has been eradicated.*” Four specific areas are reported upon on programmatic level, addressing both the CSO strategy and to certain extent dimensions of the rights-based approach:

Increased knowledge
Mobilisation, organisation and participation
Increased capacity and
Advocacy

The SSNC reporting on the relevance of the North-South programme in relation to poverty reduction and the Swedish CSO policy will be a useful framework for both the desk study and part of programme follow-up in the field studies. The evaluators will also ask the partner organisations to further develop their discussions in the final or progress reports to SSNC (relevant for the evaluated period) where they report on how/if the programme/project has contributed to the Strengthening of Civil Society. The partner reports also include responses to questions on so called mainstreaming issues (poverty reduction; human rights/democracy, gender equity, battle against HIV and Aids and Conflict management and resolution). The evaluation will pay special attention to how the organisations describe their work in relation to poverty reduction

(i.e. how the project has contributed to strengthen the possibilities for poor people to improve their conditions of living) and human rights and democracy.

The partnership cooperation within the Climate Change programme and the achieved outcomes will be discussed in relation to the overall objective of the Sida CSO-strategy and its two specific objectives:

<i>Sida CSO Strategy</i>	
Overall objective: <i>a vibrant and pluralistic civil society in developing countries that, using a rights-based approach, contributes effectively to reducing poverty in all its dimensions</i> <i>In order to achieve the objective, Sida must in its support through Swedish CSOs focus on the roles of civil society as collective voices and organisers of services.</i>	<i>SSNC's role and reported outcomes in relation to the overall objective of the CSO policy:</i>
Specific objective 1: <i>Capacity development: Enhanced capacity of civil society actors in developing countries to apply a rights-based approach in their roles as collective voices and organisers of services</i>	<i>SSNC's role and partnership cooperation in relation to CSO strategy's objective 1:</i>
Specific objective 2: <i>Democratisation and human rights within all sectors: Enhanced democratisation and increased respect for the human rights of poor and discriminated people.</i>	<i>SSNC's role and partnership cooperation in relation to CSO strategy's objective 2:</i>
Aid effectiveness: <i>Sida assesses the development cooperation that a framework organisation conducts in relation to the extent to which it:</i> <i>1) Shows clear ownership by the implementing organisations in developing countries,</i> <i>2) Is based upon and, as long as such is possible, is adapted to the capacity and system for planning, monitoring and reporting of the local cooperation partners, as well as where such is necessary setting up objectives and plans in order to enhance the existing system,</i> <i>3) Includes initiatives in order to jointly, together with local cooperation partners and other donors, formalise common routines for analysis, planning, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and mutual accountability.</i> <i>4) Contributes to predictability for local cooperation partners, for example through agreements with multi-year terms.</i>	<i>SSNC's application of Aid Effectiveness:</i>
Civil society's different potentials <i>Sida prioritises grants to programmes or other development interventions where civil society has the following functions:</i> <i>- creating possibilities for organisation and creating channels, including arenas for cooperation, through which poor and discriminated individuals and groups are able to make their voices heard, raise demands for the realisation of their human rights and affect the development of their societies,</i>	<i>SSNC's role in relation to CS different potentials</i>

- *acting as a proposer and reviewer towards those in power,*
- *generally, and especially under authoritarian regimes, comprising a counterweight and democratising force against the state,*
- *offering liberal adult education in order to enhance the capacity of poor and discriminated individuals to change their life situations,*
- *organising and carrying out beneficial services for society in a manner that increases the knowledge and capacity of poor and discriminated people to demand their human rights at the individual and organisational levels.*

3.2.2 Outcome harvesting

The evaluation questions will be partly approached by using the methodology of 'Outcome Harvesting'. Outcome Harvesting is utilisation-focused, highly participatory tool that enables evaluators and managers to identify, formulate, verify, and make sense of outcomes they have influenced when relationships of cause-effect are unknown. Unlike some evaluation methods, Outcome Harvesting does not measure progress towards predetermined outcomes or objectives, but rather collects evidence of what has been achieved, and works backward to determine whether and how the project or intervention contributed to the change.

The outcomes that have been identified through the outcome harvesting (interviews with SSNC staff and consultation of the Global Final Report 2009-2011 to Civsam) at the initial phase of the inception are presented in Annex 1. The discussion with the programme officers of the sub-programme evolved around four questions: **who changed what, when and where, and how this was influenced by a change agent.** This was to reach a common understanding on the spheres of influence of the partner organisations and how they have contributed to changes in behaviour, relations, activities or actions of people, groups and organisations involved in the programme. The discussion in Stockholm could only partly respond to the questions and the discussion will continue directly with the partner organisations that will be included in the two field studies.

The sphere of influence of the partner organisations (and the networks they belong to), refer to when and where they have a direct opportunity to influence and hence interact with other social actors. In other words, what other CSOs, different duty-bearers and rights-holders, is it realistic to expect that the partner organisations can influence through the SSNC supported projects or programmes?

In the SSNC programmes these spheres of influence involve often many different levels of interactions. By identifying who influenced who and how "pathways of change" can be identified. It is through these pathways of change that several of the programme outcomes are achieved. The mapping of how SSNC's partner organisations and other key actors (at local or national levels) interact and influence each other will be important for the discussions of the contributions to the SSNC North and South programme and Climate Change sub-programme goals.

Next step in relation to the outcome harvesting is to relate and assess the relevance of the identified outcomes during the inception phase to the evaluation questions. The evaluators will study the identified outcomes and verify if they describe an observable change in behaviour, relations, activities or actions of people, groups and organisations involved/addressed in the programme; if there is enough information on the influence of the partner organisations (concrete and specific) to be verifiable and if there is a plausible rationale between the substance and coherence of what is reported as achieved as an outcome and the reported contribution of the SSNC partner organisations.⁴⁴

3.2.3 Desk review

The desk review is still ongoing and will be finalised after the inception report. Some preliminary observations are:

- Strategies for mobilisation and awareness raising have been widely used by most of the partner organisations, among members, affected rights holders and also among middle class groups targeted as key change agents (voice and influence over policies). Both field studies and survey will search for data on these processes and factors that have had impact on the degree of success of the strategies (3 year report already include relevant data and some descriptive case studies on how change happened).
- Discussions with partner organisations during the field visits should include the issue of the participation in global meetings and negotiations (UNFCCC, CBD, Green Climate Fund) and also the climate change financing windows in those particular countries through NAPAs, REDD+, etc. This issue requires in-depth discussions on processes and outcomes in different steps (how the possibility to take part in these meetings is contributing or not of the development of capacities and strategies of the organisations) and is therefore assessed to be suitable for the field studies.
- Follow-up of the comments in the system audit (2010) on M&E (positive remark on new functions: controller and method expert); on SSNC's roles for capacity building (in relation to the climate change programme);
- The three year report 2009-2011 informs that the issue of harmonisation with other donors and other aspects of aid effectiveness have made some progress in two other sub-programmes, namely forest and agriculture. How are the discussions going for the other programmes, including Climate Change?

⁴⁴ The planned process has been inspired by the method used by Kornelia Rassman, Richard Smith and John Mauremootoo, described in Outcomes evaluation of the Global Child Protection in Cristis (CPC) Network 2008-2011, April 2012

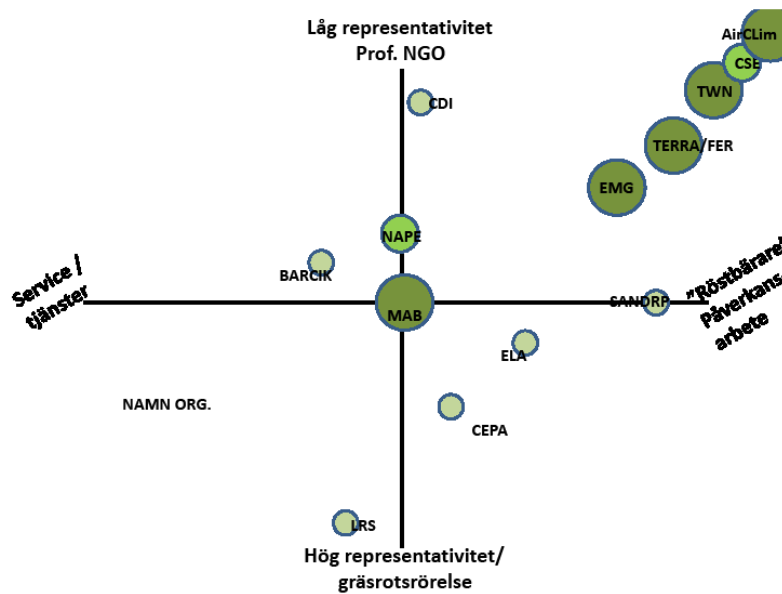
- The Global Compass does not explicitly define the result areas as a theory of change, but they are useful for the evaluation and the relevance and logic of the result areas can be discussed as a Theory of Change with the partner organisations (increased knowledge leads to increased mobilisation and organisation, and combined with increased organisational capacities, leads to strengthened possibilities to advocate for and achieve change).
- Recommendations made in the two partnership evaluations of EMG (2012) and Living River Siam (Southeast Asia Rivers Network - SEARIN) (2010) are of particular interest and will be followed-up through interviews and/or the survey.

3.2.4 Field visit: selection of partner organisations

The desk review of SSNC reports and partner organisation final reports did not single out any partner organisation or project as not relevant for the evaluation. All organisations have carried out activities and reported outcomes that have bearing on the focus of the evaluation. The selection of partner organisations to be included in the field visits has thus primarily been done through a discussion of relevant selection criteria.

As already discussed with Sida Civsam the field visits will be less extensive than initially proposed by the team. Two regional visits are suggested to be carried out to Asia and Latin America. The selection of partner organisation to be included in the field visits has been discussed in close dialogue with SSNC and guided by the following criteria:

1. Organisation that have been part of the programme during the full period to be evaluated
2. Preferably follow-up of the priority areas 1-4 through the field visits
3. Organisations included in the field visits should together cover at least two of the priority areas
4. Preference to organisations that have local and/or national outreach
5. Selection that represent different kinds of partner organisation (see SSNC figure below).
6. Not recently evaluated (but included if visit to other organisation in the same country).
7. Processes that hinders an effective study/or comes untimely for the partner organisation, like parallel audits or evaluations.



The suggested partner organisations to be included in the field studies are:

Organisation	Areas	Region	Full program period	National/ Local outreach	Recent evaluation	Evaluator
Towards Ecological Recovery and Regional Alliance (TER-RA),	1	Mekong	Yes	Yes	No	Bo Tengnäs
Culture and Preservation Association (CEPA)	1	Mekong	Yes	Yes	No	
Living Rivers Siam (LRS)	1	Mekong	Yes	Yes	2010	
SANDRP	1,4	India	Yes	Yes	No	
CSE	2,4	India	Yes	Yes	No	
MAB	1,2,3	Brazil	Yes	Yes	No	Annica Holmberg

Remarks on the other partner organisations (all to be included in the survey):

- SSNC has asked not to include partner organisations in Uganda due to other ongoing system audit
- EMG in South Africa was evaluated in early 2012 which made us decide to visit Brazil rather than the partners in South Africa.
- BARCIK in Bangladesh has not been a partner for the full period and there is ongoing discussion on possible phase-out.

- TWN has not national or local outreach and therefore more suitable for the survey and possible Skype interview.

Information on methods to be used during the field visits is given below.

3.2.5 Outcome mapping and MSC

The use of a mixture of Most Significant Change (MSC) and Outcome Mapping (OM) as an evaluation process for the first two sub-points in the evaluation questions given the nature of the question and its focus on the perceptions and change in others. An adapted version of MSC and its 'significant story' focus will be used to elicit stories of change (results) from participants. The approach will then be combined with probing/analyzing deeper by using an OM approach. This includes a participatory workshop setting with respondents.

OM outcomes are defined as changes in behaviour, relationships, activities or actions of the people, groups and organisations with which a programme works.

Stories highlighted in partner reports and SSNC's three year report (2009-2011) will also be used as source of information. During the field visits staff and members of partner organisations, representatives of rights holders in the so called target group (if not members) and key stakeholders will be asked to tell stories of change. Some of these stories will be told and discussed during workshop and thereby a selection of the most significant stories can be done in a participatory way; other stories will be collected by the evaluators through interviews and the evaluators will suggest to the SNCC partner organisations which stories could be assessed as the most significant ones. The presentation of the recorded stories will be done during the field visit or shortly after the field visit.

The workshop mentioned above will be important when applying outcome mapping as an evaluation method on a process that has not been planned or monitored through OM. The interactive workshops together with the partner organisations and key stakeholders will be an important platform to gather information that is based on the key actors/rights holders own account of outcomes. Two workshops are estimated to be hold during the evaluation, one in India or Thailand and one in Brazil.

3.2.6 Survey

Those partner organisations that will not be consulted through field visits will be asked to respond to a survey that consists of two parts; a brief generic section related in parts to the evaluation questions 3-6 (see further below), and a specific project/partner organisation tailor made section where some of the reported outcomes are followed-up with the purpose to identify processes of change, key change actors and key change factors. This latter section will be developed through the analysis of partner reports.

The survey will be sent the organisations through e-mail at the end of September/beginning of October. SSNC has already informed the partner organisations that the evaluators might contact them.

Survey questions - generic part:

The below questions have been extracted from the evaluation questions in the ToR with some alterations. They will be further adapted after the finalisation of the analysis from the desk review,

All questions relate to the project/s supported by SSNC during the period of 2009-2011. Projects can cover part of this period or run throughout the full period.

1. To what extent have the project activities at different levels of intervention (global, national and local levels, *please mention the applicable levels*), contributed to reduce the poverty (with special attention to resilience and vulnerability in relation to climatic risk) of the rights holders involved in the project in the targeted geographical area?
2. Describe how the rights holders/target groups have been involved in the different stages of the project and in the planning, implementation and follow-up of different activities. How have you applied in practice the principles of right-based approach, i.e. the principles of participation, non-discrimination, transparency and accountability? If possible, please give examples of what has been difficult and challenging and what has been easy in regard to these principles. Have you encountered goal conflicts between application of these principles and the promotion of climate adaptation and mitigation activities and investments?
3. Has the project involved any components of capacity building of your organisation? If yes, please briefly mention what kind of capacity building. In what way, if any, has this support to your capacity building impacted on your relations to other organisations and/or stakeholders working on climate change and environmental issues, including capacities related to risk reduction in relation to climate hazards?
4. What role would you say that your cooperation with SSNC plays for the environmental movement in your country and region?

4. Other issues

SSNC has also adopted a new strategy for its global work - Globalkompassen - covering the period 2012-2015. Though this strategy does not relate to the period to be evaluated policy statements in the strategy are of relevance for onward looking reflections as well as for the evaluators' discussions with partner organisations on the dialogue they have with SSNC on common strategies and priorities.

Annex 1 – Harvested Outcomes

Extracted from SSNC's 3 year report 2009-2011 (text in Swedish) and outcomes presented by Göran Ek and Anna Axelsson, SSNC, interviews held in August 2012.

Work in progress

Area 1: Increased resilience in ecosystems

The results at grass-root levels are part of what was labeled as “creating conditions for” changes at national, regional or global levels	
NGO coalition in continental South East Asia has succeeded in making regional duty bearers and donors to perform environmental impact assessments on infrastructure investments (on the environment of the poor and on how already proven effects of the climate change can be deepened). Moratorium of infrastructure projects has been proposed and is partly followed. (Issue raised by SSNC: the change agent is the network, but how are the relations within the network and have all brought upon the change)	
Due to long-term social mobilisation (inclusive and participatory) and manifestation against national energy policies MAB, as the lead in social movement/network of different social actors, has pushed an alternative energy plan and the creation of an energy platform together with the government (Lula and Dilma). The duty-bearers were influenced by the broad social protests, and the fact that it was not a small group of lobbyists. An energy commission has also been formed.	
EMG has pushed for a water caucuses through grass root mobilisation, awareness raising on the distribution of water resources . The process has involved institutional learning at EMG and a chapter working on water issues in the provincial administration in West Cape.	
Uganda, NAPE has succeeded in making the government to commit to the development of a mitigation and adaptation policy to the exploitation of oil resources. The process is in an early stage of mobilisation, one outcome is that it is no longer possible to “get away with everything”; five ministers have resigned due to allegations of corruption.	
Bangladesh, long term mobilisation strategy to make people come together for collective action and sharing of experiences. Farmers strengthen each other already and the project is feeding the university with knowledge for climate change courses.	
CSE, India, the strategy is to influence the behaviour of the middle class stimulating political action, through targeting a group of journalists. The journalists have produced several reportages, some that have been honoured with prizes. Interpellations in the Parliament on climate change have increased.	
SANDRP the other partner in India is very much dependent on one key person; he produces newsletters and other publications that are widely spread and are receiving positive feed-back also from politicians. Comment on the organisation: OD support is needed	
BARCIK har identifierat rissorter som är tåliga mot torka och hög nederbörd	
LRS Thai Baan Research kommer att hjälpa thailändska regeringen att stå bättre rustad när nästa översvämning inträffar i Mekong Comment from SSNC on their on report: Not the research as such, but because the local people have better knowledge about their resources, they are better able to make the argument to decision-makers and politicians need for protection of the ecosystem, which, if they listen to it and act accordingly, will mean that the country is less about the vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather events.	
LRS har ordnat mellan 2-3 pressresor årligen för nationella och internationella media (bl.a. Al-Jazeera och BBC) som de rapporterar vara viktiga byggstenar för att upplevas som mer relevant i beslutsfattares ögon	
CEPAs påtryckningar gör att lokalsamhällen numera får delta i konsultationer inför nya dammbyggen i Kambodja	
TERRA har tillsammans med andra NGO-kollegor i Mekongregionen fått Mekongkommissionen att rekommendera ett moratorium för dammbyggen i Mekong vilket öppnar för en helt ny syn på nyttjandet av regionens vattenresurser i framtiden	

SANDRP har tack vare publiceringen av rapporten "Water Sector Options India in a Changing Climate", visat vikten av att skyddet av naturliga sötvattensekosystem är centrala för att uppnå en hållbar vattenanvändning och tryggare matproduktion i ett förändrat klimat.	
EMGs lobbying under flera år för att den sydafrikanska regeringen ska etablera en myndighet som promoverar "regnvatteninsamling" gav resultat 2011	
EMG har också hjälpt CBOs i EMGs nätverk i Sydafrikas kåkstäder till ökad kapacitet till att förstå klimatförändringarnas betydelse för en jämlik distribution av vatten och andra naturresurser till de fattiga	
NAPE har stöttat bildandet av "Oil advocacy networks" i de områden i Ugandas "Albertine region" som hotas av oljeexploatering som skadar vatten- och skogsresurser gör att oljebolagen aktivt ökar sina insatser för att välja platser där utvinningen gör minst skada	

Viktiga faktorer som har påverkat genomförandet i av arbetet i positiv riktning:

1. En ökad samsyn bland samarbetsorganisationernas intressenter om att "Climate change is water change"⁴⁵ och arbetet med att möta klimatförändringarna måste börja i vattensektorn. I denna sektor har samarbetsorganisationerna lång erfarenhet av hur ekosystemtjänster ska underhållas och skyddas, kunskap som kommer väl till pass när "pro-poor" anpassningsstrategier ska utformas.
2. Samarbetspartners arbetar från ett "bottom-up perspektiv" där mycket tid ägnas åt kapacitetsutveckling bland "beneficiaries" för att få fler involverade i kampanjarbetet och också öka sin trovärdighet gentemot beslutsfattare. Detta visar att samarbetsorganisationerna inte är talespersoner för en urban elit utan företräder ett bredare segment av folket.
3. En ständigt ökande omvärldsorientering hos samarbetsorganisationerna. Mycket (men inte enbart) tack vare Naturskyddsföreningens stöd har deras personal genom deltagande i internationella möten inom UNFCCC och CBD m.m. eller via olika Syd-Syd initiativ kommit i kontakt med nya trender, initiativ, erfarenheter m.m. Detta bidrar till en kompetensökning i advocacy-arbetet som kompletterar redan djupa kunskaper om den nationella och lokala kontexten.

Area 2: Emission reductions
The way SSNC reported on the second priority area in the intermediary annual report 2010, giving focus to the efforts made by the partner organisations in global meetings and at national levels rather than on Swedish and EU policy commitments was appreciated by Sida. The final report for the period therefore continued to report the outcomes the same way.
On an overall level it is also worth mention that the final report and SSNC comments at the meeting conclude that the development of M&E within SSNC and the dialogue on objectives and indicators with partner organisations has seen considerable progress.
Given the difficult political context and lack of agency at global level the programme shifted to focus on the sphere of influence of the partner organisations at local and national levels. The common report (s) produced within "Cooperation North" (samverkan Nord) has been useful even though much of the campaign efforts did not bring about the desired outcomes. SSNC would have like to reformulate the objectives and the expected results but that was not possible given that Civsam also went through considerable changes.
The increased focus on regulations, control and anti-corruption issues has been at the centre of the

⁴⁵ Begreppet lanserat av FN:s World Water Assessment Programme i sin rapport "Water in a Changing World" från 2009 <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/water/wwap/wwdr/wwdr3-2009/>

discussions rather than how to create conditions for change. The space to reflect and to redirect the work has only recently emerged.
The positive examples under this area come from those partners that have been able to have a more flexible approach to the objectives with much focus on capacity building and advocacy. The outcomes are results from great deal of analytical work (and capacity).
Another reflection was the importance of networking and being able to meet and share ideas and strategies at high-level meetings and coordination meetings. Through the networking the organisations, including SSNC, have been able to up-date on core issues, trends and expand visions and rethink strategies. The outcomes of the participation at regional and global meetings should be part of the evaluation. The partner organisations that have participated in meetings have produced travel reports. For the evaluators: Interesting to follow up what happened next and how they informed colleagues and other organisations.
In this context the added value of SSNC was discussed. In what way has the organisation contributed to outcomes in regard to the area? One method has been to inform on insights and increased knowledge through these meetings to Swedish/EU/Nordic governmental representatives/ authorities and by this influencing environmental policies.
SSNC has contributed to policy development, voicing the views of partners on financial mechanisms, etc. The organisation also place the role of facilitator/midwives enabling partner organisations and South delegations to meet with Swedish official representatives during global and regional meetings. These activities are followed-up at Parliamentary and Ministry levels after the meetings. So far the response from decision-makers in Sweden is fairly good, and SSNC has been and is part of several reference groups.
De G 77-förhandlare TWN arbetat med att informera och briefa inför och under UNFCCC har med större kraft kunnat driva Syds intressen i förhandlingarna, vilket varit en delfaktor i att beslut om en andra åtagandeperiod i Kyotoprotokollet togs under COP 17-mötet.
Genom strategiskt mediaarbete av CSE är kunskapen om hur Indien kan agera i klimatförhandlingarna för att tillgodose sina fattiga massors behov av att lyftas ur energifattigdomen betydligt större än 2008 och leder till ett större engagemang för ett rättvist klimatavtal utanför den engelspråkiga eliten.
MABs arbete med "energiplattformen" i Brasilien har lett till att de miljoner som drabbas av dammbyggen i landet fått sina rättigheter erkända via ett dekret undertecknat i oktober 2010 av dåvarande president Lula da Silva som erkänner statens skyldighet att skapa rättvisa åt dem som drabbats av dammbyggen. Plattformen har också skapat ett forum för direkt interaktion mellan Brasiliens fattiga, företrädare av MAB, och den högsta politiska ledningen. Detta kommer att gynna en betydligt mer fattigdomsinriktad energipolitik i landet.
ELA har gjort ett framgångsrikt arbete med att mobilisera och medvetandegöra de fattiga i kåkstäderna i Durban och Johannesburg via klassiskt folkbildningsarbete om hur de statliga subventionerna till kolkraftindustrin ger billig energi till industri och medelklass. Dessa medel hävdar ELA kan istället användas till att bygga ut elledningar och elnät till de fem miljonerna hushåll utan el. Detta budskap får kraft genom att det är de energifattiga själva som driver frågan tack vare den omfattande kapacitetsutveckling ELA gjort av kåkstädernas invånare.

En "resultatkedja" för ett representativt projekt inom målområdet kan beskrivas så här: Exempel taget från MABs arbete med "Energiplattformen".

Insatsen från Naturskyddsföreningen i form av organisationsstöd till MAB leder till att MAB 1) kunde göra rapporter som analyserar den orättvisa och ohållbara energipolitiken i landet. 2) Materialet diskuterades på workshops och studiecirkel bland MABs basgrupper. 3) Utifrån dessa diskussioner slutfördes analysen och "Plattformen" skapades. Byggt på denna genomfördes en rad massmöten och marscher i Brasiliens största städer organiserade av MAB för att mobilisera rörelsen och sprida budskapet inför presidentvalet 2010. 4) Efter presidentvalet uppvaktades den nya presidenten om behoven av att utforma en ny energipolitik utifrån plattformens förslag. Resultatet blev att presidenten beslöt att inrätta en nationell energikommission där MAB är representerade för att ta fram förslag till en ny hållbar och "pro-poor" nationell energipolitik. Effekter av insatsen är på kort sikt en avsevärd kapacitetshöjning av MABs förmåga att interagera med den högsta politiska nivån i landet och förhoppningsvis på lite längre sikt en avsevärd förändring av nationell energipolitik till förmån för de fattigaste.

Viktiga faktorer som har påverkat genomförandet i av arbetet i positiv riktning:

1. Samarbetsorganisationerna inom denna sektor bygger sitt påverkansarbete på kapacitetsutveckling av sina intressenter snarare än smart lobbying vilket ökar deras trovärdighet.

2. Man arbetar långsiktigt utifrån en gedigen kunskapsbas
3. Samarbetsorganisationerna sätter den fattiga människan i centrum för sina kampanjer och visar hur bristen på ambitiös klimat- och energipolitik drabbar dem.

Area 3: Increased Support for Sustainable Climate Measures in Developing Countries
The dialogue with TWN has been very good, sharing experiences from the two different reference groups that SSNC and TWN have been part of.
På <u>nationell</u> nivå har MAB i Brasilien arbetat mot subventioner av energi från vattenkraft till industrin som finansieras genom att privatkonsumenter betalar sju gånger mer per kilowattimme konsumerad el ⁴⁶
I Sydafrika har ELA drivit omfattande mobiliseringar mot subventionerna av kolkraft (se beskrivning under prioriterat område 2).
I Uganda har NAPE analyserat hur regeringens stöd till oljeprospektering ger orättvisa fördelar för detta energislag gentemot den eftersatta finansieringen av utveckling av geotermisk energi som till mycket liten samhällsekonomisk kostnad skulle kunna försörja Ugandas landsbygd med säker, miljövänlig och billig el. I nuläget går mer medel ur statsbudgeten till oljeprospektering än till stöd för förnyelsebar energi. NAPE hänvisar till att deras arbete lett till att en lag nyligen blivit antagen som hårt reglerar utbetalningen av dessa oljesubventioner och kommer att göra oljan mindre konkurrenskraftig.

En av de få resultaten av förhandlingarna vid COP 17 som både Nord och Syd kunde redovisa som en framgång var operationaliseringen av GCF vars design och styrning har ett tydligt ”pro-poor” fokus. Naturskyddsföreningen är liksom TWN⁴⁷ övertygade om att en av de viktigaste anledningarna till detta är CSOs målinriktade arbete med att föda in information till Syds förhandlare i Transitional Committee om hur olika förslag till organisering av GCFs arbete påverkar fattiga lokal-samhällens möjligheter till en framgångsrik fattigdomsbekämpning. I de nationella kampanjer som redovisas här är inga tydliga resultat ännu möjliga att redovisa då det rör sig om oerhört långsiktiga processer. Det är dock viktigt att samarbetsorganisationerna är proaktiva i dessa frågor för att kunna behålla problemformuleringsprivilegiet och driva nationella debatter i en riktning som gynnar framgångsrik fattigdomsbekämpning.

En resultatkedja för ett representativt projekt inom målområdet kan beskrivas så här (Exempel taget från TWN:s arbete för att Green Climate Fund (GCF) ska ha ett tydligt ”pro-poor” fokus):

Insatsen i form av organisationsstöd till TWN har möjliggjort workshops för de Syd-CSOs som följer klimatförhandlingarna där de under 2010-11 behandlat fallgropar och möjligheter i fondens utformning. Dessa har i sin tur med hjälp av denna kapacitetshöjning kunnat sätta positivt tryck på sina länders förhandlare att hävda fattiga länders rättigheter i diskussionerna om GCF:s utformning. Som ett resultat av detta arbete antog COP 17 stadgar och målsättning för GCF under klimatmötet i Durban 2011 som i allt väsentligt tillgodoser de fattiga ländernas intressen. Det är omöjligt att verifiera hur stor del av detta som är TWN:s förtjänst men deras bidrag ska inte underskattas. Effekten på lite längre sikt är att när GCF börjar fungera blir det lättare för fattiga länder att få stöd till investeringar i förnyelsebar energi och i effektiva anpassningsåtgärder.

Viktiga faktorer som har påverkat genomförandet i av arbetet i positiv riktning:

1. Subventioner till fossilbränslen är ett systemfel som genomsyrar den globala ekonomin och är kanske den enskilt största orsaken till ökningen av de globala växthusgasutsläppen. Att några samarbetsorganisationer överhuvudtaget fått igång en diskussion om hur de ska avskaffas är ett tecken på att de kan arbeta både innovativt och uthålligt.

Area 4: Transfer of sustainable technology

⁴⁶ Intervju med Leo Bauer, energiexpert på MAB 2012-02-12

⁴⁷ Intervju med Li Lim Ching, TWN, 2012-03-27

En resultatkedja för ett representativt projekt inom målområdet kan beskrivas så här (Exempel taget från NAPE:s arbete med "Alternative Energy Strategy for Uganda"):

Insatsen i form av organisationsstöd till NAPE har möjliggjort 1) En studie som kartlade tillgången på förnyelsebar energi i Uganda, 2) Workshop för de olika intressenterna inom sektorn, samt för CSOs i grannländerna för att inhämta goda exempel. Resultatet av detta arbete uppger NAPE, reflekteras i den National Development Plan (NDP) 2010 – 2015 regeringen har lanserat där flera av NAPE:s förslag finns med. Effekten på lite längre sikt hoppas NAPE blir en mer fattigdomsorienterad energipolitik i landet.

Viktiga faktorer som har påverkat genomförandet i av arbetet i positiv riktning:

1. Feed-in mekanismen har varit en för samarbetsorganisationer gemensamt accepterad idé till lösning av energifattigdomen i Syd vilket möjliggjort brett kampanjarbete.

Annex 2 – Work plan

				July							August							September				October							Nov
	AH	BT	K	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46				
<u>Inception phase</u>																													
<i>Initial meeting with Sida</i>	½		-	X																									
<i>Initial meeting with SNCC</i>	½	½	-	X			X	X																					
Preparation of inception report	2	2																											
Desk study of reports and evaluations	5	2,5																											
Development of methods	1	1	2																										
<i>Submission of inception report</i>															30/8														
Agreement with Sida on Inception report															31/8														
<u>Data Collection</u>																													
Interviews with SNCC staff	2	2	-																										
Interviews with Sida staff			-																										
Outcome mapping/harvesting field studies	7	10	-																										
Analysis & field study reports	1	1	2																										
<u>Reporting</u>																													
Drafting of Synthesis report	6	4																											
<i>Submission of Draft Report</i>																								23/10					
<i>Meeting with Sida and SNCC</i>	X	X																						X					
Feedback from stakeholders on draft report																											1/11		
Finalisation of the report	1	1																											
<i>Submission of Final Report</i>																													9/11
Total days	26	24	4																										

AH=Annica Holmberg; BT=Bo Tegnäs, KK= Kevin

7.3 DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

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Evaluations etc

- Evaluation of the Environmental Monitoring Group (EMG) and its partnership with the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) 2001- 2011, John Roux and Catherine Collinwood, 7 February 2012
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7.4 INTERVIEWS

Anna Axelsson	Policy officer, climate change, SSNC
Sigrid Bergfeldt	Acting Head of Department for Global Cooperation, SSNC
Göran Ek	Policy officer, climate change, SSNC
Sven Hunhammar	SSNC
Agneta Liljestam	Controller/economist Global Cooperation, SSNC
Åsa Nilsson	M&E Advisor, SSNC
Johanna Sandahl	Vice president SSNC Board
Victor Åström	Head of Department for Global Cooperation, SSNC
Anna Östergren	Project officer, climate change, SSNC
Hanna Wetterstrand	Member of the Board, SSNC
Jörgen Eriksson	Sida
Elisabeth Folkunger	Sida
Reinhold Pape	AirClim
Krister Ågren	AirClim
Petra Nyberg	former Country Director Forum Syd, Cambodia and and Head of International Programmes, Forum Syd

Field studies by country

Brazil

Gabriel César Sollero	Coordination, MAB São Paulo
Leonardo Bauer Maggi	Coordination, MAB São Paulo
José Josivaldo Alves de Oliveira	National political coordination, also representative Ceará
Jefferson Macena	Coordination, MAB (Ceará)
Vanderleia Aparecida	Coordination, MAB (Ceará)
Tatiane Paulino Bezenna	Coordination, MAB (Ceará)
Maria Suerda	Coordination, MAB (Ceará)
Francisa Sandra da Silva	Coordination, MAB (Ceará)
Adriane Costa do Nascimento	Coordinator MAB, Aracoiaba, Ceará
Antonia Claudia Nicacio de Lima	Coordinator MAB, Aracoiaba, Ceará
João Paulo Vilaço	State Coordination (Ceará) MAB
Evanilson Fernandes Maia	State Coordination (Ceará) MAB
Maria do Socorro Xavier Costa	Base group coordinator, Aracoiaba, Ceará
Maria Gilseângela Lopes Dutra	Member MAB, Aracoiaba, Ceará
Antonia Isabelly Lopes da Costa	Member MAB, Aracoiaba, Ceará
Natalici Nicacio de Lima	Member MAB, Aracoiaba, Ceará

Mercia Vieira	Member MAB, Aracoiaba, Ceará
Denise Macena	Member MAB, Aracoiaba, Ceará
Tais da Costa Pacheco	Member MAB, Aracoiaba, Ceará
Francisco Danilo Oliveira da Rocha	Member MAB, Aracoiaba, Ceará
Francisco Iran Ferreira de Sousa	Member MAB, Aracoiaba, Ceará
Vanessa da Costa Maciel	Member MAB, Poços community, Aracoiaba, Ceará
Jorge Fábio Freitas	Technical advisor and member of MAB, Ceará
Francisco de Oliveira Mariano	Agronomist, MAB
Gilberto Cerviski	Coordination, São Paulo, MAB, representative in the Energy platform
Neuri Rosete	National leader, National Coordination Movimento Sem Terra (Movement of the landless), also member of National Coordination Via Campesina
Juliana Miranda	Governmental Offices, Federal Government, Brasília, Responsible for contacts with civil society and social movements

Trade union leaders, members of the Energy platform

Jeová Pereira de Oliveira	STIU-DF, Sindicato do Surbanitários
Ulisses Kania	FISENGE, Federação Interestadual dos Sindicatos de Engenheiros
Sergio Vieira da Fonseca	Sinergia - Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Electricitários de Florianópolis e Região
Edson Aparrudo da Sila	Coordenador da Frente Nacional pelo Saneamento Ambiental – FNSA
Clenio José Braganholo	Presidente da Associação dos Profissionais da CELESC APC

Cambodia

Tep Bunnarith	Executive Director, CEPA
Tek Vannara	Project Manager, CEPA
Meng Lythya	Admin/Finance manager, CEPA
Luy Rasmey	Deputy Director, CEPA
Chhay Sok Chan	Cashier, CEPA
Dany Va	Ex (?) member of Governing Board, CEPA
Soma Dor	Programme Officer (Climate& Environment) Embassy of Sweden
Karl Anders Larsson	Councillor/Economist Embassy of Sweden
Åsa Thomasson	Director Forum Syd, Phnom Penh office

India

Himanshu Thakkar	Coordinator SANDRP
Ganesh	Office Assistant, SANDRP
Joe Athialy	Bank Investment Centre South Asia office

Nivedita Khadekar	Special correspondent with Hindustan Times
Ramaswamy Iyer	Former Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India
Ritwick Dutta	Lawyer at Supreme Court/National Green Tribunal
Pushp Jain	Director, EIA Resource and Response Centre
Manoj Kumar Misra	Yamuna Capaigner, Former Chief Conservator of Forests
Gargi Parsai	Deputy Editor, The Hindu
Anna Springfors	Formerly with Embassy of Sweden, Delhi
Chetan Chauhan	Associate Editor, Hindustan Times CSE,
Gita Kavarana	Executive Director - Research & Development, CSE
Chandra Bushan	Deputy Director General, CSE
Aditya Batra	Programme Director, South Asia Programme, CSE
Souparno Banerjee	Programme Director, Media Resource Centre, CSE
Indrajit Bose	Deputy Programme Manager, Climate Change Programme, CSE
Diayan Dey	South Asia Forum for Environment (Kolkata based)
Chetan Chauhan	Associate Editor, Hindustan Times

Thailand

Nijnirun Awabhark	Staff, The Foundation for Ecological Recovery, FER Project TERRA,
Montree Chantawong	Staff, FER
Veerawat Dheeraprasart	Chair of FER
Srisuwan Kuankachorn	Co-director, FER
Lantharima Longcharoen	Staff, media outreach, FER
Kritya Notananda	Staff, FER
Rattawit ROUNGPRAKONE	Staff, FER
Sulak Sivaraksa	Social Thinker and Public Intellectual
Penchom Tang	Director of Ecological Alert and Recovery Thailand (EARTH)
Ormbun Thipsuna	Activist
Teerapong Pomun	Director, LRS/SEARIN
Aunchalee Kaewvisat (Nui)	Accountant; LRS/SEARIN
Chyapat Metitananwat	Media, publication, communication, LRS/SEARIN
Prapaporn Paenekhiao	Field staff, Mekong, LRS/SEARIN
Sayan Khamnueng	Project Coordinator, domestic project, LRS/SEARIN
Christer Holtsberg	Consultant, UNEP
Annamaria Oltorp	Embassy of Sweden, Bangkok, Regional Progr for Asia
Ola Möller	Embassy of Sweden, Bangkok, Regional Progr for Asia
Renée Ankarfjård	Embassy of Sweden, Bangkok, Regional Progr for Asia
Ulrika Åkesson	Embassy of Sweden, Bangkok, Regional Progr for Asia

7.5 CC-PROGRAMME'S INITIAL RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Extract from SSNC application to Sida 2009-2011

7.5.1 Overall goals: Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and strengthening local ability for adaption.

i. *Prioritised area 1: Increased resilience in ecosystems*

Goals	Target groups	Indicators, examples
Conditions have been created for policy measures which increase resilience in ecosystems and local communities to climate change	Poor people in the areas in the South where the SSNC's partner organisations work. The SSNC's partner organisations in the South – organisations which work with long-term policy development and NGO's which assist local communities. Local populations who suffer from climate change. Politicians and decision-makers in the countries where the SSNC's partner organisations are active.	The programme has identified policy measures which have increased the resilience of ecosystems and local societies to climate change. New results brought about with the help of financing from the SSNC's global programme. Qualitative results where people in local communities and/or partner organisations give examples of "most significant change" which can directly or indirectly be connected to programme support. The number of persons/organisations whose activities in the area are supported/covered by the SSNC's global programme support. The number of field studies and initiatives for studies that are supported/covered by the SSNC's global programme support. The number of new project measures developed/created and/or concluded with the help of the SSNC's global programme.

ii. *Prioritised area 2: Emission reductions*

Goals	Target groups	Indicators, examples
Sweden and the EU take particular responsibility for limiting the global increase in temperature.	Swedish politicians and civil servants who take part in international climate negotiations. Members of the Swedish Parliament. Swedish Members of the European Parliament. Environment organisations in Europe, for example CAN Europe. Partner organisations in the South and their expanded contact networks, along with politicians and the public in the areas where they are active. International networks of NGO's. The SSNC's members and the	Clear adoption of the SSNC's climate policies in Sweden's international climate strategy (that is, long-term commitment to emissions reduction in the EU, aimed at a global per capita goal of around one tonne of greenhouse gases per person). Sweden and the EU have promoted the issue of a just division of responsibility regarding the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The number of joint international campaigns carried out within the area. The number of persons/organisations whose activities in the area are supported/covered by the SSNC's global programme support. The number of field studies and initia-

	Swedish public.	tives for studies that are supported/covered by the SSNC's global programme support. The number of new project measures developed/created and/or concluded with the help of the SSNC's global programme.
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iii. Prioritised area 3: Increased Support for Sustainable Climate Measures in Developing Countries

Goals	Target Groups	Indicators, examples
Support for climate measures has clearly increased and there has been a pronounced reduction in international subsidies for fossil fuels, nuclear energy, and unsustainable hydroelectric power.	Decision-makers in Sweden and the EU. Members of the International Commission on Climate Change and Development. The SSNC's members and the Swedish public. Interested parties in the sector for sustainable technical solutions and development.	Sweden has advanced the issue of "climate-proofed" development assistance nationally and internationally in accordance with the recommendations of the SSNC and its partner organisations; which has a clear impact on Sweden's development assistance policies. Climate-related assistance is not at the cost of other development assistance, instead it is allocated above the 1 percent of GNP goal. Reports, representations, and seminars about international subsidies to unsustainable energy production in cooperation with partner organisations. The issue is brought to the attention of the International Commission on Climate Change and Development.

iv. Prioritised area 4: Transfer of sustainable technology

Goals	Target Groups	Indicators, examples
Sustainable technical solutions have been implemented in cooperation between North-South and South-South, as well as improvements in the Kyoto Protocol's Flexible Mechanisms.	Partner organisations in the South and their expanded contact networks. Local, regional, and international organisations working with long-term policy development within the area. The SSNC's members and the Swedish public. Interested parties in the sector for sustainable technical solutions and development.	The number of completed projects where the aim has been to implement, disseminate information about, and the development of sustainable technical solutions in cooperation between North-South and South-South, which have been supported/covered by the SSNC's global programme support. The number of initiatives for dialogue South-South about sustainable technical solutions which have been developed with help from or because of the SSNC's global programme support. A number of implemented sustainable technical solutions in cooperation between North-South and South-South. The number of meetings/initiatives for cooperation between participants in the North and the South which have been initiated thanks to or with the help of the SSNC's global programme support.

		Reports, representations, and seminars about international subsidies about the Kyoto Protocol's Flexible Mechanisms and emissions trading as well as proposals for improvements presented for this, in cooperation with partner organisations.
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v. *Prioritised area 5: Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns*

Goals	Target Groups	Indicators, examples
The creation in Sweden of consumer pressure and influenced public opinion for fair climate measures between North and South.	Producers in the South Consumers in the North Importers in Sweden Shops and restaurants in the North Voluntary organisations	The results of Environment Friendly Week, effect of information on the SSNC's website, completed training courses, media exposure, members' involvement in influencing the EU presidency. The number of information and educational opportunities for the SSNC's members. A powerful awareness that total global energy use must be reduced.

7.6 SURVEY FULL RESPONSES

Four out of five consulted partner organisations replied to the survey.

Survey questions

1. How would you say that your work and the specific project supported by SSNC relate to the poverty reduction for the rights holders (target group) involved in the project? Would you say that it is possible to see that the project activities at global, national and/or local levels (*please mention the applicable levels*) have contributed to poverty reduction paying special attention to resilience and vulnerability in relation to climatic risk?
2. Could you briefly describe how the rights holders/target groups have been involved in the different stages of the project and in the planning, implementation and follow-up of different activities? How have you applied in practice the right-based approach principles? If possible, please give examples of what has been challenging and what has been easy in regard to these principles. Have you encountered any goal conflicts between the application of these principles and how you promote climate adaptation and mitigation?
3. Has the project involved any components of capacity building of your organisation? If yes, please briefly mention what kind of capacity building. In what way, if any, has this support to your capacity building impacted on your relations to other organisations and/or stakeholders working on climate change and environmental issues?
4. What role would you say that your cooperation with SSNC plays for the environmental movement in your country and region?
5. Organisation/ project specific question

ELA, South Africa	
1	Concrete achievements: A) Work on electricity tariffs: Imposition of step-block tariffs, and the National Energy Regulator of South Africa has recommended expanded Free Basic Electricity. (right to electricity). B) Passing of national legislation on climate change mitigation and adaptation: Legislation clearly indicates need to take on issues of poor women's issues. SECCP organised Women Energy and Climate Change Forum has direct engagement at ministerial level. C) Perverse subsidies for climate change: Considerable work has been done on this in an attempt to prevent unwise expenditure on the part of the state; high opportunity costs, with money to be spent on dirty energy instead of clean energy and climate adaptation. SECCP has helped to make coal financing unattractive (Eskom-World Bank loan), stopped the Pebble-Bed Modular Reactor, helped to ensure remedial actions (such as FGD and grave site issues) at Medupi on behalf of local communities, and delayed new light-water reactor build. In addition, renewable energy (1600MW) will be coming on line in the next year or so. All of these actions have had their roots in the political pressure of embryonic mass movement on the environment (see Point 5 below).
2	The SECCP has a highly participatory method in terms of local communities, in which communities and community participants decided areas of engagement and implementation. For example, marches and public events are organised from the “bottom-up” and with very high levels of volunteer participation. In addition, submissions to government are often made by the target groups themselves. Fundamentally, the SECCP plays a logistical, educational, and administrative role while the target groups (women, youth, Climate Justice Now! South Africa Gauteng) implement activities collectively. Furthermore, through monthly meetings, each of these groups collectively determine strategy and future actions. This is then filtered upwards to the SECCP's annual and three-year plans. While this method of working with communities has been successful, it is extremely time-consuming and expensive. Community calls for action often surpass the financial

	ability of the SECCP to support. One-third of the SECCP's staff is fully engaged in working with communities, representing a major HR allocation to the project. Education and capacity building of local communities is a constant challenge, mostly due to a poor education system. Working in a participatory manner with communities is often a complex affair due to the many linguistic, cultural and class challenges inherent in South Africa societies. In effect, we have to make the issue of the environment transcend political, religious, and racial fault lines within society, many of which have very long history.
3	SSNC has helped us to increase your administrative and strategic planning capacity. This has been very important in a context of increasingly complex donor requirements of reporting and financial management. This has enabled greater programme efficiency, for strong programmatic work is based off a solid administrative base.
4	The SECCP is the lead environmental justice organisation in terms of climate and energy, and often plays a complex leadership and administrative locus for the entire movement in South Africa (for example, Climate Justice Now and the C17 coordination committee for COP17 were basically located with the SECCP). The vast majority of fund-raising, financial management, and logistics for civil society as a whole for COP17 were based with the SECCP.
5	<i>In your project report for Ending Perverse Corporate Climate Change Subsidies during COP17 to SSNC you mention the importance of building domestic movements. Could you describe the processes of change (steps, key actions, key actors, enabling factors and time frame) that have led to what you call a mass-based movement? What would you say are the main driving forces behind the increased confidence/empowerment of the SECCP stakeholders?</i> 6. Strategic Orientation: Since 2006, the SECCP has shifted its focus from pure policy and advocacy engagement on climate issues to a combined approach (policy + social mobilisation). This has been backed with support from some partners, including SSNC. It has also meant reallocation of HR resources to the task of building a movement. Basically, the organisation is now clear on the meta-objective. 7. Investment in Education and Community Engagement: This is an ongoing process and time-consuming. The tactic of study groups (3-6 month courses for 15-20 key community actors) has been particularly successful for taking environmental messages back into communities. SECCP staff have to do a significant amount of weekend work, going to community meetings and church services. 8. Bottom-up mentality instead of top-down: The SECCP does not see itself as a Leninist vanguard or similar, but rather works with communities as an equal partner. 9. Winning campaigns and large events: There is an odd relation in terms of size of events. The bigger the event (and hence more expensive) the more people want to be involved. It also helps when people can see victories (such a PBMR or tariffs). To really get the movement to grow, large events (traditionally marches) need to happen more frequently. The visibility of such events not only excites the base, but also gets the attention of politicians and the general public. The main impediment is funding such events. 10. State repression: The South African state is becoming more repressive and is throwing increased roadblocks to holding events and movement building. This ranges from intelligence operations to banning of marches to state violence to access of information. This means that environmental justice issues are increasingly having to deal with basic issues of democracy and fundamental rights, such as assembly, speech and access to information.
CDI Uganda	
1	Firstly, Our work and in particular the project” Promoting Small-Scale Renewable Energy Technologies for Low Carbon Development and Adaptation to climate impacts in East Africa ” contributed to building the capacities of civil society, Community Based

	Organisations, local energy entrepreneurs, poor communities, small-scale financial agencies to fight poverty by, training them on how different renewable energy technologies (solar PVs providing light to local traditional birth attendants and phone charging services, Multifunctional Platform fitted with a bio-diesel engine providing power to run rice hullers, pump water or biogas etc can be used to increase local incomes. Secondly, the project has enabled many of these marginalised stakeholders to engage in discussions on energy policies in the East Africa region ensuring that these policies prioritise energy access for the poor. The project also supported dialogue on how barriers to financing renewable energy access for the poor can be overcome. A week long East African workshop have provided knowledge and technical support to NGOs, policy makers, communities to strengthen their capacities to use renewable energy technologies for poverty reduction. It brought practitioners together to share lessons learnt on energy, form new relationships for shaping energy policies in the region. At national and global level, investing in energy efficiency and renewable energies at a time when the global economy is in a slump will reduce on money East African countries spend to import and subsidise fossil fuels. This money can then be turned to other sectors like health for HIV/AIDS prevention⁴⁸ and poverty eradication programmes. At a local level, the project has promoted the use and adoption of decentralised, small-scale energy technologies that are much suited for the poor. There are much cheaper to purchase and maintain. When these technologies are used for productive purposes, they contribute to increasing poor people's incomes which reduces on the vulnerability of these communities to the vagaries of climate change. But at the same time, climate change is threatening certain energy systems like biomass (due to the increasing frequency of droughts) and hydro power as a result of increasing incidences of droughts. So renewable energy systems like solar, efficient stoves provide alternatives and relief to the vulnerabilities of these energy systems to climatic change impacts.
2	In our work, CDI interprets poverty as an injustice where it is necessary to address the more complex and fundamental causes of poverty in society. In this respect, CDI attaches great importance in providing fora and space to marginalised stakeholders to question and re-examine the power relations between national governments who make policies but are sometimes compromised but other interests, the powerful energy industry and the less strong and voiceless stakeholders, the communities. We therefore having been urging East African Governments that energy is a right of the citizenry and governments in their policies need to remain accountable to the poor. But, this is often easier said than done, because Governments are themselves many times serving the interests of the rich and strong. This has been a point of crash in many times with Government officials who regard NGOs/ civil society as saboteurs of development.
3	SSNC core support has helped us to pay for staff time and office costs like communication which has increased our abilities to network, campaign and function better as an advocacy organisation.
4	Our cooperation with SSNC has helped us to have the skills and resources that have enabled us to effectively engage with national and local governments, communities, other civil society players, media and other stakeholders in shaping climate change and energy policies in Uganda and the East African region. This includes bringing out the voices of

⁴⁸ HIV/AIDS prevalence exceeds 5 percent, Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

	the marginalised in decision making.
5	<i>In your annual report on the Promoting Small-Scale Renewable Energy Technologies for low Carbon Development and Adaptation to Climate Impacts in East Africa and Report – Jungle Therapy- Early Lessons on REDD and Forest Protection in Uganda to SSNC you mention the weak representation of southern civil society in global negotiations and the urgent need to build capacity of southern CSO to intervene in the global discussions. Could you develop your thoughts on how CDI is playing/could play a role to promote a positive change (higher representation, increased capacities) at national and/or East African level?</i> Achieving fair and balanced progress in global multilateral negotiations on climate change will require a vibrant civil society from the South. But UN negotiations are very complicated – many of the issues remain technically very challenging. Civil society participants, incidentally even Government officials from developing countries like Uganda find the issues and terminology hard to understand. CDI will continue to play an active role in building the capacities of civil society, media and government officials in understanding the issues of the negotiations.
BARCIK, Bangladesh	
1	The project is related to poverty reduction directly and indirectly for the rights holder involved in the project. The project facilitates the community to get access to government resources and community resources which might help them to reduce poverty. At the same time, when the project facilitates social education and risk reduction campaign finally the rights holders are benefited. Yes, it is possible to see the project activities at global and regional level also, as climate crisis is not a local problem but the facilitation process related to strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability, finally contributing global level. As global community are also getting aware where they have to consider and prepare themselves to face global climate crisis. Experiences and learning from the project actions, might be creating scope to replicate and share each others.
2	The project actions and social education were identified through local consultations and multi stakeholders' workshops. Also through regular interaction and community exchange sharing process, the rights holders/target groups are fully engaged in the planning, implementation and follow-up process. One of the main issues of BARCIK's approach is to educate the community through information sharing and community learning-exchange process and facilitate the community to act together to get access to government resources. In the coastal belt area, the common water bodies are ledged out to the influential groups for commercial shrimp farming where community are deprived from getting access to fresh water for domestic and irrigation purposes. The local community under this project facilitation submitted memorandum to the local administration and organised press conference to attract the government decision makers in Koyra in Khulna district. The press conference information was highlighted in the local dailies as women spoke in the press conference with earthen pots. After that, local administration in Koyra stopped to ledge out 3 ponds and 1 km. canal and opened it for fresh water sources.
3	Yes, the project has staff capacity building component and organised 'climate change adaptation & mitigation, risk reduction and management training. As the trained staff members are working with the local communities in 3 field sites and supporting communities. The information from the training and also disseminated among the communities through social education process. Community exchange and learning mechanism helping each others on climate change and environmental issues.
4	SSNC supports BARCIK's programme as well also support BARCIK to increase capacity dealing climate crisis, which is a very important for environmental movement in Bangladesh.
5	<i>In your annual report on the project Strengthening Risk Reduction and Adaptation Strat-</i>

egies in areas to Climate Change in Bangladesh to SSNC you mention that “It is very difficult to achieve desired objectives of the project, especially to reduce the negative impact of climate change. But the project contributed as much as possible and facilitated all planned programmes on time to facilitate the communities. The project is hopeful that within a short period of time, the project has created a positive attitudes and pro-people approach to face climate crisis.” Could you describe in what way you are working (or would like to work) to create awareness and changed attitudes on the climate change issues?

Staff members of the project maintain very close relation with the stakeholders through interaction and learning-sharing process. As BARCIK’s principle of facilitation, staff members do never dictate the community rather try to understand the insight strength of the community to deal climate crisis or environmental problem. This process helped the staff members as well the project to act together and move together. Staff members visit to the community regularly and organise joint meeting to review the actions especially considering risk reduction and climate crisis. The project also organises exchange and exposure visit for the local communities to understand more about the changes due to climate change and peoples’ initiatives to reduce the crisis. At the same time, the project also organises community consultations to change behaviour and lifestyle that could contribute to mitigation initiatives.

NAPE

- 1 The work and the specific project that is supported by SSNC appropriately relates to poverty reduction for the rights holders that are involved in the project. For a country like Uganda, climate change is already having devastating impacts on the majority communities. The impacts of climate change in the country have been on the rise and have continued to accelerate in magnitude. It is also true that climate change has increased the sufferings of many people who have become victims of famine, water stress, floods, diseases and drought among other things. Climate change is also threatening a number of development processes in the country. Climate change today has a great bearing on the poverty levels among communities in the country; well aware that most Ugandans are farmers who largely depend on rain fed agriculture. Already, climate change has greatly reversed development through destruction of roads, schools, hospitals and a number of many other development processes.
- NAPE has been working towards assisting communities to address challenges associated with climate change in the areas of awareness, adaptation and mitigation. In adaptation, NAPE has been working with water stressed communities of Kashari within the dry cattle corridor of Uganda in providing and promoting pro-poor and low cost water harvesting technologies. Among the Bujagali Dam affected communities, NAPE has promoted agro-forestry as well as organic farming, where Ecosan toilets have been introduced to act as a source of farm manure among other things. In Kasese, NAPE has been engaged in ecosystem restoration to among other things, safe guard Lake Katwe, which is important for salt mining, the main source of income for the communities in the area surrounded by Queen Elizabeth national park.
- NAPE has also been contributing towards the country’s policy process and trying to ensure that the draft policy addresses issues of climate that which are responsible for the increasing poverty among the communities. Well aware that adaptation without and mitigation is not sustainable, NAPE has also advocated for a national development path that is sustainable.
- It is possible to see project activities at global, national, and/or local levels. NAPE has been participating in the global debates on climate change; including Pre-COP meetings and eventually into the cop meetings. NAPE also participated in Rio+20 meetings in Brazil. NAPE has also been participating in poverty related program development under other global networks including Friends of the Earth, Climate Action Network and Oil Watch international among others. At regional level, NAPE was part of the Speak Up on

	Climate Change campaign that was conducted under the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA). NAPE was part of the African Caravan of Hope that moved through more than 10 African countries. At national levels, NAPE is Friends of the Uganda and has played a major role in awareness raising have contributed to poverty reduction paying special attention to resilience and vulnerability in relation to climate risk
2	NAPE employs the rights-based approach in its environmental advocacy work. NAPE has in its work made efforts to involve the right holders/targeted community groups in both planning, implementation and follow-ups of project activities. In the planning, NAPE has involved target communities in collection of baseline data on issues around which advocacy is formed. Under the sustainability school program for instance and the Ecosystems alliance programmes, communities were involved in developing of ecosystem/catchment management plans for instance for the Katwe salt lake and landing site. Also in 2010 and 2011, they were involved in conducting action oriented research as a means of strengthening their engagement capacity. Still in 2011, they were involved in planning meetings over engagements to save mabira forest from being degradation. Those communities that have been organised in issue based villages also are helped by NAPE to develop their own action plans and NAPE monitors and guides their implementation. On implementation and follow-ups, NAPE has supported communities to draft and present petitions on issues of concern they document and also conducts community Based Monitoring and Evaluation in which the communities participate in evaluating the progress being made towards addressing the issues they raise. NAPE also maintains a Community member on its board of directors to always ensure that issues of community concern are always part and parcel of NAPE's plan of action. NAPE in its programme work has tried to ensure that communities whose rights are being violated get an opportunity to demand their rights and the duty bearers It has from 2005 to date built capacity of for example Dam affected communities on their rights and entitlements. It has gone ahead to educate them on how to write petitions that demand respect of their rights and entitlements. NAPE has gone ahead in the past to request government and financiers to allow communities affected by the dam be part of the compensation monitoring committee. NAPE has also organised face to face Forums where communities present their cases to both financiers of the dam, Lawyers of the European court and also the compliance advisor in Washington-The ombudsman. The Communities have also been supported to participate in international meetings in Mexico (in 2010) and other Friends of the Earth International meetings on energy sovereignty to popularise their issues with the dam developers to the international community. Oil host communities have also been supported to present their issues to duty bearers through community radio programmes, presentation of community petitions to oil companies and government among others. Duty bearers have also been reached through various engagements and dialogues to respond to the community issues of concern. The project supported engagements related to violation of community human rights and freedoms. NAPE engaged government of Uganda, Bujagali dam developers and financiers on violation of their investment policies and also on violation of rights of Bujagali and Kaluma dam affected communities. The project has also supported engagements with the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development over violation of rights of oil host communities to meet and freely talk on oil issues of concern. The project supported various meetings between the communities and the government valuer to explain and address community concerns over inadequate compensations over their destroyed crops on land by oil moving machines. -The project has supported organising of political cafes to discuss and engage various stake holders on the social, political and environmental challenges facing Uganda i.e. issues of corruption in public offices involving Top government officials, human rights abuse involving government security agencies and issues of community land grabbing

	involving government supported investing companies and individuals
3	-Capacity trainings both for the organisation staff and collaborating local partner groups on security and safety at work place -Developing and implementing a security policy of the organisation -Capacity building trainings (skills development) for NAPE staff every Friday of the week -Capacity building trainings for NAPE board on organisational management among others -Capacity building for the finance staff on computerised accounting -Capacity building of staff on application of M&E -NAPE has now strengthened capacity to manage country programmes. Its currently the coordinating chair of the Ecosystems alliance programme run by 3 consortium members. Africa institute for energy governance, Uganda wildlife society and NAPE as the overall coordinator. NAPE has gained strength and organisational capacity to coordinate and host other advocacy networks. It hosts a CSO network on chemicals advocacy, It also hosts Oil watch Uganda, It also hosts the African Rivers Network and also is on the Steering Chair of Climate Action Network Uganda. NAPE's work is also appreciated and acknowledged by the government, parliament, embassies and is also given space in the state house magazine to give its opinion on what is going on well and bad in the country. Its decisions over key ecosystems such as Mabira forest to date are respected by government.
4	NAPE as an organisation largely plays a series of roles for the environmental Movement in Uganda. Through cooperation with SSNC; -NAPE coordinates a network of CSO advocacy groups to promote Sustainable Management of Chemicals in Uganda (Chemicals Network). SSNC supports NAPE not only to build the advocacy capacity of these local CSO groups working on chemicals but also jointly carry out chemicals advocacy on pertinent issues. In addition to the above, SSNC extends some financial support to some of these groups such as PROBICO-U and UNETMAC to independently carry out advocacy work on environmental toxins. SSNC intends to continue this support to these groups 2013-2015 and NAPE's role will be to coordinate their advocacy efforts. Another role NAPE plays for the environmental movement in Uganda through cooperation with SSNC is facilitating the popularisation of local environmental issues in Uganda to the international community. Under this role, SSNC supports NAPE to participate in international conferences and negotiations on issues of climate change such as the UN-FCCC, the COP 17 in Durban South Africa plus Conventions on Biodiversity. NAPE on these events presents issues of concern, disseminates local information on environmental issues of concern and organises side events relevant to the environmental advocacy subject. Sometimes, SSNC from these international events takes up specific issues for example on Energy sovereignty with home governments like Uganda in cooperation with NAPE. Another role played in cooperation with SSNC is the information publication and dissemination role. NAPE gets support from SSNC to produce and disseminate on bi monthly basis environmental issues in lobby magazines. These lobby magazines are disseminated to affected communities, local leaders, local and international advocacy groups, the national parliament, state house, local responsible government authorities and departments, the foreign missions and embassies in Uganda and the private sector stake holders among others. This helps to trigger action from the responsible authorities.

7.7 NORTH/NORTH COOPERATION EXPENSES 2009-2011

North/North cooperation	SEK
Jubilee (hotel, dinner, logistics 2 guests from the South)	15,220
Travel cost lecture climate and human rights (Linköping)	5,171
Travel expenses and hotel 4 persons from partner organisations COP 15	13,078
Graphic design 2009 "Knäckfrågeseminarier"	123,750
Translation to Spanish WWF and SSNC article	2,583
New edition of the IVL-study on the Worldbank report on energy and climate	25,000
Geo-engineering reports to ETC Group	22,588
Study on Ecosystem services for CBD COP 10	205,503
Translation Annual report 2008 for COP 16 Accreditation	7,708
The book Grön revolution /Niclas Hällström activities	10,438
The book "Alla knäckfrågor"/Niclas Hällström activities	7,750
Niclas Hällström participation in UNFCCC negotiations	17,134
Niclas Hällström participation in UNFCCC negotiations	10,719
Niclas Hällström participation in US Social Forum NFCCC negotiations	30,829
Seminar Road to Cancún	27,851
50% of the production cost of the REDD report "Mer pengar åt skogen"	59,360
"Studie Världsbankens energipolitik – särskilt offsets/CDM"	24,910
"Studie Världsbankens energipolitik – särskilt offsets/CDM"	31,210
Operational costs Niclas Hällström december 2010	214,014
Operational costs Niclas Hällström december 2010	3,724
Seminar Technology	29,975
Seminar Cost efficiency and market solutions	8,750
Travel cost and hotel Anders Grönvall Climate Action Network	2,651
Seminar feed-in-tariffs; part of the focus programme Climate	49,000
Study 1,5 degrees; part of the focus programme Climate, and part funding	107,353
Visit Chee Yoke Ling, Third World Network	1,590
1,5 degrees activity in Almedalen	11,970
Seminar before Durban: Sweden can!	7,521
Lobbying, strategy development and UNFCCC work in relation to...	381,100
SSNC at the Duran meeting	58,544
TOTAL	1,519,995



Civil Society on Climate Change. Evaluation of the work on climate change adaptation and mitigation of Swedish Society for Nature Conservation in cooperation with partner organisations in the South

This evaluation assesses to which extent the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) sub-programme Climate Change has been effective at outcome level in relation to the formulated programme goals, expected results and in relation to the Swedish Sida CSO-strategy. The processes behind the outcomes have been reviewed through outcome harvesting and outcome mapping, with particular focus on the application of rights-based approaches, support to capacity development of the partner organisations and advocacy issues related to adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

The evaluation assesses the programme to be relevant to Sida's CSO-strategy and that several of the partner organisations partly or fully apply a rights-based approach in their work on climate change. SSNC could however develop and better share its position on what RBA means for the partnership agreements. SSNC contributed to the capacity development of partners and the partnerships are governed by aid effectiveness principles in a participatory and fairly transparent manner. Future programmes should however make use of baselines over strengths and weaknesses of partnering CSOs and capacity development plans. The partner group includes competent and dedicated CSOs that are making or have potential to make a difference on climate change at different levels. To enable increased financial and other forms of strategic support to the partners the evaluators recommend SSNC to concentrate the subprogramme to a smaller partner group that includes global civil society actors and national CSOs with the potential to influence governmental climate and energy policies

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