

**Danish 92 Group, IIED, CAN,
DanChurchAid, OVE, IBIS
and CARE Danmark**

PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Southern Voices Capacity Building Programme

- Strengthening climate policy networks in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific

18. October 2010

SUMMARY of PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

1. Introduction

The Southern Voices Capacity Building Programme aims at providing support for Southern climate policy networks over from Nov/Dec 2010 to end of June 2013 with the aim of “increasing their capacity for carrying out advocacy and monitoring activities and raising public awareness at national, regional and international levels in order to help implement and develop climate change policies which promote environmental integrity and sustainable development benefitting poor and vulnerable people” (immediate objective).

The programme will be implemented through a consortium of five Danish and two international NGOs, with CARE Denmark as the lead agency. The programme will support the strengthening of Southern civil society networks through the country offices and other support structures of the consortium members. 11 national networks, 6 regional and 3 thematic networks will be included in the programme.

The project is a follow up to the project “A stronger voice for developing countries in the international climate negotiations” which was implemented from Jan 2009 to Sept 2011 with support from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. While the prime focus of this project was to prepare for and develop capacity for participation in the climate negotiations towards and at COP15, the new project has a broader perspective. The main targets is the climate policy networks which grew out of the mobilisation towards COP15, and the aim is to build on the mobilisation towards COP15 and to further develop and consolidate the capacity to engage in climate negotiations and the implementation and development of climate change policies at both national, regional and international levels.

The programme will strengthen the capacity of the networks to engage in advocacy at various levels in three prioritised areas: adaptation, REDD and forestry, and sustainable energy/energy efficiency. It will promote exchange of know-how and foster synergy between networks at various levels.

It will promote fair and pro-poor climate change policies and programmes in developing countries - through Country Assessment Reports on implementation and development of climate change policies and programmes by national governments, regional and international institutions, including an international synthesis report to be released towards COP17.

The background and approach of the project is summarised below.

1. Background

1. Propelled by the COP15 process and the prospect of a new global climate agreement, a number of Danish and international NGOs formed a consortium and obtained support from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) to strengthen participation in the international climate negotiations and advocacy for a fair and ambitious climate change agreement amongst partner organisations in developing countries. This was reflected in the title of the previous project: “*A stronger voice from the developing countries in the international climate negotiations*”.

2. The project supported by the Danish MFA was implemented between **January 2009 and September 2010** with the following key elements: i) training and capacity building on climate

change, ii) participation in the UN climate negotiations towards and at COP15, iii) advocacy and public awareness activities in the South, and iv) documentation and research.

3. The general conclusion of **the evaluation** carried out in (in December 09 – March 10) was that the Danish MFA support seems very well justified to the Consortium project(s). Probably the most important – and unintended - outcome of the project is that a number of Southern CSO networks have been established with support from the Consortium members, e.g. ACCRA Caucus on forestry/REDD and national networks such as those in Ethiopia, Malawi, Vietnam, Cambodia and Tuvalu. The key recommendation is the need for further consolidation of these emerging networks so that they can continue to advocate on climate issues and any other emerging issues beyond COP15.

4. The present Programme submitted to the Danish MFA has been planned for a **1,5 year period by the Consortium** composed of CARE Denmark, DanChurchAid, IBIS, OVE, CAN International, IIED and the Danish 92 Group. CARE Denmark has been appointed as the ‘lead agency’ towards the Danish MFA.

2. Context related to Climate Change

5. The **COP 15** Climate Change Summit in Copenhagen was an important event, which engaged thousands of people from governments, civil society, business and the media. Unfortunately, COP 15 was not able to deliver an ambitious and legally binding agreement, which was the expectation in the Bali Action Plan. The most important component of the Copenhagen Accord adopted by the major emitters is a commitment to keep temperature rise within 2 degree Celsius and a commitment by developed countries to mobilize by 2012 \$30 billion a year as fast finance, rising to \$100 billion a year in 2020.

6. The disappointing outcome of COP 15 provides the impetus for civil society organizations (CSOs) to **continue mobilising the public attention** and attempting to influence the outcomes of COP 16 in Mexico and COP 17 in South Africa. Southern civil society organisations wish to continue their engagement in this process and also in influencing the implementation and development of climate change policies and programmes at other levels – national, regional and with international institutions such as the World Bank and others. It is critical that the Southern CSO members are prepared to engage in this work by ensuring a greater and consistent preparation and qualified inputs into these processes by building their capacity to do this work.

3. Presentation of Southern partner networks

7. COP 15 equipped the NGO consortium with experiences to play a role as **“bridge-builder”** between the bigger, mainly Northern-based, international NGO networks and the CSOs/NGOs in the South. The previous project phase provided the Danish 92 Group and member organisations - together with the international partners CAN and IIED and key Southern partners - with considerable experiences of undertaking this much-needed role.

8. The networks that grew out of the mobilisation in Southern civil societies towards COP15, are still very young and in need of consolidation and support (e.g. Malawi, Cambodia and Niger). Some networks have developed from a regional level and are now strengthening efforts at national level (Sustainability Watch and INFORSE). A few like the CLACC network of IIED and CAN have been engaged for quite some years and can contribute relevant experiences. Follows an **overview of the selected Southern networks** to continue with the Danish support:

National and regional networks:

- ETHIOPIA: Ethiopian Civil Society Network on Climate Change
- TANZANIA: MJUMITA – National Community Forestry Conservation Network
- MALAWI: CISONICC Civil Society Network on Climate Change
- NIGER: The climate change commission within CNEDD as well as the Niger Youth Initiative for Climate Change
- MALI/AFRICA: FEMNET Mali
- VIETNAM: NGO Climate Change Working Group (CCWG)
- CAMBODIA: National Climate Change Networks of Cambodia (NCCN)
- TUVALU: TuCAN
- MICRONESIA: CAN Micronesia
- CENTRAL AND LATIN AMERICA: Sustainability Watch– Regional Network with national platforms in GUATEMALA and NICARAGUA as well as members in Honduras and Bolivia); as well as CAN Latin America
- WEST AFRICA: CAN West Africa, as well as West African Network on Climate Change and Sustainable Development (WANET-CSD)
- SOUTH ASIA: CAN South Asia (CANSAs)

Thematic networks:

- The Accra Caucus on Forests and Climate Change (REDD and Forestry)
- INFORSE – International network for sustainable energy (Low Carbon Development)
- CLACC – Programme for Capacity Building in the LDCs for Adaptation to Climate Change. (Adaptation)

4. Programme implementation strategy

9. The programme focuses on channelling financial resources and know-how aimed at strengthening civil society networks working on climate change in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific. The programme will comprise a number of **strategically placed partnerships** between Danish/international NGOs and Southern networks.

10. The programme's **target groups** have been defined in the following way:

- *Primary target group:* National, regional and thematic climate networks of Civil society organisations and actors, grassroots and indigenous peoples' organisations.
- *Secondary target groups:* Parliament/ministers/advisors and government offices in selected countries targeted in the Programme as well as governmental delegations to the UNFCCC COP16/COP17 and other meetings. This will also include other intergovernmental institutions dealing with climate change issues (e.g. World Bank, EU, UNDP/UNEP, IUCN, ASEAN, AU, SADC, NEPAD, SICA/CCAD, UN-REDD, etc.).
- *Final beneficiaries:* millions of people vulnerable to climate change in (selected) developing countries, who will benefit from improved climate change policies and action at international, regional and national levels.

11. The ambition is that this programme should provide clear “added value” with the following **focus areas** as outlined in this table:

<p>Key approaches:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy, lobbying and public awareness raising 2. Capacity building and capacity utilization 3. Strengthening know-how within the Southern networks. 	<p>Prioritised themes for regional networking:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adaptation b. REDD and forestry c. Renewable energy and energy efficiency (low carbon development)
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The **3 Key approaches** are:

- a) Support for climate change **advocacy, lobbying and public awareness raising** aimed at fair pro-poor positions of governments and other stakeholders to their commitments related to climate issues and favouring sustainable development. A key tool for advocacy will be written Country Assessment Reports made by the participating Southern NGO/CSO networks.
- b) **Capacity building and utilisation will be prioritised**, including organizational and technical strengthening of existing networks and skills at national and regional levels in developing countries: Organisational development (OD), policy analysis, advocacy, and media engagement.
- c) Focus on strengthening **know-how** within the Southern networks - brokering knowledge and facilitating linkages on selected themes: adaptation, REDD, renewable energy/energy efficiency /low carbon development and gender.

In addition, the programme has selected **three themes for regional networking**: 1) Adaptation, 2) REDD/forestry and 3) renewable energy/energy efficiency/low carbon development. This is closely related to the mandates and strategies defined by existing networks: CLACC, CAN International, Accra Caucus on Forests and Climate Change and INFORSE.

12. The present Programme will continue to follow the UNFCCC negotiations at COP16 and COP17, but compared with the previous “Stronger Southern Voices project” the programme will pay more attention to the **regional and international institutions** involved in financing and implementation of climate policies and programmes and on the role of **national governments**.

13. This Programme aims to be **flexible and process-oriented**, whilst operating within the strategic framework of the present Programme Document. In order to promote ownership and realise the potential of participatory approaches, it is essential that the Southern NGO/CSO networks/platforms become fully involved in the detailed planning of activities. This flexible approach is easier to handle due to the presence of Danish Field Offices.

14. The **support to selected networks** will be channelled through the members of the Consortium behind the programme, as suggested below.

Regional, thematic & national networks	Partnership and funding channel
Strengthen national networks in Cambodia, Malawi and Ethiopia	DanChurchAid
Accra Caucus on Forests/REDD and national CC networks working on adaptation and REDD in Tanzania, Niger and Vietnam.	CARE
Three regional INFORSE networks on renewable energy and energy efficiency, plus the West-African / Sahelian CSO network, WANET-CSD, coordinated by MFC - Nyetaa in Mali.	OVE
Support for the Sustainability Watch regional network including Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Bolivia. Support for the reorganisation of the CAN Latin America node	IBIS
CLACC fellows providing a know-how and advisory services on adaptation – as well as support for the 15 national CC networks in the Least Developed Countries.	IIED
Support to regional and national nodes of CAN member organizations: CAN South Asia, CAN West Africa, CAN Tuvalu and CAN Micronesia (the two latter on a trial basis)	CAN international
Support to the work on gender and climate change of FEMNET Africa through FEMNET Mali.	KULU - Women in Development (through CARE)

15. The global Programme will maintain engagement with the common international UNFCCC negotiation process. Consequently, the Programme is planning to prepare **an international synthesis report** to be launched in relation to COP 17 in December 2011. The synthesis report will be **based on Country Assessment Reports** from the various participating networks that contain an analysis of their government’s performance in relation to climate change initiatives. The networks will also assess the level and quality of international and bilateral funding and support provided for climate change activities in their countries and at regional level

16. The Programme will focus on strengthening and consolidating Southern civil society networks; in this new phase it is essential that **capacity building** goes beyond a training approach, as recommended in the evaluation report. The Programme will, in the next phase, provide support for carrying out a *‘network capacity analysis report’* providing the foundation and recommendations for further strengthening of the network through organisational development.

17. The next phase should see an increase in the “added value” in terms of the transfer and sharing of **know-how** to Southern partners as well as South-South exchange of experiences related to key topics within climate change, including adaptation, REDD and sustainable forestry, renewable energy (low carbon development), finance, advocacy as well as network strengthening, etc.. CAN, IIED, INFORSE, the Accra Caucus and other thematic networks open different possibilities to create both synergy and provide the added value of a broader alliance. In addition; the English web-based resource (www.climatecapacity.org) established by the consortium in the previous project phase, will be developed to be a platform for knowledge-sharing with network contacts, training materials, good practices and working documents.

18. Increased equality between women and men in gaining access to natural resources is essential in order to improve food security and livelihoods and climate change adaptation. Consequently, it is proposed that the national networks/platforms attempt to develop an approach

to integrate a **gender dimension** in their climate change work. The Danish/international NGOs will undertake dialogues with their partners about how to operationalise the gender dimension of their day-to-day work and how to overcome barriers to gender equity in the field of climate change policies and programmes. Furthermore, the regional African women network, FEMNET, is involved with the Programme, and will receive support for continued engagement in climate policy fora.

19. Regarding **the Programme's sustainability**, this phase moves ahead from the previous phase's focus on participation in UNFCCC meetings towards improving the quality of participation, lobbying and proposal-making, alongside constructive monitoring and analysis of the development and implementation of policies and programmes in the various countries concerned, and analysis of what the international institutions are providing. At the end of the programme, the intention is that the networks involved have been strengthened so they can use the increased capacity to go ahead without further financing from this programme.

5. Overall Logical Framework planning

20. The present Programme is planned for a **3-year period**, which can be subdivided into shorter appropriation and contract periods with the Danish MFA. Within this framework, the **Programme's overall development objective** is defined as:

The needs, rights, and perspectives of civil society organisations and people vulnerable to climate change are adequately advocated for and reflected in a fair, ambitious and binding climate agreement for the period after 2012 adopted by the international community, as well as in the development and implementation of climate change policies at national, regional and international levels.

Immediate objective:

Civil society organisations and networks in selected developing countries have through south-south and north-south alliances increased their capacity for carrying out advocacy and monitoring activities and for raising public awareness at national, regional and international levels. This will help implementing and developing climate change policies and programmes, promoting environmental integrity and sustainable development benefitting poor and vulnerable people.

21. Planned **Outputs** of the programme:

Output 1 'Network capacity analysis reports' have been prepared by motivated Southern CSO/NGO networks - through self-assessments and process facilitation by qualified local/regional consultant(s). The reports will provide concrete suggestions and recommendations for strengthening the networks.

Output 2. The Southern CSO/NGO networks have increased their performance, efficiency and accountability through **capacity building and organisational development**, informed by recommendations from the network capacity analyses.

Output 3. The national/regional networks have adequately prepared and agreed on prioritised **advocacy plans** (1 or 2 years) related to influencing climate change policies and programmes – preferably collaborating with grassroots/social organisations and indigenous peoples' organisations on concrete advocacy activities.

Output 4. Participating Southern NGO/CSO networks have - according to their advocacy plans - undertaken **lobbying, advocacy and awareness-raising activities**, aimed at influencing the UNFCCC negotiations related to COP16/COP17 as well as national, regional and international institutions involved in implementation and financing.

Output 5. Country Assessment Reports have been published by participating Southern NGO/CSO networks with analyses of the performance of their governments in climate negotiations and in planning and implementation of climate change policies and programmes, (including NAPAs and NAMAs, REDD programmes etc.) including assessments of the performance donor agencies in these fields.

Output 6. An international synthesis report has been prepared for COP 17, based on the Country Assessment Reports from the participating Southern NGO/CSO networks including a comparison of performances, a general assessment, possible examples of best practises and recommendations.

Output 7. The international Consortium has provided the Southern networks **with know-how, advice, training and facilitated exchange of experiences** that responds to the needs of the various national and regional NGO/CSO networks involved in the Programme.

Output 8. A **web-based learning platform** (including website, mailing lists and regular newsletters) will be established by the programme to share information, best practices and lessons learnt from the national, regional and thematic NGO/CSO networks.

22. Following are **indicators** related to the immediate objectives at the programme level:

- a) The international synthesis report and the Country Assessment Reports have been widely disseminated and gained the attention of international institutions, national governments, and media, amongst others.
- b) The involved Southern CSO networks have implemented concrete advocacy activities at national, regional and international levels, including the linkages and experiences from working with CAN international and IIED amongst others.
- c) 75% of the Southern partner's networks have undertaken efforts towards strengthening the way their network functions and increased their capabilities for advocating on climate change policies.

23. The following most important **risks** have been identified regarding the implementation of the programme:

- a) If there is a significant lack of progress at the UNFCCC negotiations related to COP16 in Mexico and COP17 in South Africa, member organizations of the Southern networks might change their priorities. Furthermore, the Southern NGO-networks may be too engaged in their national agendas to be receptive to the potential benefits of improved know-how and knowledge sharing with other climate networks.
- b) Some countries have insufficient collaboration between environmental NGOs, development NGOs and, in particular, social and grassroots organisations.
- c) Some NGO operations will mainly be confined to their offices in the capital cities. Disconnects between capital-based policy NGOs and NGOs implementing projects at community level is a risk in networks which the Programme seeks to address by focusing on including experiences and good practices at the community level to inform policy making processes. The Danish/international NGOs will, through their partnerships, undertake dialogues to reduce this risk.

24. **The main budget:** The estimated overall budget for the Danish MFA support will be at a level of **8 million Danish Kroner** for around 18 months (approx. 1,4 million USD at the exchange rate of 1 US\$ = 5,75 DKK). The funds available for the Programme will primarily be spent on Southern networks (approximately 75% of the total budget), which will be complemented by an amount allocated to Programme level activities and costs.

6. Programme Management and Administration

25. An international consortium composed of CARE Denmark, DanChurchAid, IBIS, OVE, IIED, CAN International, and the Danish 92 Group is responsible for the Programme. CARE Denmark has been appointed 'lead agency' towards the Danish MFA. The **Consortium's Steering Committee** is the Programme's highest authority composed of one delegate from each member of the Consortium and their Southern partners.

26. The 'lead agency' will appoint and employ a Programme Coordinator located in Copenhagen to facilitate contact, coordination, the promotion of information flow, and sharing of knowledge as well as experiences with capacity building amongst consortium members.

27. The Programme is respecting the mandates, strategies and procedures of each Southern partner network. Consortium members should, however, ensure their partners **promote democratic, transparent and accountable management** systems for the national network/platform, where daily administration is delegated to a 'focal point' member-organisation (in charge of the administration of the contact).

28. The Programme will, to the degree possible, build on **existing management structures** and administrative procedures in partner organisations. Specific project agreements should – to the degree possible – **align** to the Southern partner's strategic plan, annual working plan and annual budgets with the aim of reducing the work load on Southern partners. Efforts should also be made to **harmonise** the support of other donors (to the same partner).

29. The **Danish Field offices** –will be holding the contracts with the Southern partners on behalf of their headquarters (IBIS, CARE and DanChurchAid). For others (CAN and IIED as well as OVE and KULU - Women in Development) the Head Offices will hold the contracts with Southern partners. Continuous monitoring and follow-up of the performance of the implementing partners in the South will be undertaken by the field offices in the various sub-regions in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific. Coherence between this programme and the Danish NGO's ongoing country programmes and partnerships should also be stimulated at the country level.

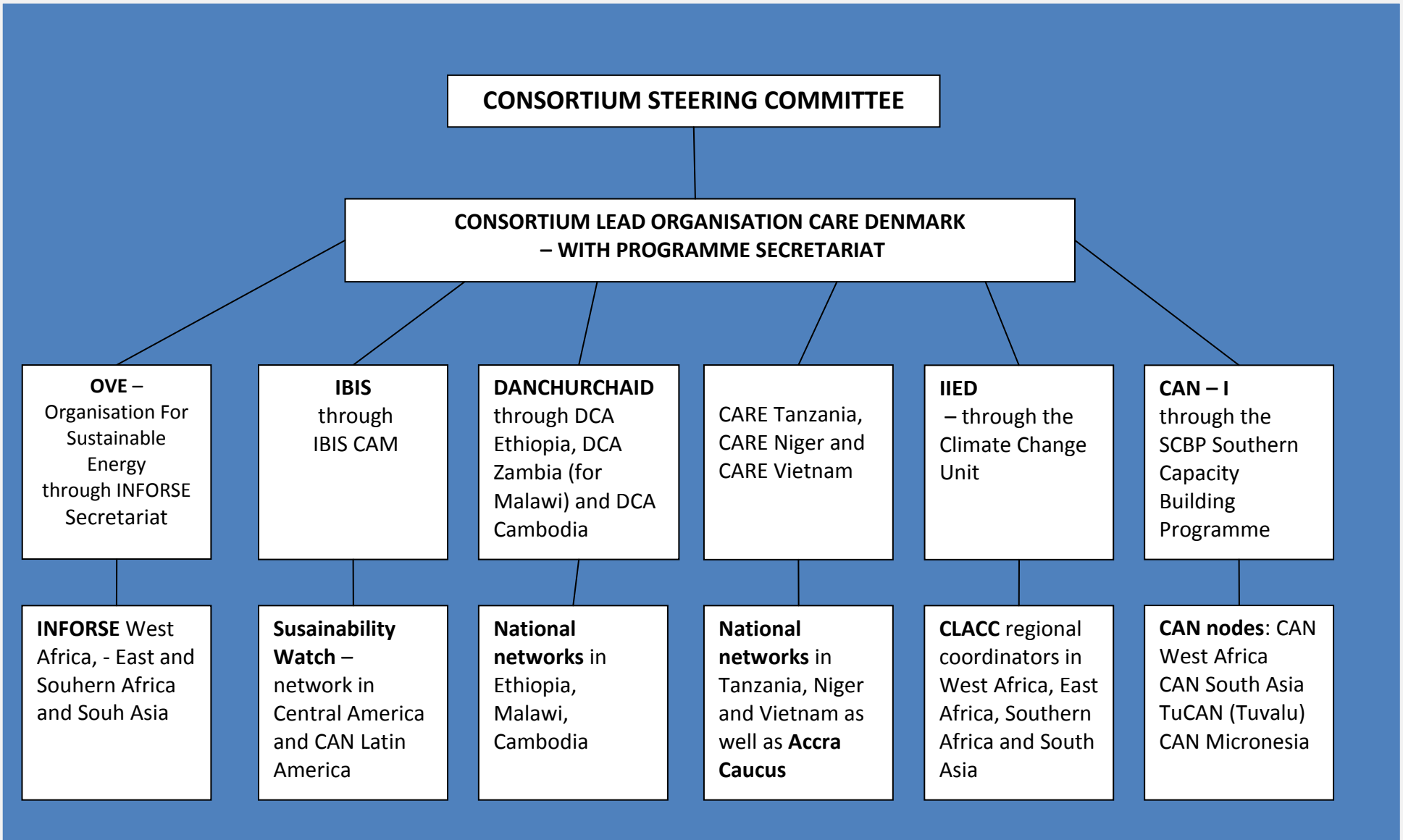
7. Monitoring

30. A **Mid-term Review** will be carried out in starting in Dec. 2011 at COP17, looking at the work accomplished in a selection of countries across the various continents. The Review aims to assess and verify the achievements and problems during implementation, to systematise lesson learned and to make recommendations for a possible follow-up to the programme.

8. Implementation Plans

31. Detailed planning of activities will be carried out by the responsible Southern networks (and their steering committees) who will receive feedback from the Danish/international NGOs and other possible development partners. The Project Implementation Plan (PIP) will be drawn up by each of the Southern networks during the first 2 months, providing an overview of the flow and timing of the overall Project. The PIP should be presented to, and discussed with, the relevant Danish/international partners.

THE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE, Southern Voices Capacity Building Programme



Implementation plan – Southern Voices Capacity Building Programme 2010-2013

Major activities	2010	2011				2012		Implementing body
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
Project start-up. Develop detailed implementation plans for individual networks & sign contracts.	X	X						Consortium members
Output 1: Conduct network capacity analysis		X	X					Networks with support from Consortium members
Outputs 2: Implementation of recommendations from Network Capacity Analysis Report lead to increased performance, efficiency and accountability of NGO networks.				X	X	X	X	Networks with support from Consortium members
Output 3: Advocacy plans of networks have been prepared				X	X			Networks with support from Consortium members
Output 4. Climate Change Country Assessment reports have been published by participating Southern NGO/CSO networks with an analysis of progress on national climate change policies and programmes				X	X			Networks coordinated and supported by IIED
Output 5. Southern NGO/CSO networks are - according to their advocacy plans - undertaking lobbying, advocacy and awareness-raising activities, aimed at influencing the UNFCCC negotiations related to COP16/COP17 as well as national, regional and international institutions involved in implementation and financing.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Networks with support from Consortium members
Output 6. An international synthesis report will be prepared for COP 17 that is based on written Climate Change assessment reports made by the participating Southern NGO/CSO.					X			Networks coordinated and supported by IIED and the Programme Coordinator
Output 7. The international Consortium has provided the Southern networks with know-how, advice, training and facilitated exchange of experiences that responds to the needs of the various national and regional NGO/CSO networks involved in the Programme	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Consortium members coordinated by the Programme Coordinator
Output 8. A web-based learning platform (including website, mailing lists and regular newsletters) will be established by the programme to share information, best practices and lessons learnt from the national, regional and thematic NGO/CSO networks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Programme Coordinator/Secretariat
Programme review – start up during COP17					X	X		All networks and Consortium members coordinated by the Programme Coordinator

Annex A – Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) for Climate Programme

DESCRIPTION	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Development objective:</p> <p>The needs, rights and perspectives of civil society organisations and people vulnerable to climate change are adequately advocated for and reflected in a fair, ambitious and binding climate agreement for the period after 2012 adopted by the international community, as well as in the development and implementation of climate change policies at national, regional and international levels.</p>	<p>The targets, indicators and time lines in the international agreement.</p>	<p>Analysis of international climate agreements and climate change policy implementation at regional and national levels</p>	<p>The UNFCCC negotiations will result in an adequate international agreement.</p> <p>Governments and institutional actors at regional and international levels are open to civil society participation and advocacy</p>
<p>Immediate objectives:</p> <p>Civil society organisations and networks in selected developing countries have through south-south and north-south alliances increased capacity for carrying out advocacy and monitoring activities and for raising public awareness at national, regional and international levels. This will help implementing and developing climate change policies and programmes, promoting environmental integrity and sustainable development benefitting poor and vulnerable people</p>	<p>The International Synthesis Report and the Country Assessment Reports have been widely disseminated and gained the attention of international institutions, national governments, and media, amongst others.</p> <p>The involved Southern CSO networks have implemented concrete advocacy activities at national, regional and international levels, including the linkages and experiences from working with CAN international and IIED amongst others.</p> <p>75% of the Southern partner's networks have undertaken efforts towards strengthening the way their network functions and increased their capabilities for advocating on climate change policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report from Mid-term Review to (of sample of the Southern networks) - Interviews with officials in governments and international institutions, e.g. UNFCCC, UNDP, World Bank, UNEP, IUCN, WWF, Oxfam, among others. - Progress reports from Danish/international NGOs. 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The member organisations (and their staff and members) will assign priority and human resources to work in the national/regional networks/platforms. - the Programme is rather ambitious in trying to support such a vast number of networks in three continents of the world. Well-functioning partnership between Southern networks and their Danish/international partners (several with field offices) is considered essential to minimising this risk. - The focal point organisations (handling the networks administratively) have sufficient financial and administrative capacity to ensure adequate management of supported activities (the majority of the focal points are already known by the consortium's Danish/international NGOs)

			<p>- The present programme is assumed to be complementary to a wide range of existing partnerships and projects, in which Danish/international NGOs are engaged (including efforts for increasingly mainstreaming climate change into their country programmes)</p>
<p>Output 1 ‘Network capacity analysis reports’ have been prepared by motivated Southern CSO/NGO networks - through self-assessments and process facilitation by qualified local/regional consultant(s). The reports will provide concrete suggestions and recommendations for strengthening the networks.</p>	<p>Reports from ‘network analysis’ (and/or self-assessment) of at least 75% of the participating Southern networks (related to the Programme) have been carried out.</p> <p>These analyses could be done with the involvement of qualified local/regional consultants with extensive experience in process facilitation/change management and civil society.</p>	<p>These network capacity analysis’ reports are considered base line for the efforts for strengthening the Southern networks.</p>	<p>It is assumed that the majority of the Southern networks demonstrate an interest, need and willingness for undertaking capacity-building aiming at further strengthening their networks.</p> <p>The Southern networks are motivated for jumping moving from the previous phase (mainly financing travels, workshops and trainings) toward more comprehensive capacity-building of the involved network member organisations (and their accountability to community based organisations).</p>
<p>Output 2. The Southern CSO/NGO networks have increased their performance, efficiency and accountability through capacity building and organisational development, informed by recommendations from the network capacity analyses.</p>	<p>- The CSO networks have been strengthened through the implementation of suggestions / recommendations in the ‘network analysis’ reports (e.g. thematic knowhow, strategic planning, organisational/network development with flow of information, structure, planning, decision-making, volunteer policies, gender, etc.).</p> <p>- The networks and developing partners discuss the possibilities for taking advantage of alignment and harmonization (e.g. joint financing, core-funding, etc.)</p>	<p>- These network analysis’ reports are considered base line for the efforts for strengthening the Southern networks.</p> <p>- The functioning of the CSO networks, through an assessment of the focal points’ correspondence, network minutes, joint initiatives, etc. (Review in a sample of countries).</p> <p>- Count the number of contracts, project documents and reports for all partner networks (at the beginning and at the end of the programme period).</p>	<p>The CSO networks and the international NGOs are open-minded and transparent in its handling of the programme (and similar support)</p> <p>The CSO/NGO networks will undertake serious efforts to provide co-financing drawing on internal sources, such as contributions from member organisations, voluntary work as well as achieving support from universities and other important stakeholders related to climate change.</p>

<p>Output 3. The national/regional networks have adequately prepared and agreed on prioritised advocacy plans (1 or 2 years) related to influencing climate change policies and programmes – preferably collaborating with grassroots/social organisations and indigenous peoples’ organisations on concrete advocacy activities.</p>	<p>Advocacy plans with priorities have been discussed and agreed within the national/regional CSO network.</p> <p>The networks have established mechanism for conducting consultations (or agreed positions) with Community Based organisations and Indigenous Peoples’ organisations regarding positions on climate change policies.</p>	<p>Advocacy plans and annual implementation plans from each network (and comments from CAN, IIED, OVE and from DanChurchAid, IBIS and y CARE field offices)</p> <p>Possible minutes/emails etc. with CBOs and Indigenous Peoples’ organisations.</p>	<p>The Southern programme partners will seek alliances with social organizations, trade unions, Indigenous Peoples organizations, etc., where relevant.</p>
<p>Output 4. Participating Southern NGO/CSO networks have - according to their advocacy plans - undertaken lobbying, advocacy and awareness-raising activities, aimed at influencing the UNFCCC negotiations related to COP16/COP17 as well as national, regional and international institutions involved in implementation and financing..</p>	<p>The networks efforts to influence the UNFCCC negotiations – and in particular their own government – for an equitable climate change agreement</p> <p>Concrete activities carried out toward regional and international institutions, selected according to the networks advocacy plans.</p> <p>Among the possible international institutions can be mentioned: EC, WBPPCR, KP Adaptation Fund, LDCF, UNREDD, WBFIP/FCPF, regional development banks, UNDP/UNEP, IUCN, ASEAN, AU, SADC, NEPAD, SICA, businesses organizations, etc.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numbers, materials and quality of actions taken up by Southern partners in relation to regional and international institutions. - Number of articles in the press and register of coverage in radio and TV - Interviews with officials in governments and other stakeholders – carried out by Review team in sample of countries. - Mandates from the networks (prior to) and reports on travels to regional and international institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National governments will be willing to enter into dialogue with the NGO/CSO networks. - Civil society organizations do represent a wide variety of perspectives and opinions representing their many different constituencies. Hence we do not expect a unified common position for the members of the Consortium and their advocacy interventions and media messages. It is however an assumption for this programme that the members of the Consortium and their Southern partners will get some common understandings of the challenges and options in the climate negotiations and that they all share their experiences. Disconnects between capital based policy NGOs and NGOs implementing projects at community level is a risk in networks, which the programme seek to address by focusing on including experiences and good practices at community level to inform the policy makers.

<p>Output 5. Country Assessment Reports have been published by participating Southern NGO/CSO networks with analyses of the performance of their governments in climate negotiations and in planning and implementation of climate change policies and programmes, (including NAPAs and NAMAs, REDD programmes etc.) including assessments of the performance donor agencies in these fields.</p>	<p>The Country Assessment Reports have lead to network positions papers, letters to government, etc.</p> <p>The published Climate Change assessment report have received attention from, and been discussed with, line ministries, parliamentarians, business organizations' and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The reports and related activities have received coverage in the media.</p>	<p>The existence and quality of the networks reports.</p> <p>Reactions from readers.</p> <p>Interviews with people from national institutions and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>The participating Southern NGO/CSO networks are contributing to the development of their Country Assessment Reports (to be ready not later than August 2011)</p> <p>Written feedback to the draft reports, to be organized by IIED.</p>
<p>Output 6. An international synthesis report has been prepared for COP 17, based on the Country Assessment Reports from the participating Southern NGO/CSO networks including a comparison of performances, a general assessment, possible examples of best practises and recommendations</p>	<p>An editorial team established not later than 3 months after the start of programme phase.</p> <p>The International Synthesis Report has built on inputs from the various reports from the national/ regional/thematic networks.</p> <p>The report edited, layout', printed and disseminated electronically before the COP 17.</p> <p>The international report has received coverage in the media.</p> <p>Concrete lobbying and media activities carried out in relation to regional and international institutions involved in implementation and financing (EC, WBPPCR, KP Adaptation Fund, LDCF, UNREDD, WBFIP/FCPF, regional development banks, UNDP/UNEP, IUCN, ASEAN, AU, SADC, NEPAD, SICA, businesses organizations, among others).</p>	<p>The existence and quality of the international report.</p> <p>Reactions from readers.</p> <p>Interviews with people from international institutions (and other international NGOs).</p>	<p>Support and contributions to the international report from participating Southern networks (in particular their own Country Assessment Reports)</p>

<p>Output 7. The international Consortium has provided the Southern networks with know-how, advice, training and facilitated exchange of experiences that responds to the needs of the various national and regional NGO/CSO networks involved in the Programme.</p>	<p>Southern national and regional NGO/CSO networks (and network members) benefit from sharing of experiences, know-how and good practices on climate change issues.</p> <p>Southern networks have benefitted from experiences from CAN international, IIED, among others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report from Mid-term Review to be carried out in 2012 (of sample of the Southern networks) - Progress reports from Danish/international NGO 	<p>The Danish/international NGOs (and their field offices) will contribute with the necessary human resources to follow, monitor and the advisory role toward the Southern networks.</p>
<p>Output 8. A web-based learning platform (including website, mailing lists and regular newsletters) will be established by the programme to share information, best practices and lessons learnt from the national, regional and thematic NGO/CSO networks.</p>	<p>The web page climatecapacity.org is functioning with regular updates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular use of the various mailing lists. - Regular international newsletters produced by the International Network Secretariat based on contributions from national focal points and others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newsletters and the frequency of website use (including monitoring hits by country). - Concrete examples of increased know-how should be reported by the networks in the progress reports. 	<p>Interest among the members of the Southern networks for accessing international know-how.</p>

Southern Voices Capacity Building Programme Climate Networks Supported Through the Programme

