

# A review of the **Climate Justice Resilience Fund's Phase I portfolio**

## **By**

Chris Allan and Kanmani Venkateswaran, ISET International

## **With**

Violet Matiru, Sharmind Neelormi, and January O'Connor



Copyright © 2023

Institute for Social and Environmental Transition-International

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form without written permission

#### **Published by**

Institute for Social and Environmental Transition-International. Boulder, USA

#### **Citation**

Allan, C., Venkateswaran, K., Matiru, V., Neelormi, S., and O'Connor, J. (2023). "A review of the Climate Justice Resilience Fund's Phase I Portfolio." Institute for Social and Environmental Transition-International.

#### **Acknowledgements**

The authors would like to thank Amanda Dian, Thanh Ngo, and Atalie Pestalozzi for editing and graphic design support.

The authors would also like to thank CJRF, CJRF grant partners, and interviewees for their support throughout the evaluation process.

---

Cover Photo: IMPACT Kenya

# Table of Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>IV</b>	<b>VI. TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PORTFOLIO</b> .....	<b>23</b>
Transformation and systems change .....	iv	How has this organizational mix been impactful? .....	23
Movement building .....	v	Have there been organizational types that CJRF is especially good/bad at supporting? .....	24
Capacity bridging .....	vi	<b>VII. CJRF'S LEARNING PROGRAM</b> .....	<b>25</b>
Focal geographies .....	vi	Have the activities in CJRF's Learning Program answered some of its key learning questions? .....	25
Types of organizations in the portfolio .....	vii	What would CJRF's grant partners and funders say about the Learning Program in a survey evaluation? .....	26
CJRF's Learning Program .....	vii	<b>IX. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>I. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>	Transformation and systems change, and movement building .....	29
Purpose of review .....	1	Capacity bridging .....	30
Evaluation questions .....	1	Focal geographies .....	30
Methodology .....	1	Types of organizations .....	31
<b>II. TRANSFORMATION AND SYSTEMS CHANGE</b> .....	<b>4</b>	Learning Program .....	32
Is CJRF succeeding with transformation and systems change? .....	4	<b>ANNEX A. OUTCOMES HARVESTED</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>III. MOVEMENT BUILDING</b> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>ANNEX B. LIST OF INTERVIEWEES</b> .....	<b>62</b>
Has CJRF contributed to movement building, and if so, how and how well? .....	10	<b>ANNEX C. DOCUMENTS REVIEWED</b> .....	<b>63</b>
<b>IV. CAPACITY BRIDGING</b> .....	<b>15</b>	<b>ANNEX D. CJRF EVALUATION CODEBOOK</b> .....	<b>67</b>
What has CJRF done to help its grant partners 'bridge' into spaces where maybe they haven't previously been heard/seen or respected? .....	16	<b>ANNEX E. CAPACITY BRIDGING FRAMEWORK</b> .....	<b>70</b>
How has CJRF adjusted its processes/criteria/etc., to make funding more accessible to 'differently capacitated' organizations? .....	17	<b>ANNEX F. EVALUATION MATRIX</b> .....	<b>71</b>
<b>V. FOCAL GEOGRAPHIES</b> .....	<b>21</b>	<b>ANNEX G. INTERVIEW GUIDES</b> .....	<b>74</b>
What is the value (or lack thereof) of having focal geographies? .....	21	<b>ANNEX H. LEARNING PROGRAM SURVEY DATA</b> .....	<b>83</b>
		<b>ANNEX I. ORGANIZATION TYPE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF OUTCOMES</b> .....	<b>89</b>

# Executive Summary

The Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF) was launched in 2016 to make grants that support women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples to create and share their own solutions to climate change through a climate justice approach. Between 2016 and 2023, CJRF pooled USD 25 million from funders such as the Oak Foundation, The Kendeda Fund, and the Robert Bosch Foundation to support more than 40 grant partners at the global level and in the Bay of Bengal, the North American Arctic, and East Africa.

In 2022, CJRF finished its initial six-year phase, and has launched its second phase of pooling funds and grantmaking for the 2023-2029 period. CJRF also transitioned from a donor-led fund to a fully participatory, movement-facing and constituent-led fund with a Governing Board comprised of nine activists and practitioners from around the globe. In its second phase of funding, CJRF aims to build towards climate justice through a greater focus on transformation and systems change, movement building, and capacity bridging. During Phase II, CJRF also aims to double the amount of their Phase I pool to USD 50 million.

In this context, this portfolio evaluation seeks to inform: (1) CJRF's ongoing strategic discussion about the future of the fund and (2) external funders in the climate justice space to support CJRF's fundraising and change in the broader climate justice philanthropy arena.

The evaluation team does this by: taking stock of results and achievements from Phase I relative to transformation and systems change, movement building, and capacity-bridging; and, identifying ways forward for Phase II, with a particular focus on how to support transformation and systems change, whether to support cross-movement building, how to support inclusivity, whether to open up grantmaking beyond its current focal geographies, and if/how the organizational mix represented its grantmaking could be changed to better serve CJRF's Phase II goals.

Overall, CJRF supported dozens of outcomes across the globe in a wide variety of sectors. CJRF grants and grantmaking style serve as an example for other funders in supporting climate justice work. The key findings are as follows.

## Transformation and systems change

CJRF has made notable progress on transformation and systems change around climate justice. Systems change occurred both at the local level as well as internationally. Outcomes included a series of:

- Policy changes (e.g., public policy shifts that enable inclusion of marginalized groups in decision-making processes; legal judgements that secure the rights of marginalized groups); and
- Practice changes (e.g., marginalized groups empowered and increasingly conducting their own advocacy; increased household- or community-level resilience through climate change adaptation interventions; and strengthened collaboration between communities and government or grant partners and government).

These outcomes have broadly provided marginalized communities with access to decision-making, access to financial resources, access to critical infrastructural services, access to ecosystem services, and guaranteed their rights.

However, local level changes were often limited to small numbers of people, and regional grant partners sometimes missed opportunities to engage or scale out their project gains beyond the local level or ensure the sustainability of those gains. Some of the most enduring and widespread systems change work is happening where grant partners are working across scales to achieve a broader goal, because creating systems change requires a range of capacities and engagement across sectors and scales. Global grant partners have had greater success given their access to higher levels of decision-making and ability to connect the grassroots to the national and global levels.



Photo Credit: Thank you for the Rain

## Movement building

Grant partners and CJRF itself have achieved important outcomes in building climate justice movements around the world. Some of the most successful movement work and advocacy is happening where global organizations are sequencing empowerment, capacity bridging, network strengthening, and knowledge development and dissemination activities to raise awareness, pressure policy makers, and achieve discourse/narrative shifts and policy changes. Beyond this, global and regional grant partners broadly are setting the stage for greater movement engagement. They have:

- Mobilized considerable financial resources in the Arctic to support their work, often through working in collaboration with CJRF. Grant partners have also generated and mobilized tools and knowledge products to aid movement advocacy;
- Made significant progress in developing movement infrastructure, and in this process have supported marginalized communities to advocate for themselves. In the Arctic, partners are building leadership among youth from an Indigenous perspective, and in East Africa, partners are working to build in-country land rights movements consisting of community groups and NGOs; and
- To a lesser extent, changed narratives around climate justice where they have leveraged 'big' moments or political opportunities such as COP events to amplify local stories on climate change. CJRF has also leveraged its experience and expertise in justice to promote more participatory grantmaking during the wave of the Black Lives Matter movement.

### Recommendations for transformation and systems change and for movement building include:

- CJRF refining its focus to fund a more cohesive portfolio centered around a specific set of systems issues, such as climate finance, building resilient systems, access to decision-making, etc.;
- Focusing on systems across regional, local, national, and global scales
- Building systems change approaches into grantmaking by funding local-to-national and even global organizations to work collaboratively and over the long-term across well understood systems; and
- Working in partnership with global and regional experts and advisors to make strategic and grantmaking decisions.

## Capacity bridging

CJRF funding and networking yielded an impressive series of outcomes around capacity bridging. Capacity bridging refers to the practice of boosting the capacity both of organizations in positions of power and of marginalized partners to work together, recognizing the complementary strengths both bring to a relationship. Major areas of progress include:

- Facilitating entry of grant partners into new spaces of funding and decision making;
- Generating opportunities to have real influence over important decisions around climate finance, adaptation policy and practice, and environmental rights from local to national levels;
- Adapting spaces to make them more accessible to Southern organizations, more so for learning and networking than for decision-making; and

- CJRF simplifying its own systems and creating a new governance board made up of representatives of the global majority to further democratize funding.

Beyond outcomes, the CJRF style of grantmaking has been a powerful way of bridging capacity. CJRF trusts local organizations that what they are doing is what climate justice looks like where they are, whether that means promoting climate resilient farming, building women's leadership, rejuvenating Indigenous culture, or advocating for government policy change.

### Recommendations include:

- Addressing language justice, so that English language ability is not a prerequisite for funding; and
- Continuing the process of opening up the CJRF system to majority governance over strategy and grantmaking decisions.

## Focal geographies

There are both advantages and disadvantages to having focal geographies for grantmaking.

- Advantages include the ability to develop a deep understanding of the local context, and the relative ease of creating a strategic portfolio of grants.
- Disadvantages include the inability to fund movements that span national borders, and the difficulty of promoting systems change where the entry points for action range from local to international.

More globally oriented strategies can gain coherence by having a thematic focus organized around the topic or the problem that needs to be solved. Within constraints of time and funding, there is room for opening up new regional focus areas.



### Useful criteria for deciding where to expand include:

- Areas of high climate risk due to: high exposure to climate hazards; significant population of marginalized people vulnerable to those hazards; and low capacity for reducing risk on the part of government, private sector, and civil society.
- The existence of civil society organizations which can receive foreign funding, and underfunding by other funders relative to the scale of the problem.
- "Global" can be a focus if it is constrained by clear themes—such as opening up public climate finance, or self-determination of Indigenous Peoples—that are aligned with the issues regional grant partners are focused on.



Photo Credit: DRCS, Kolkata, India

## ① Types of organizations in the portfolio

CJRF has funded a wide variety of organizations, and all organizational types have been effective in different ways. International NGOs, sub-national NGOs, and national NGOs produced the most significant outcomes, though nearly always in combination with partner organizations, local grassroots NGOs, or local or national governments. Funder coalitions or regranters and media organizations produced less significant outcomes; however, given the nature of their work, it is more difficult to discern outcomes from these two types of organizations. The most effective grantmaking was to organizations or combinations of organizations that worked from grassroots to national or international level.

### Recommendations include:

- More intentionally funding youth, women, or Indigenous-led organizations; and
- Continuing to fund global grant partners to convene local and national organizations and connect between the grassroots and national and global levels, which has been one of the strongest elements of the program to date.

## ① CJRF's Learning Program

CJRF's Learning Program took a variety of forms, from webinars to meetings on the margins of international meetings. Survey respondents rated all events highly: 87% moderately or strongly agreed that learning events increased their understanding of climate justice and how to promote it.

### Recommendations include:

- Focusing on specific topics rather than one organization's approach;
- Rotating time zones of online sessions;
- Promote skill sharing workshops; and
- Promoting more broadly for bigger audiences and involving others outside the CJRF grant portfolio.

# I. Introduction

## Purpose of review

The Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF) was launched in 2016 to make grants that support women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples to create and share their own solutions to climate change through a climate justice approach. Between 2016 and 2023, CJRF pooled USD 25 million from funders such as the Oak Foundation, The Kendeda Fund, and the Robert Bosch Foundation to support more than 40 grant partners at the global level and in the Bay of Bengal, the North American Arctic, and East Africa.

In 2022, CJRF finished its initial six-year phase, and has launched its second phase of pooling funds and grantmaking for the 2023-2029 period. CJRF also transitioned from a donor-led fund to a fully participatory, movement-facing and constituent-led fund with a Governing Board comprised of nine activists and practitioners from around the globe. In its second phase of funding, CJRF aims to build towards climate justice through a greater focus on transformation and systems change, movement building, and capacity bridging. During Phase II, CJRF also aims to double the amount of their Phase I pool to USD 50 million.

In this context, this portfolio evaluation seeks to inform:

1. CJRF's ongoing strategic discussion about the future of the fund and
2. External funders in the climate justice space to support CJRF's fundraising and change in the broader climate justice philanthropy arena.

The evaluation team does this by:

- Taking stock of results and achievements from Phase I relative to transformation and systems change, movement building, and capacity bridging.

- Identifying ways forward for Phase II, with a particular focus on how to support transformation and systems change, whether to support cross-movement building, how to support inclusivity, whether to open up grantmaking beyond its current focal geographies, and if/how the organizational mix represented in its grantmaking could be changed to better serve CJRF's Phase II goals.

This report provides an overview of the evaluation questions and methodology, followed by a review of progress, challenges, and gaps for each evaluation theme. The report concludes with recommendations.

## Evaluation questions

Table 1 provides a list of the evaluation themes and questions. Note that while some of these questions evaluate results of past grantmaking, many of them pose more strategic questions for future work. A full Evaluation Matrix, summarizing questions, indicators, and conceptual frameworks used by the team is available in Annex F.

## Methodology

The evaluation team conducted the following activities to answer the evaluation questions:

### Document review

The evaluation team conducted a high-level review of the main program documents – strategy and portfolio overview materials – and grant partner progress reports, CJRF donor reporting, surveys, and other relevant documents that show the impact and change grant partners have contributed to (see Annex C for a complete list of projects and documents reviewed). We developed



TABLE 1. Evaluation themes and questions

Evaluation theme	Evaluation questions
<b>Transformation and Systems Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is CJRF succeeding with this?</li> <li>• Are there lessons CJRF can share with other funders?</li> <li>• How could CJRF do better?</li> <li>• Where should Loss and Damage fit in?</li> </ul>
<b>Movement building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is movement building? Has CJRF contributed to it, and if so, how and how well?</li> <li>• How could CJRF do it better in the future, especially considering that one of CJRF’s relatively unique points is that they make grants to women, youth, AND Indigenous Peoples (i.e. CJRF is not a women’s fund, a youth fund, or an Indigenous fund)?</li> <li>• How could CJRF position themselves to become really good at “cross-movement building,” an important new theme for climate activism and for philanthropy?</li> <li>• Should CJRF work on cross-movement building primarily at the global level, within regions, between regions, or some combination?</li> <li>• How would CJRF find powerful partners?</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity bridging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What has CJRF done to help its grant partners build capacity and/or ‘bridge’ into spaces where maybe they haven’t previously been heard/seen or respected?</li> <li>• How has CJRF adjusted its processes/criteria/etc., to make funding more accessible to ‘differently capacitated’ organizations?</li> <li>• What could CJRF do to make sure that, as they become a more participatory fund, it is creating level playing fields for participants?</li> </ul>
<b>Focal Geographies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the value (or lack thereof) of having focal geographies?</li> <li>• If there is value, what is the suitability (or lack thereof) of the current set of focal geographies?</li> <li>• If there IS value in having focal geographies and there is NOT (or is no longer) suitability in current geographies, what other geographies might be strategic, complementary, etc.?</li> <li>• If there is NOT value in having focal geographies at all, then what are the opportunities/pitfalls CJRF needs to get ready for when the whole world is open?</li> </ul>
<b>Types of Organizations in the Portfolio</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What types of organizations have the most compelling grants in the portfolio, and what makes them compelling? What has this mix been good for?</li> <li>• Have there been organization types that CJRF is especially good/bad at supporting? How is CJRF to deal with for different kinds of organizations? Who has CJRF missed?</li> <li>• What should the mix look like?</li> </ul>
<b>CJRF’s Learning Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have the activities in CJRF’s learning program answered some of its key learning questions related to climate justice resilience in practice, transforming society for resilience and equity, and intersection grantmaking for climate action?</li> <li>• What would CJRF’s grant partners and funders say about the learning program in a survey evaluation?</li> <li>• How or should CJRF reframe the learning program in Phase 2?</li> </ul>

a codebook (see Annex D) based on the evaluation questions, the Theory of Change, and external frameworks from the wider field of social change work that addressed the evaluation questions; documents were coded<sup>1</sup> on Dedoose, a qualitative data analysis software, which supported the team in organizing and interpreting the data. Coded excerpts were downloaded by code and reviewed to identify trends in how CJRF and grant partners were progressing in terms of movement building, transformation and systems change, and capacity bridging.

## Interviews

A total of 33 semi-structured in-person and virtual interviews were conducted with: CJRF staff; global and regional grant partners from the global-level; grant partners representative of CJRF's three focal groups (Indigenous Peoples, women, and youth); former and current Board members, and external key informants with expertise in the climate justice space. The interviews were based on a series of interview guides developed for the different stakeholder groups (see Annex G). Detailed interview notes were coded in Dedoose using the same codebook. As above, coded excerpts were downloaded by code and excerpts were reviewed to understand progress and perspectives related to the six evaluation areas.

## Outcome harvesting

Outcome harvesting was used to identify program outcomes and how those outcomes were achieved<sup>2</sup>. We defined outcomes as observable changes in the behavior, relationships, practices, policies, or actions of an individual, group, or institution. The evaluation team identified outcomes via document review, interviews, and regional outcome harvesting workshops in East Africa and the Bay of Bengal. The outcome harvesting workshops enabled the evaluation team to more deeply engage stakeholders in the evaluation process, through gathering their perspectives and through co-prioritizing key outcomes, results, and lessons of CJRF-funded work. Outcomes harvested can be found in Annex A. The team used a combination of in-country field visits, desk-

based research, and engagement with grant partners and external stakeholders to substantiate the outcomes. The analysis of outcomes was structured around the evaluation questions, the Theory of Change, and external frameworks from the wider field of social change work that addressed the evaluation questions, as well as the emergent outcomes that showed unexpected results. Outcomes were then coded using the same codebook to categorize the outcomes and understand the relationships between movement building, transformation and systems change, capacity bridging, focal geographies, and the mix of organizations funded. We then rated all outcomes for significance to the changes sought.<sup>3</sup>

Substantiation is a process of verifying the accuracy of outcome statements from independent sources, which may include outside informants knowledgeable of the situation, press reports, studies by others, and other independent sources of information. In normal outcome harvesting practice, substantiating 20% of outcomes suggests that the whole set of outcome statements are accurate and reliable.<sup>4</sup>

## Learning Program Survey

In addition to asking questions about the Learning Program during interviews, the evaluation team conducted a survey (see Annex H for results of the survey) to assess the perspectives and experiences of grant partners, Council of Advisor members, the Phase I Review Board, CJRF funders, and program consultants regarding the Learning Program. Survey questions were co-created by the review team and CJRF staff based on past surveys and the Learning Program key learning questions. We sent the survey to 171 people, and received 62 responses, for a response rate of 36%.

1 Qualitative coding is a process by which data is assigned descriptive labels, or 'codes'. This enables systematic categorization of data to find themes and patterns across qualitative datasets.

2 For more information on the method, please see: Wilson-Grau, R. (2018). Outcome harvesting: Principles, steps, and evaluation applications. Charlotte: Information Age Publishing; Wilson-Grau, R., & Britt, H. (2012). Outcome harvesting. Cairo: Ford Foundation; and World Bank (2014). Outcome-based learning field guide. World Bank.

3 We defined significance as follows: High – policy change or change in practice affecting large numbers of people, or setting precedents that will have wide application. Change in narrative only if from an extremely influential source; Medium – local level policy change, or national level change in policy and practice affecting fewer people. Change in narrative or organizational capacity; Low – meaningful to a small number of people, or one of many steps on a path to outcomes of more significance.

4 Wilson-Grau, R. (2018). Outcome harvesting: Principles, steps, and evaluation applications. Charlotte: Information Age Publishing.

# II. Transformation and Systems Change

## Summary

CJRF has made notable progress on transformation and systems change around climate justice. Systems change occurred both at the local level as well as internationally. Outcomes included a series of:

- Policy changes (e.g., public policy shifts that enable inclusion of marginalized groups in decision-making processes; legal judgements that secure the rights of marginalized groups); and
- Practice changes (e.g., marginalized groups empowered and increasingly conducting their own advocacy; increased household- or community-level resilience through climate change adaptation interventions; and strengthened collaboration between communities and government or grant partners and government).

These outcomes have broadly provided marginalized communities with access to decision-making, access to financial resources, access to critical infrastructural services, access to ecosystem services, and guaranteed their rights.

However, local level changes were often limited to small numbers of people, and regional grant partners sometimes missed opportunities to engage or scale out their project gains beyond the local level or ensure the sustainability of those gains. Some of the most enduring and widespread systems change work is happening where grant partners are working across scales to achieve a broader goal, because creating systems change requires a range of capacities and engagement across sectors and scales. Global grant partners have had the most success given their access to higher levels of decision-making and ability to connect the grassroots to the national and global levels.

To develop a framework for assessing transformation and systems change, we started with the CJRF Theory of Change. The CJRF Theory of Change conceptualizes transformative impact through: strengthened networks and civil society organizations (CSOs); empowered women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples; improved climate narratives; advocacy by/for women, youth and Indigenous Peoples; local, national and global actors scale solutions; and, women-, youth-, and Indigenous People-led solutions developed and implemented<sup>5</sup>. Many existing frameworks for transformation and systems change<sup>6</sup> highlight the need to further assess: if the change addressed the root causes of vulnerability, if the change could be sustained over the long-term, and what the change has enabled for communities. Thus, we blended these frameworks with the important elements already in the Theory of Change (see Annexes D and F for more detail on the conceptual frameworks used in this review).

## Is CJRF succeeding with transformation and systems change?

Outcomes harvested and interviews conducted indicate that CJRF has made notable progress on transformation and systems change. The outcomes achieved can be broadly categorized as policy changes or practice

5 The strengthening of networks and CSOs and the improving of climate narratives are explicitly addressed in the movement building section.

6 The literature, both peer-reviewed and grey, is vast. We especially drew on the following publications: Pal, U., Bahadur, A. V., McConnell, J., Vaze, P., Kumar, P., & Acharya, S. (2019). Unpacking transformation: A framework and insights from adaptation mainstreaming. Action on Climate Today (ACT) Learning Paper. Oxford Policy Management; and Deubelli, T., & Venkateswaran, K. (2021). Transforming resilience-building today for sustainable futures tomorrow. Working Paper. Laxenburg: IIASA.

changes. Policy and practice changes reported by grant partners have provided marginalized communities with access to decision-making, access to financial resources, access to critical infrastructural services, access to ecosystem services, and guaranteed their rights (see Figures 1 and 2 for prevalence of these outcome categories and Table 2 for examples of outcomes). Regional grant partners largely reported policy and practice changes at the local level, and many global grant partners were able to achieve changes at the national and global levels.

Policy changes have largely been achieved through movement building work (which we discuss more in the Movement building section). Policy changes include:

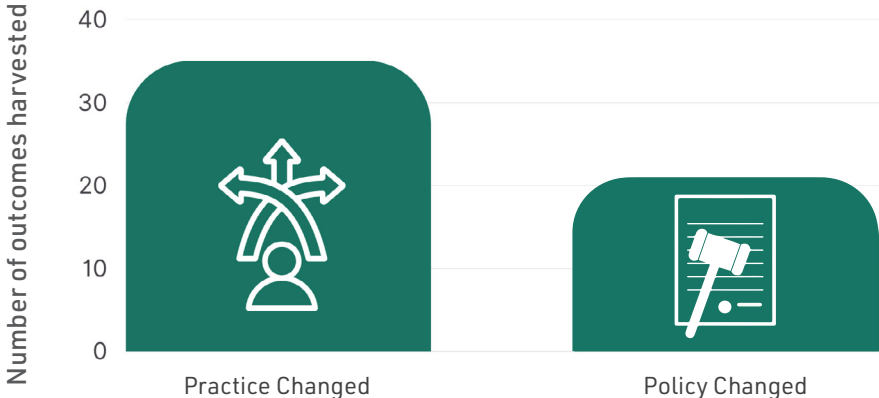
- **Multi-lateral and national policies that recognize the need to include marginalized groups, such as Indigenous Peoples, in decision-making processes related to climate change** (e.g., Green Climate Fund’s (GCF) adoption of the Indigenous People’s Policy – see

Figure 3 for an infographic illustrating the process; the International Maritime Organization Council’s granting of Provisional Consultative Status to the Inuit Circumpolar Council). Multi-laterals are proactively implementing these policies to better engage marginalized groups.

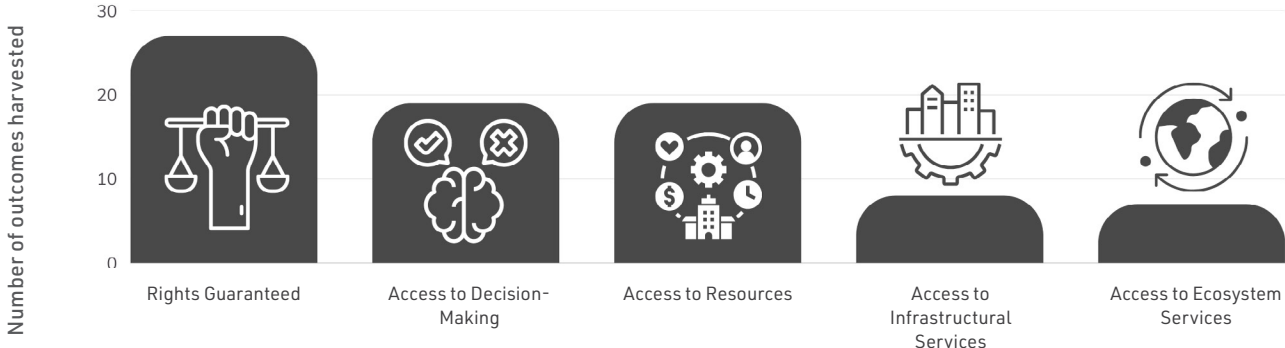
- **National and sub-national legal judgements and policy processes that secure the rights of marginalized groups to their lands and livelihoods** (e.g., the land registration of 16 communities in Kenya facilitated by IMPACT). Governments are enforcing legal orders to stop activities that were restricting people’s access to ecosystem services that support their lives and livelihoods or that are causing direct harm to communities and/or marginalized groups. These legal judgements and policy processes often apply to small groups of communities and individuals.

Practice changes, which have been achieved through community-level interventions and/or advocacy, include:

**FIGURE 1.** The number of outcomes harvested that represent policy and practice changes



**FIGURE 2.** The number of outcomes that have supported marginalized communities to access decision-making, resources, critical infrastructural services, and ecosystem services. These outcomes have been achieved through policy and practice changes.



**FIGURE 3.** Multiple grant partners used a variety of strategies to lead GCF to establish their Indigenous Peoples Policy.



- **Marginalized groups – including women, youth, and indigenous peoples – are increasingly conducting their own advocacy.** There was much greater reporting of advocacy by marginalized groups than for marginalized groups. This suggests that grant partner projects have been instrumental in empowering these groups and are conducting advocacy in direct partnership with them.
- **The increased inclusion of marginalized groups, especially women in local, government-mandated natural resource management structures.**
- **Practices that increased individual and household level resilience.** These tend to be highly localized shifts, and largely have resulted from grant partner implementation of climate change adaptation (CCA) interventions (e.g., climate-resilient livelihoods, housing, and the strengthening of critical infrastructural services) versus national or local governments adopting new practices (though there are a few exceptions).
- **The formalization of grant partner-funder relationships and grant partner-government relationships through the development of collaboration agreements.** Though these are not system changes per se, these point to the increased credibility of grant partners and the institutionalization of relationships, which may lead to long-term engagement of these institutions around climate justice issues.

We observed that many regional grants achieved systems change at the local level, particularly where they collaborated strategically with other grant partners; however, they missed opportunities to achieve sustainable systems change on a wider scale, since they often did not

engage with government on their issues above the local level. Some interviewees noted that sub-national (e.g. provincial, district, county) stakeholders were not aware of these changes at the local level. Furthermore, where grant partners have been implementing what seem like traditional adaptation-type activities (e.g., climate smart agriculture in the Bay of Bengal, income-generation activities for young women in the Bay of Bengal and East Africa), the path to systems change can be unclear. While success stories have emerged, they are constrained largely to the household and community levels, and it is unclear that these gains can be sustained over the long term without continued engagement of grant partners. To this end, a number of regional grants show issues around *scaling and replication* and *sustainability* of program approaches and outcomes; these grants would benefit from consideration of change beyond the levels grant partners directly operate at.

Some of the most widespread and enduring systems change work is happening where grant partners are working across scales to achieve a broader goal, because creating such systems change requires a range of capacities and engagement across sectors and scales. Indeed, local organizations that were connected with national or international partners were more likely to scale up their wins and increase the odds of sustainability. Global grant partners have had the most success given their access to higher levels of decision-making and ability to connect the grassroots to the national and global levels; the outcomes achieved by these grant partners broadly guarantee the rights of marginalized groups and enable their participation in global and national decision-making processes they had not had access to before.

**TABLE 2.** Examples of transformation and systems change outcomes

<b>Outcomes (Grouped from Outcome Harvest)</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>Policy changes guaranteeing rights for marginalized groups</b>	<p>In April 2018, in response to a case filed by Save Lamu (with Natural Justice’s support), the High Court of Kenya awarded 5000 fishermen KES 1.76 billion (USD 12.5 million) as compensation for the loss of their fishing grounds due to the Lamu Port project. The Court also ordered the National Environment Management Authority to immediately follow up on the project’s license and to rectify violations of the public participation process.</p> <p>In March 2023, the UN General Assembly approved Vanuatu’s request for an advisory ruling from the International Court of Justice to clarify the legal obligations of countries to address climate change – and to create a path for them to be sued if they fail to do so. The Pacific Islands Climate Action Network (PICAN) lobbied the Government of Vanuatu to take up the issue and also mobilized civil society across the Pacific to further highlight the issue.</p>
<b>Policy changes leading to access to decision-making</b>	<p>In March 2018, the GCF adopted an Indigenous Peoples Policy, in part due to Both Ends, CIEL, and Tebtebba’s combined efforts. The policy outlines how the GCF can fully and effectively engage with Indigenous Peoples in the design, development, and implementation of the strategies and activities to be financed by GCF, while respecting their rights. The policy includes suggestions on language and accountability mechanisms in support of harm reduction and sustainable development.</p> <p>In November 2021 at the 34th Extraordinary Meeting of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Council, the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) became the first Indigenous Organization to receive IMO Provisional Consultative Status. Over 180,000 Inuit people live across the Arctic and depend on Arctic waters and sea ice that is shrinking due to climate change. Now that they have a seat at the table that governs Arctic navigation and shipping, the Inuit people have a direct way to promote policies that prevent pollution and disruption in their communities.</p>
<b>Policy changes restoring access to ecosystem services</b>	<p>In January 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a Final Determination under its Clean Water Act Section 404(c) authority to help protect the most productive wild salmon ecosystem in the world. This action limits the disposal of dredged and fill material from the Pebble Mine. This achievement, supported by Alaska Venture Fund’s movement building efforts with tribal coalitions, drives climate justice for local Indigenous communities.</p>
<b>Practice changes guaranteeing rights for marginalized groups</b>	<p>With IMPACT’s support, sixteen communities in Kenya successfully registered their community land under the Community Land Act of 2016. This land totals 43,892 hectares and a combined membership of 21,921. Other communities have submitted all their registration documents, and other communities are mobilizing to do the same. This has been enabled by IMPACT’s support through the land registration process and joint advocacy.</p>

Outcomes (Grouped from Outcome Harvest)	Examples
<p><b>Practice changes leading to access to decision-making</b></p>	<p>In 2019, the GCF National Designated Authorities (NDAs) of the Philippines, Kenya, and Nepal did not know about the GCF's Indigenous Peoples Policy before Tebtebba and its ELATIA partners started outreach to them. By 2022, the NDAs were consistently inviting Tebtebba and the members of the Indigenous Peoples Advocacy team to key national GCF processes that might impact Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>The county governments of Laikipia, Samburu, and Isiolo in Kenya are requesting IMPACT's input and collaboration in key government policy development processes and institutional structures. In 2022, the Isiolo County government asked IMPACT to help integrate human rights issues into the County Integrated Development Plans and to actualize the county climate change committees. In Samburu County, the Community Land Forums that were initiated by IMPACT in 2018 are now jointly held by the county and national governments every year.</p>
<p><b>Practice changes resulting in access to financial resources</b></p>	<p>From 2018-2021, around 8,650 of the most climate-vulnerable families (many of which are female-headed) of seven sub-districts in four coastal districts (Bhola, Noakhali, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar) have reduced their income erosion from climate change. At least 90% of families are earning almost USD 50 to 80 per month through adopting climate adaptive income generation techniques promoted by COAST. Many of these families are female-headed, and many of these women previously did not engage in income-generating activities.</p>
<p><b>Practice changes resulting in access to critical infrastructural services</b></p>	<p>A first-of-its-kind meeting between the Mutomo community (Kitui County, Kenya) and the county leadership to discuss interventions for climate vulnerable communities led to the construction of an earth dam in Mutomo. The earth dam will be a stable source of water for 1,750 people. This meeting was the result of the community leveraging a documentary feature film, Thank You for the Rain – which recounts the impact of climate change on the community – in a campaign to engage the local government. Docubox supported the creation and dissemination of this film.</p>
<p><b>Practice changes restoring access to ecosystem services</b></p>	<p>In February 2023, the local courts cancelled an illegal lease of a canal, in response to a case lodged by communities with the support of the Governance for Climate Resilience (G4CR) project. The canal is now under the control of local communities from 3 villages (Kultali, Jelehkhal, and Dhankhali of Munshigonj Union Parishad). Neighboring communities have taken notice and are advocating for the return of additional canals to the public domain. Altogether, from 2018 to 2022, the G4CR project rehabilitated 5 canal sections equaling to over 540 meters of canals. The access to and rehabilitation of canals has provided communities with ecosystem services such as freshwater, fish habitat, flood protection, and new livelihood opportunities. This in turn has led to increased crop yields, income, and food security.</p>

# III. Movement building

## Summary

Grant partners and CJRF itself have achieved important outcomes in building climate justice movements around the world. Some of the most successful movement work and advocacy is happening where global organizations are sequencing empowerment, capacity bridging, network strengthening, and knowledge development and dissemination activities to raise awareness, pressure policy makers, and achieve discourse/narrative shifts and policy changes. Beyond this, global and regional grant partners broadly are setting the stage for greater movement engagement. They have:

- Mobilized considerable financial resources in the Arctic to support their work, often through working in collaboration with CJRF. Grant partners have also generated and mobilized tools and knowledge products to aid movement advocacy;
- Made significant progress in developing movement infrastructure, and in this process have supported marginalized communities to advocate for themselves. In the Arctic, partners are building leadership among youth from an Indigenous perspective, and in East Africa, partners are working to build in-country land rights movements consisting of community groups and NGOs; and
- To a lesser extent, changed narratives around climate justice, where they have leveraged ‘big’ moments or political opportunities such as COP events to amplify local stories on climate change. CJRF has also leveraged its experience and expertise in justice to promote more participatory grantmaking during the wave of the Black Lives Matter movement.

Movement building is a key pathway used by grant partners to achieve transformation and systems change. The CJRF Theory of Change contains important elements of movement building related to the development of organizations and networks and improved narratives. Movement practitioners and scholars have developed a wider view of movement building<sup>7</sup> that adds detail to these areas, and includes several other important areas. The evaluation team combined the Theory of Change with these broader frameworks, particularly the Successful Movement Framework<sup>8</sup>, to generate the following indicators to look for in assessing progress in movement building:

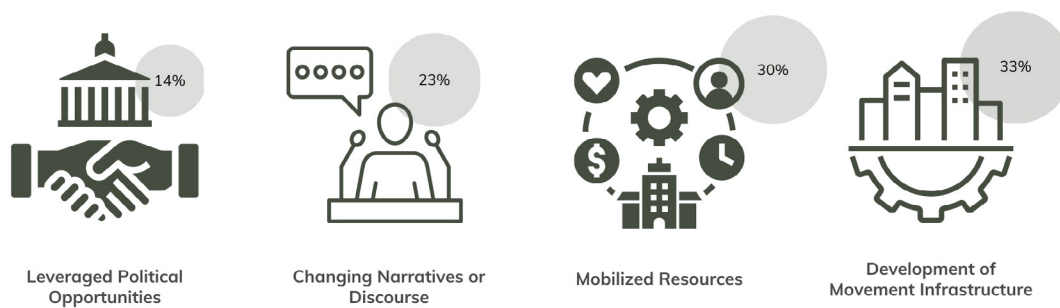
- Resource mobilization: This includes the mobilization of material (e.g., money), human (e.g., the work and time of volunteers and supporters), cultural (e.g., tools and knowledge that are widely accepted), and moral resources (e.g., endorsement by the public, religious organizations, and/or celebrities) that provide movements with legitimacy and enable them to act.

7 This literature, both peer-reviewed and grey, is vast. We especially drew on the following publications: Edwards, B., & McCarthy, J. D. (2004). Resources and social movement mobilization. *The Blackwell companion to social movements*, 116-152. Eds: Snow, D.A., Soule, S.A., and Kriesi, H. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing; McCarthy, J. D., & Zald, M. N. (1977). Resource mobilization and social movements: A partial theory. *American journal of sociology*, 82(6), 1212-1241; Caren, N. (2007). Political process theory. *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology*. Eds: Ritzer, G. Blackwell Publishing; Pastor, M., Ito, J, and Rosner, R. (2011). *Transactions, Transformations, Translations: Metrics that matter for building, scaling, and funding social movements*. USC Dornsife Program for Environmental and Regional Equity. Los Angeles: University of Southern California; Misra, S. and Winegar, N. (2016). *Systems Grantmaking Resource Guide. Grantmakers for Effective Organizations, Management Assistance Group, and The David and Lucile Packard Foundation; and The New World Foundation*. (2003). *Funding Social Movements: The New World Foundation Perspective*. New York: The New World Foundation.

8 Allan, C., McAdam, D., & Pellow, D. (2010). *What is the role of civil society in social change. Successful Social Movements*. Boulder: Picher Allan Associates LLC. <https://ajabuadvisors.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Supporting-successful-movements-2.02.pdf>.



**FIGURE 4.** The percentage of movement building outcomes harvested that reflect resource mobilization, development of movement infrastructure, changing narratives/discourses, and leveraging of political opportunities.



- **Development of movement infrastructure:** This includes growing or strengthening a movement through organizational development, leadership development, capacity building, building trust within the movement and with external actors, sharing knowledge, learning about power, etc., that enables CSOs and/or networks to better engage on climate justice and climate resilience.
- **Changing narrative/discourses:** This includes changes to prevailing notions and convincing others to take action or get involved around a particular issue. This can manifest as changes in policies and practices, uptake of recommendations and new framings, and/or commitments to do things differently.
- **Taking advantage of ‘big moments’ or good political opportunities:** This includes leveraging opportunities to challenge the existing economic, political, or production system, such as extreme events or political discourse and momentum shifts that draw attention to inequalities or injustice.

## Has CJRF contributed to movement building, and if so, how and how well?

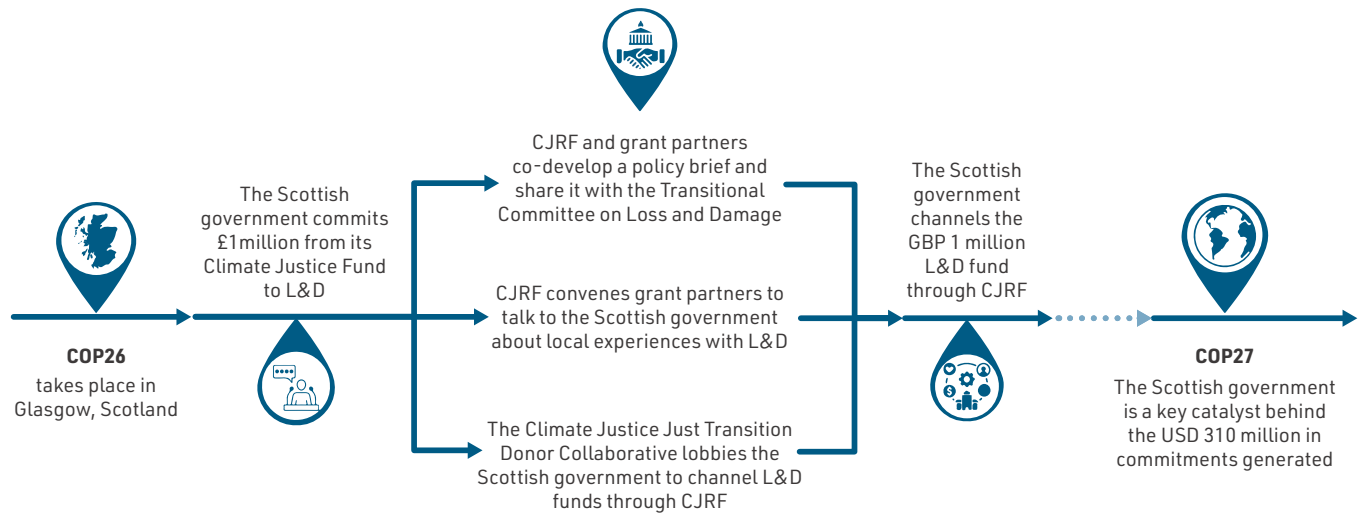
Overall, grant partners, particularly in East Africa, the Arctic, and at the global level, have engaged heavily around all aspects of movement building. (see Figure 4 for prevalence of these movement building outcome categories and Table 3 for examples of outcomes).

At the global level, there are several strong examples of organizations working with coalitions that are conducting consequential – and, at times, intersectional – movement work and advocacy (e.g., legal pathways to climate justice with governments in the Pacific; local and global NGO collaboration to achieve corporate responsibility in Indonesia/Europe). They are sequencing different activities – including the development of reports, strengthening networks, co-development of messages with civil society organizations, proactive dissemination of messages, stories, and evidence in a number of spaces – to raise awareness, pressure policy makers, and achieve discourse/narrative shifts and policy changes (see Figure 5 for an infographic illustrating how CRJF, in collaboration with grant partners and a funder coalition, influenced the Scottish government to channel GBP 1 million in Loss and Damage funds through them). Grant partners cited CJRF’s flexibility as a key enabler for engaging in movement building, and more specifically, taking advantage of new and emergent opportunities.

**Mobilizing resources** – Global grant partners have mobilized resources by leveraging movements in their advocacy. Grant partners in Alaska widely reported that CJRF funds helped them to grow their capacity and consultations with Indigenous communities, which built legitimacy among funders and government decision-makers, and catalyzed funding from other sources.

Beyond financial resources, grant partners have also mobilized cultural and scientific resources such as research products (e.g., the Unmet Needs report in the Arctic), advocacy tools, and education curricula, to aid movement advocacy. A large, multi-stakeholder consultation process

**FIGURE 5.** Mobilizing a movement of grant partners to influence Loss and Damage (L&D) funding. CJRF and its grant partners were among the key voices that shaped the Scottish government’s role as a catalyst for securing global L&D commitments at COP27.



in Alaska about unmet needs from climate change led by ANTHC has brought indigenous perspectives into federal policy discussions, and positioned Native Alaskans to influence federal policy across the state for climate mitigation funds. Grant partners have also recruited and mobilized movement members and facilitated knowledge exchange, largely within movements. Many of these efforts are still in their early stages, and grant partners have plans to mobilize these resources strategically to influence narratives/discourses and policy change.

**Development of movement infrastructure** – At the global level and across all three regions, grant partners have made significant progress in developing movement infrastructure, and in this process have helped to empower marginalized communities to advocate for themselves.

- At the global level, grant partners, particularly organizations that create coalitions of partners, have linked local, grassroots organizations led by women, youth, and Indigenous groups with each other to create new coalitions and linked them to global decision-making processes.
- In the Arctic, grant partners focused on building leadership among youth from an Indigenous perspective. Leadership development is a key piece of building movement infrastructure, and Indigenous youth are some of the most marginalized people throughout the Arctic. Some grant partners have used expanded

external funding to grow and expand their capacity and outreach.

- In East Africa, grant partners have been successful in integrating grassroots groups with NGOs and creating in-country movements in pursuit of land rights, especially in the north.
- In the Bay of Bengal, due to awareness raising and capacity building conducted by grant partners, marginalized groups are advocating for their rights (e.g., communities advocating for resource and land rights; girls challenging social norms that perpetuate gender inequity). However, these successes are largely limited to the local level, and there is little evidence of movement linkage to higher level decision-making and institutions.

**Changing narratives/discourses and 'big moments'** – The few concrete changes in narratives and discourses have largely arisen where grant partners have leveraged big moments and political opportunities (e.g., attendance at COPs enabled by CJRF funding) to amplify local stories on the challenges posed by climate change and to encourage cross-movement uptake of and mobilization around shared messaging and demands.

There is a sense, albeit fuzzy, that CJRF has contributed to discourse/narrative shifts in climate philanthropy. A key transformation within CJRF has been its transition

from a funder-Board to a Board comprised of youth, Indigenous, and women activists and practitioners and its recent investments in and experimentation with participatory grantmaking. Though these efforts are still in an early phase, interviewees emphasized that these changes have generated significant interest within the climate philanthropy arena. CJRF should share the lessons from these efforts and track if and how these shifts in grantmaking change the field.

Interviewees also suggested that CJRF has had influence on other funders, such as pulling philanthropy players

into climate action, or shifting focus toward climate justice. CJRF is considered an expert in grantmaking that addresses equity and justice issues, and as such has leveraged emergent opportunities/big moments (e.g., funder recognition of the need to tackle racial inequity in the aftermath of the George Floyd protests) to advocate for opening up climate grantmaking to be more justice-oriented. However, beyond this, CJRF has found it challenging to catalyze funds for climate justice. This is in part because of CJRF staffing constraints, but also the reality of herding philanthropy actors.



Photo credit: Hilary Nilsen, CJRF

**TABLE 3.** Examples of movement building outcomes

<b>Outcomes (Grouped from Outcome Harvest)</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>Mobilized resources</b>	<p>After COP26 in Glasgow in December 2021, the Scottish government provided GBP 1 million from its Climate Justice Fund for Loss and Damage grants. The funds were channelled through CJRF for grantmaking that addresses Loss and Damage through participatory and community-led processes. This resulted in part from CJRF mobilizing grant partners to share their stories and needs around Loss and Damage and the advocacy of the Climate Justice-Just Transition Collaborative, which was started by CJRF.</p> <p>The Scottish government was a key catalyst behind the overwhelming global commitment on Loss and Damage; by the time of COP 27 in 2022, governments and foundations had committed USD 310 million for Loss and Damage grants.</p> <p>The County Government of Isiolo, Kenya allocated at least 2% of its budget to climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) through the Isiolo County Climate Change Fund Act of 2018, in part due to IMPACT's advocacy. These funds will be accessible to grassroots communities for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction projects in the County.</p> <p>In late 2021, the Alaska Venture Fund (AVF) received a two-year Bezos Earth Fund grant of USD 10 million following a recommendation of CJRF. The large increase in funding allowed AVF to improve internal operations to support a team that went from five people to 18, and to improve communications. As a result, AVF has gotten the attention of the Governor of Alaska, Mike Dunleavy, who has now twice called AVF's new Partner &amp; Chief Strategy Officer, Erin Harrington.</p>
<b>Development of movement infrastructure</b>	<p>The PARAN Alliance, convened by IMPACT in Kenya, has seen increased membership of women, youth, and community natural resources institutions—from 23 grassroots and people-led organizations to 46. The membership is spread across nine counties covering an area of 151,346 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 1,193,963 (2019 Census, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics). The PARAN Alliance provides these organizations with critical support to address the adverse impacts of climate change and to defend their cultural, land, and environmental rights through joint advocacy and capacity building.</p>
	<p>Women-led groups in Mongolia have become important voices in GCF proceedings in Mongolia due to trainings and networking provided by Both ENDS, CIEL, and Tebtebba. For example, the Mongolian Women's Fund has set up a coalition of NGOs and local women's groups and has become a strong voice in the gender considerations of GCF proceedings in Mongolia. Similarly, C21st Century Issues Nigeria started a Local Women Demand Climate Finance campaign and has been involved in several GCF decision-making procedures.</p>

Outcomes (Grouped from Outcome Harvest)	Examples
	<p>The Just Transitions network in Latin America ,convened by FIMA, has been strengthened under the banner of the "Regional Council" such that they are now actively engaging in debates for energy transition during the development of national decarbonization plans. Just Transitions in Latin America is also considered a relevant actor by decision-makers in Chile and Colombia who are conducting regional and national dialogues on just transitions.</p>
<p><b>Changing narratives/ discourses</b></p>	<p>PICAN mobilized Pacific leaders to consolidate a position around climate justice. Over 50 CSOs endorsed the Pacific Demands, a first-of-its-kind compilation; the resulting COP26 Pacific Action Plan included hundreds of Pacific organizations demanding their voices be heard despite not being physically present at COP26.</p>
<p><b>Leveraged political opportunities</b></p>	<p>Docubox's documentary film, Thank You for the Rain, about the Mutomo community in Kitui, Kenya has been screened nationally in hundreds of schools, many community gatherings, and in several national government ministries. Docubox also worked to expand the documentary's reach globally; the film has been screened in over 50 countries. Kisilu Musya, the community member featured in the film, is now championing local climate-induced challenges and solutions nationally and globally; he spoke at COP21, COP23, and TED in 2018 about his experience as a farmer battling climate change.</p> <p>Gabriel Boric, the now Chilean president, integrated Just Transition in his presidential campaign. FIMA has built an effective movement and are themselves a part of a larger movement that have successfully brought the concept of 'just transition' - a justice-grounded approach for greening the economy - to light. In Chile, the Boric government went on to create the Office of Socio-Ecological Just Transition within the Environment Ministry at the end of 2022.</p>

# IV. Capacity bridging

## Summary

CJRF funding and networking yielded an impressive series of outcomes around capacity bridging. Capacity bridging refers to the practice of boosting the capacity both of organizations in positions of power and of marginalized partners to work together, recognizing the complementary strengths both bring to a relationship. Major areas of progress include:

- Facilitating entry of grant partners into new spaces of funding and decision making;
- Generating opportunities to have real influence over important decisions around climate finance, adaptation policy and practice, and environmental rights from local to national levels;
- Adapting spaces to make them more accessible to Southern organizations, more so for learning and networking than for decision-making; and
- CJRF simplifying its own systems and creating a new governance board made up of representatives of the global majority to further democratize funding.

Beyond outcomes, the CJRF style of grantmaking has been a powerful way of bridging capacity. CJRF trusts local organizations that what they are doing is what climate justice looks like where they are, whether that means promoting climate resilient farming, building women's leadership, rejuvenating Indigenous culture, or advocating for government policy change.

At the outset of this review, the evaluation team discussed the concept of capacity bridging with CJRF staff, and agreed that it was a new concept<sup>9</sup>, and there were few indicators of what the concept actually meant. As a result, we reviewed the (very thin) published and grey literature<sup>10</sup> to develop a working understanding of it.

We then put together a more structured version of the concept that emerged from the data to analyze CJRF outcomes. Our frameworks consist of the following indicators (a more complete version is available in Annex E):

- New spaces accessed: Partners participate in new spaces
- New relationships: Partners develop new relationships with influential organizations for funding or decisions in their networks
- Marginalized partners influence decisions in new spaces
- Participation is open regardless of language spoken
- Spaces adapted: Decision-spaces are adapted to enable the participation and influence of marginalized partners

<sup>9</sup> Note that the question is about capacity bridging, not the more familiar capacity building. Capacity bridging refers to boosting the capacity both of organizations in positions of power and of marginalized partners to work together, recognizing the complementary strengths both bring to a relationship. In many cases, the bridging in question is between Northern and Southern organizations. However, the same power divides exist within every society. The bridging then is between those organizations in positions of power and those marginalized from it, for whatever reason – cultural, political economic, etc.

<sup>10</sup> Duddy, J., Pooyak, S. (2021). Capacity bridging: Leadership. Support. Advocacy. <https://caan.ca/tools-and-resources/resource/capacity-bridging%E2%80%8B/>; Ermine, W. (2007). The Ethical Space of Engagement. *Indigenous Law Journal*, 6(1). Roux, D. J., Rogers, K. H., Biggs, H. C., Ashton, P. J., & Sergeant, A. (2006). Bridging the science-management divide: moving from unidirectional knowledge transfer to knowledge interfacing and sharing. *Ecology and Society*, 11(1); <https://paninbc.ca/2017/07/25/capacity-bridging-reciprocity-work-research/>; <https://www.cdacnetwork.org/capacity-bridging>; and <https://caan.ca/tools-and-resources/resource/capacity-bridging%E2%80%8B/>.



Photo Credit: Shibuye Community Health Workers, Kenya

- Capacity Building: Decision making organizations collaborate more smoothly with marginalized partners and vice versa
- Increased understanding and skills: Decision-making and marginalized organizations build exposure and skills to increase appreciation of issues and perspectives of their partners
- Final policies or developed products are inclusive of “all” forms of knowledge, from marginalized groups as well as the mainstream

## What has CJRF done to help its grant partners ‘bridge’ into spaces where maybe they haven’t previously been heard/seen or respected?

CJRF grantmaking and the work by staff to influence other grantmakers both produced important outcomes in capacity bridging (see Table 4 for examples of outcomes). The following are the more important areas:

**New spaces accessed** – Many outcomes were about the ability of Southern partners to gain access to meetings, funding processes, and debates that they had in the past

been excluded from. This category does not necessarily mean that they gained influence in these spaces (more on that below), but funding to attend international events like COPs and Community Based Adaptation conferences (CBAs) has enabled grant partners to be present in spaces they did not have access to previously. The purpose was rarely to influence the proceedings – more often, grant partners cited their own learning, networking, and confidence building.

### **Marginalized partners influence decisions in new spaces–**

A number of impressive outcomes described Southern partners having actual influence over important climate actors, such that they were influencing decisions in new spaces. In some of these cases, participants were aided by partner organizations already familiar with the events, and often with preparation on content. An example of this influence was the production of “Pacific COP 26 Demands,” a first-of-its-kind compilation of positions on climate submitted at COP 26 in Glasgow in 2019 by over 50 Pacific CSOs. The Pacific Climate Action Network’s (PICAN) mobilization of local and regional movements in the lead up to COP allowed civil society leaders to consolidate common positions around climate justice, demanding that their voices be heard despite not being physically present at the meeting. In another example, the local-to-global partnership of Indonesian forest communities, WALHI (Friends of the Earth Indonesia), and the Forest Peoples Programme used citizen influence to change purchasing

decisions at several international corporations involved in the palm oil industry.

**Spaces adapted** – A number of outcomes demonstrated success in adapting decision-making spaces and opening up funding and political processes. One example is the inclusion of Huairou Commission staff in the governance structure of the Asian Development Bank’s Community Resilience Partnership Program (CRPP). This was the result of invitations from partners and participation at a wide variety of international forums, which raised the profile of the Huairou Commission as a credible movement of grassroots women organizing for adaptation and resilience.

Within the grantmaking community, interviews indicated that CJRF’s participation and leadership in promoting climate justice in funding influenced the thinking of many funders as to how to support climate justice, especially in the South. Staff experimented with numerous vehicles to democratize finance for Southern groups through collaborations with other funders. While CJRF’s efforts to generate funder collaboratives have largely not panned out, some participants in several short lived collaboratives have gone on to open up their funding processes and shift their strategies toward climate justice.

As a reminder that capacity bridging also involves the adaptation of important processes to make them more accessible to citizen participation, one Southern grantmaker noted that:

*“You create the table with them, that is totally different than inviting activists to the north with a global north agenda... I worry about progressive philanthropies where there is a culture around giving up power like saying ‘oh no we don’t know anything, it’s all up to the activists, we shouldn’t be there.’ But funders actually know a lot of things. The ethical thing to do if you are placed in the north is open doors, it is our responsibility to be anti-racist and opening doors and to use our power in support of our partners.”*

Several interviewees agreed that CJRF staff have taken a lead role in bridging within the funding world.

**Final policies or developed products are inclusive of “all” forms of knowledge** – Several outcomes represented an increasing trend of including Indigenous values, Traditional Ecological Knowledge, and other ways of knowing into

policy and practice. In announcing its decision to restore protections to 9.37 million acres of roadless areas in the Tongass National Forest that support the ecological, economic and cultural values of Southeastern Alaska—following years of alliance building and advocacy by Indigenous groups including the Alaska Venture Fund and partners in the conservation community—the USDA said, “today’s announcement reflects the Administration’s commitment to strengthening nation-to-nation relationships and incorporating Indigenous knowledge, stewardship, and Tribal priorities into land management decision-making.” In Kenya, thanks in part to advocacy from the Mara Conservancy Women’s Forum of the Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancy (MMWC), the number of women employed by the Conservancy rose from zero to 11% in five years.

There are also some examples of regional grant partners in the Arctic and East Africa doing their own capacity bridging between local communities and decision-makers. One example comes from Kenya. The Ministry of Lands committed to staff county offices to support communities to register their lands and to create a national stakeholders consultation body on community lands in cooperation with Pastoralists Alliance for Resilience and Adaptation in Northern Rangelands (PARAN) and its secretariat at IMPACT Kenya. This has happened less in the Bay of Bengal, and remains a key approach for ensuring the sustainability of local empowerment and movement building efforts.

## How has CJRF adjusted its processes/criteria/etc., to make funding more accessible to ‘differently capacitated’ organizations?

Broadly, grant partners appreciated the way in which CJRF entered the picture as a funder – they were able to meet grant partners where they were. Because grant partner values and focus aligned with CJRF’s values and focus, grant partners did not need to “bend” on their end “to accommodate the program itself.” This also meant that CJRF was understanding and supportive of grant partner approaches that were grounded in the community context and priorities. In fact, the beauty of the CJRF



portfolio is that it is almost pan-sectoral – it trusts local organizations that what they are doing is what climate justice looks like where they are, whether that means promoting climate resilient farming, building women’s leadership, rejuvenating Indigenous culture, or advocating for government policy change.

One funder noted that:

***“[CJRF] is an incredible institution who have been very bold in putting their money and their structures where their mouth is in terms of shifting power to the South. And I commend them for that, and for their bravery in so doing. It’s not an easy thing to do.”***

CJRF’s flexibility was cited in multiple interviews. It enabled grant partners to shift their strategies, leverage new opportunities, and maintain a focus on local needs and issues. CJRF has also eased up its application and reporting processes, which many grant partners have praised and has contributed to the positive perceptions of CJRF’s flexibility and its efforts to make funding more accessible.

CJRF’s funding of regranters has also opened funding to differently capacitated, local organizations. Trust and support in the networks that regranters have built up over time allows them to help partners over the bureaucratic barriers to getting funding. Because most regranters make a large number of grants through chains of trust across their networks, their ability to make grants often exceeds their capacity to follow progress and report on outcomes. Outcomes on capacity bridging are prominent for regranters, even if they struggle to report on outcomes in other areas.

One area of concern has been the gap between the end of CJRF Phase I and II. Many grant partners have lost their CJRF funding while the strategy gets reworked. Grant partners have found it challenging to keep staff employed and programs running that way, though CJRF’s return to renewals has improved the situation to a degree.



Photo credit: Alaska Venture Fund

**TABLE 3.** Examples of capacity bridging outcomes

<b>Outcomes (Grouped from Outcome Harvest)</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>New spaces accessed – partners participate in new spaces</b>	<p>Action for Sustainable Development’s small grants program and amplification work enabled their grant partners to connect with each other and share stories both internally and globally. This enabled some frontline activists, including youth (Fridays for Future), Indigenous Peoples, and other environmental defenders and cohorts from the Global South, to have greater presence at global meetings, including COP27. Many of these groups (e.g. from Togo, Uganda, Burundi, Brazil, Jamaica, and Colombia) were able to engage with the UN for the first time, which led to direct opportunities to engage with their governments on policymaking.</p>
<b>New relationships – partners develop new relationships with influential organizations for funding or decisions in their networks</b>	<p>In 2021, Huairou Commission was made a partner and provided a seat in the governance structure of ADB’s Community Resilience Partnership Program (CRPP), alongside senior representatives of major multi-lateral funders. The CRPP is operationalized through a newly created legal entity called the Community Resilience Financing Partnership Facility, which includes a dedicated funding window for women-led adaptation.</p>
	<p>In late 2021, the Alaska Venture Fund received a two-year Bezos Earth Fund grant of \$10 million following a recommendation by CJRF.</p>
<b>Marginalized partners influence decisions in new spaces</b>	<p>The Taiwanese government added climate change and human rights as one of the major areas in the National Human Rights Action Plan, and officially admitted that they need to consult Indigenous people on climate laws, in part due to the Environmental Justice Foundation’s advocacy.</p>
	<p>The county governments of Laikipia, Samburu, and Isiolo in Kenya are requesting IMPACT’s input and collaboration in key government policy development processes and institutional structures. For example, in 2022, Isiolo county government asked for IMPACT’s assistance to integrate human rights issues into the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and to actualize the county climate change committees. In Samburu County, the Community Land Forums that were initiated by IMPACT in 2018 are now held on a regular annual basis jointly by the county and national government institutions.</p>
<b>Participation is open regardless of language spoken</b>	<p>CJRF overcame its limitations in languages used by funding global intermediary grantmakers like the Frida Fund, Pawanka, and the Global Greengrants Fund. These regrantor organizations accept applications and make grants in a variety of languages.</p>

Outcomes (Grouped from Outcome Harvest)	Examples
Spaces adapted – marginalized partners influence decisions in new spaces	CJRF and the New Venture Fund simplified application and reporting procedures for grant partners.
	In April and May 2022, the CJRF board disbanded its board and created a new nine-person board comprised of activists, practitioners, and thinkers with intimate knowledge of the realities faced by those most vulnerable to climate change.
Capacity building – organizations in position of power collaborate more smoothly with marginalized partners and vice versa	In 2021, IMPACT, as the convener of the Pastoralists Alliance for Resilience and Adaptation in Northern Rangelands (PARAN) in Kenya, entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Land Commission (NLC), which facilitated the development of the Community Land Atlas that indicates all community lands in 24 selected counties.
Increased understanding and skills – both organizations build exposure and skills to increase appreciation of issues and perspectives of their partners	At least two Global South grant partners trained through the Earth Journalism Network’s programme won awards for their reporting about climate change in the Bay of Bengal: Namrata Acharya’s story on tiger widows (A battle for survival in the Sundarbans) won the Cushrow Irani Prize for Environmental Reporting 2018. Sharada Balasubramanian won India’s prestigious Prem Bhatia award for environmental and development reporting. “The EJM grant offered robust support and motivation for an independent, environmental journalist like me, to pursue important and untold stories. And this has immensely contributed to my career as an environmental journalist,” said Balasubramanian.
	Grant partners reported that CJRF small grants to attend international events like COPs and Community Based Adaptation conferences resulted in broadened networks and knowledge. As one participant put it, the experiences “helped me interact with broader institutions, experts, and practitioners in the global spheres working on climate change issues. I also got the opportunity to share our works with a broader audience and got much helpful valuable feedback. CJRF-organized events at COPs also helped me conceptualize climate justice-related issues at different spatial scales.”
Final policies or developed products are inclusive of “all” forms of knowledge, from marginalized groups as well as mainstream	In 2019, the GCF National Designated Authorities (NDAs) of the Philippines, Kenya and Nepal did not know about the GCF’s Indigenous Peoples Policy before Tebtebba and its ELATIA partners started outreach to them. By 2022, the NDAs were consistently inviting Tebtebba and the members of the Indigenous Peoples Advocacy team to key national GCF processes that might impact Indigenous Peoples.

# V. Focal Geographies

## Summary

There are both advantages and disadvantages to having focal geographies for grantmaking.

- Advantages include the ability to develop a deep understanding of the local context, and the relative ease of creating a strategic portfolio of grants.
- Disadvantages include the inability to fund movements that span national borders, and the difficulty of promoting systems change where the entry points for action range from local to international.

More globally oriented strategies can gain coherence by having a thematic focus organized around the topic or the problem that needs to be solved. Within constraints of time and funding, there is room for opening up new regional focus areas.

## What is the value (or lack thereof) of having focal geographies?

Discussions with informants and review of grantmaking showed that there is value in having focal geographies, and that there are disadvantages as well.

We noted that a regional focus enables staff to have a deeper understanding of the context, and it is easier to analyze what to fund and how to create a strategic and cohesive portfolio. It enables grant partners to integrate their actions from local to national levels (and sometimes even international level) within a single country, which is often a key element of systems change. This integration was strongest in East Africa and Alaska. In Kenya, we noted action from local to national level especially around land rights in the north and environmental rights on the coast. We observed it in Alaska, including the Alaska Venture Fund's success in winning environmental victories at national level with the Environmental Protection Agency and the US Department of Agriculture, and the process (still ongoing) led by the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium to produce the Unmet Needs Report on climate impacts to infrastructure, including an extensive consultation with Alaska Native communities across the state, together with federal and state partners.

On the other hand, several informants noted difficulties with focal geographies. A purely geographic focus can make it difficult to support movement building, as movements often cross boundaries, and systems change sometimes requires connecting local-to-global. One funder said that:

*“...one of the things that troubles me about geographic focus is that funders use actual political geographies for some topics that are not limited to these geographies, but this is not the right way to divide or focus on the region of the world you want.... Political boundaries are not the best way to think about transnational movements.... You have to bring a political analysis and look at the biggest opportunities before you look at the geographies and criteria.”*

Some evidence supported this opinion. Namely, cross-border and global grantmaking led to many of the movement building and systems change outcomes called for in CJRF goals, especially when grant partners linked high-level work to grassroots work. The clearest example is the work of Both ENDS, CIEL, and Tebtebba to promote policy change at the GCF to keep the Fund open to civil society participation (see Figure 2).

Several global grant partners showed success with a thematic focus organized around the topic or the problem that they were trying to solve. Examples include the Forest Peoples Programme work on palm oil plantations in Indonesia and the work of IIED and many other CJRF

partners active in the Community Based Adaptation community of practice who promoted the Locally Led Adaptation Principles. These programs can be effective when they support organizations, collaborations, and networks at all levels that contribute to a given theme, rather than taking on climate change globally.

The theme may be in a specific country, or it may be cross-border. Indeed, regions share learning best when they have sufficient issues in common. Arctic issues were so different from the other two regions that neither joint learning nor collaboration made sense. While a global focus also risks this problem, if partners are working on a common issue or theme it is easier for them to learn about how to work on that issue even though they are not geographically contiguous.

Arctic grant partners noted that CJRF’s relative lack of familiarity with issues in the region was a problem. Addressing this would require either the addition of a staff member with regional experience, or funding larger in-region organizations that have local expertise and are able to regrant funds. The latter option would minimize overhead. Both Alaska and Canada have organizations that could be candidates for this role.



Photo credit: YPSA, Bangladesh

# VI. Types of Organizations in the Portfolio

## Summary

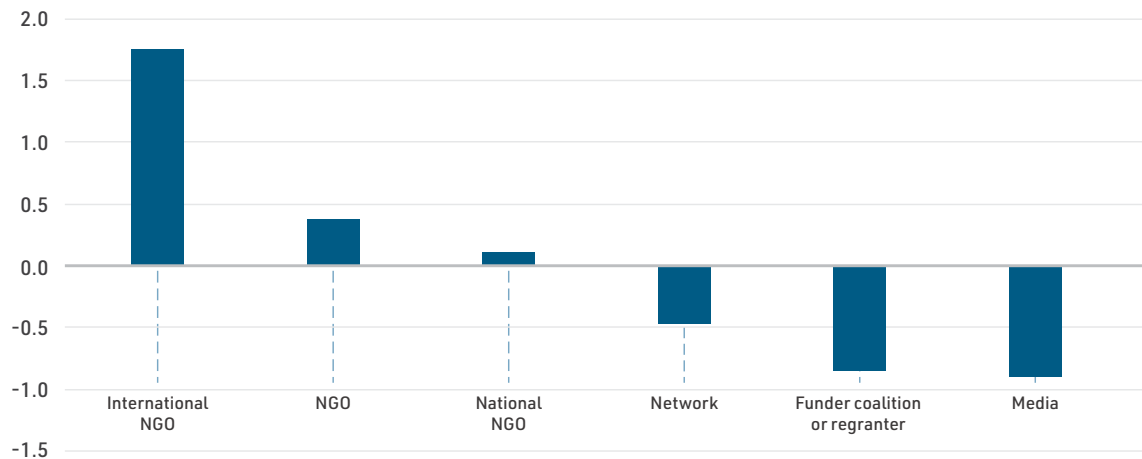
CJRF has funded a wide variety of types of organizations, and all types have been effective in different ways. International NGOs, sub-national NGOs, and national NGOs produced the most significant outcomes, though nearly always in combination with partner organizations, local grassroots NGOs, or local or national governments. Funder coalition or regranters and media organizations produced less significant outcomes, though given the nature of their work, it is more difficult to discern outcomes from these two types of organizations. The most effective grantmaking was to organizations or combinations of grants that worked from grassroots to national or international level.

## How has this organizational mix been impactful?

Most outcomes were produced by international NGOs, followed by sub-national NGOs, national NGOs, and Networks. Overall, organizations roughly produced outcomes in proportion to their representation in the portfolio. In other words, the more of a type of grant partner in the portfolio, the more outcomes were observed. There were some outliers though. Funder coalition or regranters and media produced fewer outcomes than they “should” have given their numbers. But grants to both of these types of organizations are notoriously difficult to track, for regranters because of the number of small grants they make across networks of trust, and for media because it is rare that a media campaign alone produces concrete results except in support of a more complete advocacy campaign. And, sub-national and national NGOs “overperformed” slightly, producing outcomes beyond what their numbers would suggest (see Annex I for a full explanation of how we calculated these results and the limitations on its interpretation).

International, sub-national, and national NGOs produced the most outcomes with significance for CJRF goals as defined by the Theory of Change (see Figure 6). The relative richness of low significance outcomes for national NGOs comes from the fact that many outcomes were very important on a local level, but affected relatively few people, and had little effect on systems change. International NGOs produced more outcomes that changed systems, usually in a sustainable way, which gave them higher numbers on high significance. As noted above, funder coalitions and regranters and media organizations tended to produce outcomes that were either very local or were steps on the way to more profound changes that would potentially develop some time in the future.

**FIGURE 6.** Graph showing the types of organizations funded versus the significance of their outcomes relative to the evaluation questions and CJRF’s Theory of Change. A normalized score over zero means an organization type produced more than average outcomes with importance for CJRF’s goals; under zero means it produced fewer than average outcomes with importance for CJRF’s goals. See Annex I for an in-depth explanation of the calculation.



Local systems changes were achieved where grant partners are collaborating within a region. However, grant partners have been challenged to scale up impact. This is where ‘vertical integration’ in support of systems change on the national or international level could be better and more intentionally funded.

The most effective grantmaking was to organizations or combinations of grants that worked from the grassroots to national or even international level. While some interviewees expressed a preference to allocate funds directly to local grassroots groups, CJRF is not set up well to do that, except through regranters and international or national NGOs; indeed, funding regranters allowed CJRF access to participatory grantmaking with no adjustments to the grantmaking model (e.g., Pawanka, Greengrants, Frida Fund, CLIMA Fund). Thus, continuing to fund regranters or NGOs who understand and track the local context while connected to higher level systems can be effective.

Though some of the most impressive systems change outcomes have come from organizations working globally (e.g. Huairou Commission, PICAN, and Tebtebba), this type of work needs to be sufficiently funded over time. For example, USD 25,000 grants for global systems change in the Climate Rights Funders Collective seed grants

was unrealistic. Several of these grants, such as the Environmental Justice Foundation and FIMA, produced some useful outcomes thanks to subsidization by partners for broader, longer work.

## Have there been organizational types that CJRF is especially good/bad at supporting?

Interviews and document review across the range of types of organizations show few differences in the ability of CJRF to support different kinds of grant partners. All types of organizations were satisfied with the support they received from CJRF staff, cited the organization’s flexibility, and noted that CJRF was a true partner. Only in the Arctic was there consistent appeal for staff who were more knowledgeable about the region.

# VII. CJRF's Learning Program

## Summary

CJRF's Learning Program took a variety of forms, from webinars to meetings on the margins of international meetings. Survey respondents rated all events highly: 87% moderately or strongly agreed that learning events increased their understanding of climate justice and how to promote it.

## BOX 1. CJRF's Learning Questions

### Climate Justice Resilience in Practice

- What are the key activities and skill sets involved in a "climate justice approach" to building resilience?
- How can climate justice advocates become more powerful and effective?

### Transforming Society for Resilience and Equity

- What can help climate action move further, faster, and with a deeper impact?
- How can grassroots action contribute to profound change in complex systems?

### Intersectional Grantmaking for Climate Action

- How can funders best address the many socio-economic factors that shape the consequences of climate change?
- How can funders best support the agency and leadership of people on the 'front lines' of climate action?
- How do we build inclusive approaches that drive change at a pace commensurate with the urgency of climate change?

## Have the activities in CJRF's Learning Program answered some of its key learning questions?

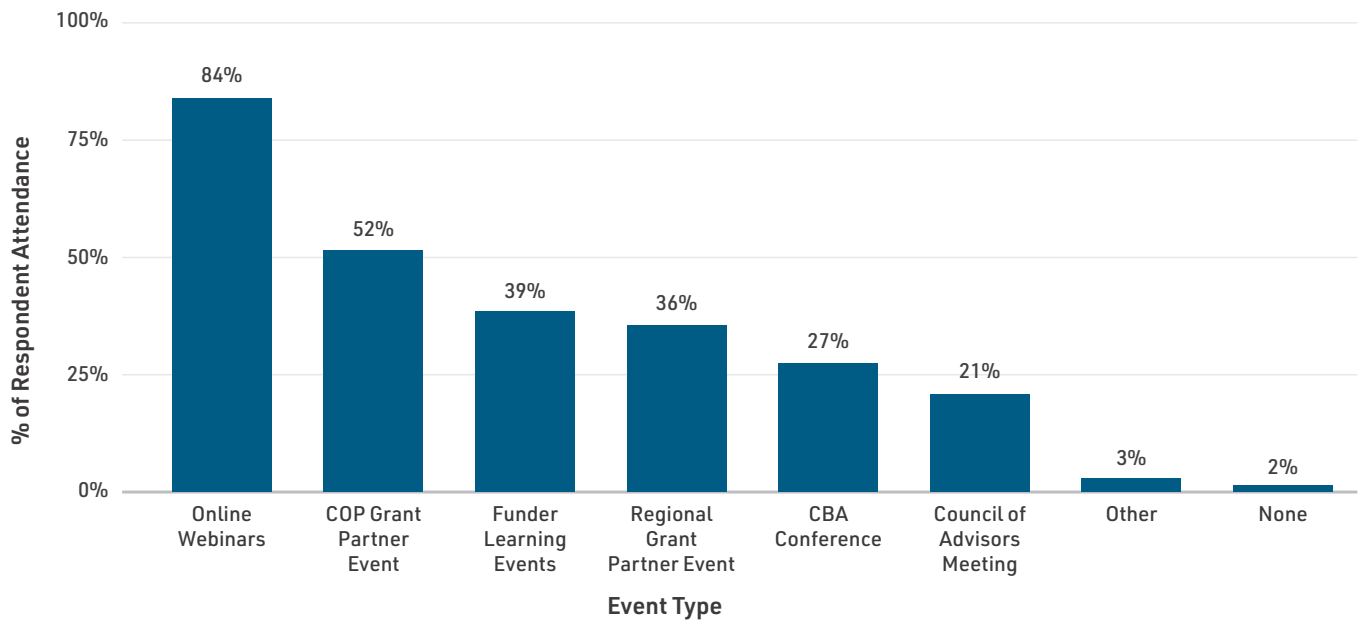
In addition to the grants program and work to influence other grantmakers, CJRF mounted a Learning Program for a variety of audiences, especially grant partners, other funders, and CJRF board and staff. See Box 1 for CJRF's Learning Questions.

**The Learning Program focused more on the first two learning questions on "Climate Justice Resilience in Practice" and "Transforming Society for Resilience and Equity," and less on the third on "Intersectional Grantmaking for Climate Action."** Events in the Learning Program included the following:

- Online CJRF webinars – Examples include: CJRF Solution Series; Cartoon sessions; Racial Equity dialogue series; Reframing Resilience webinar;
- CJRF COP grant partner events – Examples include: side events/dinners hosted by CJRF in Madrid, Glasgow, and Egypt;
- Regional grant partner learning events – Examples include: CJRF partner workshops/networking events in Bangladesh, Alaska, or Kenya, and Northern Kenya site visits;
- Funder learning events – Examples include: workshops co-hosted with Rockefeller Philanthropy Partners and Mary Robinson, and in-person and online events co-hosted with Climate Justice – Just Transition Funders Collaborative;
- CJRF Council of Advisors meetings; and
- Community Based Adaptation conferences.



**FIGURE 7.** Graph showing attendance of grant partners at different types of learning events.



CJRF staff were able to leverage the Learning Program to harvest stories and solutions for communications and the website.

There was a sense that the Learning Program could be opened up beyond grant partners to support achieving its goals, particularly around external funder influence and engagement and knowledge exchange/transfer in service of broader systems shifts and policy changes.

## What would CJRF's grant partners and funders say about the Learning Program in a survey evaluation?

See Annex H for all survey results.

The majority of respondents attended online webinars (84%). Next most frequently cited event was attendance at

a grant partner event at COP, followed by funder learning events (see Figure 7 for overview of survey respondent attendance at various learning events).

An average of 87% moderately or strongly agreed that learning events increased their understanding of climate justice and how to promote it.<sup>11</sup> Figure 8 shows what participants got access to as a result of their attendance. The top three responses were 'useful contacts', 'resources', and 'networks', which were supported by interview responses as well.

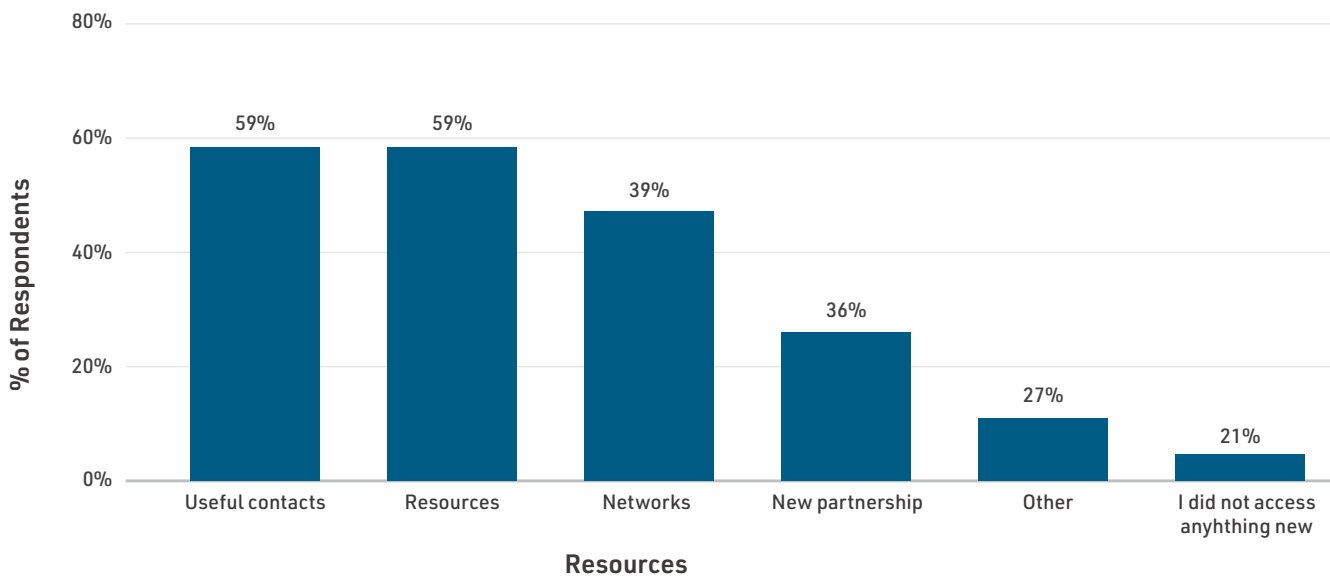
<sup>11</sup> This result is a composite of four questions which received nearly identical responses. These questions asked if participants increased their understanding of: 1) the key activities and skill sets involved in a "climate justice approach" to building resilience; 2) how climate justice advocates become more powerful and effective; 3) what can help climate action move further, faster, and with a deeper impact because of a CJRF Learning Event(s); and 4) how grassroots action can contribute to a profound change in complex systems.

Of the online resources accessed, 95% said they were moderately or extremely useful.

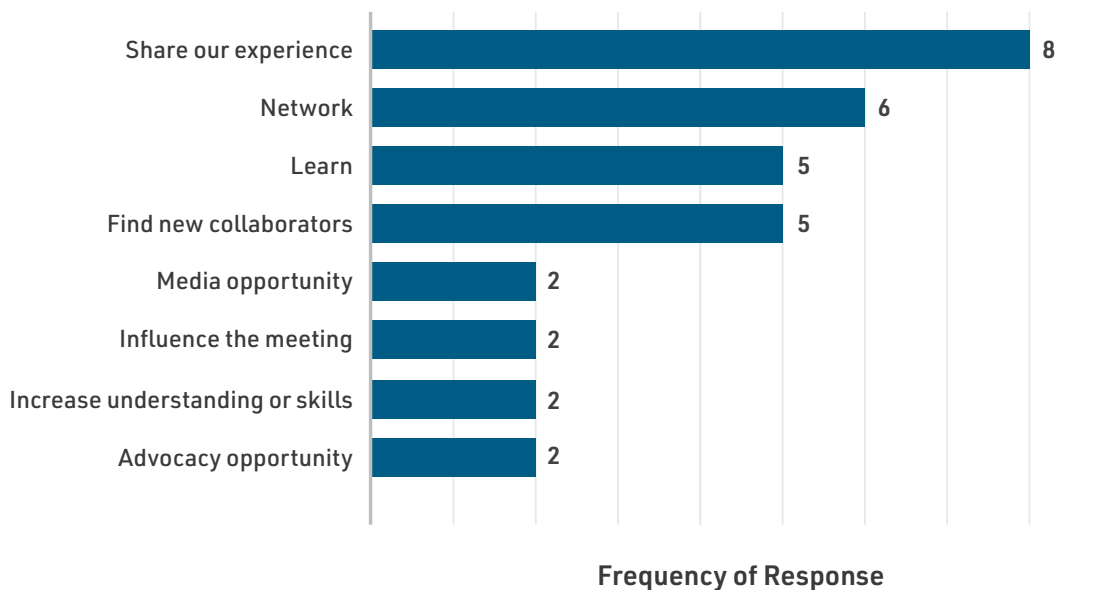
For those who received ad-hoc grants from CJRF via the Small Grant Fund Program or to attend a COP event, the survey also asked how the opportunity contributed to learning at their organization. The majority cited the

opportunity to share their experience, networking, learning, and finding new collaborators. Two respondents were able to participate as part of their country's delegations at a COP, and thus were able to take part in the negotiations (Figure 9).

**FIGURE 8.** Graph showing result of survey respondent attendance at learning events.



**FIGURE 9.** Graph showing how the small grant or COP opportunity contributed to learning at their organization



# VIII. Lessons CJRF can share with other funders

The climate philanthropy sector can learn from CJRF. Here we present practices and strategies that CJRF has used that may be useful to other funders.

- Be easy to collaborate with. Create flexible management and grantmaking systems, and open the grantmaking strategy to enable collaboration with like-minded funders and partners. See yourself as part of the movements you are funding, which implies transparency, dialogue, humility, and attention to bringing tools and contacts that funders have to the service of the movements being supported.
- Since climate justice manifests differently in different places and among different communities, it is important to identify, in partnership with global and regional partners: what climate justice looks like in each of the geographic regions; what systems they would like to target to achieve climate justice; and the types of organizations they could fund from the local-to-global levels to facilitate collective action towards systems change.
- Systems change can be strengthened by a strategic funding model that reaches across local to national to global spaces, wherever real decision-making lies on different issues. Funding this systems change work means supporting multiple organizations teaming up on well-defined themes and issues.
- Funding systems change work in the climate justice realm and building up towards higher level policy and systems change can be a profound way of supporting people in the face of overwhelming change. Funding organizations that are doing on-the-ground work to support communities to address climate issues can have immediate, tangible effects for people. Both approaches are valuable, but it is important to be aware of the different results expected.
- Go beyond project-based funding to more program-based, long-term funding. This allows grant partners the flexibility and stability to take on the social change work that climate justice funding requires. Use your position in funder spaces to invite and advocate for partners.
- Increase the level of participation of marginalized people affected by climate change in decision-making processes. To this end, CJRF should take stock of lessons and good practices emerging from their participatory grantmaking investments.

# IX. Conclusions and Recommendations

CJRF supported dozens of outcomes related to transformation and systems change, movement building, and capacity bridging across the globe. CJRF grants and grantmaking style serve as an example for other funders in supporting climate justice work. As CJRF transitions into its second phase of funding, there are key opportunities to strengthen and streamline its portfolio and approaches to grantmaking in support of transformation and systems change, movement building, capacity bridging, and learning.

## Transformation and systems change, and movement building

Overall, CJRF grant partners have made strides on transformation and systems change and on movement building. However, CJRF's grantmaking portfolio is spread quite thin, with a spread of community programs conducting more traditional adaptation projects that are struggling to ladder up to higher levels of systems change, a new set of Loss and Damage grants, and country- and global-level movement building projects that are focused on climate justice. CJRF could narrow its focus to fund a more cohesive portfolio centered around a select set of issues, that is, specific, defined systems changes (e.g., climate finance, building resilient systems, and access to decision-making). **Achieving sustainable and widespread systems change along selected issues will likely require engagement across regional, local, national, and even global scales.** Such systems change can be aided by cross-movement building. Overall, this will require a strategic funding model that reaches across local to national to

global spaces and wherever real decision-making lies on different issues.

To do this CJRF should:

- **In partnership with global and regional partners, identify what climate justice looks like in each of the geographic regions; what systems they would like to target to achieve climate justice; and the types of organizations they could fund from the local-to-global levels to facilitate collective action towards systems change.** This includes analyzing who has power over what, the cause of systemic injustices (and who is causing those injustices), the entry points for influencing system shifts, and mapping organizations working in those spaces (based on who has community connections and the capacity to leverage funds to bridge community work with policy change). This would support CJRF to identify local-to-global organizations in both the Global South and Global North that are doing good work that align with CJRF's goals, entry points for cross-movement building, and how to connect national and regional movements to global discourses, movements, and decision-making. See Capacity Bridging below for recommendations on how to do this. These systems and power analyses should be the basis of regional and global grantmaking strategies.
- **A systems change focus should emphasize sustainability.** A focus on sustainability can help grant partners to think about how to embed program gains over the long-term. To this end, sustainability does not have to mean the sustainability of technical solutions. It can mean improved (and institutionalized) relationships between communities and government at various levels such that marginalized groups are able to consistently access decision-making spaces. It could also mean the improved organizational and financial capacity of grant

partners and their own local partner organizations such that they are able to maintain and build on their programs beyond CJRF funding.

- **Update the Theory of Change to include the wider elements of systems change and movement building.** The understanding of systems change and movement building are moving quickly among organizations working on social change, and the Theory of Change could better reflect recent developments. Explicit examination of whether interventions are addressing root causes of vulnerability, what factors support their sustainability, and the wider dimensions of movement building beyond building organizations and networks and changing narratives would capture important insights and promote even more effective work.
- **Loss and Damage can sit as a separate stream, when supported by restricted funding.** However, for greatest impact, the Loss and Damage grants ideally should seek to promote the great work the rest of the portfolio does in terms of movement building, transformation and systems change, and capacity bridging.
- **Go beyond project-based funding to more program-based, long-term funding.** Transformation and systems change and movement building, and particularly cross-movement building, are long-term endeavors. It is difficult to effectively support collective action or increase long-term empowerment/agency of marginalized groups through a project-based approach. Funding should also be long-term and flexible to enable continued strengthening and leverage movements to influence broader systems changes. Therefore, CJRF should also have mechanisms in place to ensure that grant partners can continue to operate through funding ‘pauses’.
- CJRF cannot do all this on their own, or even just with their new Board. Indeed, CJRF should **separate the governance function of CJRF from the selection of grant partners.** The creation of a practitioner board is an excellent move, however, there should be no expectation that every practitioner is aware of the necessary analysis of issues and movements in each region to select the best grant partners. Instead, CJRF should **explore creating mechanisms like regional or thematic advisory groups or even grant partner groups that vet and perhaps even select among applicants.** Global and regional advisory councils can support CJRF with its

systems and power analyses, strategy development, identification of potential powerful partners that can support movement building and systems change goals, and overall ‘sense-check’ grantmaking decisions.

## Capacity bridging

**Participatory grantmaking needs to be approached cautiously.** Just because someone is a practitioner, it does not mean they can be expected to know who should be funded within a country, region, or movement. As such there are many mechanisms that grantmakers have adopted that could be considered (e.g., regional advisory groups, individual advisors that provide references, central office decision-making based on detailed strategic planning, crowdsourcing decisions from previous grant partners, etc.). These mechanisms would mitigate a built-in problem of global grantmakers working across vastly different regions where tracking trends and players is difficult from a distance.

Language justice was only in evidence through the use of intermediary funders who were able to process applications in a number of languages. CJRF will take a major step in capacity bridging to the extent that they can **set up grantmaking, reporting, and learning systems that facilitate communities to convene and speak in their own languages.** Using translators and having diverse panels, such as youth, women, pastoralists to support cross-movement building and access to new spaces could help, as well as allowing applications and reports in a variety of languages.

## Focal geographies

The current regions are excellent choices for grantmaking to promote climate justice. There is the opportunity to open up to new regions, if overhead costs can be controlled. **We propose the following criteria for considering new regions:**

- Areas where attention by funders is not proportional to the need. That is, in choosing between two countries where the need is high, it is preferable to choose the one where fewer funders are active. For example, there is an overabundance of funders in Anglophone countries, or in countries with stronger transportation infrastructure.
- Clarity on what “region” means. East Africa basically meant Kenya, and institutional issues in the Bay of Bengal differed greatly between Bangladesh and India,

even if the ecological issues were similar. While there are some issues that span borders in these regions, the systems change outcomes we observed affected local or national policy or practice, and may not translate easily across borders.

- High risk of climate change effects. Prioritize those places that are ranked high on exposure to climate hazards, significant population of marginalized people (especially Indigenous Peoples, women, youth) vulnerable to those hazards, and low capacity for reducing risk on the part of government, private sector, and civil society all make for high risk of climate change effects. The existence of CSOs that can receive foreign funding and underfunding by other funders relative to the scale of the problem would be additional factors to consider.

Given these criteria, those interviewed suggested that the highest priority for expansion would first be the Pacific, then Caribbean if possible. “Global” can be a focus if it is constrained by clear themes – such opening up public climate finance, or self-determination of Indigenous Peoples – that are aligned with the issues regional grant partners are focused on.

## Types of organizations

**CJRF should continue to fund organizations from the local-to-global levels.** Within this guidance, CJRF should consider:

- **More intentionally funding youth-, women-, or Indigenous-led organizations.** In the Bay of Bengal, in particular, none of the grant partners are led by these constituencies. Arctic grantmaking focused on helping Indigenous groups increase their power, and East Africa grantmaking seemed to have achieved the best integration of these groups. It must be noted that it is not possible to touch each of these groups with every grant in a meaningful way; that different grant partners focus on different groups is fine. However, these constituency-led groups are often primed towards gathering community feedback to shape their programs and using that process to build networks and buy-in (especially in the Arctic). And, these groups tend to create open spaces (e.g., multi-lingual, with multiple access points) that are welcoming for those who come from disparate backgrounds. Intersectionality is particularly inherent in the way youth groups operate.

- **Continuing to fund local or regional regranters that are grounded in and prioritize youth, women, and/or Indigenous issues, and actively integrate intersectionality into their grantmaking, may be an effective way to reach youth, women, and Indigenous-led organizations.** The Arctic, in particular, is a vast region and grassroots groups are spread out and dealing with a unique set of issues. Larger organizations like ANTHC and AVF are able to represent several interests and communities and advocate using community-provided feedback. These organizations also know which communities and organizations might have the capacity to implement grant programs, and would be able to regrant to them, and do it more flexibly.
- **Continuing to fund global grant partners to convene local and national organizations and connect between the grassroots and national and global levels.** Communities often have first-hand experience of how oppressive systems work, but have limited understanding of how the systems are designed, while international NGOs have limited local experience but more access to the analysis of how these systems work and can assist with some of the ‘vertical integration’ challenges that locally-based grant partners have faced. While many regional grant partners have made strides on movement building and systems change at the local level, they have missed opportunities to leverage those movements and their local implementation/solutions at higher levels to influence broader changes in policy and practice. At the same time, some of the most compelling and effective movement building has resulted where grant partners have been able to leverage community experience and voices in their work.
- **Facilitating collaboration among international, national, local NGOs, and communities.** Ensuring grant partner collaboration is not easy and is often not successful when donor-prescribed. One option for encouraging collaboration is for CJRF to solicit consortia-based proposals, where grant partners are working together on a common goal (much like the Governance for Climate Resilience (G4CR) project in the Bay of Bengal or PARAN in East Africa).

## Learning Program

Survey respondents made numerous recommendations for future programming including **focusing on specific topics rather than one organization's approach, rotating time zones of online sessions, and involving others outside the CJRF grant portfolio**. It must be noted that how and which of these recommendations are taken up depends on CJRF's staffing.

The following is a digest of the most pertinent recommendations:

- **Focus on specific issues**, such as a certain policy or advocacy issue that is shared, a common political challenge, or other similar tangible actions or problems.
- **Promote more broadly for bigger audiences.**
  - Adapt program content and publicity to draw in allies whose primary focus is not climate justice, including biodiversity or mitigation/adaptation people, Indigenous rights activists including Indigenous governance bodies, etc.
  - Reach out to wider philanthropic network meetings (such as Human Rights Funders Network, Philea, etc.,) and to very marginalized sectors such as women (through CSW), people with disabilities (through Global Action on Disability - GLAD meetings and Global Disability Summit), and Indigenous Peoples (through IFIP meetings).
  - Use the Learning Program to share learning and influence external stakeholders on some of CJRF's newer ventures, such as participatory grantmaking, the Board transition, and Loss and Damage
- **Create facilitated opportunities to get to know the members of the network** (or participants of respective learning events) in an informal way as part of every digital session.
- **Use smaller, more intimate groups** for longer periods.
- **Conduct in-person events as much as possible.** For example, support national and regional level convenings for physical meetings where learning can be shared. Partners can be tapped to organize learning events in their localities to facilitate knowledge exchange between local and regional stakeholders.
- **Create opportunities for learning and sharing partners' activities at a regional scale.** For example, experience

of other regions was often not relevant in the North American Arctic, and time zones did not help in Alaska nor in Asia.

- **Rotate times for virtual events to accommodate different time zones** and enable increased participation. CJRF should also provide for translation and other accessibility issues.
- **Consider greater opportunities for ongoing exchange**, e.g., practical skill sharing workshops on communications, fundraising, project management; specific sessions at COP venues to connect diverse stakeholders with potential funders; and potentially informal online networking between groups with similar interests.
- **Conduct panel discussions where grassroots organizations are panel experts** and the technical staff of organizations are listening and learning. This will show that grassroots organizations are experts in solutions and practices based in traditional knowledge and shift the perspective that technical knowledge only belongs to NGO staff, international agencies, consultants, etc.



Photo credit: SmartICE (2016)





# Annex A. Outcomes Harvested

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
1	In 2019, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) National Designated Authorities (NDAs) of the Philippines, Kenya and Nepal did not know about the Indigenous Peoples Policy of the GCF before Tebtebba and its ELATIA partners started outreach to them. By 2022, the NDAs are consistently inviting Tebtebba and the members of the Indigenous Peoples Advocacy team to key national GCF processes such as workshops on the development of country programmes, review, and consultation on potential GCF projects that might impact Indigenous Peoples, and on national processes on GCF Readiness.	The changes in the relationship of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and the NDAs do not just promise a more robust relationship and coordination, but also help government agencies to become more open and receptive to Indigenous Peoples' participation in national formations. This "bridging-of-the-gap" makes rights-holders (IPs and communities) more visible to duty-bearers (government) and thus provides a strong foundation for climate justice and resilience. It is important to change how governments look at Indigenous Peoples and communities as equal partners rather than mere "beneficiaries".	This change was brought by national advocacy work by the Center for Indigenous Peoples' Research and Development (CIPRED) in Nepal, Indigenous Peoples' Livelihood Enhancement Partners (ILEPA) from Kenya, and Tebtebba in the Philippines. This advocacy work includes establishing official relationship with the NDA (through formal letters, being active in the national mechanisms, i.e. national Technical working groups and providing regular updates to the NDA on the status of IP work at the GCF level) and through contact with them in GCF board meetings. The board meetings have created level-playing field for the Tebtebba's Indigenous Peoples Advocacy Team (IPAT) and the NDAs. Sometimes, national bureaucracies, which are oftentimes very difficult to approach at the national level, are easier to encounter in international spaces.
2	From 2019-2022, Green Climate Fund (GCF) Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) assessments and Independent Technical Advisory Panel (ITAP) reviews of funding proposals have increasingly cited the GCF Indigenous Peoples policy. For both, the Indigenous Peoples policy has become a commonly used reference and standard in reviewing funding proposals. References to the policy are also documented in the comments on proposals from the Active Observers from Civil Society and the Indigenous Peoples Advocacy Team on the GCF Watch web site.	The GCF IP Policy is a robust and far-reaching policy but it only becomes a tool for climate justice and resilience when different actors implement it in the operations and strategies of the fund. It is also important for Indigenous Peoples to be able to have a more direct and constant communication with the secretariat to build rapport, trust, and a working relationship.	The continuous engagement, advocacy work and network building of the Tebtebba Indigenous Peoples Advocacy Team (IPAT) with the GCF board members, the secretariat and its independent units was the main contribution. Through regular meetings with the Secretariat, Tebtebba and partners have been able to raise issues of Indigenous Peoples on both funding proposals and feedback from its national and local partners.
3	Mongolian Women's Fund (MONES) has set up a coalition of NGOs and local women's groups and has become a strong voice in all the gender considerations regarding Green Climate Fund (GCF) proceedings in Mongolia.	Climate Justice in the GCF is served when decisions are taken at all levels with gender-sensitive considerations, where these are not an afterthought but a starting point. When local women have the knowledge and infrastructure to claim their voice at national decision-making spaces, NGOs create change from the start of the project and program cycle, and thus work on better projects. Local CSO involvement furthermore creates a feedback system between different levels of advocacy which improves the possibility to effectively monitor projects. This will be more and more important in the coming years, as many GCF projects will go into the implementation phase.	The training activities in the first part of the project, and subsequently the advocacy actions in the second part of the project gave both MONES and C21st the space to grow and develop their knowledge and skills, and to create a working relationship with the GCF stakeholders.

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
4	C21st Century Issues Nigeria started a Local Women Demand Climate Finance campaign and has been involved in several GCF decision-making procedures.	Climate Justice in the GCF is served when decisions are taken at all levels with gender-sensitive considerations, where these are not an afterthought but a starting point. When local women have the knowledge and infrastructure to claim their voice at national decision-making spaces, NGOs create change from the start of the project and program cycle, and thus work on better projects. Local CSO involvement furthermore creates a feedback system between different levels of advocacy which improves the possibility to effectively monitor projects. This will be more and more important in the coming years, as many GCF projects will go into the implementation phase.	The training activities in the first part of the project, and subsequently the advocacy actions in the second part of the project gave both MONES and C21st the space to grow and develop their knowledge and skills, and to create a working relationship with the GCF stakeholders.
5	After advocacy from the Active Observers from developing country CSOs (including Tebtebba), Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board Members have advocated for and ensured that decisions opened the door to observers participating in Board Committees, where considerable work is being advanced and taking place, rather than categorically closing them to observers. Importantly the Board also clarified that the rules for making decisions between meetings, which have inherent challenges for transparency and observer participation, read in line with the Rules of Procedure include assurances that comments received from observers must be circulated to the Board prior to making decisions. Additionally, in adopting an updated Simplified Approval Process (SAP), designed to enhance access to the GCF, the Board iterated that these funding proposals could not be decided on between meetings at least partly due to the challenges of such decisions related to transparency and observer participation.	Transparency and the right to participate is a critical pillar of climate justice. Ensuring the ability and space to bring in the perspectives and concerns of local communities, Indigenous Peoples, and civil society to the GCF Board through the active observers prior to the Board taking decisions on GCF policies, projects, and accredited entities is essential as their voices should be informing these decisions. On 18 May 2022 in GCF Board Meeting 32, the Board adopted the following decision: "Consultations will be done as part of the review and update of the GCF Updated Strategic Plan (USP). The Board notes that consultations be done in an open, inclusive, and transparent manner that includes the active participation of the Board members, National Designated Authorities (NDAs), Active Observers (AOs), Observer Organizations, Parties to the United Nations Framework and Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, members of the GCF panels and groups including the Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Group (IPAG), and other GCF stakeholders. The GCF Secretariat will circulate a call for submissions, ensure engagement with NDAs and AEs on programming needs and opportunities, and produce summaries of inputs to be published in the GCF website."	Consistent advocacy and building of relationships with Board Members by CIEL, Tebtebba, and Both ENDS which provided clear and useful interventions that demonstrate the value of engagement of observers in the process.
6	The Taiwanese government added climate change and human rights as one of the major areas in the National Human Rights Action Plan, and officially admitted that they need to consult indigenous people on climate laws. The government has gradually become more aware of the nexus between climate change and human rights, especially the different impacts marginalized groups suffer from. In the Alliance's campaigns, interventions and communications with the government, the Environmental Justice Foundation has sensed the gradual change in its attitude.	The government is the most important actor in addressing mechanisms to ensure climate justice, adaptation and resilience. As Taiwan has been considering its policy approach to climate change in recent years, and the original focus was solely on greenhouse gas emissions mitigation, it is extremely important that civil society raises awareness of the need for climate justice and platforms the voices of marginalized groups who were not considered stakeholders to make the discussion more representative. The change in the government's mindset would potentially result in the protection of vulnerable groups under climate crises. In previous years, the government disregarded the existing climate impact faced by vulnerable groups, and further marginalized them. Examples include indigenous people forced to migrate after a severe typhoon and farmers depleted of irrigation water without prior information when crops were about to be harvested during droughts. New approaches formed with a better sense of climate human rights could stop the government from further suppressing vulnerable groups.	The Alliance members consistently participated in various meetings with the government, conferences and media events to present our reports, films and testimonies collected from fieldwork to stress the importance of considering human rights impact in all climate laws and policies. Alliance events targeting the general public also helped to raise awareness by the public and in turn create more pressure on the government to change its attitude towards the connection between human rights and the climate crisis.

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
7	<p>On September 30, 2022, the Swiss food company Nestle announced that it instructed its suppliers to ensure palm oil from three subsidiaries of Astra Agro Lestari (AAL) in Indonesia no longer enter its supply chain in response to abuses of local farmers. AAL is a major Indonesian palm oil producer accused by WALHI (Friends of the Earth Indonesia) and local communities of illegally grabbing community-owned land, criminalizing human rights defenders, and destroying forests in the provinces of Central and West Sulawesi. Other companies announced over the next six months that they were also suspending business with AAL, including PepsiCo, FrieslandCampina, and Procter &amp; Gamble Co.</p>	<p>AAL is Indonesia's second largest palm oil company and supplies Crude Palm Oil (CPO) through its mills to various consumer companies, including Procter &amp; Gamble, Hershey's, Kellogg, Unilever, Mondelēz, Colgate-Palmolive, PepsiCo, and Nestlé, amongst others. Palm oil plantations are major contributors to climate change since they deforest vast regions of Indonesia in order to establish palm oil plantations. Corporate support against the abuse of land rights and sustainable production is a key step in reducing the contribution of these plantations to climate change.</p>	<p>ZTI members Friends of the Earth US together with WALHI have supported local communities for many years including via engaging with international consumer goods companies who have AAL mills in their supply chains. ZTI supported the creation and sign-on to a joint letter, signed by 55 organizations from 27 countries mainly from the global south to consumer goods companies that source palm oil from AAL.</p>
8	<p>Large food industry multinationals Wilmar and Mars developed stand-alone policies on Human Rights Defenders, and Unilever are developing their policy to be released in 2023. Agribusiness company Wilmar published its Human Rights Defender Policy in December 2021. The final Wilmar Human Rights Defender policy included Zero Tolerance Initiative (ZTI) recommendations on: wording around collectives and the community, expanding the definition of threats, explicit recognition of freedom of speech, association, and freedom to organize, section on customary law and a stronger section on grievance policy and non-compliance protocols. In May 2022, Mars released an official statement on Human Rights Defenders, stating that "We view human rights defenders as enablers of sustainable business. From Indigenous People's communities and advocacy groups to climate and labor activists, human rights defenders have an important role."</p>	<p>Corporate support for people who defend their territories and natural resources from corporate abuse is an important step in balancing the power between communicates and well-resourced companies. Land use change, especially for corporate agriculture, accounts for a significant portion of climate change. Sustainable use of land is crucial for fighting climate change. The Mars policy also said "We must all do our part to protect and support an environment where civic freedoms are respected, in alignment with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. Mars believes in working with governments and other companies to develop and implement policies and practices that enable human rights defenders to carry out their work openly and freely, without fear of threats or reprisals."</p>	<p>As part of the 2022 strategy, to address the root causes of attacks on communities and defenders in supply chains, the ZTI pressed for policy decisions and the creation of due diligence processes at the headquarter level of multinational companies and investors. The ZTI used a variety of coordinated tactics, ranging from direct engagement, open letters, guidance documents, to providing comments on policies. Different tactics were pursued simultaneously by different members of the coalition, and ZTI's goal and added value was to ensure these different members coordinate and have strong rightsholder input and leadership. Several ZTI members via Rainforest Action Network advocated with Mars on the content of this statement. Even though these policies fall short of a full Zero Tolerance Policy aligned with the ZTI minimum requirements, having these statements from some of the largest food companies in the world creates a strong hook to hold them to account further down the line. ZTI has also coordinated advocacy on Unilever's HRD policy, anticipated to be released in 2023.</p>

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
9	<p>On March 1, 2018, the GCF adopted an Indigenous Peoples Policy. The policy outlines how the GCF can fully and effectively engage with indigenous peoples in the design, development, and implementation of the strategies and activities to be financed by GCF, while respecting their rights. The policy includes suggestions on language and accountability mechanisms made by CIEL and other CSOs and indigenous peoples' groups in support of harm reduction and sustainable development. Accountability mechanisms include the adoption of the Independent Redress Mechanism and the appointment of CIEL Senior Attorney, Erika Lennon, as the Alternate Active Observer for developed countries at the GCF from 2018-2019.</p>	<p>GCF now has an institutionalized policy that is part of GCF procedures, and it exemplifies a devolved approach to adaptation that also seeks to prevent harm. Ultimately, this policy is expected to enable indigenous peoples to implement their own climate solutions. It is there to stay.</p> <p>Tebtebba staff think that is the biggest contribution that CJRF has made because Indigenous Peoples are allowed in these spaces and will continue to be. Ensuring the ability and space to bring in the perspectives and concerns of local communities, indigenous peoples, and civil society to the GCF Board through the active observers prior to the Board taking decisions on GCF policies, projects, and accredited entities is essential as their voices should be informing these decisions. In Africa, implementation of the policy lags. The Independent Evaluation Unit of the GCF in its "Independent evaluation of the relevance and effectiveness of the GCF's investments in the African States" notes that "With a few exceptions, the dominant refrain from African stakeholders is that there are no indigenous peoples affected by or involved in project activities or that indigeneity is complex or ill-advised in an African context. This is reflected in the reporting available on projects. Indigenous peoples are mentioned explicitly in seven of the 20 APRs available for the projects identified by TEBTEBBA and ELATIA. Among those stakeholders that are implementing projects explicitly involving indigenous peoples, the information has thus far been scant and fragmented."</p>	<p>At the beginning, the GCF board was not receptive to the idea, since most members are more financially than program-oriented people. CSOs sought out receptive board members, and physically attended as many GCF board meetings as possible.</p> <p>The Tebtebba Foundation worked with Active Observer CSOs at the GCF board level and with a wider network of CSOs to promote the development and adoption of a policy that guides GCF to incorporate the priorities of Indigenous Peoples into its work. Teaming up with CSOs who did not at first prioritize Indigenous People's issues eventually developed in a strong network pushing the idea. By the end of the second year of working in alliance with other CSOs, the alliance nominated one of the indigenous peoples to one of the Active Observer seats reserved for CSOs. Tebtebba and allies also organized bilateral meetings with key secretariat offices, explained the need for IP policy to them, and offered to provide, language/communication help, model safeguarding policy, etc. Tebtebba also used CJRF money to organize events with board members/donor community/etc. to bring together these groups to show GCF that all these groups have IP policies, that they have IP working on these issues. Tebtebba also mobilized the much larger Indigenous People's Caucus at UNFCCC, which invited the co-chair of GCF to meet with the caucus at the COP in Morocco in November 2016 where they recommended the GCF should have their own IP policy. The co-chair of GCF made the recommendation one month later at the GCF board meeting in Samoa. A key network in bringing pressure to bear was a network of IP organizations called ELATIA (Indigenous Peoples' Global Partnership on Climate Change, Forests and Sustainable Development). Made up of 19 IP organizations around the world, it comes together at COPs and intersessional meetings for UNFCCC, Convention on Biodiversity, and Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>WRI provided critical technical advice during the development of this programme.</p> <p>CIEL played a leadership role in monitoring and coordinating civil society input into these policy making processes. This included drafting and coordinating multiple submissions on the policies and developing talking points and advocacy letters for collective advocacy to the GCF board.</p> <p>Other CSOs active in this GCF work were Heinrich Boell Foundation, Asian Peoples Movement on Debt and Development, The Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (ICSC), and the Third World Network.</p>

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
10	<p>In the Philippines, the continuous engagement of Tebtebba with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) National Designated Authority (NDA) resulted in the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in the thematic areas of the Philippine priorities in its country program. When the Government of the Philippines Climate Change Commission released its Philippine Country Programme for the Green Climate Fund (2019-2023) on August 10, 2022, it included Thematic Area 9, Integration, and active involvement of indigenous peoples in Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation - Disaster Risk Reduction (CCAM-DRR) initiatives.</p>	<p>“PAPs (Programs, Activities, and Projects) under this theme will: (i) protect IP land tenure systems and ancestral domains, promote sustainable management (and customary use/access) of natural resources and landscapes, enhance traditional management system, increase resilience of diverse ecosystems (e.g., forests and coasts) and ecosystems services, leading to increased resilience, sustainable livelihoods and agriculture, and food and water security; (ii) provide access to community-owned and managed renewable energy and other appropriate technologies; (iii) strengthen indigenous knowledge systems and practices and innovations toward addressing and responding to climate change effects and impacts; enhance IP health and overall well-being; and (iv) support platforms for IP education, traditional knowledge sharing, and management with learning comparative to modern science.”</p>	<p>The Country Programme notes that “The Climate Change Commission assisted Tebtebba Foundation (Indigenous Peoples’ International Centre for Policy Research and Education) in the development of the Framework for Indigenous People Programme on Climate Change in the Philippines, which enumerates the priority activities, which could constitute the core programs/projects for CGF funding.” The CCC supported Tebtebba to facilitate a national workshop of IPs which informed the thematic area on IPs.</p>
11	<p>In 2021, Huairou Commission joined senior representatives of Foreign, Commonwealth &amp; Development Office (FCDO), Nordic Development Fund (NDF), Asian Development Bank (ADB), CJRF and International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) in launching the ADB’s much awaited Community Resilience Partnership Program (CRPP) in which Huairou is a named partner and has a seat on the governance structure. The CRPP is operationalized through a newly created legal entity called the Community Resilience Financing Partnership Facility, which includes a dedicated funding window for women-led adaptation.</p>	<p>These developments indicate the success of the Huairou Commission’s advocacy in conveying that grassroots engagement in large scale programs require governance structures, financial mechanisms and collaborative actions tailored to their specific needs rather than conventional MDB modalities.</p>	<p>Invitations from partners and participation at a wide variety of international forums raised the profile of the Huairou Commission as a credible movement of grassroots women organizing for adaptation and resilience. Important partners and opportunities here included the Locally Led Adaptation Consortium, WRI, IIED, CJRF, Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) conferences, Gobeshona Conferences, Global Resilience Partnership (GRP) sponsored Regional Dialogues with High Level Champions for COP26.</p>
12	<p>Shortly after COP 26 in Glasgow in December 2021, the Scottish government provided £ 1 million from its Climate Justice Fund for Loss and Damage grants. The funds were channeled through CJRF for grantmaking on non-economic L&amp;D.</p>	<p>The Scottish government was a key catalyst behind the overwhelming global commitment on loss and damage generated at COP26; the importance they have placed on the otherwise under-considered area of non-economic loss and damage has resulted in funding for CJRF to demonstrate locally-led L&amp;D work in marginalized communities that have reached hard and/or soft adaptation limits.</p> <p>The Loss and Damage money came through Climate Justice-Just Transition Donor Collaborative (CJ-JT) negotiating with the Scottish government for Loss and Damage during the COP 26. The establishment of the Loss and Damage Fund was a major win for countries affected by climate change. By the time of COP 27 in 2022, governments and foundations had committed US\$310 million for Loss and Damage grants.</p>	<p>CJRF’s advocacy to the Scottish government consisted of convening grantees to speak directly to the Scottish PM about their work. They also co-developed a policy brief with grantees aimed at the transitional committee and spoke directly with transitional committee advisors to ensure that loss and damage discussions were grounded and not conceptual.</p> <p>CJ-JT requested the Scottish government to channel the funds through CJRF. CJRF’s involvement with the Scottish government at COP was novel; other people weren’t engaging in the same way.</p>

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
13	<p>In Bangladesh, communities neighboring CJRF target communities - that have successfully claimed ownership of canals - have taken notice and are advocating to their local governments to return additional canals to the public domain, and "local administrations in Kultali, Kachukhali, and Jelekhali are now proactively taking measures to support community demands" and return water rights to the communities.</p> <p>Having requests to restore canals and climate-smart farming systems from adjacent Union Parishad chairmen and Communities of the Governance for Climate Resilience (G4CR) project, CNRS supported a group of shrimp farmers of Shinghortoli village (about 12 km from the G4CR site), who, wished to come back to rice farming but were constrained by the large shrimp mafias. CNRS provided technical and social supports to those small farmers since 2021 with a support from DAE officials and the farmers improved rich farming systems and formed a farmer's field school in there in 2022. The project trained 220 farmers during 2022-23 to adopt climate smart farming systems abandoning the shrimp ghers which were not economically or environmentally rewarding for the communities.</p>	<p>This shows how community empowerment coupled with socio-economic benefits have catalyzed neighboring communities to act. That local governments are also on board and actively working with communities is indicative of sub-national/local level systems change.</p> <p>Shrimp farming in southwest coastal belt is commonly practiced as the agriculture farming is often restrained by increased salinity ingress, especially in dry season. However, due to lack of investment ability, the poor and marginalized farmers often have to lease out their farm to shrimp cultivators who are relatively influential and rich. The poor and marginalized farmers often end up being day labors in these Shrimp ghers which does not secure their yearlong food security. Also, the shrimp ghers allow salinity to ingress in their ghers and eventually it expands land mass with salinity. It is quite a challenge to return to farming in these lands which are already converted to shrimp ghers. However, sustainable agricultural farming in these lands can be beneficial to the farmers in many ways.</p>	<p>Neighboring communities saw the results of community advocacy and canal rehabilitation and use, facilitated by CJRF grantees. The project outreached to the adjacent communities upon their request. They provided inputs and technical support to restore the lands usable for agricultural farming. With the help of DAE, the project trained the farmers to use stress tolerant varieties with sustainable production system.</p>
14	<p>54 women in northern Kenya became official members of the government sponsored Water Resources User Associations in their communities</p>		<p>In Kenya, CJRF grantee partners have equipped Indigenous women to take the lead in natural resource management decisions via water user associations, tree-planting businesses, and employment as rangers on conservancy lands; BOMA also provided women with mentoring and implemented an entrepreneurship training programme</p>

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
15	<p>The women participants of the project were involved in the plantation of mangroves and social forestry at river embankments and roadsides covering more than 15 hectares of land in the Sundarbans in India. The women groups took proper care of these plantations to protect the lives and livelihoods in the islands by reducing erosion rate of embankments.</p>	<p>Plantation of mangroves and social forestry is very much necessary for reduction of emissions. Plantation of social forestry removes and store carbon from the atmosphere, preserves soil, slow heavy rain and reduces the risk of flooding. It enhances the air quality and mitigates the climate change affect. Mangrove forests are an incredibly productive ecosystem which means that lots of carbon dioxide is taken in and used by the trees and shrubs as they grow. When this organic matter dies, a proportion of it forms the sediment underneath the mangrove forest. As a result, carbon remains trapped as semi-decomposed plant matter, and is unable to re-enter the atmosphere as a greenhouse gas. Mangroves improve the coastal ecosystem and provide habitation for varieties of aquatic species.</p> <p>The islands of Sundarbans are getting impacted adversely by climate change, but the targeted islands of this project are the most vulnerable due to their geographical locations. The land-based livelihoods of the project areas were impacted by increasing saltwater intrusion, coastal erosion, loss of forest cover, rising sea levels, unpredictable monsoons, and extreme weather events. Plantation plays an important role in enhancement of ecosystem, livelihood, and biodiversity in Sundarbans region. Increased cyclones and storms are eroding the embankments and the only solution to reduce the risk is plantation. Strengthened embankments will help in reducing the loss of assets caused by embankment breaches. Plantation keeps the embankment of the rivers strong and prevents the saline water to enter to the agricultural fields and ponds causing huge damage. The cyclones result in loss of human, livestock, and assets.</p> <p>The objective is to regenerate of mangroves and plantation to avoid breaching of embankments. In future livelihood opportunities and income generation through value addition to NTFP produces and provides firewood, fodder, and food. Livelihood options will be created, and biodiversity will increase.</p> <p>The frequent heavy cyclone and storms adversely affect our project areas by eroding the embankments and increases the risk of saltwater intrusion, coastal erosion, loss of forest cover, loss of life and livelihood. The MCG members identify the species of mangroves and multipurpose trees and prepare nurseries which in future will protect them from climate change affects. At present more than 11 hectares of area is coved with greenery planted on the roadsides and river embankments. These women take extra efforts to protect the plantations from livestock animals and contribute to repairing the damage cause by cyclones like Bulbul and Amphan. The fear of natural hazards has made them realize the importance of plantation of mangroves as they very well know that the solution to save lives from natural calamities is mangrove plantation. They motivate others in the villages and present their views and insights to the local administration for more plantations to prevent the destruction caused by cyclones and storms in future.</p>	<p>Under project support both mangrove and community woodlot plantation are promoted. Group based mangroves and multi-purpose trees nurseries are prepared and also some direct plantation are done. The community motivated to select the saline tolerant varieties of mangroves species includes sundari, gorjon, bine, kakra, goran, etc., and salt resistant social forestry varieties includes blackberry, tamarind, neem, acacia, mango etc. as regular source of fodder and firewood. The groups are facilitated to manage the plantation starting from raising saplings to protecting them from external factors. Awareness among the community is raised through awareness camps, village meetings, fairs, exhibitions, leaflet, display board; video shows etc. to mitigate the climate change. School programmes were conducted to create environment awareness among the students. Wall writings were displayed at prominent place at the village to gather the attention of the crowd on plantation awareness. The activities and videos on plantation are shared at network meeting and block level workshops to sensitize the officials and community to adapt strategies to mitigate climate change.</p>



No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
16	The Ministry of Lands in Kenya 2019 committed to staff county offices for land registration and to create a national stakeholders consultation body on community lands. In 2021, the Ministry signed a Memorandum of Understanding with PARAN's secretariat, IMPACT Kenya, through which PARAN will support training of government staff and community land management committees in several Northern counties, including training on climate resilient land management.	This represents a partnership between the Ministry of Lands and CJRF grantees to change approaches to community land management over the long-term	PARAN, Kenya supported communities to register lands and advocate for the national government to accelerate implementation of the Community Land Act. In 2019, the community members marched to the Ministry of Lands, which led to the Ministry commitment.
17	In April and May 2022, the CJRF board disbanded its board and created a new 9-person board comprised of activists, practitioners, and thinkers with intimate knowledge of the realities faced by those most vulnerable to climate change.	The Board has a balance of skills, experiences, and perspectives, including broad geographic diversity and representation from CJRF's core constituencies: women, youth, and indigenous peoples. This shift has been significant in world of climate philanthropy and key players are interested to see how this plays out.	Mid-term review recommendation. CJRF conducted an open call for applicants for board positions. They received more than 100 qualified applicants; they formed a selection committee comprised of CJRF grant partners, formed Board members, and advisors.
18	The GCF is adopting "a more constructive approach to financing adaptation"; for example, the Secretariat will develop a series of guidance documents, strengthen support to national entities, and ease up the application process for local organizations.	(KV assuming this somehow eases up the proposal process)	WRI's research (and body of work on GCF adaptation finance) and outreach activities (involving diverse stakeholders on the adaptation-climate-development nexus) earned them the GCF consultancy on adaptation. Their technical advice helped convince the GCF Board and the Secretariat that the GCF needs to clarify its approach to adaptation. Now, their research is helping to shape the guidance the GCF is producing.
19	On October 22, 2021, Pacific Civil Society leaders consolidated a position around climate justice: over 50 CSOs endorsed the Pacific Demands, a first-of-its-kind compilation; the COP26 Pacific Action Plan included hundreds of Pacific organizations demanding their voices be heard despite not being physically present at COP26.	The Pacific Demands are an inclusive policy position for climate justice; amplification of Pacific youth and government voices in international spaces such as the Pacific Climate Justice Summit and COP26. Climate justice was not on the radar among the Pacific Islands before the start of the CJRF-funded PICAN program.	PICAN coordinated the policy positions of the entire Pacific region's CSOs at COP and the Pacific Climate Justice Summit
20	Three funding proposals to enable PICAN members to continue their grassroots work on climate justice were funded by local donors.	PICAN members are implementing new climate justice initiatives in communities.	PICAN organized and facilitated a week-long fund-raising workshop, and the output was the 3 funding proposals
21	The Glasgow Climate Pact from COP 26 included the 'phasing down' of 'inefficient' fossil fuel subsidies, though this was watered down from the original 'phase out' due to India's intervention. Pacific CSO organizers were able to continue influencing negotiations for this and other issues despite UK government actions to keep NGOs out of negotiating rooms.	In its 26 years, the UNFCCC has never explicitly mentioned fossil fuel phase out, despite coal being one of the key drivers of global warming.	PICAN leveraged its networks to coordinate and convene Pacific CSO observers and delegation members to speak out on fossil fuel phase out in the context of climate negotiations and shape negotiations. Many other nations and organizations also pushed for inclusion of language about phasing out fossil fuels.

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
22	At least 2 Global South grantees trained through the Earth Journalism Network's programme won awards for their reporting about climate change in the Bay of Bengal: Namrata Acharya's story on tiger widows (A battle for survival in the Sundarbans), won the Cushrow Irani Prize for Environmental Reporting 2018. The citation for the report stated that Acharya's story "brings to the fore the financial compulsions that drive people to wage a daily battle against wildlife and the environment." Sharada Balasubramanian won India's prestigious Prem Bhatia award for environmental and development reporting. The jury specifically highlighted her EJN-supported work on how climate-resilient agricultural methods are helping farmers in the Andaman Islands as one that spoke about solutions. "The EJN grant offered robust support and motivation for an independent, environmental journalist like me, to pursue important and untold stories. And this has immensely contributed to my career as an environmental journalist," said Balasubramanian.	All journalists interviewed by CMS said: "Due to these workshops, now there has been a huge change in the understanding of the climate change issue and reporting on them... They have been trained in identifying instances of climate change, reviewing existing data and using it for reporting. While earlier, many of them couldn't grasp the seriousness of the issue, now they are more sensitive towards climate change and understand aspects related to it... The Bay of Bengal project engaged local journalists and created a space for them. The mentorship provided to the local reporters has been instrumental in creating interest among young reporters. They are now trained to look at a particular issue from different perspectives and through a 'climate resilience lens', identify local issues and bring them up to the national level. The horizon of climate change issues has increased manifold." By providing local journalists, community advocates, and educators financial, technical, and collaborative resources to amplify the voices of those most vulnerable to climate change, this project improved the quality, accessibility, and credibility of their stories.	1047 local community members and citizen journalists were trained through media workshop and focus group discussions in 2019 and 2020 through workshop, sub-grants, story grants, the projects in the Bay of Bengal created opportunities to provide logistic support to local reporters or freelancers who otherwise would not get any funding for publishing a well-researched story.
23	Women in Samburu and Isiolo Counties in Kenya (under the Boma project) are setting up income streams that are independent of climate-dependent livelihoods: 3 women in Samburu County set up a tailoring business making face masks which they sell across the region and one woman in Isiolo County set up a convenience store which she then transitioned into a bakery during the pandemic.	This is from a blog, so it's unclear how many women have been empowered to become entrepreneurs through the Boma Project. However, these small-scale examples are evidence of livelihoods/income diversification for women who traditionally depend on climate-vulnerable livestock markets in the drylands. These new income streams have helped these women to feed their children and send them to school.	The Boma Project trained women entrepreneurs in business skills, advised them financially, and gave them seed grants to launch new businesses.
24	A first-of-its-kind meeting between the Mutomo (Kitui County, Kenya) local community group and the county leadership to discuss interventions for climate vulnerable communities led to the construction of an earth dam in Mutomo. The earth dam will be a stable source of water for 1750 people in the area.	Local leaders are engaging with communities and supporting them to build resilience to floods and drought.	Docubox created a video-diary, Thank You for the Rain, of a community member's (Kisilu Musya) account of climate impacts in his community. The community used it as a conversation starter between local government and communities; this campaign led to the first ever meeting between Kisilu's community and the county leadership.
25	Kisilu Musya, a community member from the Mutomo community in Kitui, Kenya is championing local climate-induced challenges and solutions nationally and globally; he spoke at COP21, COP23 and TED in 2018 about his work as a farmer battling climate change.	CJRF claim that this story "has helped international governments and stakeholders realize the need to include voices of those most impacted by climate change in decision and policy making conversations". They also claim that this has started a national movement in Kenya, though unclear what that is.	Docubox's documentary, Thank You for the Rain, about Kisilu Musya's community has been screened nationally in hundreds of schools, many community gatherings, and in several national government ministries. Docubox also worked to expand the documentary's reach globally; the film has been screened in over 50 countries.

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
26	A 'roadmap' co-developed by 80 participants at Watershed, an international conference held on March 22, 2017 in Rome, has become the basis of the Vatican's strategic planning around water, with education becoming a top priority. The Pontifical Council for Culture is now planning to mobilize the Catholic Church's schools, universities, and religious centers – a network of 1.2 billion people worldwide – to team members about the importance of water. They have also pledged to help organize and participate in "all-faiths water education network".	The Vatican has a huge reach and can support building broad awareness around water sustainability	<p>Circle of Blue used CJRF funding at Watershed to facilitate the sessions for developing the Roadmap.</p> <p>"In March 2017, CJRF provided a \$50,000 USD grant to Circle of Blue to support for the conference, Watershed: The Values and Value of Water. The three-day event, held at the Vatican, celebrated World Water Day by creating a new conversation around how to unite ethical, moral, economic, and scientific principles in responding to the world's urgent water challenges. The conference immediately followed a papal audience and proclamation by Pope Francis and was live-streamed to drive a global social media conversation around the #MyWaterStory hashtag. Circle of Blue also facilitated a work session on March 23 during which experts, educators, and design thinkers gathered to map a 5-year strategy around the value and values of water. The resulting outputs – multimedia, workshop findings, and new cross-organizational engagements – add new insights and direction to initiatives including the World Water Forum, World Water Congress, and the World Economic Forum Global Future Council on the Environment."</p>
27	Gabriel Boric, the now Chilean president, integrated Just Transition in his presidential campaign. FIMA has built an effective movement and are themselves a part of a larger movement that have successfully brought the concept of 'just transition' - a justice-grounded approach for greening the economy - to light. In Chile, the Boric government went on to create the Office of Socio-Ecological Just Transition within the Environment Ministry at the end of 2022.	FIMA has built an effective movement and are themselves a part of a larger movement that have successfully brought the concept of 'just transition' - a justice-grounded approach for greening the economy - to light. In Chile, the Boric government created the Office of Socio-Ecological Just Transition within the Environment Ministry at the end of 2022.	<p>FIMA was one of many social organizations that have championed the concept of 'just transition'.</p> <p>FIMA wrote that "In that context, we focused on approaching the Just Energy Transition from a perspective of not only respect but the reparation of the systematic violation of human rights in the Region, beyond protecting the rights of the workers of carbon industries. An example of the impact of driving this vision is the Chilean case. Chile is currently in a context of deep political changes, after a social outbreak in 2019, a constitutional process since 2020, and a profound dispute in the presidential election. In that sense, making visible the need for a Just Energy Transition and the climate and environmental conflicts that can emerge from an unregulated and unplanned process causes many presidential and constituent campaigns to integrate this concept into their proposals."</p>
28	The Just Transitions network in Latin America has been strengthened under the banner of the "Regional Council" such that they are now actively engaging in debates for energy transition during the set-up of national decarbonization plans. Just Transitions in Latin America (TJLA) is also considered a relevant actor by decision-makers in Chile and Colombia who are conducting regional and national dialogues on just transitions	Chile and Colombia are leading state narratives about Just Transition Processes. CSOs are connected via TJLA's regional campaign and are actively involved in debates for energy transition during the development of national decarbonization plans.	FIMA convened CSOs in Latin America, conducted "Capacity Building" sessions and developed tools and materials to promote their Just Transition framework, and overall built a broader movement (the "Regional Council") of Latin American organizations calling for Just Transitions in the energy sector. They also conducted an "Investigation", which is a report on why energy transition is needed in Latin America ("Just Transition in the South American Southern Cone")

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
29	At an event co-sponsored by the Center for Environmental Law, Greenpeace Southeast Asia, and others in December 2015, the Human Rights Commission of the Philippines formally accepted the petition to investigate climate harms associated with the Carbon Majors' historic emissions. Kumi Naidoo, the former executive director of Greenpeace International, announced that he will pursue a similar strategy in South Africa.	This was a successful strategy to hold corporations accountable for their contributions to climate change.	CIEL provided Greenpeace South Asia with legal counsel in developing a petition to the Human Rights Commission of the Philippines (submitted in September 2015) to investigate human rights violations resulting from climate change in the Philippines and hold corporate actors (especially Carbon Majors) accountable for the harms suffered by the Filipino people. CIEL then led the process of synthesizing a summary that provides top-line arguments to inform the first hearing on March 27, 2018; CIEL was set to testify the first and second hearings.
30	At COP23, Parties agreed to create a platform for Indigenous Peoples to actively participate in UN Climate Talks and to recognize the role of traditional knowledge.	The platform is an important step forward to ensure full participation of Indigenous Peoples in the UNFCCC so that they can advocate for their own interests and human rights.	CIEL worked with Indigenous Peoples, their representatives, and government negotiators to guide discussions about developing knowledge-sharing and capacity building and providing legal expertise to these key actors on policies and safeguards, among other matters of governance.
31	In 2018, three UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies -- the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) -- made recommendations to specific high-emitting nations to address the human rights implications of their energy and climate policies.	These recommendations can be used as legal arguments for countries that were facing or likely to face domestic litigation in the short term.	CIEL and the Global Initiative for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights identified and published a comprehensive overview of recommendations that should be adopted by the UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies regarding inadequacies in national energy and climate policies as related to human rights obligations (for Germany, Argentina, Norway, South Korea, Fiji, Spain, and Japan) occurring under the three treaty bodies and subsequently secured recommendations. To identify recommendations, CIEL and the GIESCR leveraged ongoing country review processes under the treaty bodies and convened civil society partners to develop priorities for strategic engagement and key messages/ "authoritative statements". With key partners, they also held 4 briefings on climate change and human rights for the treaty bodies.
32	Frontline activists, including youth (Fridays for Future), Indigenous Peoples, and other environmental defenders and cohorts from the Global South had greater presence at global meetings, including COP27. Many of these groups were able to engage with the UN for the first time, which, in many cases, led to subsequent direct opportunities to engage with their governments on policymaking (e.g., groups from Togo, Uganda, Burundi, Brazil, Jamaica, and Colombia).	Participants from marginalized groups have greater confidence to conduct advocacy, and their presence in global spaces built their credibility with their national governments. This was a significant capacity-bridging effort on the part of A4SD; many of the activists may not otherwise have been able to raise their voices at key UN meetings.	A4SD solicited small grant proposals; they received over 500 proposals, many from national and regional partners who had been relatively 'passive' within the network. A4SD grants enabled grantees to tell stories through film. A4SD also conducted webinars to connect their grantees and strengthen collaborative action. Grantee stories were featured at major global events, including the UN SDG Action Zone, UN Commission for Social Development, the Global Week of Action 2021 and 2022, COP26 and COP27, Stockholm+50. Alongside these screenings, A4SD hosted in-person dialogues at many of these events to identify struggles, solutions, and solidarity actions.
33	In January 2022, the National Partnership for New Americans (NPNA), with funding from Unbound Philanthropy, launched a 'concrete' plan for a movement-centric climate-induced migration program and hired 2 full time staff for the program.	This is expected to lead to (1) the establishment of a coordinating body for organize migrant justice groups around climate-induced migration issue and (2) a framework for movement engagement and peer-to-peer learning on these issues.	Action Aid USA facilitated an in-person meeting of migrant justice organizations in Las Vegas in October 2021.

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
34	Sixteen (16) communities successfully registered their community land under the Community Land Act of 2016. These are Ltirimin, Marti, Nonkeek, Sesia, Opiroi, Nkaroni, Lpus, Tinga B, Lekuruki, Nkiloriti, Tiamamut, IIngwesi, Musul, Kijabe, Mayiannat, Ilpolei with a total land area of 43,892 hectares and a combined membership of 21,921. The Kurikuri Community has submitted all their registration documents for their 6,230 hectares; while Nyiro West with 213,823.55 hectares and 10,000 members and Loonjorin Sesiai with 28,824.67 hectares and 4,000 members have held their inception meetings to start the CLA registration process.	The 2010 Constitution and the Community Land Act of 2016 recognizes the customary land rights of communities, regardless of whether they are registered or unregistered. County governments hold community lands in trust for communities until they are formally registered. Upon registration, ownership of the land, with all rights and privileges are transferred to the community. Communal land makes up approximately 70% of the total of 56.91 million hectares of land in Kenya. Lack of secure tenure has been a significant challenge for indigenous communities, some of which have lost their land to powerful public and private entities.	IMPACT, with support from CJRF and other partners, is supporting communities in the northern Kenya counties of Laikipia, Samburu and Isiolo to register their community land. This support includes training the communities on the provisions of the CLA, assisting them to compile the necessary documents needed to register their land, such as the GPS (global positioning system) coordinates of the land, the register of members and the name of the community land that is democratically chosen by the members. IMPACT is also supporting the Leparua community to make submissions of claims in their land ownership dispute court case.
35	The county governments of Laikipia, Samburu and Isiolo are requesting for IMPACT's input and collaboration in key government policy development processes and institutional structures. In 2022, Laikipia county government asked IMPACT for advice on how to actualize County Committees on Land that were established by the Community Land Act of 2016 as the institutions to oversee the registration and management of community land, in collaboration with the communities. In 2022, Isiolo county government asked for IMPACT's assistance to integrate human rights issues into the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and to actualize the county climate change committees. In Samburu County, the Community Land Forums that were initiated by IMPACT in 2018 are now held on a regular annual basis jointly by the county and national government institutions.	In the past, government institutions tended to treat Civil Society Organizations and NGOs with suspicion, unless they were providing welfare goods and services. These requests for IMPACT's input into county and national government processes is an acknowledgement and appreciation of the positive role that local NGOs such as IMPACT can play in enhancing local level.	IMPACT, with support from CJRF and its other partners, have been supporting communities to engage in the management of their land and natural resources in collaboration with the county and national government institutions. The support includes training communities on the provisions of the CLA and the requirements for the land registration process.
36	In 2021, IMPACT used its grant from CJRF to leverage funds for East African pastoralist work. SwedBio awarded IMPACT \$200,000 for a two-year grant to review the policies of the East Africa Community (EAC) and the individual countries and how they facilitate or impede communities to cope with climate risks, such as by facilitating mobility.	Pastoralists depend on cross-border resources; however, they face a lot of hostilities in some countries. For example, in 2017, the late President Magufuli of Tanzania confiscated and auctioned 1,300 cows belonging to Kenyan pastoralists who had crossed into Tanzania. Tanzania's on-going process to set aside 1,500 Km <sup>2</sup> in Loliondo as a "Game Controlled Area" by evicting the indigenous Maasai who live there is further reducing the trans-boundary areas that are accessible to pastoralists. IMPACT is in discussions with the Kenya State Department of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) on these issues affecting pastoralists, in collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy – to see how transhumance protocols can be more supportive.	IMPACT used the CJRF grant to leverage the funding from SwedBio.
37	IMPACT has been selected for a \$2 million grant from Green Climate Fund, which will be released in July 2023.	IMPACT was one of 9 organizations that was supported by the GCF, out of 450 applications.	IMPACT needed to show co-financing of \$0.5 million and CJRF provided the letter of support showing that they were already supporting them. Further, IMPACT needed a letter of support/ no objection from the Ministry of Environment, which they got because the Ministry officials have been part of the IMPACT-organized Ewaso Nyiro River Camel Caravan.

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
38	Following a meeting of IMPACT and Mali Asili during CJRF learning program events in New York and Glasgow, IMPACT and Mali Asili ( <a href="https://www.maliasili.org/">https://www.maliasili.org/</a> ), an organization that promotes institutional and organizational development of local organizations, entered a partnership in 2022. Mali Asili is supporting IMPACT to develop their strategic team, including supporting an M&E officer and their sub-granting program .	The meeting of these two organizations was made possible by CJRF's support for learning and facilitating grantees to access new spaces and funding opportunities they were previously unable to access. Local organizations like IMPACT face a lot of institutional capacity challenges that undermine their effectiveness and this partnership is addressing some of these capacity needs.	IMPACT met Mali Asili in New York and Glasgow during CJRF learning program events.
39	In 2021, IMPACT, as the convener of the Pastoralists Alliance for Resilience and Adaptation in Northern Rangelands (PARAN) in Kenya, entered a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Land Commission (NLC), which facilitated the development of the Community Land Atlas that indicates all community lands in 24 selected counties.	The MoU between IMPACT and the NLC occurred after the National Land Summit that brought more than 200 participants representing the national and county governments, community representatives from the selected 24 counties and both direct and indirect funders of the summit. The summit strengthened the partnership between the CSOs, communities and the government and promoted open dialogue, built trust and reduced the notion that CSOs and governments are antagonistic.	In 2018, CJRF provided IMPACT with a \$540,000 grant, with an additional \$100,000, to facilitate IMPACT's work on community land registration, including convening the National Land Summit that in turn resulted in the signing of the MoU between IMPACT and the NLC and the production of the Community Land Atlas.
40	The County Government of Isiolo allocated not less than 2% of its budget to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction through its Isiolo County Climate Change Fund Act of 2018.	These funds will be accessible to grassroots communities to mitigate against disasters in the county	PARAN Alliance members have made positive changes in influencing policies at the Isiolo, Laikipia and Samburu County government levels. CJRF has been supporting IMPACT and the PARAN Alliance members since 2018.
41	PARAN-IMPACT successfully raised 4.5 million Kenya Shillings (US\$32,000) for Baringo Women and Youth Community Organization, a PARAN Alliance member, to address the impact of the rising waters of Lake Baringo that is displacing indigenous local communities, such as relocating affected communities.	The rising waters of Lake Baringo are one of the adverse effects of climate change, like many lakes around the world. For the past decade, the water in Lake Baringo has been steadily rising, swallowing homes, shops, health centers, latrines, electricity supplies, farmland, tourist resorts and more. Malaria, cholera, typhoid, and dysentery are increasing. Wildlife is under threat; conflict has broken out between people and animals and old grievances between neighboring groups have resurfaced. This funding will allow the community-based organization and the network to address the problem.	CJRF has supported IMPACT to strengthen the PARAN Alliance of indigenous peoples and their organizations to enhance their resilience and capacities to address the adverse effects of climate change.
42	The PARAN Alliance membership, of women, youth and community natural resources institutions has increased from the initial 23 grassroots and people led organizations distributed across the country to a membership of 46 in 9 counties (Laikipia, Isiolo, Samburu, Marsabit, Wajir, Moyale, Kwale, Kajiado, Narok) covering an area of 151,346Km <sup>2</sup> with a population of 1,193,963, based on the 2019 census figure from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.	The PARAN Alliance provides indigenous and community organizations with critical support to address the adverse impacts of climate change and to defend their cultural, land and environmental rights through joint advocacy and capacity building efforts.	The increased membership has been facilitated by the financial and networking support provided by CJRF to IMPACT and through sub-granting to PARAN Alliance members.

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
43	The Government of Kenya adopted the county climate change financing mechanism that the Adaptation (ADA) Consortium led by Christian Aid piloted and then implemented in several counties. The Government has requested and received a loan from the World Bank to roll out this mechanism to all the 47 counties through the Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLOCA) program.	The policy and legal framework that Christian Aid assisted the county governments put in place in Samburu and Marsabit has helped these 2 counties to be ready to receive financial support from the World Bank funded FLLOCA program.	CJRF supported the Christian Aid work in Samburu and Marsabit counties, which included supporting the county governments to put in place the policy and legal framework for the county climate change financing mechanism. Christian Aid piloted the County Climate Change Funds (CCCCF) as part of the Adaptation (ADA) Consortium that includes IIED, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) and the Resource Advocacy Programme (RAP).
44	Christian Aid used CJRF funding of \$750,000 as required co-financing to leverage €864,000 (\$944,000) in cumulative funding from the Irish government to support humanitarian response and resilience building initiatives using various approaches including the Survivor Community-Led Response (SCLR).	The additional funding was used by Christian Aid to support additional work in Marsabit, including humanitarian/emergency responses, with the beneficiaries being groups that CA established through CJRF funding resulting in increased citizen participation in county government budgeting and planning processes and inclusion of community adaptation priorities into county development plans.	The funding provided by CJRF made it easier for Christian Aid to attract the additional funding from Irish Aid and its UK partners for the work on locally-led financing mechanisms.
45	On 26.6.2019 the National Environment Tribunal (NET) delivered its judgment revoking the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) license issued for the proposed Lamu Coal Fired Power Plant, following strategic thinking, research support and active participation in the litigation by Natural Justice in support of the Save Lamu and deCOALonize campaign.	The community is opposed to the project because coal fired power plants produce sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ), which contributes to acid rain and respiratory illnesses and nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ), which contribute to smog and respiratory illnesses and particulates, which contribute to smog, haze, and respiratory illnesses and lung disease. Amu Power, the project proponent, subsequently appealed the decision on 24.7.2019	The Natural Justice team provided the Katiba Institute research support on the Lamu Coal Fired Plant National Environment Tribunal (NET) litigation, arranged witness testimonies and prepared questions for use in examination of witnesses. The team also prepared the final submissions, which were submitted on 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2018. Following the appeal by the proponents of the project, Amu Power on 24 <sup>th</sup> July 2019, Natural Justice has worked with Katiba Institute to draft and file a response to the appeal and file a cross-appeal. Natural Justice has continued to provide strategic thinking, research support and active participation in the litigation. Natural Justice has also worked with various partners to obtain analyses which could form the evidential basis for a potential High Court Petition. Natural Justice have since then worked with Katiba Institute to draft and file a response to the appeal and have already filed a cross-appeal. NJ's role in offering strategic thinking, research support and active participation in the litigation continued as NJ waited for Amu Power to move the court to take the appeal forward. Natural Justice, together with Save Lamu and the deCOALonize campaign, organized two public community barazas (forums) at which key aspects of the case were set out to community members in Lamu.
46	In April 2018, the High Court of Kenya handed down its judgment on the Lamu Port case, which was filed by Save Lamu, awarding 5,000 fishermen Kshs. 1.76 billion (US\$12.5 million) as compensation to enable them to acquire modern fishing equipment suitable for deep sea fishing and ordering National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to immediately follow the project license conditions and to rectify violations of the public participation process.	Communities in Lamu County occupy what is categorized as "Community Land" under the 2010 Constitution. They therefore lack secure tenure to the land because it is yet to be registered under the Community Land Act of 2016. It was therefore a significant win for the community when the High Court awarded the fisherfolk compensation for the loss of their fishing grounds because they could have refused since the community did not have a title to this land. The Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) subsequently lodged an appeal seeking to reverse this judgment and obtained court orders halting the implementation of the High Court judgment. The appeal which was to be heard for the first time on 26 <sup>th</sup> November 2019 has been deferred four times.	Natural Justice paralegals/community researchers gathered the evidence that was used in this case. Natural Justice continues to support community monitoring of the port development, lodging complaints and pressing for compensation of the fishermen.

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
47	Natural Justice was invited by the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights to provide guidance to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) on aspects that should be included in any new regulations.	Natural Justice works on improving the EIA policies and processes in the countries so that there is more public participation and more engagement with communities that are affected by infrastructure and extractives projects.	The invitation was based on the data collected through the community researcher program of Natural Justice
48	Between 2019 and 2020, Natural Justice received 3 positive responses out of nine (9) access to information complaints and follow-ups with the Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ). The responses were as follows: Kenya Forest Service responded to Natural Justice; National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) was issued with a notice requiring them to respond to the NJ-Access to Information request; and an Order was issued against Kenya National Highways Authority.	CAJ proved to be an effective avenue to obtain critical information about the contents of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments and the conditions that had been given to mitigate against environmental damage and social disruptions caused by proposed road construction projects so that communities could follow up and ensure that the conditions are adhered to by the project proponents.	Natural Justice filed the nine access to information complaints and follow-ups
49	In 2018, the High Court protected the independence of the National Environment Tribunal (NET) when it gave orders halting the proposed amendments to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999 through Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendment) (No. 3) Bill. The amendments – section 125 and 129 – proposed to remove the requirement that the Chairperson of the National Environment Tribunal be nominated by the Judicial Service Commission, and to require appellants to the NET to apply for an injunction on the contested projects as opposed to an automatic injunction, respectively.	Currently, the NET is independent because the Chairperson is nominated in a transparent process of the Judicial Service Commission. The amendment sought to replace the current system with one where the Chairperson would be directly nominated by the President, which would limit the independence of the NET. Further, currently, projects that are successfully challenged in the NET are automatically stopped. The proposed amendment would have meant that even after the NET found that a project should not continue, another petition would have to be filed so that the project could be stopped. The order has halted the coming into force of the proposed amendment even as the case that was scheduled for hearing in 2019, has been adjourned twice resulting in uncertainty about whether these amendments will be re-introduced at a later date.	Natural Justice and Katiba Institution filed the Petition in the High Court challenging the amendments.
50	On 26th September 2022, the Bungoma court in Kenya ruled that the gazetting of Chepkitale Trust Land as Chepkitale Game Reserve in 2000 was unlawful because it had not been done in consultation with the community.	The court declared that “The conversion of the land into a national reserve was unconstitutional, unlawful and of no legal effect” and that “The land shall revert to the pre-6 June 2000 status”. The land therefore reverted to the community, to be registered as community land under the 2016 Community Land Act.	Natural Justice program officers provided support and training to the Ogiek community to develop stronger County laws to protect community land and natural resource interests.
51	Il'laramak Community Concerns sits on the national advisory committee of the World Bank funded Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLOCA) Program. Agnes Leina, the director of Il'laramak represents the gender/women's portfolio on FLLOCA and in Kajiado county she advises the team on climate risk assessment.	Il'laramak is the only CSO/grassroots organization on the FLLOCA national Advisory Committee.	Il'laramak credits the CJRF for the institutional capacity strengthening that they have attained, which in turn made them be invited to sit on the FLLOCA Advisory Committee and to be requested to advise the team on climate risk assessment in Kajiado county.
52	UNICEF made a grant of 4 million Kenya Shillings (approx. \$30,000) to Il'laramak Community Concerns to give cash transfers to communities during the drought of 2022/23.	In the past, UNICEF channeled funds only through international NGOs, such as World Vision.	Funding from CJRF has enabled Il'laramak develop its institutional capacity and visibility, making it attract this funding from UNICEF.



No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
53	Between 2018 and June 2023, the number of female conservancy rangers rose from zero to 11%, thanks in part to advocacy from the Mara Conservancy Women's Forum of the Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancy (MMWC) for more women to be employed and to strengthen the capacities of women in leadership skills, thereby making them vie for positions with the MMWC conservancies.	This percentage is significant compared to 2018 when there were no female rangers and only 2% of the conservancy employees were women.	Support from CJRF to the Mara Conservancy Women's Forum of the Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancy (MMWC) has made it possible for them to advocate for more women to be employed and to strengthen the capacities of women in leadership skills, thereby making them vie for positions with the MMWC conservancies.
54	The County of Samburu established an office in the town of Maralal which communities could easily access for registration of their land. The national government of Kenya deployed a land registrar to occupy the office, making it easier for communities in Samburu to access land registration services.	Before this office was opened in Samburu, the communities were forced to travel to Nyahururu town, which is a significant distance for the communities in Samburu to access.	In April-May 2021, IMPACT supported communities in Samburu to draft a dossier, which was subsequently presented to the country registrar based in Nyahururu town in Nyandarua County. The dossier demanded that Samburu County establish an office in Maralal which communities can easily access for registration of their lands.
55	40 Homeless and flood-affected people in Banskhalī Upazila (in Chattogram District under Chattogram Division) received cash amounting BDT 4000 (about US\$36) each from the Banskhalī upazila administration in February 2020 following advocacy meetings of community teams with Upazila government offices. The community teams were comprised of displaced people formed by YPSA.	Flood-affected victims who lost their houses and other properties got immediate cash support from the administration with assistance from the community team, which helped them to recover the losses.	YPSA has conducted several advocacy meetings with the Upazila administration to share the vulnerability and location of climate-displaced people mostly living in the working areas of Banskhalī and Kutubdia Upazila. YPSA formed community teams and provided skill development and leadership training to the community team members for the well-being of local climate-displaced communities. Besides, community team members arranged community engagement events as part of claiming the rights of climate-displaced people to services such as embankment development and khas land (government-owned land) distribution for the resettlement of climate-vulnerable populations and getting existing services from the government and local government. As part of the advocacy strategies, community team members handed over the list of flood-affected people to the Upazila administration for necessary actions.
56	During the period from 2020 to 2022, climate-displaced people in Banskhalī and Kutubdia Upazilas of Chattogram District reported an increase in income by 3000 BDT (about US\$27) per month per person, following training on alternative Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and input assistance.	Displaced people live in temporary settings with abject poverty. They lack training, capital, and social networks. Alternative livelihood training and input support were provided to the displaced people resulting in additional income, particularly by the women members of the family, which were very significant in respect of family wellbeing and women's economic contribution to the family.	For the capacity building on the alternative livelihood of climate-induced displaced people in the working areas, the YPSA team conducted a needs assessment survey for the training requirement among the displaced people. After that, listed displaced people were segregated as per their vulnerabilities, i.e., highly vulnerable, moderately vulnerable, and low vulnerable. The community team was involved to identify the highly vulnerable families as per the criteria. Based on these criteria and consultation with the community team, YPSA finalized the most vulnerable displaced family list. After completion of the training, beneficiaries received input support for the alternative livelihoods of their families.

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
57	From 2020 to 2022, YPSA built 8 cyclone-proof houses that, by design, can withstand 250km/hour cyclonic wind. 8 families (48 climate-displaced people) are now living in these secured houses in a safer location with water and sanitation facilities at Banskhali and Kutubdia Upazila following the introduction of community-based planned relocation.	For the displaced people who live in temporary settings (roadside and embankment side), securing a decent house with drinking water, hygiene latrine, and electricity facilities, and scope for alternative livelihood helps them to improve their social status and dignity.	YPSA team conducted the vulnerability assessment survey in the working areas for living conditions of the climate-displaced people and possible land suitability assessment for purchasing the land for relocation. Then YPSA purchased (YPSA registered the pieces of land with their organization's name) 4 plots from Banskhali and Kutubdia Upazila and built 8 houses for the relocation of 8 climate-displaced families. The first condition for land selection was that: the lands must be legally clean and nearby a community of displaced people. The nearby community of the displaced people was selected to better integrate these families. YPSA team followed the rigorous process of land selection through discussion with community teams, displaced people, local government representatives, lawyers, and landowners to purchase the selected land for relocation. Then YPSA discussed with the community team members for beneficiary selection for relocation in their desired places followed by an in-depth interview of selected households. YPSA discussed with local government representatives, community teams, and civil society representatives for the final selection of the climate-displaced families. After the selection of final beneficiaries, they obtained alternative livelihood training and after the training, they got input support for livelihood improvement. After purchasing the lands, YPSA hired vendors and they were engaged in the land development and house construction according to the work plan and finally, climate-displaced households are living in secured shelter places provided by YPSA.
58	30 climate-displaced families of Pukuraia Union of Bankskhali Upazila got houses at the Government 'Ashrayan projects' (in which government builds 'one house one family program' for the poor) after joint advocacy of displaced people and YPSA with the government officials in Banskhali Upazila (UNO, PIO, Assistant Commissioner of land) from 2020 to 2022 for rights-based solutions to the climate forced displacement	Climate-displaced people lost their housing and lands due to climate-induced natural disasters. Now rehabilitated families got housing and some parts of land from the Government. After getting housing and land, the families could secure their existence from uncertain life.	YPSA conducted several advocacy meetings with Government stakeholders for ensuring housing and land rights of climate-displaced families in the working areas. During the advocacy meeting, YPSA shared with the Government administration the list of climate-displaced people living in the different places of the working areas, the statistics of sudden occurrences of floods and erosion in the areas, and the numbers of victims of disasters in the working areas. YPSA also conducted 200 courtyard meetings in the working areas with the participation of women who are climate displaced. Upazila administration then came forward to initiate the Ashrayan project in the Pukuria union of Banskhali Upazila with the support of the central government.
59	From 2019 to 2022 YPSA installed latrines for 60 climate-displaced families and raised awareness regarding hygiene and sanitation among displaced communities in Banskhali Upazila. These families are now familiar with hygienic latrines, and their water-borne diseases have been reduced.	Climate-displaced families usually live in temporary shelters where they lack basic Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene facilities. These people use the open defecation modality and often fall sick with water-borne diseases and hygiene-related complications. Beneficiaries of hygiene latrines were habituated to using the open latrine and suffered various diseases. Now the incidence of disease among climate-displaced household members has reduced after the installation of the sanitary latrine as well as the money needed for treatment.	YPSA has conducted a needs assessment survey for the status of latrine facilities in the working areas and after the finding of the survey, YPSA discussed with the community team members for selection of the latrine beneficiaries. After getting consent from community team members, YPSA visited the houses and discussed with the families for the installation process of hygiene sanitary latrines on their premises. After the selection of the vendor, YPSA provided the work order to the vendor for the installation of latrines in the selected beneficiaries. Within the timeline, YPSA handed over the latrine to the selected climate-displaced households.

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
60	YPSA installed 8 Deep Tube Wells in Banshkhali and Kutubdia Upazila from 2019 to 2022 and nearly 400 households, both the relocated climate-displaced families and families from host communities are getting safe drinking water.	Groundwater levels become reduced in the working areas, and for that reason drinking water facilities have become a hardship in the winter and summer seasons. People face difficult times with water collection, and waterborne diseases have increased over the period. YPSA installed the deep tube wells in consultation with Government stakeholders and community team members in the location of displaced people living where the water crisis was a common scenario. At present, the water crisis is mostly solved in the places where deep tube wells were installed, and people get drinking water all through the year.	There are different locations where groundwater conditions and layers are not good. There was demand from the displaced community for safe drinking water but due to the depth of the underground water layer, it was difficult to choose the locations. YPSA and the community team discussed with Officials of the Upazila Public Health Engineering Department about the drinking water crisis and groundwater level in the working areas. They suggested some of the locations, where the installation of deep tube well is safe and durable. Accordingly, YPSA facilitated the community team to install the deep tube wells (1000-1250 feet deep) for solving the drinking water crisis for at least 400 families during the dry season of Banshkhali and Kutubdia Upazila. Besides, YPSA installed deep tube wells inside the relocation areas of Banshkhali and Kutubdia Upazila to solve the water crisis of relocated climate-displaced families. Host community people are also using these deep tube wells as a source of drinking water.
61	The Panii Jibon Project (PJP) ("water is life") ensured access to safe drinking water through newly built and rehabilitated water facilities for a total of 61,761 people (33,349 women) from 15,402 households in 14 working unions in Paikgacha, Koyra and Morrleganj in the year of 2018, 2019, and 2020	The people on the southwest coast suffer from the water crisis, which is increasing because of intense and frequent disasters influenced by climate change. It is leaving the people in growing health risk with additional secondary and tertiary impacts. The classical technologies for water and sanitation are still working, however, climate-responsive technologies are essential in the context of saline intrusion and the fall of water tables in the area.	The HELVETAS project contributed through community situation analysis, developing WASH action plans, support with WASH technologies, user group formation, capacity building of the caretakers and community, resource mobilization for operation and maintenance etc.
62	The civil society organizations Mother's Parliament and BMC - Budget Monitoring Club influenced a 21% WASH budget increase at 14 Union Parishads in the fiscal year 2020-2021. The average allocation of the Union WASH budget increased by 84%, 125%, and 121% in years 1, 2, and 3 respectively. The utilization rate increase was 13% and 16% in the project's first two years.	Despite WASH being an important sector, it gets inadequate attention. And the plan and budget for the technologies and supports are still business-as-usual. In the climate change context. Water and sanitation progress falls every year, which needs to be recovered. It requires a higher budget to help the climate-vulnerable communities reduce their climate risks. On the other hand, utilizing the approved and allocated budget could be more satisfactory as the Union Parishad experiences underutilization regularly.	The HELVETAS project facilitated the formation of civil society organizations, capacity building on governance issues, and budget development process, and supported the CSO in participating in the open budget process starting from ward meetings and petition submission from the community. The budget monitoring clubs were facilitated to monitor the budget utilization, regular meetings with the UP to track the utilization, etc. The project facilitates the Health Village Group, the CBOs, and Mother's Parliament, the CSOs who lead the situation analysis and development of the WASH plan at the local level. Then it is integrated at the Union level, where WASH standing committees and Union Parishad take the lead role. In support of WASH technologies, HELVETAS staff take support from the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). For capacity building of the caretakers and community, HELVETAS staff take support from DPHE and the WASH technicians at the union level.
63	One hundred (23 women and 77 men) agricultural Local Service Providers (LSP) under 3 Service Provider Associations (SPA) in Koyra, Paikgacha, and Morrleganj are active selling alternative varieties, technologies, inputs, and providing capacity building support. Eighty-one percent (81%) of them are having earnings of more than USD 30/month from the services to farmer groups and individual farmers on demand.	In the climate change context, the producers, especially the farmers depending on the agri-based economy, at the local level are in extreme need of capacity building, input support, technology supports, and update on the latest for adaptation. It does not happen rightly as the market has a huge gap between the supply and demand side. Here is the role of the local service provision where they can work as a matchmaker and support in adapting with the changes.	The project contributed through the formation of producers' groups at the local level; the formation of service provider associations at the sub-district level, supporting them through capacity development on the latest varieties and technologies; developing the networks with the government and non-government service provision; connecting with the producers at local level.

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
64	The project supported 830 (including 512 Youth) potential migrants from 14 unions for planned migration through awareness-raising and skill-development opportunities in 2018, 2019, and 2020.	The climate-induced migration is a growing trend because of the loss and damage of livelihood opportunities at the local level. The migrants need appropriate information about migration, enhanced capacity to perform a cost-benefit analysis, enhanced skills for alternative livelihoods, and connections with reliable intermediaries.	The project supported community awareness through courtyard sessions at the community level and household visits. They are also supported to identify alternative livelihood opportunities, input support to restart alternative income opportunities, reskilling, and input support. It also established information hubs at the union level and mobilized resources from the UPs.
65	During the project period 2018-2021, around 8650 most climate-vulnerable families (100% are women and one woman from each family) of 7 sub-districts (Charfassion, Monpura, Tazumuddin, Bhola Sadar, Hatiya, Sawndip, and Kutubdia) under four coastal districts (Bhola, Noakhali, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar) directly have been able to reduce their income erosion due to climatic impact in the project areas. Now at least 90% of families are successful and are earning almost US\$ 50 to \$80 per month (where women used to not engage in income generating activities) through adopting CAIGTs (Climate Adaptive Income Generation techniques). Increased income has contributed to families reducing their poverty along with the buildup of resilience capacities in fighting against both social and climatic impacts.	<p>The project beneficiaries are living in the most climate-vulnerable and remote islands in coastal areas where the traditional income generation activities (IGAs) like agriculture-oriented IGAs are somehow suspended or stopped during the rainy season due to heavy rainfall with prolonged inundation. The situation hampered their regular income and hampered livelihood (especially to ensure minimum food security) and weakened the capacities like protecting their home &amp; assets from inundation.</p> <p>These CAIGTs have filled up this gap by a successful inclusion of additional new income. The piloting of CAIGTs have able to engage the women with income generating activities. This income has contributed to reduce the income erosion of a family and simultaneously increased dignity of women and their capacities to save their asset from climate change impact as well.</p>	<p>To achieve the outcome, the COAST project has provided technical assistance and inputs to 383 women directly through four Climate Adaptive Income-Generating Techniques (CAIGTs) in seven remote and outreach areas. These were i). Triple-F (Fish-Fruit-Forest) model, ii). Goat rearing on scaffolding, iii). Sorjan Model (fish culture with vegetable gardening) and iv). Sack gardening (Vegetable production in the sacks in flooded and waterlogged areas).</p> <p>The project also trained up around 7500 climate-vulnerable women in seven sub-districts (Kutubdia, Sawndip, Hatiya, Charfassion, Tazumuddin, Bhola-Sadar, and Monpura) under project areas to improve farming activities through CAIGTs and continue provided monitoring and technical support during the project period.</p>
66	<p>In 2019, the government Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDR) drafted a national displacement management policy titled "National Strategy on the Management of Disaster and Climate Induced Internal Displacement (NSMDCIID)" to manage the climate-displaced community. In 2022 this draft policy has been approved in the parliamentary cabinet due to continued advocacy and mobilization through seven networks of COAST and 73 seminars and dialogues in local and national level during the period of 2018-2022.</p> <p>As a result of this policy, during the project period 2018-2022, there are 98.8 km new embankment constructed in Bhola (Charfassion &amp; Tazumuddin sub-district), Cox's Bazar (Kutubdia), and Noakhali (Hatiya) district and 136.9 Km embankment are repaired in project implemented areas under seven districts.</p>	<p>Every year thousands of people are being displaced due to climatic impacts like cyclone, erosion, and water logging in coastal areas. These displaced people are mostly poor and living in extreme climate-vulnerable areas and that's why victims of climate and displaced. Lack of effective measures from the government for displaced people leads to migration and resettlement in an unplanned manner in different areas of the country which increase their plight. That's why a policy is needed that's capacitated government and enables other actors to address and minimize the problem.</p> <p>Coastal protection issues (Embankment construction and afforestation) are the key elements to protect coastal people and save their assets and livelihood practices. The government hardly looks at this and whatever facilitates but is very politically biased.</p> <p>Outreach areas are most vulnerable due to climate change impact and lack of government protection activities. In that context, building up networks with local partners and CSOs and their capacities are important to strengthen advocacy, influence, and voice raise to enhance local government services for climate-vulnerable people and their safety and security.</p>	<p>The project has developed seven local networks with NGOs and CSOs in seven coastal districts in Bangladesh to do advocacy with local government to influence them in managing the rights of displaced persons. The project has conducted 73 events through networks including seminars and dialogue at 7 local districts and national level on coastal protection issues like embankment construction, managing and rehabilitation of climate displaced people and allocation of climate budget etc.</p> <p>This work was enabled by the government Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDR) national displacement management policy titled "National Strategy on the Management of Disaster and Climate Induced Internal Displacement (NSMDCIID)" to manage the climate-displaced community. The policy was drafted in 2019 and in 2022 it was approved in the parliamentary cabinet.</p>

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
67	<p>Life skill trainings coupled with the establishment of community platforms have empowered adolescent girls socially and economically.</p> <p>- During the project period 2018-2022, total 1188 school dropout adolescent girls (who previously did not engage in income-generation activities) have been able to earn US\$ 30- 35 per month and contributing to their families and use money for personal expenses also. They were trained to get involved in home-based small-scale income generating activities (e.g., Poultry, goat rearing, homestead agriculture, tailoring, etc.). Adolescents have been sharing their own income between family and using it for individual purposes, improving health and nutrition.</p> <p>- There are 600 adolescents are active in seven sub-districts under four district (Bhola, Noakhali, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar) areas on social development issues. They are taking the lead and interacting with other social stakeholders like community leaders, religious agents, and local government agents to enhance community perception towards adolescent and reducing social fallacies like child marriage, divorce &amp; dowry, and violence to women and climate adaptation issues etc. through conducting 188 courtyard meeting and 7 social mobilization events in seven sub-districts during the project period of 2018-2022.</p>	<p>Adolescents are most vulnerable in existing patriarchal socio-economic culture. Mainstreaming education is hardly available in outreach areas comparing urban or semi-urban. That's why most of the adolescents are dropping out and trapped by early marriage and victim of social repression and gender violence.</p> <p>Economic incapability is also a factor that provoke gender violence among adolescents and denial of their rights. Engaging with income generating activities (IGAs) will support them having value in their families, delay the early marriage culture and contribute to reduce other gender violence incidents.</p> <p>Outreach areas are most vulnerable in climate change context and lack of protecting infrastructure. Adolescents are proactive and dynamic change agents who could support and mobilize communities through further education and sharing knowledge on disaster preparedness.</p> <p>Income from small scale IGAs helps adolescents and their families to reduce income erosion that has happened due to climate change impacts like prolonged rainy season, over flooding, water logging and hampering livelihood options due to salinity ingress.</p> <p>The basic education on climate change adaptation disaster risk reduction (DRR) approach, pre &amp; post-disaster preparedness and social development issues help the adolescents and their families to protect from disaster and reducing climatic impacts.</p>	<p>COAST established 32 adolescent centers in its project working areas (outreach islands) and recruited 1055 school dropout adolescent girls. COAST also established 250 adolescent listeners clubs under eight coastal Community Radio programs (CR) in project areas in seven districts.</p> <p>The project provided a one-year life skill education program to 1055 girls along with selective and need-based IGA training (on four trades like homestead poultry, Sac gardening, Goat rearing, and tailoring courses) with financial support (at least tk. 3000/adolescent). There are 17 lessons on life skill education including primary health care &amp; hygiene practice, improve reproductive health, awareness against child marriage, reducing dowry &amp; women violence, social &amp; human rights, and climate change &amp; DRR approach etc.</p> <p>Project has facilitated to the creation of linkages between adolescent groups and local government authority. This linkage supports adolescents to bargain and get access to government services like health, education and IGAs.</p> <p>COAST developed 50 radio program packages and broadcast them around 6-8 hours daily through eight coastal Community Radio stations through project financial support. These program packages covered social development issues like protecting Violence Against Women (VAW), reducing child marriage &amp; dowry, maintain reproductive health, climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction &amp; preparedness, fishermen safety etc. These radio programs have been able to cover around 3.5 million people in coastal outreach areas where more than 80% are women, adolescent, and children.</p>
68	<p>During the project period of 2018-2022, COAST has developed seven local networks of NGOs and CSOs in coastal area in Bangladesh to do advocacy with local government influence them in managing the displaced rights. These networks have conducted 73 events including seminars and dialogues at local (7 districts) and national level on coastal protection issues like embankment construction, managing and rehabilitation of climate displaced people and allocation of climate budget etc.</p>	<p>Outreach areas are most vulnerable due to climate change impact and lack of government protection activities. In that context, build up local networks with partners' and CSOs capacities are important to strengthen advocacy, influence and voice raise to enhance local government services for climate vulnerable people and their safety and security.</p>	<p>The project has ensured its support (especially necessary financial and institutional capacity building support) to partners through giving data and investigative information on climate change issues and finance especially government climate policies, national budgetary allocation and financing strategies and local level actions related with climate change and protection.</p> <p>The project has developed support services to partners on various policy briefs and campaign papers related to advocacy and partners' influencing strategies. These policy briefs are on the issue of "Embankment &amp; Coastal protection, Internally Displace People (IDP) rehabilitation, focusing on national budget and coastal priority issues and Fishers' Safety etc."</p> <p>The project also facilitated eight consultation and sharing sessions with the partners to revise and improve the campaign and advocacy strategies in both national and local context and linking them with national process.</p>

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
69	<p>In February 2023, local courts cancelled an illegal lease of a canal following support from the Governance for Climate Resilience (G4CR) project which supported communities to lodge the case in 2019 through legal support, mobilizing local voices in favor of accessing Common Property Resources, and continued advocacy with local government authorities. The canal is now (2023) under the full use of local communities for crop production, capture fishing and livestock by the communities of three villages (Kultali, Jelekhal, and Dhankhali of Munshigonj Union Parishad)</p>	<p>The project worked in three villages in the southern coastal area of Bangladesh in Shyamnagar, Satkhira district located within the Sundarbans Impact Zone (SIZ) and within the ecologically critical area (ECA) declared by the Department of Environment. The area is highly exposed to multiplicity of coastal hazards like cyclones, tidal inundation, salinity intrusion, erosion, water logging. Freshwater scarcity is the key barrier for farming system development and resilience building. Canal systems in project villages and around were leased out, elite captured, converted to cropland, settlements, resulting in siltation, saline water ingress and reducing biodiversity and farm productivity and livelihoods of the poor and marginalized communities. The poor have lost their traditional rights of use of canals for irrigation, food production and capture fishing as these Common Property Resources (CPRs) bases were privatized under the state policy. The local poor were excluded from the benefits of ecosystem services from these wetland/canal networks which increased their vulnerability to climate and non-climate related shocks.</p>	<p>In 2019, after the completion of a canal rehabilitation, an influential local person leased out the canal to two local people for their commercial aquaculture disregarding the G4CR concept of community use of canal water for irrigation, crop diversification, and fishing. G4CR project organized local communities, stakeholders, and advocacy platforms and organized strong movements against the leaseholders. They also persuaded the sub-district administration, who took legal action, arrested, and imprisoned the illegal leaseholder for a week, and declared that the canal was free and open for community use in a large community gathering.</p> <p>A group of powerful and unruly people comprising canal leaseholders and their allies often pressured project communities not to get engaged in canal lease cancellation activities. G4CR project overcame these barriers through sensitizing, organizing, and facilitating collective actions against the vested groups.</p> <p>In 2020-21, the Deputy Commissioner of Shatkhira District canceled the canal lease upon persuasion by the project. The field focal official of the project was offered a bribe from the canal leaseholders to step back. Upon refusal, they threatened him to be physically harassed. The project team informed the police about the threats and asked the project person to move to the district town for a few days until the issue was diluted.</p> <p>Through advocacy campaigns and collective actions, the project has been able to ensure community control over freshwater resources (canals) with supports of local authorities by evicting leaseholders and rehabilitating semi-degraded canals to store rainwater for farming and fishing. Ensuring water security, diversifying crops, increasing cropping intensity by applying climate smart farming systems and ensuring access to capture fishing and enhancing income options contributed to increased adaptive capacity of local people to address climate-induced hazards. There is still one legal case going on against the Executive Director of CNRS lodged by the leaseholders, who are the powerful group of people in the communities.</p>

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
70	<p>Altogether, Governance for Climate Resilience (G4CR) project rehabilitated 5 canal sections equaling to over 540 meters of canals, over the four years of project period (2018-2022) and 2 sections in 2022. The access to and rehabilitation of canals has provided communities with a number of ecosystem services such as freshwater, fish habitat, flood protection, and new livelihood opportunities (e.g. integrated rice-fish-vegetable farming practices; climate-resilient crop varieties) for communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers in Kultali village (in Munshigonj Union, Shyamnagar Upazila of Shatkhira District) had an increase in paddy production from 7-11 mounds per bigha to 16-20 mounds per bigha in December 2021. Compared to the baseline in 2019, farmers received extra yield of 14,871 mounds of rice in December 2021 which was worth tk 14,871,000 (US\$136,000). Two canals were rehabilitated in Kultali village between December 2019 and June 2021. One of the canals named Gui khal in southern part of Kultali village facilitated quick drainage of excess rainwater and save crops of 1700 Bigha of cultivable lands from water logging and flooding. Community control over these common property freshwater resources (canals) was achieved with support of local authorities by evicting illegal leaseholders.</li> <li>In Shyamnagar, a water-stressed village in Bangladesh, there is year-round multi-crop productivity, which is improving incomes and food security, and reducing the need for seasonal labour migration by farmers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The rehabilitation of Dhankhali Khal (canal) in Dhankhali village (in Munshigonj Union, Shyamnagar Upazila of Shatkhira District) allowed farmers to increase cropping intensity from 1 crop to 2-3 crops per years through creating fresh water provision for the community people.</li> </ul> </li> <li>This also reestablished fishing rights of the people (men, women, and youth) - they fish almost round the year since 2022. The value of capture fisheries from September 2020 to December 2021 was worth BDT 411,500 (US \$ 4,043) from the rehabilitated Kultali canal. Rehabilitation of the Goi Canal in February 2021 was worth BDT 214,000 (US \$ 2,098). For the villagers, having canal access for fishing has contributed to building their adaptive capacity by ensuring income and food-nutritional security.</li> </ul>	<p>Goi Canal was rehabilitated in early 2021 to make drainage quick in case of excess rainwater to save monsoon rice. The canal was narrow and was not possible to widen and deepen it to store rainwater for use in the dry season. It was completely silted. Hence the canal was excavated with a key purpose to drain excess rainwater. Rehabilitation of the Goi Canal (February 2021) that quickly drained the excess rainwater in 2021 (10 days of continuous rains from late July to early August 2021) helped farmers get an additional rice yield of 14,871 mounds or (595 tons) from 1700 bighas of land, which provided BDT 14,871,000 or US \$ 145,794 (1 US \$ = BDT 102) only in post-intervention year-1 (2021 monsoon rice). The Goi Canal rehabilitation cost was only BDT 320,00 or US \$ 3,140. The return from increased rice yield in one year was over 46 times.</p> <p>Dhankhali Khal is highly exposed to multiplicity of coastal hazards like cyclones, tidal inundation, salinity intrusion, erosion, water logging. Freshwater scarcity is the key barrier for farming system development and resilience building. Farmers could only grow rain-fed monsoon paddy using traditional varieties which was also prone to recurrent floods and droughts. Innovation in technologies and use of climate resilient crop varieties were not in practice in the area and were not known to majority of farmers.</p> <p>Fishing was prohibited for the local people due to leasing control before the G4CR project. All these canal sections are now under the control and management of project communities of Kultali and Dhankhali villages (newly rehabilitated in 2022). These are sources of inland capture fisheries - fish from rivers and low-lying areas - breed in the flooded land during the monsoon. Fish also come from inundated aquaculture ponds and colonize the flooded cropland basin, including the rehabilitated canals. As observed by the project team (and substantiated through field visit) the men, women, and youth regularly catch fish with inexpensive gear, make income, and meet the demands of household food and nutritional security.</p> <p>Following the newly excavated Goi canal, a total of 793kg (0.8 tons) of fish were caught by the villagers (mainly poor and women) from August to November 2021. A total of 20 species of fish were recorded in the catch. The value of fish caught (793kg) was worth BDT 214,000 or US \$ 2,098. Only the harvested fish compensated 67% of the canal rehabilitation cost of BDT 320,000 or US \$ 3,40. The villagers continued fishing in the canal, and hence only the return from free fishing in the canal would not only compensate for the cost of canal rehabilitation but also produce a lucrative monetary surplus.</p> <p>In the Kultali canal, 21 fish species were recorded, and the local people caught 1.6 tons of fish from September 2020 to December 2021. It is noted that fishing was prohibited for the local people due to leasing control before the G4CR project. The value of caught fish from September 2020 to December 2021 worth BDT 411,500 (US \$ 4,043).</p>	<p>Some people living at the bank of canals, including leaseholders, encroached on the part of the canal land and made houses, crop fields, and fishponds. While excavating the canal, grantee partners faced problems in evicting them. Through local administration and local government, the project resolved the issue and successfully excavated the canals as planned.</p> <p>The G4CR project sanctioned community grants to demonstrate enhancement of landscape productivity and others actors (sub-district authorities, DAE, Department of Forest (DoF), Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) facilitated the process, the technical state agencies provided supports to communities towards better utilization of waters for food production. Advocacy groups influenced local state actors to support project activities.</p> <p>Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, BIRRI, and Bangladesh Institute for Nuclear Agriculture, BINA, provided stress-tolerant seeds and disseminated through Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE); in association of DAE, CNRS trained a total of 62 farmers (male-26, female-36) how to grow saline tolerant varieties and 15 farmers were trained in landscape planning with different farming based livelihood options. In the farming systems, youth groups (boys and girls) also participated along with the farmers. Hence people of different ages and gender participated in new farming systems. The Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) officials and project staff provided training and field support. Local farmers received various training and formed "farmers-field-schools and are connected with the local DAE officials that help them get technical advice and support as and when they require it.</p>

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
71	<p>CNRS excavated 10 ponds under the Governance for Climate Resilience (G4CR) project at homestead level (5 in 2020 and 5 in 2021) with the target of engaging household members (men, women, and youth) in managing integrated "rice-fish-fruit-veg" production systems. On average, each pond farmer made a net profit of BDT 30,237 (US \$ 297) each year while each family consumed vegetables worth BDT 6,213 (US \$ 61) and fish worth BDT 5,552 (US \$ 55) for two consecutive years resulting in increased income and nutrition for their family members.</p>	<p>Small homestead or field ponds were found to play a crucial role in increasing household resilience in an area where production is impacted by high level of land and water salinity. The project made a primary assessment of four ponds constructed in 2020 and found that the family members were using these as homestead resources for income and food security. Pond data of 4 ponds showed that all four pond farmers made profits from the vegetables (grown on pond dikes) and fish (raised in pond water). On average, each pond farmer made a net profit of BDT 30,237 (US \$ 297). The average pond excavation cost was around BDT 50,000 or US \$ 500 (in 2020-2021), and the net return could compensate for the investment in less than three years. In every pond, the women members accomplished major management activities as the ponds were near their homesteads. The pond-based integrated farming systems are proven to be a good package for building resilience at the family level. Additionally, the fish and vegetables produced in ponds and pond banks provided food for the families. Data shows that each family consumed vegetables worth BDT 6,213 (US \$ 61) and fish worth BDT 5,552 (US \$ 55) for 2 years, even though two ponds were inundated due to rain-based flooding in 2021 and incurred fish losses.</p>	<p>Ten new ponds were excavated for ten households who demonstrated their willingness to use water for food production, crop diversification, aquaculture as well as to act as demonstration farmers to train others on integrated agriculture-aquaculture farming systems. These ponds retained rainwater for practicing integrated agriculture-aquaculture which would help building local adaptive capacity to reduce climate-induced risks. It is noted that out of ten ponds, nine are being used for agriculture-aquaculture practices and the other one suffers from high salinity level thus need to wait for two monsoon flashings to wash out salinity and the farmer is expecting to start farming from November 2021 onwards.</p>
72	<p>Women farmers have diversified their rice farming activities to include rice cultivation growing vegetables, pulses and fruits on the farm bunds and pond bund, integrated with livestock rearing and fish cultivation in a small plot of land. This includes shifting from using chemical fertilizers to organic manure. Traditionally, the agriculture system of the Sundarbans is dominated by mono cropping which only includes rice-based farming system in a small holding of land year after year. The key actors - Integrated Farming Systems model women farmers -- are for the first time practicing the integration of agriculture which not only improved their nutrition status of the family but also diversified their income sources. This expansion has brought huge positive change in their empowerment, livelihoods, and food production.</p>	<p>The shift towards Integrated Farming System (IFS) resilience to withstand climate shocks and risk due to frequent cyclones such as Bulbul and Amphan faced by the Sundarbans recently. The land shaping technique of IFS such as rich cum fish cultivation in the pond with dykes restore degraded soil of the land and enable to harvest rainwater and diversify agriculture. It helps to cope up with climate change and supports fish- livestock components with crop cultivation for sustainable income. The IFS model includes pond excavation, an ecosystem that enriches the soil and recharges the ground water. While preparation and use of vermicompost, as organic manure helps to mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emission and helps to combat global warming. The use of salt tolerant indigenous seeds in agriculture withstands the climate change of the Sundarbans, pest resistant, require less water and perfect for organic farming. IFS comprise integration of high tolerant local breeds of livestock animals which are disease resistant, tolerate the climate stress and local varieties of carps, mud fish and catfish sustainable to the climate of the Sundarbans and maximum productivity. Thus, this diversification minimizes the risk of the women farmers of our project and offers various options to adapt climate resilient cropping system that results in stable agro-ecosystem and increase production</p>	<p>The poor return from agriculture and food insecurity due to erratic rainfall, increased temperature in summer, untimely intense cyclones and salinity of soil and water resulted in vulnerability and food crises. So, to increase the agriculture productivity and bring the sustainability to strengthen the farmers against the consequence of climate change, diversification by including crops, livestock along with fish rearing are introduced. The change from mono cropping pattern to integrated farming system model ensured with hand holding trainings, idea sharing and project support of agricultural inputs. Different land shaping designs and techniques are demonstrated by the field staffs on different land situation to increase the production.</p> <p>The knowledge shared among the beneficiaries about the IFS advantages and mixed cropping techniques with input support like indigenous seeds, manure, pest control input like lures and traps, pond excavation, small livestock animal and local fish breed. More than support, the ideas and knowledge brought change among the beneficiaries. The field staffs conduct meetings regularly with the beneficiaries and share the benefits and methods of the integration model of IFS system and even those who are supported with no or less inputs, they themselves initiated the model in their field to bring the change in their agriculture pattern.</p>



No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
73	337 stories were produced and published in print and electronic media (90 in 2018, 120 in 2019, 91 in 2020, and 36 in 2021) including one eight-part radio series, as a result of story grants, sub grants and workshops. A three-part series of reports by grantee S.V. Krishna Chaitanya spurred the Indian federal environment ministry as well as the state government of Tamil Nadu to restore mangroves along the coast.	Catalyzed by the Bay of Bengal project, media coverage of the impacts of climate change in India and Bangladesh along the Bay of Bengal has begun to highlight how some communities are combating these challenges and providing a model that could be followed elsewhere. Sharing stories of climate-change resilience helps communities reduce their vulnerability, cope with climate-induced stresses, and achieve more inclusive development.	Opposition parties in the state have demanded restoration of the mangrove forest in question; researchers are planning field trips to study the state of the forest in greater detail. To achieve progress toward community resilience and climate justice in the region, this four-year project focused on reducing exclusion of vulnerable groups from the media narrative on climate change to increase the pace at which communication can take place between communities and generations facing common climate stressors. By providing local journalists, community advocates, and educators financial, technical, and collaborative resources to amplify the voices of those most vulnerable to climate change, this project improved the quality, accessibility, and credibility of their stories.
74	In Bangladesh, sub-grantee organization VOICE responded to requests from journalists and developed a guidebook for journalists and climate communicators on the situation along the Bay of Bengal coast. After that, several national organizations including VOICE have formed an Ocean Literacy Network based in Dhaka. One university in Bangladesh (ULAB) has shown interest to include it in the curriculum of its journalism department and has created a toolkit in English and Bengali to help journalists reporting from tropical coastal regions on the effects of climate change, especially in the areas of resilience. A journalist group in India and another in Sri Lanka have contacted VOICE and said they wanted to translate the guidebook into Tamil and Sinhala languages.	Institution/organizations have been working in the grass roots and having the skill how to sensitize media, these institutions/ organizations are built up with capacity so that they can portray the climate relevant issues at every tier.	11 institutions/ organizations were awarded as sub grantee during 2018-2019 through which an effort to strengthen the media network on climate change at institutional level was made.
75	In 2022, there was a sharp spike in media reports about the effect of climate change on the health of women after a presentation on the subject by a senior health journalist at one of the workshops organized by the project. Six media reports on effects such as high blood pressure and pre-eclampsia due to excess salinity in the water and the soil were published in the immediate aftermath of the workshop, and this was followed by applications for story grants to investigate this phenomenon further.	During the Environmental Journalism Network's (EJN) project, it was revealed that one of the most serious and underreported impacts is on human health. Agricultural fields and coastal drinking water supplies have been contaminated with salt water from rising seas, leaving millions who rely on such resources vulnerable to health problems. Stories by EJN grantees began to highlight how women, in particular, bear the brunt of the climate crisis, but overall, little attention is paid to the toll climate change extracts on women's reproductive and mental health.	With additional funding from CJRF, in August 2021, EJN offered story grants for journalists to improve coverage of the impacts of climate change on human health in the Bay of Bengal. This opportunity was extended to journalists from the coastal areas of Bangladesh and four Indian states—Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal  EJN awarded grants to six journalists to produce – with EJN mentorship – stories that highlight these issues and address how vulnerable communities are responding to the challenges they face, with the potential to inform solutions-driven policies

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
76	<p>On March 29, 2023, the UN General Assembly approved Vanuatu's request for an advisory ruling from the International Court of Justice to clarify the legal obligations of countries to address climate change – and to create a path for them to be sued if they fail to do so. A member from Fiji of The Pacific Islands Climate Action Network (PICAN) initiated the idea, and PICAN convinced the Government of Vanuatu to take it up. PICAN then supported the Government of Vanuatu by mobilizing civil society across the Pacific as well as outside the region in support of the request.</p>	<p>The International Court of Justice is the world's highest international court, and through the efforts of Vanuatu at the UN, it is now being asked to rule on the obligations of countries to address climate change. The U.N. General Assembly approved the measure by acclamation, with neither the United States nor China standing in the way of the effort despite uncertainty in advance whether they would seek a formal up-or-down vote. According to The Washington Post, the approval was "a measure of how much global attitudes about the urgency of addressing climate change have shifted in recent years. A similar effort in 2011 by two other island nations, Palau, and the Marshall Islands, failed at the United Nations. This time, Vanuatu obtained co-sponsorship from more than 120 countries, including Britain, France, Germany, and other industrialized nations with a long history of high emissions." "An opinion would assist the General Assembly, the U.N. and member states to take the bolder and stronger climate action that our world so desperately needs," U.N. Secretary General António Guterres told the U.N. General Assembly on Wednesday ahead of the decision. Having the International Court of Justice weigh in creates a "pretty clear pathway to recognizing that states have a duty not only not to violate fundamental human rights, but states have a duty to avoid transboundary harm through activities under their control," said Carroll Muffett, president of the Center for International Environmental Law</p>	<p>According to The Washington Post and Al Jazeera, "The effort began four years ago in a classroom at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji. Law students there decided that an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice could be an effective tool to advance climate justice. They worked to convince their governments to follow suit." This student group was a member of PICAN. PICAN's mobilization of civil society organizations across the Pacific supported this effort, since Vanuatu was concerned to generate consensus: "As Vanuatu gained support for the U.N. action, it was careful to try to build consensus... Vanuatu's policymakers said they had tried to craft their work in a way that would win broad acceptance."</p>
77	<p>In late 2021 the Alaska Venture Fund received a two-year Bezos Earth Fund grant of \$10 million following a recommendation of CJRF.</p>	<p>The large increase in funding allowed AVF to improve internal operations to support a team that went from five people to 18, and to improve communications. As a result, AVF has gotten the attention of the Governor of Alaska, Mike Dunleavy, who has now twice called AVF's new Partner &amp; Chief Strategy Officer Erin Harrington.</p>	<p>Heather McGray recommended to a consultant working with the Bezos Earth Fund to support AVF. AVF staff say that they would not have received the grant without the introduction from CJRF.</p>
78	<p>On November 8, 2021 at the 34<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Meeting of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Council, the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) became the first Indigenous Organization to receive IMO Provisional Consultative Status.</p>	<p>The over 180,000 Inuit people that live across Alaska, Canada, Greenland, and Russia depend on hunting, fishing, traveling in Arctic Waters, and sea ice that is shrinking due to climate change. As such they need a voice in the rules that govern Arctic navigation and shipping. Now that they have a seat at a decision-making table, the Inuit people have a direct way to promote policies that prevent pollution and disruption in their communities. Inuit previously attended IMO meetings as part of their relevant state delegations, such as Denmark or the United States, or sometimes with NGO delegations. But that with increasing pressures on the Arctic because of climate change, and the resulting global interests in the North, Inuit concerns could not be amplified. here was no Inuit or Indigenous voice there.</p>	<p>CJRF supported the Inuit Circumpolar Council to advocate in the International Maritime Organization for policies that decrease pollution and sea ice disruption. ICC said its application was supported by several states, including Canada, Denmark and the United States, something that sends an important message to the international community. Lisa Koperqualuk, ICC Canada vice president International, said "In showing their support for our application, they are showing the world that they support Indigenous peoples as a recognized presence, just like that the United Nations General Assembly."</p>

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
79	On January 25, 2023, the US Department of Agriculture shifted its focus in the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska, repealing the 2020 Alaska Roadless Rule, and restoring longstanding roadless protections to 9.37 million acres of roadless areas that support the ecological, economic and cultural values of Southeastern Alaska. USDA adopted the Sustainable Southeast Partnership's vision.	This decision supports climate justice for the local Indigenous communities that derive their way of life from these lands and waters and rely on them in a transitioning climate. The USDA said that "Today's announcement reflects the Administration's commitment to strengthening nation-to-nation relationships and incorporating Indigenous knowledge, stewardship, and Tribal priorities into land management decision-making."	AVF has invested in tribal coalitions that are protecting habitat critical to climate change mitigation in the temperate rainforest of Southeast Alaska.
80	On January 30, 2023, EPA issued a Final Determination under its Clean Water Act Section 404(c) authority to help protect the most productive wild salmon ecosystem in the world. With this action, EPA limited the disposal of dredged and fill material associated with developing the Pebble Mine, after two decades of review and advocacy concerning the proposed gold and copper mine.	This achievement drives climate justice for the local Indigenous communities that derive their way of life from these lands and waters and rely on them in a transitioning climate. In other regions of the state, our investments are helping Tribal communities develop food independence and ensure that the blossoming kelp industry and related blue carbon opportunities happen with the participation of Tribal citizens. The USDA said that "Today's announcement reflects the Administration's commitment to strengthening nation-to-nation relationships and incorporating Indigenous knowledge, stewardship, and Tribal priorities into land management decision-making."	AVF has invested in tribal coalitions that are protecting habitat critical to climate change mitigation in the ecologically pristine waters and wetlands of Bristol Bay through support of the United Tribes of Bristol Bay and the Iliamna Sustainable Communities Partnership.
81	In February 2019, the China City Quarrying company removed a stone crusher from the Boyani limestone quarry and halted blasting in April 2019, which had been disturbing the neighboring community with flying rocks, dust, noise, and vibrations that damaged the community's houses.	Since 2017, the Boyani community was adversely affected by the blasting and stone crushing activities of the China City Quarrying company that resulted in flying rocks, dust, noise, and vibrations that damaged the community's houses.	In January 2019, the Natural Justice Community Legal Empowerment Officer (CELO) assisted the Boyani Community to write a complaint against the China City Quarrying company to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) headquarters in Nairobi, with a copy of the complaint sent to the County NEMA office. NJ's Legal Empowerment Program at the Kenya Coast was funded by CJRF and SwedBio.
82	On 7 <sup>th</sup> January 2020, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) provided the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and annexes of the China City Quarrying Company for the Boyani Limestone Quarry.	The Boyani Community cited the lack of public participation before the inception of the quarrying activities of the China City Quarrying company as a violation of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) and as grounds for the removal of company from the site.	The Community Legal Empowerment Officer (CELO) of Natural Justice educated the Boyani Community on their rights as per the EMCA and the 2010 Constitution, including the requirement for public participation and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) before the inception of projects that have an effect on the environment and on communities. NJ's Legal Empowerment Program at the Kenya Coast was funded by CJRF and SwedBio.
83	In July 2019, the H-Young Company relocated its stone crusher from the Bora Imani community and started sprinkling water to reduce the dust produced by its quarrying activities in Kilifi County. The company also constructed a toilet at the site which was inspected and approved by the Public Health Department Officers.	Since 2018, the Bora Imani community had been adversely affected by the dust emanating from the quarry and stone crusher of the H-Young company.	The Community Legal Empowerment Officer (CELO) of Natural Justice trained the communities on writing letters to complain to the H-Young company and the Public Health Department and to deliver and follow-up on their complaints. NJ's Legal Empowerment Program at the Kenya Coast was funded by CJRF and SwedBio.
84	In August 2020, the Kenya Police arrested the proprietor of the Munyu Salt Company who was destroying mangroves in the Mmukado area to establish a salt pan.	Salt pans constructed along the coastal zone entail the destruction of mangroves, disruption of artisanal fishing either when the fisherfolks are displaced or when the fish die due to the heightened salinity of the water. The high salinity of the water in the pan results in the contamination of freshwater wells and pollution of the soil with high salt content, making it unsuitable for farming.	The Mmukado Farmers Group in collaboration with the Community Legal Empowerment Officer (CELO) of Natural Justice reported the mangrove destruction to the police.

No.	Outcome Description	Significance	Contribution Description
85	In February 2018, the Kurawa Industry Limited salt company stopped the illegal expansion of its existing salt pans in Kilifi County in response to an order from the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).	The illegal expansion of the Kurawa salt pan resulted in the drying up of crops, including mature coconut palms and annual crops, of the adjacent farm belonging to Mary Ngozi and the destruction of soil due to high salinity.	The Kubuka Farmers Group, in collaboration with the Natural Justice Community Legal Empowerment Officer (CELO), reported the Kurawa industry to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), which ordered the expansion stopped and mangroves planted in the section that mature mangroves had been cut. The CELO is assisting the woman farmer to get compensation from the company through a mediated process with the Kenya Association of Manufacturers, which the Kurawa Industry is a member of. NJ's Legal Empowerment Program at the Kenya Coast was funded by CJRF and SwedBio.
86	In 2018, the Keniaku company limited paid the Malindi Boat Owners and Operators' Group Kshs. 2 million (\$200,000) as a down payment for the Kshs. 4.5 million (\$450,000) the company offered to the group following the loss of their boat landing site, damage to their glass-bottomed boats and beach erosion due to the construction of a sea wall by the company within the Malindi Marine Protected Area.	Illegally constructed sea walls, especially those that are constructed within the high-water tide mark, accelerate beach erosion and amplify the force of the water, thereby destroying the boats that are anchored in the area. These walls also result in sea turtles not being able to access their breeding sites along the beach.	The Natural Justice Community Legal Empowerment Officer (CELO) assisted the Malindi Boat Owners and Operators' group to draft letters of complaint and to file a court case against the Keniaku Company Limited for constructing the illegal sea wall. The community was subsequently offered the \$450,000 by the company to drop the court case, which they agreed to accept. NJ's Legal Empowerment Program at the Kenya Coast was funded by CJRF and SwedBio.
87	In 2020, the Kenya National Highways Authority raised the Lamu-Garsen Road and opened the adjacent storm drainage/water ways to reduce flooding in the Mokowe area of Lamu County.	Since 2018, the residents of Mokowe were experiencing flooding of their residential areas due to poor construction of the Lamu-Garsen Road.	The Natural Justice Community Legal Empowerment Officer (CELO) in Lamu County trained the communities on how to write letters of complaint to the Kenya National Highways Authority and on their rights under the environmental laws of Kenya. NJ's Legal Empowerment Program at the Kenya Coast was funded by CJRF and SwedBio.
88	The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) stopped illegal mining by Majlis Sand Mining Company.	Poorly regulated sand mining adversely affects fishing land sites and disrupts fishing activities.	The Natural Justice Community Legal Empowerment Officer (CELO) in Lamu trained the members of the Beach Management Unit (BMU) on their rights and assisted them to lodge a complaint at NEMA. NJ's Legal Empowerment Program at the Kenya Coast was funded by CJRF and SwedBio.

# Annex B. List of Interviewees

Name	Organization
Agnes Leina	Il'laramatak Community Concerns
Allison Davis	Global Greengrants Fund
Aminul Hoque	COAST Foundation
Angela Paswa	The Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association (MMWCA)
Anne Henshaw	Oak Foundation
Ayesha Dinshaw	Climate Justice Resilience Fund (CJRF)
Caitllin Sislin	Namati
Carla Bush	Pawanka Fund
Carlos Martin	Brookings Institution
Diane Ives	Kendeda Fund
Emma Fenton	Scottish Government
Eriel Deranger	Indigenous Climate Action
Erin Dovichin	Alaska Venture Fund (AVF)
Farhana Yamin	Climate Justice-Just Transition (CJ-JT) Collaborative
Heather McGray	CJRF
Helen Magata	Tebtebba
Hilary Heath	CJRF
Jasveen Brar	Youth Climate Lab
Jonella Larson	Alaska Venture Fund (AVF)
Laura Garcia	Global Greengrants Fund
Lavetanalagi Seru	Pacific Islands Climate Action Network (PICAN)
Maria Alejandra Escalante	FRIDA
Max Neale	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC)
Mohammad Shahjahan	Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)
Mokhles Rahman	Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)
Nicholas Abuya	Christian Aid Kenya
Nyaguthii Chege	Natural Justice
Ole Kaunga	IMPACT Kenya
Otilie Baelz	Bosch Foundation
Paul Traina	Shockwave
Saleem Huq	International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)
Sheila Muxlow	Indigenous Climate Action
Somjita Chakraborty	Development Research Communication and Services Centre (DRCS)
Steph Meakin	Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)
Suranjana Gupta	Huaiou Commission
Tracy Kajumba	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

# Annex C. Documents Reviewed

## Projects & Documents Reviewed – Global

Document/Grantee	Title of Project
Associação de Jovens Engajamundo	Supporting Indigenous Youth Climate Activists
Both ENDS	Towards Delivering Climate Justice in the Green Climate Fund
CJRF Donor Reporting: 2020 Kendeda and Oak Joint Report	
Environmental Justice Foundation	Climate Rights 4 all collaboration project
Forest Peoples Programme	The Zero Tolerance Initiative
Global Greengrants Fund	Grassroots youth-led climate action
IIED	CBA12
IIED	CBA11
IIED 2021	Supporting Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change Program of Work
Pawanka Fund	Continuation of 2019 Work
Pawanka Fund	Pawanka Fund
Phase II Design: CJRF Phase 2 Design Team Structural Operational Recommendations	
Tebtebba	Securing access and accountability in the Green Climate Fund
CLIMA Fund	Catalyst Convenings and New Narratives
FRIDA Fund	Catalyzing Stronger Feminist Movements
FRIDA Fund	Catalyzing Change through Stronger Movements: Supporting feminist organisations led by girls and young women in the Global South
Huairou Commission	Travel Grant for Huairou Commission
Huairou Commission	Building Critical Mass for Community-led, Gender-Just Climate Finance
Impatience Earth	Climate Justice-Just Transition Collaborative
Right Energy Partnership	Campaign to Promote a Human Rights-Based Approach to Renewable Energy Development to advance the just transition
UUSC	UUSC Loss and Damage Grant
Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre	Enabling Climate Justice and Resilience Conversations through Serious Fun
Action Aid	Climate-Induced Displacement and Migration
Action for Sustainable Development	Step Up-Community Voices for a Just & Sustainable Future
CIEL	Unrestricted program support for Climate Justice initiative
Circle of Blue	Watershed: The Values and Value of Water
CJRF Donor Report: 2021 Bosch Report to CJRF	
CJRF Donor Report: 2022 Bosch Report to CJRF	
CJRF Donor Report: 2023 Final Phase I Report	
CJRF Donor Reporting: 2021 CJRF Report to Bosch Foundation	

Document/Grantee	Title of Project
CJRF Donor Reporting: 2022 CJRF Report to Bosch	
CJRF Strategic Frameworks: 2_CJRF Annual Reflection Memo	
CJRF Strategic Frameworks: 2_CJRF Objectives and Success Factors	
CJRF Strategic Frameworks: CJRF Annual Reflection Memo	
CJRF Strategic Frameworks: Climate Justice Resilience Fund - Strategic Framework	
Climate 2025 (LDYC)	Loss and Damage Youth Coalition
Climate Home News	Climate Home 2018: Climate Home Sponsorship
Climate Home News	Climate Home 2019: CJRF Partnership with Climate Home News
Climate Home News	Climate Home 2021: CJRF Partnership with Climate Home News
Climate Home News	Climate Home 2022: Climate Justice Reporting Programme and Sponsorship
Doc Society	Advancing Indigenous storytellers and their communities through Doc Society's Climate Story Unit
FIMA	Campaign for a Just Transition in Latin America
Green Transformations	Loss and Damage Youth Coalition Grant Winner
ICCCAD 2021	Establishing Southern-based Collaborations within and across Regions Towards Enhancing Locally-led Adaptation and Resilience
Mothers of Invention	Mothers of Invention Podcast
Pacific Island Climate Action Network	Achieving Climate Justice By Transforming Pacific Climate Policy through a Human Rights Lens
Phase II Design: Climate Justice Just Transitions One Pager	
WRI	Unlocking Adaptation Finance at the GCF
Grantee Reports - CJRF Synthesis Reflection	

## Projects & Documents Reviewed - East Africa

Document/Grantee	Title of Project
Regional Strategy Documents	N/A
Grantee Reports - CJRF Synthesis Reflection	N/A
BOMA Project	Ultra-Poor Pastoral Women as Partners in Community-Based Natural Resource Management
Christian Aid Kenya	Strengthening Pastoralist Communities' Resilience to Climate Change in Marsabit and Samburu Counties in Northern Kenya
Climate KIC	WINnERS Diversity Plus Programme
Docubox	We Can Fight Climate Change
IIED 2018	Strengthening Women and Youth Voices for Climate Action in Tanzania
Il'laramatak Community Concerns	Engaging Women and girls in reducing pastoralists Vulnerability to effects of Climate Change
IMPACT	Securing Pastoralist Land Rights and Strengthening Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation by Improving Community Based Natural Resource Management and Building Social Movements and Coalitions
MADRE	Building the Voice and Power of Girls within the Climate Justice Movement

Document/Grantee	Title of Project
MMWCA	Building community resilience through livelihood support and gender integration in the Mara Landscape
MMWCA	Improving Social Inclusion and Climate Resilience in the Mara
Namati	Community Land Protection and Climate Resilience in Kenya
	Mixed Geography Grant - Community Land Protection and Global Land and Environmental Justice Accelerator.
Natural Justice	Renewal grant
	Legal Empowerment for Climate Justice
WCCI	WCCI 2019 - Women's Climate Centers
	WCCI 2018 - Women's Climate Centers Planning
CARD	Loss and Damage Recovery caused by the impact of Cyclone Ana in Chikwawa district in Malawi
Gender Links	Gender and climate justice through coalition building
Success Capital	Countering the Backlash: digital and policy restrictions on climate and reproductive justice through young feminist led and serving collaboration project

## Projects & Documents Reviewed – North American Arctic Region

Document/Grantee	Title of Project
Regional Strategy Documents	N/A
Grantee Reports - CJRF Synthesis Reflection	N/A
Alaska Institute for Justice	Rights, Resilience and Community-led Relocation
Alaska Venture Fund	Core Grant Support for AVF
	Through the Eye of the Needle
ANTHC	Capacity Building - Center for Environmentally Threatened Communities
Indigenous Climate Action	Building a movement of healthy and resilient Indigenous communities creating climate solutions
Inuit Circumpolar Council	Inuit Reach into the IMO and Arctic Shipping (CJRF excited about)
Koahnic Broadcast Corporation	Koahnic Climate Change Desk
SmartICE	Sharing Inuit sea-ice knowledge for reduced travel risk in Arctic communities
Tides Canada	Arctic Indigenous Stewardship Network
	2018 AFC Greenland Learning Trip Community Host Contribution Proposal
UUSC	First Peoples Convening on Climate Forced Displacement
Youth Climate Labs	Empowering "Shift Disturbers" for Climate Justice

## Projects & Documents Reviewed - Bay of Bengal

Document/Grantee	Title of Project
Regional Strategy Documents	N/A
Grantee Reports - CJRF Synthesis Reflection	N/A
CNRS	Governance for Coastal Resilience Extension (G4CR-II) in Munshigonj Union, Shyamnagar upazila of Satkhira district, Bangladesh



Document/Grantee	Title of Project
COAST	Community led initiatives for climate justice and resilience in the islands and coastal areas of the Bay of Bengal in Bangladesh
DRCS	Improving Climate Resilience of the Community through Integrated Natural Resource Management
HELVETAS	Panii Jibon- Water is Life
ICCCAD 2017	Governance for Climate Resilience (G4CR)
Internews	Enhancing Climate Justice and Resilience Narratives around the Bay of Bengal
Youth Climate Labs	Empowering "Shift Disturbers" for Climate Justice
YPSA	YPSA 2017 Grant: Developing a project for Community-driven Planned Relocation of Highly Vulnerable Climate Displaced Households in South-Eastern Coast of Bangladesh
	YPSA 2019 Grant: Addressing the rights and needs of climate forced displaced people in South-Eastern Coast of Bangladesh
HELVETAS	HELVETAS Loss and Damage Grant
YPSA	YPSA Loss and Damage Grant

## Documents Reviewed - General

Document
Wilson-Grau, R. (2018). Outcome harvesting: Principles, steps, and evaluation applications. Charlotte: Information Age Publishing
Wilson-Grau, R., & Britt, H. (2012). Outcome harvesting. Cairo: Ford Foundation
World Bank (2014). Outcome-based learning field guide. World Bank.
Pal, U., Bahadur, A. V., McConnell, J., Vaze, P., Kumar, P., & Acharya, S. (2019). Unpacking transformation: A framework and insights from adaptation mainstreaming. Action on Climate Today (ACT) Learning Paper. Oxford Policy Management
Deubelli, T., & Venkateswaran, K. (2021). Transforming resilience-building today for sustainable futures tomorrow. Working Paper. Laxenburg: IIASA
Edwards, B., & McCarthy, J. D. (2004). Resources and social movement mobilization. The Blackwell companion to social movements, 116-152. Eds: Snow, D.A., Soule, S.A., and Kriesi, H. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing
McCarthy, J. D., & Zald, M. N. (1977). Resource mobilization and social movements: A partial theory. American journal of sociology, 82(6), 1212-1241
Caren, N. (2007). Political process theory. The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology. Eds: Ritzer, G. Blackwell Publishing
Pastor, M., Ito, J., and Rosner, R. (2011). Transactions, Transformations, Translations: Metrics that matter for building, scaling, and funding social movements. USC Dornsife Program for Environmental and Regional Equity. Los Angeles: University of Southern California
Misra, S. and Winegar, N. (2016). Systems Grantmaking Resource Guide. Grantmakers for Effective Organizations, Management Assistance Group, and The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
The New World Foundation. (2003). Funding Social Movements: The New World Foundation Perspective. New York: The New World Foundation
Allan, C., McAdam, D., & Pellow, D. (2010). What is the role of civil society in social change. Successful Social Movements. Boulder: Picher Allan Associates LLC. <a href="https://ajabuadvisors.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Supporting-successful-movements-2.02.pdf">https://ajabuadvisors.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Supporting-successful-movements-2.02.pdf</a>
Duddy, J., Pooyak, S. (2021). Capacity bridging: Leadership. Support. Advocacy. <a href="https://caan.ca/tools-and-resources/resource/capacity-bridging%E2%80%8B/">https://caan.ca/tools-and-resources/resource/capacity-bridging%E2%80%8B/</a>
Ermine, W. (2007). The Ethical Space of Engagement. Indigenous Law Journal, 6(1)
Roux, D. J., Rogers, K. H., Biggs, H. C., Ashton, P. J., & Sergeant, A. (2006). Bridging the science-management divide: moving from unidirectional knowledge transfer to knowledge interfacing and sharing. Ecology and Society, 11(1)
<a href="https://paninbc.ca/2017/07/25/capacity-bridging-reciprocity-work-research/">https://paninbc.ca/2017/07/25/capacity-bridging-reciprocity-work-research/</a>
<a href="https://www.cdacnetwork.org/capacity-bridging">https://www.cdacnetwork.org/capacity-bridging</a>
<a href="https://caan.ca/tools-and-resources/resource/capacity-bridging%E2%80%8B/">https://caan.ca/tools-and-resources/resource/capacity-bridging%E2%80%8B/</a>

# Annex D. CJRF Evaluation Codebook

Evaluation Theme	Code	What the code means
Focal Geographies	1. What are the <b>priorities/focus</b> of the organization?	This question overall will help us to understand if there are patterns in organizational focus/priorities at the regional level, and if the emergent regional focus is broadly complementary to CJRF's priorities.
	2. How are <b>grantees collaborating</b> with each other within or across regions?	This question will help us to understand the advantages or disadvantages of geographic focus. So this needs to be coded to understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are grantees within region collaborating in ways that builds their work/lends itself to greater impact?</li> <li>• Are grantees collaborating more broadly (beyond their regions), and what has this enabled?</li> </ul> For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "we were able to get together with other grantees in our area and share methods and lobby the government"</li> <li>• "we are spread so far apart that it is difficult for us to work together"</li> </ul>
	3. What are the <b>advantages and disadvantages</b> of the CJRF <b>regional focus</b> ?	Factors to consider are the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complementarity of grants (is it a collection of unrelated grants, or do they build together to achieve greater results than each could alone)</li> <li>• The existence of a regional assessment that gives a bigger strategy for CJRF</li> </ul>
Movement building and Systems Change & Transformation	4. Has the grantee <b>mobilized resources</b> ?	These resources include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material – Raise money and donations in kind</li> <li>• Human – The work and time of volunteers and supporters</li> <li>• Cultural – Tools and knowledge that are widely accepted in a society, such as known social roles, ways of doing things, rituals, or collectively shared interpretations and beliefs, ideologies, values, etc. that movement actors can draw on for legitimacy or persuasion. Can also include key contacts in government, media, academia, etc., including technical research and policy products.</li> <li>• Moral – Things that bestow legitimacy on movement actors, such as endorsement by religious organizations or celebrities, solidary support, sympathetic support from outside organizations or the public polls.</li> </ul>
	5. Has the grantee contributed to the <b>development of movement infrastructure</b> ?	This code goes beyond organizational development, and includes building trust, learning about power, developing plans together, etc. that enables CSOs and/or networks to better engage around climate justice or climate resilience. <p>Look for evidence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing and supporting civil society groups, including congregation, civic, or neighborhood connections who cooperate with the movement, outside cooperatives and indigenous people's councils</li> <li>• Supporting effective networks of organizations, whether formal or informal</li> <li>• Facilitating shared learning on climate justice and good resilience practices</li> <li>• Effective leadership; nurture leadership at all levels, transforming members into leaders along the way</li> <li>• Increased capacity to perform essential organizational functions</li> <li>• Overall increased capacity to advocate and access to decision-makers</li> <li>• Overall improved network collaboration and coordination</li> </ul>

Evaluation Theme	Code	What the code means
	<p>6. Has the grantee contributed to the <b>changing narratives/discourses</b> on issues?</p>	<p>Types of frames</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diagnostic frames – presenting an alternative view of the problem from the prevailing notion</li> <li>• Prognostic frames – persuading that there are other ways of doing things</li> <li>• Motivational frames – convincing people to take action by putting the case in a way that leads people to get involved.</li> </ul> <p>Methods of (re)framing – the development of an alternative or injustice frame which shows clearly that there is a problem to be solved (such as lack of civil rights), and proposed alternatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical and Scientific documentation of concerns and alternatives</li> <li>• Advocacy to address concerns and adopt new alternatives/policy recommendations</li> <li>• Promoting alternative production and distribution to current destructive or vulnerable methods (<i>this will likely come up a lot as people try different methods of farming, fishing, etc, with climate in mind</i>)</li> <li>• Market campaigns that draw public attention to a previously ignored issue, raise the cost of ignoring the movement, or open up avenues for dialogue and negotiation that would otherwise never become available</li> <li>• Supporting alternative media and culture</li> </ul> <p>A key (desired) outcome of these reframing efforts is the shifting of sub-national, national or global discourses/narratives. In effect, are key stakeholders (government, funders, other civil society) speaking about or making commitments towards climate justice or calling for the uptake of climate resilience solutions advocated by grantees and marginalized groups supported by the programme?</p>
	<p>7. Has the grantee <b>leveraged political opportunities</b>?</p>	<p>This includes “big moments” to challenge the existing economic, political, or production system from outside the elites, such as natural disasters or political discourse &amp; momentum shifts that draw attention to inequalities or injustices, or cultural events like the release of popular films or music that generate public debate about justice issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing policy discourses or landscape – can be legislative, administrative, judicial, or corporate, and can occur at the local, regional, national, or transnational scales. This includes major political events like COP, emergent national political discourses (e.g. around resettlement or indigenous rights), or global momentum around issues like Loss and Damage, Locally Led Adaptation, etc.</li> <li>• Shifting popular or cultural support for issues when events show them in a new light</li> </ul>
	<p>8. Are organizations conducting <b>advocacy efforts for marginalized groups</b> (including indigenous peoples, women, and youth)?</p>	<p>This is any advocacy that is being conducted to improve the climate justice and/or climate resilience of marginalized groups.</p> <p>Who these marginalized groups are depends on the context the grantees are working in.</p>
	<p>9. Are there <b>advocacy efforts by marginalized groups</b> (including indigenous peoples, women, and youth)?</p>	<p>This is any advocacy that is being conducted <i>by the marginalized groups participating in CJRF-funded projects</i> to improve their climate justice and/or climate resilience.</p> <p>Who these marginalized groups are depends on the context the grantees are working in.</p>

Evaluation Theme	Code	What the code means
	10. Do the <b>solutions</b> being implemented <b>address</b> root causes of <b>vulnerability</b> ?	Code this with an eye to understand if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• these solutions address the root causes of vulnerability</li> <li>• the solutions are a part of a broader package of solutions implemented either by this organization or by allied organizations aimed at creating a systems-level shift</li> </ul> <p>If the grantees do not explicitly refer to how their programs address the root causes of vulnerability, you will likely need to refer to your own contextual knowledge to determine if the solutions are meaningfully addressing vulnerability.</p>
	11. Are program climate resilience and/or climate justice <b>solutions being scaled or replicated</b> at the local, national, or global level?	Are solutions piloted, implemented by, or advocated for by grantees or marginalized groups supported by the program being scaled externally to benefit others beyond a small geographical area? This includes external funding grantees receive to more broadly implement solutions implemented/piloted through CJRF.
	12. Are there indications that the climate justice and/or climate resilience <b>gains</b> achieved by the program may be <b>sustained over time</b> ?	Indications of sustainability may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased organizational capacity to operate and deliver on climate justice and resilience programs beyond the CJRF program.</li> <li>• Institutionalization of solutions or program approaches (e.g. inclusive decision-making) in policies and plans</li> <li>• Improved and collaborative relationships between communities and government.</li> <li>• Increased community capacity to develop and implement solutions or maintain program-supported changes overtime.</li> <li>• Marginalized groups (including indigenous peoples, youth and women) are developing and implementing solutions that support climate justice and/or climate resilience.</li> </ul>
Capacity-bridging	13. Have the grantee/ marginalized groups <b>accessed new spaces</b> ? Why are they now able to access those spaces?	This refers to spaces that the grantee or similar organizations have not accessed/ had voices in before. This may include global policy mechanisms and funding spaces. And, even if the grantees aren't physically present in those spaces, perhaps their stories are now being told there. For such a change to take place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grantees need the capacity/skills to participate in those spaces; and</li> <li>• Funder/policy spaces themselves need to change to accommodate otherwise excluded groups. At a large scale, this may look like new COP events that provide a platform for CSOs to speak to decision-makers. At a smaller scale, this may look like donor (incl. CJRF's) procedures, templates and processes changing to make it easier for grantees to deal with them.</li> </ul>
	14. Are the <b>grantee/ marginalized group able to meaningfully contribute</b> in funding and policy spaces they were previously unable to access?	This goes beyond participation in new spaces. This may look like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grantees and/or marginalized groups delivering presentations, plenaries, and/or keynote speeches</li> <li>• Grantees and/or marginalized groups shaping the agenda of policy and funding events</li> <li>• Grantees and/or marginalized shaping solutions, discourses and decisions taken up/made in policy and funding spaces</li> </ul>
	15. Which <b>program outcomes are compelling</b> ?	Is this an outcome that is exciting to you or the grantee? Code it! This will help us identify outcomes for our outcome harvesting component.
CJRF's Learning Program	16. What are the grantee's opinions/takeaways from <b>CJRF's Learning Program</b> ?	This is not likely to come up in the document review, but may come up in the interviews. This code can also be used for statements like, "thanks to a contact I made at COP26 with CJRF funding, I...."

# Annex E. Capacity Bridging Framework

Strategies	Outcomes
Invite partners to decision making or influencing spaces	New spaces accessed -- partners participate in new spaces
Introduce partners to donors, decision makers, and other influencers	New relationships -- Partners develop new relationships with influential organizations for funding or decisions in their networks
Adapt spaces for meaningful participation of marginalized groups -- funding mechanisms, policy consultations, decision making	Spaces adapted -- Marginalized partners influence decisions in new spaces
Ensure language Justice	Participation is open regardless of language spoken
Capacity Building -- reorient staff and board, adjust management and communications systems to align with how marginalized partners work	Capacity Building – Decision making organization collaborates more smoothly with marginalized partners and vice versa
Increase understanding of socioeconomic, political, cultural, and ecological realities for partners	Increased understanding and skills -- Decision making organizations increase appreciation of marginalized issues and perspectives and vice versa
Take all forms of knowledge into account in decision making	Final policies or developed products are inclusive of “all” forms of knowledge, from marginalized groups as well as mainstream

# Annex F. Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Information Sources/ Methods	Analytical Frameworks
<b>1. Focal Geographies</b> What has been the role of the focal geographies in CJRF's grantmaking?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the Value (or lack thereof) of having focal geographies?</li> <li>2. If there is value, what is the suitability (or lack thereof) of the current set of focal geographies?</li> <li>3. If there IS value in focal geographies and there is NOT (or is no longer) suitability in current geographies, what other geographies might be strategic, complementary, etc?</li> <li>4. If there is NOT value in having focal geographies at all, then what are the opportunities/ pitfalls CJRF needs to get ready for when the whole world is open to grantmaking?</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of organizations</li> <li>• Priorities of organizations by region</li> <li>• Characteristics of focus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Portfolio analysis documents</li> <li>• Outcome Harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Characteristics of focus – advantages and disadvantages, including complementarity of the grants; understanding of context; strengthening of networks; others that emerge from data</li> <li>• Criteria for focus areas</li> </ul>
<b>2. Movement building</b> <sup>1</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is movement building? Has CJRF contributed to it, and if so, how and how well?</li> <li>2. How could CJRF do it better in future, especially considering that one of its relatively unique points is that it makes grants to women, youth, AND Indigenous Peoples (i.e. it is not a women's fund, a youth fund, or an Indigenous fund)?</li> <li>3. How could CJRF position itself to become really good at "cross-movement building," an important new theme for climate activism and for philanthropy?</li> <li>4. How should CJRF prioritize working on cross-movement building at the global level, within regions, between regions, or some combination?</li> <li>5. How would CJRF find powerful partners?</li> <li>6. Is CJRF succeeding with transformation and systems change?</li> <li>7. What lessons can CJRF share with other funders?</li> <li>8. How could CJRF do better?</li> <li>9. Where should loss and damage fit in?</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resources mobilized</li> <li>• Development of grantee and network capacity</li> <li>• Skills developed</li> <li>• Organizational capacities improved</li> <li>• Narratives/discourses changed</li> <li>• Initiatives aimed at "big moments" or good political opportunities for change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Grant reports</li> <li>• Staff analyses</li> <li>• Outcome Harvest</li> </ul>	<b>Successful Movement Framework</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource Mobilization</li> <li>• Development of Movement Infrastructure</li> <li>• Framing and Consciousness Raising</li> <li>• Take Advantage of Political Opportunities</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> More detail on the frameworks used for this analysis is in Annex IV.

Evaluation Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Information Sources/ Methods	Analytical Frameworks
<p><b>3. Transformation and Systems Change<sup>2</sup></b>            CJRF believes building a climate-safe world requires dismantling unjust social, political, and economic systems, and that climate action presents one of today's best opportunities to address systemic injustices – e.g. patriarchy, colonialism, white supremacy, and structural poverty. CJRF tries to support initiatives that deliver tangible, on-the-ground results, but always on a path to broader, deeper transformation.</p>	<p>Is CJRF succeeding with this?            Are there lessons CJRF can share with other funders?            How could CJRF do better?            Where should loss and damage fit in?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of grantee and network capacity</li> <li>• Increased capacity or access of women, youth, and Indigenous peoples</li> <li>• New narratives support climate justice</li> <li>• Women-, youth- and IP-develop and implement solutions</li> <li>• Organizations conducting advocacy efforts <b>FOR</b> marginalized groups (including indigenous peoples, women, and youth)</li> <li>• Advocacy efforts <b>BY</b> marginalized groups (including indigenous peoples, women, and youth)</li> <li>• Solutions being implemented address root causes of vulnerability</li> <li>• Program climate resilience and/or climate justice solutions being scaled or replicated at the local, national, or global level</li> <li>• Climate justice and/or climate resilience gains achieved by the program are likely to be sustained over time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Grant reports</li> <li>• Staff analyses</li> <li>• Outcome Harvest</li> </ul>	<p>CJRF Theory of Change:            How:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened networks and CSOs</li> <li>• Empowered women, youth, and Indigenous peoples</li> <li>• Improved climate narratives</li> </ul> <p>What</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy by/for women, youth, &amp; Indigenous peoples</li> <li>• Local, national, &amp; global actors scale solutions</li> <li>• Women-, youth- and IP-led solutions developed &amp; implemented</li> </ul> <p>BRACED/ACT Framework:            Indicators of transformational change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Systemic</b> -- address root causes of vulnerability.</li> <li>• <b>Catalyze</b> broader change -- trigger indirect changes and cascading impacts</li> <li>• Changes at large <b>scale</b></li> <li>• <b>Inclusive</b> -- of vulnerable, poor and marginalized populations</li> <li>• <b>Sustainable</b> -- gains retained over time</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> More detail on the frameworks used for this analysis is in Annex IV.

Evaluation Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Information Sources/ Methods	Analytical Frameworks
<p><b>4. Capacity-bridging</b></p> <p>CJRF would like to get better and better at 'bridging' between the capacities organizations usually must have to access funding and/ or participate in grant decision-making and the awesome capacities that smaller national/ local organizations and grassroots leaders tend to have.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What has CJRF done to help its grantees build capacity and/ or 'bridge' into spaces where maybe they haven't previously been heard/seen or respected?</li> <li>2. How has CJRF adjusted its processes/criteria/etc. to make funding more accessible to 'differently capacitated' organizations?</li> <li>3. What could CJRF do to make sure that, as it becomes a more participatory fund, it is creating level playing fields for participants?</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being invited to the table BEFORE decisions are made - Ideally, during the development of the policies etc.</li> <li>• Solutions and discourses are informed by those people, organizations, or affected communities</li> <li>• Final policies or developed products are inclusive of "all" forms of knowledge, from marginalized groups as well as mainstream</li> <li>• New spaces accessed</li> <li>• Funder and policy spaces changed to accommodate excluded groups</li> <li>• Funders open funding decisions to affected groups</li> <li>• CJRF procedures, templates, and processes make it easier for grantees to deal with them</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Grant reports</li> <li>• Staff analyses</li> <li>• Outcome Harvest</li> <li>• Learning program documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shared Power &amp; Responsibility, including for funding decisions</li> <li>• Holding "all" forms of knowledge and perspectives equitably</li> <li>• Democratic Meetings</li> <li>• Stakeholders participate equitably at many and all levels and stages - development, including definition of the problem, development of the potential solutions, design, information gathering and analysis, meaning making, and dissemination of knowledge.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Types of Organizations in the Portfolio.</b></p> <p>CJRF has funded a mix of organization types -- from quite small to quite large; from highly unusual to 'usual climate suspects;' with a big mix of how they work and where they are on the radical-to-practical spectrum.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How has this mix been impactful?</li> <li>2. Have there been types that CJRF is especially good/bad at supporting? Who has CJRF missed?</li> <li>3. Should it adjust the mix?</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of organizations</li> <li>• Compelling outcomes</li> <li>• Type of intervention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with CJRF staff</li> <li>• Grants list</li> <li>• Staff analyses</li> <li>• Outcome Harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple typology of grants</li> <li>• Relation of types of organizations to types of results</li> <li>• Focus on the most compelling grants, and the alignment of their strategies with CJRF</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. CJRF's Learning Program</b></p> <p>Learning is intrinsic to the success of the fund because its approach is so new and untested. By systematically reflecting on its work and capturing lessons learned, CJRF hopes to inform the work of other funders and practitioners, thereby helping to build the new field of climate justice. CJRF has identified audiences and what CJRF would like them to learn.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have the activities in CJRF's learning program answered some of its key learning questions?</li> <li>2. What would CJRF's grant partners and funders say about the learning program in a survey evaluation?</li> <li>3. How or if should CJRF reframe the learning program in Phase 2?</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratings by participants</li> <li>• Learning from sessions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Staff analyses</li> <li>• 2021 survey by staff</li> <li>• poll partners on their Solution Series experience</li> <li>• Survey</li> <li>• Outcome Harvest</li> <li>• Sample <a href="#">Solution Series</a></li> </ul>	<p>Learning program questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate Justice Resilience in Practice</li> <li>2. Transforming Society for Resilience and Equity</li> <li>3. Intersectional Grantmaking for Climate Action</li> </ol>



# Annex G. Interview Guides



4770 Lee Circle  
Boulder, Colorado 80308 USA  
Tel: 303-656-9609  
[www.i-s-e-t.org](http://www.i-s-e-t.org)

## Interview Guide – Board Members and Staff

for the CJRF Portfolio Review

May 2023

*This Interview Guide is for CJRF Board Members. It focuses on their work, and perspectives they might have of how to improve the work of CJRF in the future. Do not ask all the questions in this guide, there are too many for a one hour interview – it is a guide to discussion, not a questionnaire. Instead, focus on where interviewees have knowledge and opinions, and follow their lead on what they think is important in this area.*

### Guidance Script

Thanks for taking the time to speak with me today. As you know from our emails, I will be asking you about your knowledge of the work of the Climate Justice Resilience Fund.

If you don't mind, I will be recording the interview to ensure that we have accurate notes.

**Do I have your permission to record this interview?** Yes/no

**I prefer that this interview be completely confidential** Yes/No

**I prefer that it be confidential, but that the research team can use quotes not attributed to me or containing any personally identifiable information** Yes/No

### Introduction

1. To start off, please tell me about your relationship with CJRF.

*Prompt: what role, how long, current status*

### Focal Geographies

2. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of having a regional focus?

*Prompt: Bay of Bengal, East Africa, North American Arctic*

3. Do you think CJRF should continue with a geographic focus in future grantmaking? If so, what criteria would you recommend for choosing regions?
4. Should there be a thematic focus as well?

*Prompt: Grants that focus on a certain topic, like Loss and Damage, climate finance, etc.*

## Movement building, Transformation, and Systems Change

5. In your opinion, what is movement building? How can a funder support it?

*Prompt: If no opinion is forthcoming, continue with the next questions*

6. Can you think of any times when CJRF has supported movement building?

*Prompt: If no opinion is forthcoming, try the following questions:*

- a. Has CJRF helped grantees to generate more resources?  
*Prompt: cash or in-kind; volunteers; endorsements from influential people or leaders*
- b. Has CJRF developed any networks, or the capacity of organizations to work on climate justice or resilience?
- c. Has CJRF changed the way donors or policy makers talk about climate resilience and/or climate justice? Does anyone think about these issues differently now than before CJRF started?
- d. Can you think of any “big moments” or important opportunities in recent years to influence policy or practice around climate resilience and/or climate justice that CJRF contributed to? If yes, describe.
- e. Are you aware of any climate change solutions supported by CJRF that have been taken up more broadly, i.e. institutionalized in policies and plans, adopted by community members or other practitioners, otherwise scaled up beyond the direct work of grantees? If so, what has been the role of women, youth, & Indigenous peoples in these efforts?

7. What do you consider “transformation” and “systems change” in climate change work? What can funders do to promote it?

8. Can you think of times when CJRF grants, learning events, or advocacy have succeeded in promoting transformation and climate change?

*Prompt: If the interviewee does not seem to have clear ideas on what systems change is, try this: interventions that address root causes of vulnerability, catalyze broader change, effect changes at large scale, are inclusive of vulnerable, poor and marginalized populations, are sustainable over time*

## Capacity-bridging

9. What does capacity-bridging mean to you?
10. Has CJRF made it easier for civil society organizations to get funding? How?
11. Has CJRF influenced long-term and new climate justice funders? How?

*Prompt: emphasizing groups in the Global South, marginalized groups like women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples, focus on climate justice*

*Prompt: Do you know of any new funders that have entered the field since you have been working with CJRF? Any that have shifted their funding more to CJRF's style?*

12. Are meetings and conferences more accessible to grantees or grassroots groups in recent years, or organized so that they can participate in a meaningful way? In what ways?

### **Types of Organizations in the Portfolio**

13. What types of organizations has CJRF had the most success in funding? Why?

*Prompt: grassroots groups, local NGOs, national NGOs, international NGOs, networks, grantees who regrant to other groups, others*

14. What are the advantages and disadvantages of funding different types of groups?

*Prompt: grassroots groups, local NGOs, national NGOs, international NGOs, networks, grantees who regrant to other groups, others*

15. What types of organizations should CJRF be funding in the future? Why?

### **CJRF's Learning Program**

16. Have you participated in any Learning Programs with CJRF? Which ones?

*Prompt: Solutions Series, Side events at a COP, workshop at CBA, etc. If they can't recall just move on.*

17. What do you think the strongest aspects of the Learning Program is? The ones that are least effective.

### **Recommendations**

18. What are the top recommendations for CJRF to build climate resilience and climate justice in the future?

## Interview Guide - Grantees

### for the CJRF Portfolio Review

#### April 2023

*This Interview Guide is for CJRF grantees. It focuses on their work, and perspectives they might have of how to improve the work of CJRF in the future. Do not ask all the questions in this guide, there are too many for a one hour interview – it is a guide to discussion, not a questionnaire. Instead, focus on where interviewees have knowledge and opinions, and follow their lead on what they think is important in this area.*

### Guidance Script

Thanks for taking the time to speak with me today. As you know from our emails, I will be asking you about your work with the Climate Justice Resilience Fund.

If you don't mind, I will be recording the interview to ensure that we have accurate notes.

**Do I have your permission to record this interview?** Yes/no

**I prefer that this interview be completely confidential** Yes/No

**I prefer that it be confidential, but that the research team can use quotes not attributed to me or containing any personally identifiable information** Yes/No

### Introduction

1. To start off, please tell me how long you have had a relationship with CJRF. Tell me about your grant(s). How has CJRF been to work with as a donor?
2. What outcomes of your work are most proud of? How did they come about, and who else contributed? What indicates to you that this outcome will be sustained into the future?
3. What has been the impact of CJRF funding on your organization? Has it enabled you to do anything you had not been able to prior to receiving this funding? Explain

### Focal Geographies

4. What interactions have you had with other CJRF grantees in your region, if any? (or with other grantees working on similar themes like Loss and Damage or other themes)

*Prompt: Were they intentional or coincidental? Did CJRF make the introduction? Did they seek each other out?*

5. What have been the benefits and costs of that interaction?

## Movement building, Transformation, and Systems Change

6. Since you started work with CJRF, have you been able to generate more resources?

*Prompt: cash or in-kind; volunteers; endorsements from influential people or leaders*

7. Has your work enabled you to strengthen any of your networks, or the capacity of your own organization to work on climate justice or resilience? Who are your networks at local, national, & global levels, and have you engaged with any new ones as a result of your work with CJRF?

*Prompt: are these networks local? National? international?*

8. Have you been able to spread your perspectives on climate resilience and/or climate justice to others? Does anyone think about these issues differently now as a result of your work?

*Prompt: Have you produced any studies, reports, or social media talking about climate justice or resilience in a new way? Are influential people or alternative media adopting your views about climate justice or resilience?*

9. Have you had any "big moments" or important opportunities in recent years to influence policy or practice around climate resilience and/or climate justice? If yes, describe.

10. What are the solutions to climate problems that you work on? What is the role of women, youth, & Indigenous peoples in these efforts? Have these solutions been taken up more broadly, i.e. institutionalized in policies and plans, adopted by community members or other practitioners, otherwise scaled up beyond the direct work of your organization?

11. Have you participated in or led any advocacy campaigns or activities? Who designed or ran them? What has been the role of women, youth, & Indigenous peoples? What success have the campaigns had?

## Capacity-bridging

12. Has working with CJRF enabled you to engage in decision making conversations at the beginning, or before decisions and policies are made?

*If yes, where and how? If no, what would or does it take to get into these spaces? Can CJRF assist in facilitating these relationships?*

13. To what extent have you adapted the climate solutions you work on to reflect your own perspectives, values, or priorities?

14. Have you shaped policies such that they now integrate local, indigenous, traditional ecological knowledge, gender-specific, or other types of knowledge?

15. What has been easy about dealing with CJRF? What has been difficult?

*Prompt: Administration, flexibility, capacity building, communication, etc.*

## Types of Organizations in the Portfolio

16. How would you describe your organization?

Community-based Organization	
Local NGO	
National NGO	
International NGO	
Private foundation	
Funder coalition or regranter	
Local Government	
National Government	
Multilateral/Bilateral/Intergovernmental Organization	
Media	
Social Enterprise	
Private sector	
Other (please specify)	

## CJRF's Learning Program

17. Have you participated in any Learning Program events with CJRF? Which ones?

*Prompt: Solutions Series, Side events at a COP, workshop at CBA, etc.? If they can't recall just move on.*

18. What did you appreciate most about the events you attended? What did you learn?

19. What would you like the CJRF Learning Program to focus on in the future?

## Recommendations

20. What are the top recommendations for CJRF to build climate resilience and climate justice in the future?

## Interview Guide - Outside Informants

### for the CJRF Portfolio Review

#### May 2023

*This Interview Guide is for CJRF Outside Informants. It focuses on their work, and perspectives they might have of how to improve the work of CJRF in the future. Do not ask all the questions in this guide, there are too many for a one hour interview – it is a guide to discussion, not a questionnaire. Instead, focus on where interviewees have knowledge and opinions, and follow their lead on what they think is important in this area.*

### Guidance Script

Thanks for taking the time to speak with me today. As you know from our emails, I will be asking you about your experience with the Climate Justice Resilience Fund. For many questions, if you are not familiar with the specifics of CJRF work, then your opinions on the field of climate change adaptation will also be helpful.

If you don't mind, I will be recording the interview to ensure that we have accurate notes.

**Do I have your permission to record this interview?** Yes/no

**I prefer that this interview be completely confidential** Yes/No

**I prefer that it be confidential, but that the research team can use quotes not attributed to me or containing any personally identifiable information** Yes/No

### Questions

1. To start off, please tell me what relationship you have with CJRF, or how you are familiar with it.

*Prompt: peer foundation staff, work in the field of climate adaptation, work in partnership with a CJRF grantee, participate in learning programs, etc.*

### Focal Geographies

2. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of having a regional focus for adaptation work?

3. If you were to choose geographic regions to focus on what criteria would you recommend for choosing them?

4. Should there be thematic focus as well?

*Prompt: Grants that focus on a certain topic, like Loss and Damage, climate finance, etc.*

## Movement building, Transformation, and Systems Change

5. In your opinion, what is movement building? How can a funder support it?

*Prompt: If no opinion is forthcoming,*

*continue with the next questions*

6. Can you think of good examples in your experience when a funder has supported movement building?

*Prompt: If no opinion is forthcoming, try the following questions:*

a. Helping grantees to generate more resources?

*Prompt: cash or in-kind; volunteers; endorsements from influential people or leaders*

b. Supporting development of networks, or the capacity of organizations to work on climate justice or resilience?

c. Changing the way donors or policy makers talk about climate resilience and/or climate justice? Has the narrative around these issues changed in the last 5-10 years?

d. Can you think of any "big moments" or important political opportunities in recent years to influence policy or practice around climate resilience and/or climate justice that CJRF contributed to? If yes, describe.

e. Are you aware of any climate change solutions supported by CJRF that have been taken up more broadly, i.e. institutionalized in policies and plans, adopted by community members or other practitioners, otherwise scaled up beyond the direct work of grantees? If so, what has been the role of women, youth, & Indigenous peoples in these efforts?

7. What do you consider "transformation" and "systems change" in climate change work? What can funders do to promote it?

8. Can you think of times when CJRF grants, learning events, or advocacy have succeeded in promoting transformation and climate change?

*Prompt: If the interviewee does not seem to have clear ideas on what systems change is, try this: interventions that address root causes of vulnerability, catalyze broader change, effect changes at large scale, are inclusive of vulnerable, poor and marginalized populations, are sustainable over time*

## Capacity-bridging

9. What does capacity-bridging mean to you?

10. In your opinion, what is required to improve the ability of Southern organizations or grassroots groups to get access to and meaningfully contribute to funding and decision-making spaces?

11. Can you think of times when Southern organizations have been able to get access to any new contacts – policy makers, funders, corporate officials – through support from funders?

12. Have you noticed if meetings and conferences are more accessible to grantees or grassroots groups in recent years, or organized so that they can participate in a meaningful way? In what ways?

13. Do you know of any new funders that have entered the field in the last 5-10 years? Any that have shifted their funding more to climate justice and climate resilience?

*Prompt: emphasizing groups in the Global South, marginalized groups like women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples, focus on climate justice*



## Types of Organizations in the Portfolio

14. What are the advantages and disadvantages of funding different types of groups?

*Prompt: grassroots groups, local NGOs, national NGOs, international NGOs, networks, grantees who regrant to other groups, others*

15. What types of organizations should funders be funding in the future? Why?

## CJRF's Learning Program

16. Can you think of learning programs around climate justice and climate resilience that have struck you as particularly useful?

*Prompt: webinars, side events at a COP, workshops at CBA or other conferences, etc.*

Which ones?

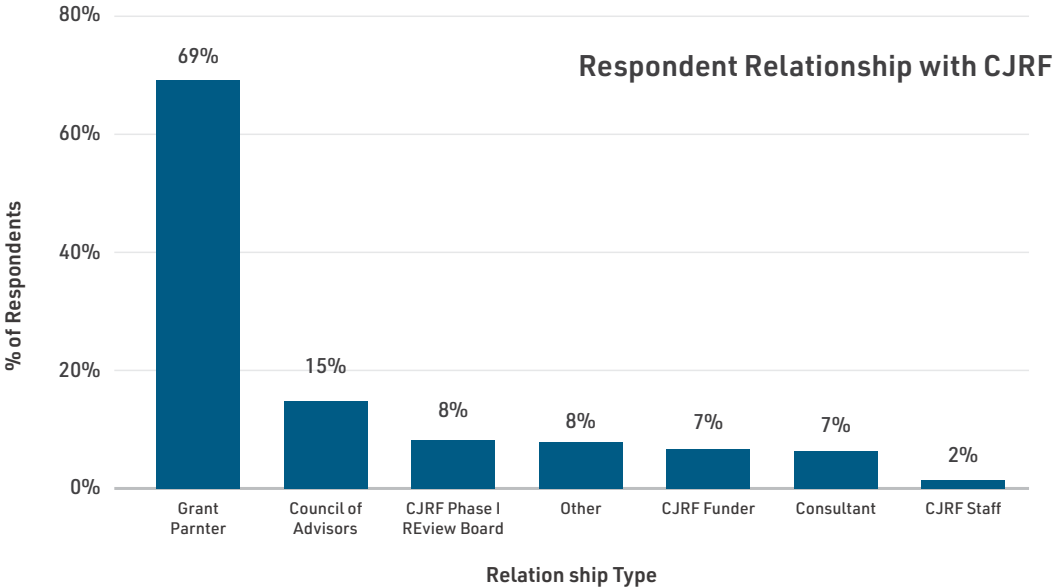
*Prompt: If they can't recall just move on.*

## Recommendations

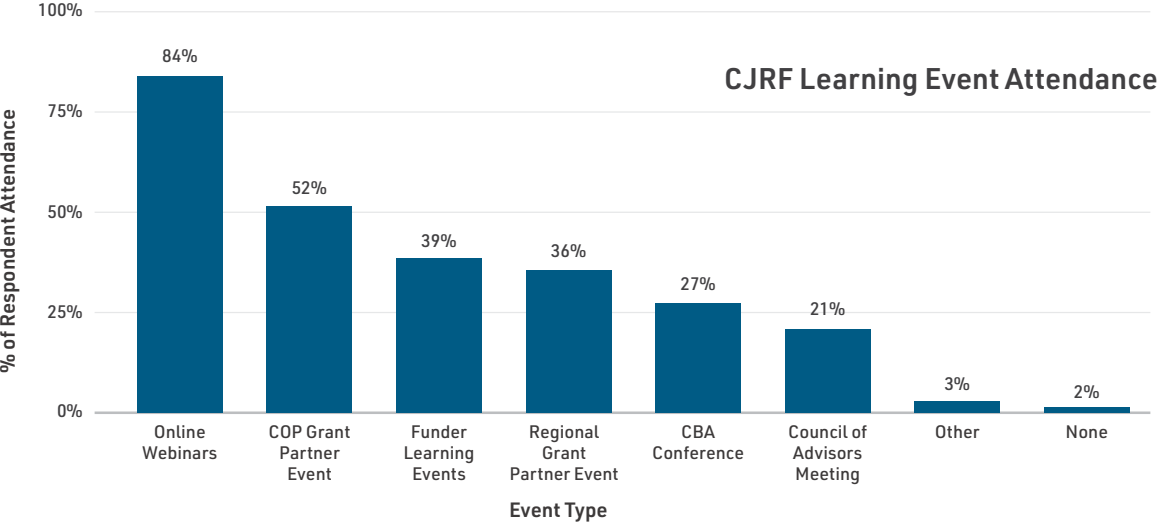
17. What are the top recommendations for funders to build climate resilience and climate justice in the future?

# Annex H. Learning Program Survey Data

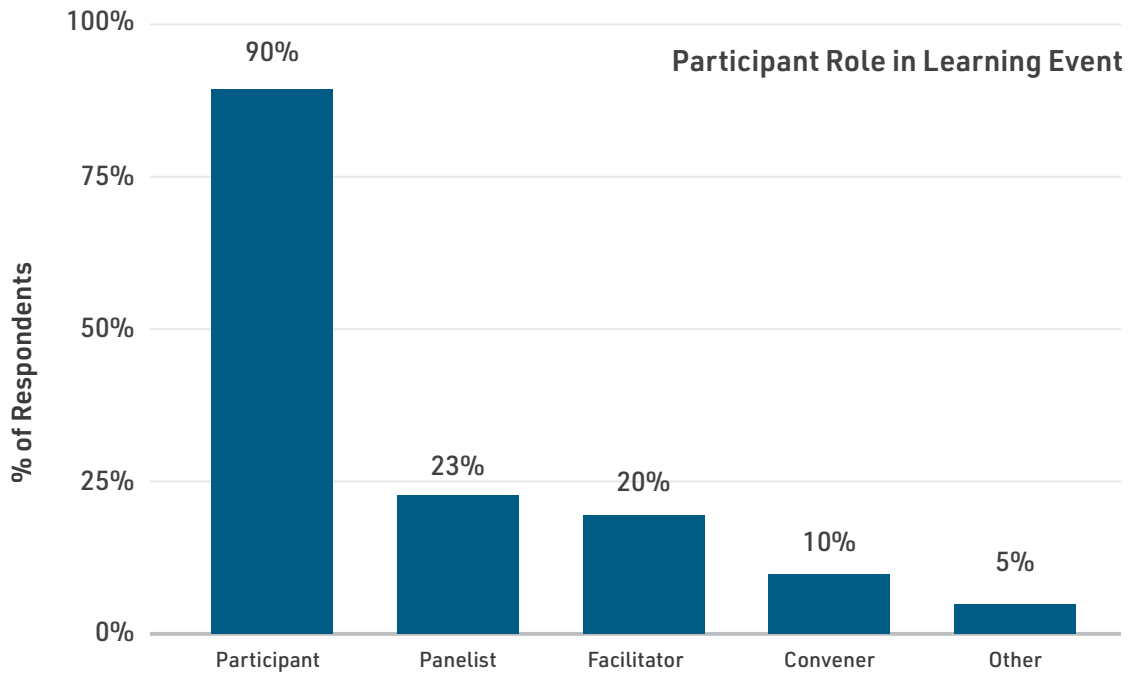
1. What is your relationship with CJRF? Check all that apply.



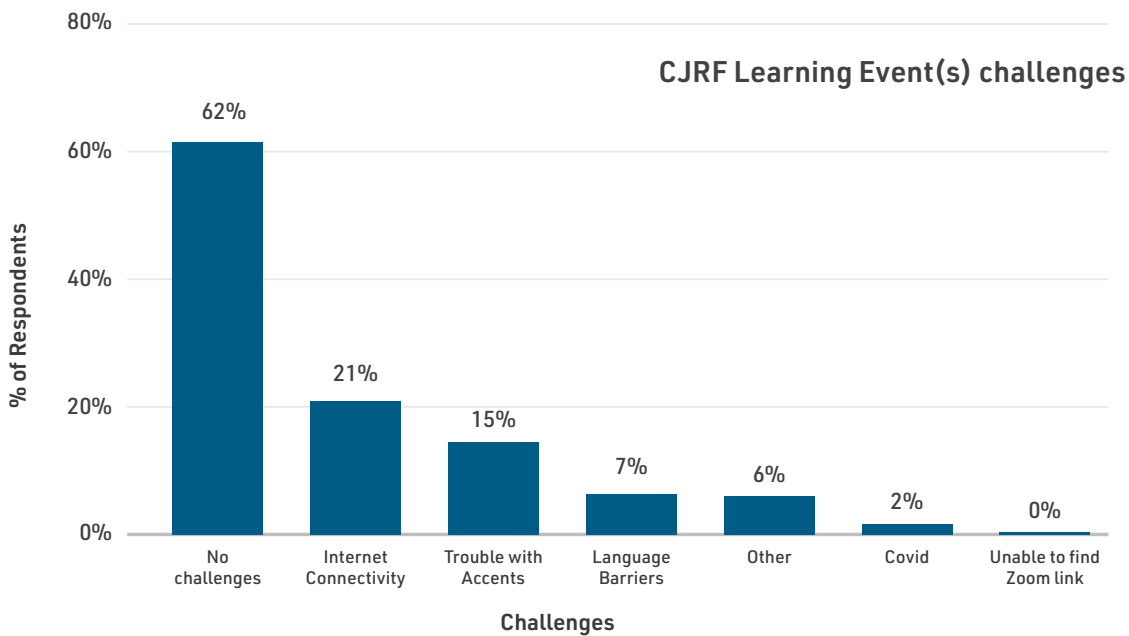
2. Which type of CJRF Learning Events did you attend? Check all that apply.



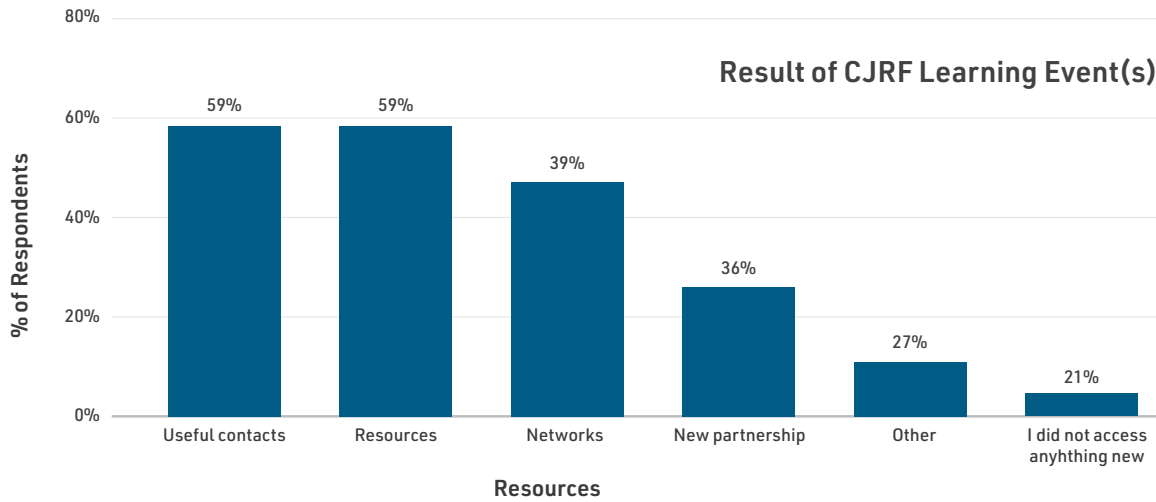
3. What role(s) have you served during CJRF Learning Program events? Check all that apply.



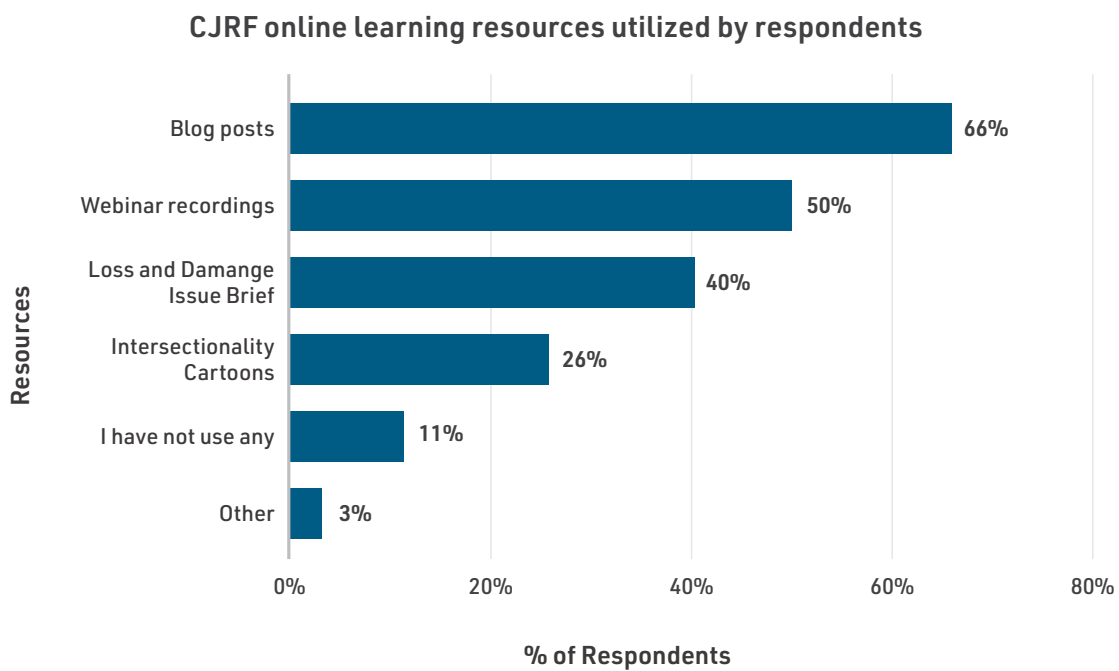
4. For the Learning Event(s) you attended, did you encounter any challenges? Check all that apply.



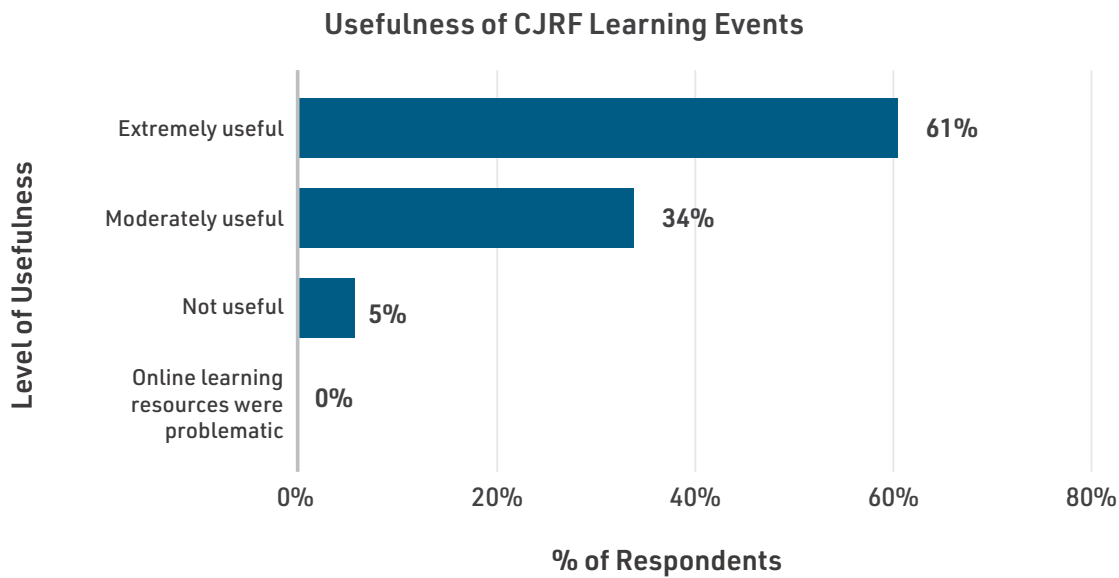
5. As a result of your participation in any of the CJRF Learning Events, did you access any:



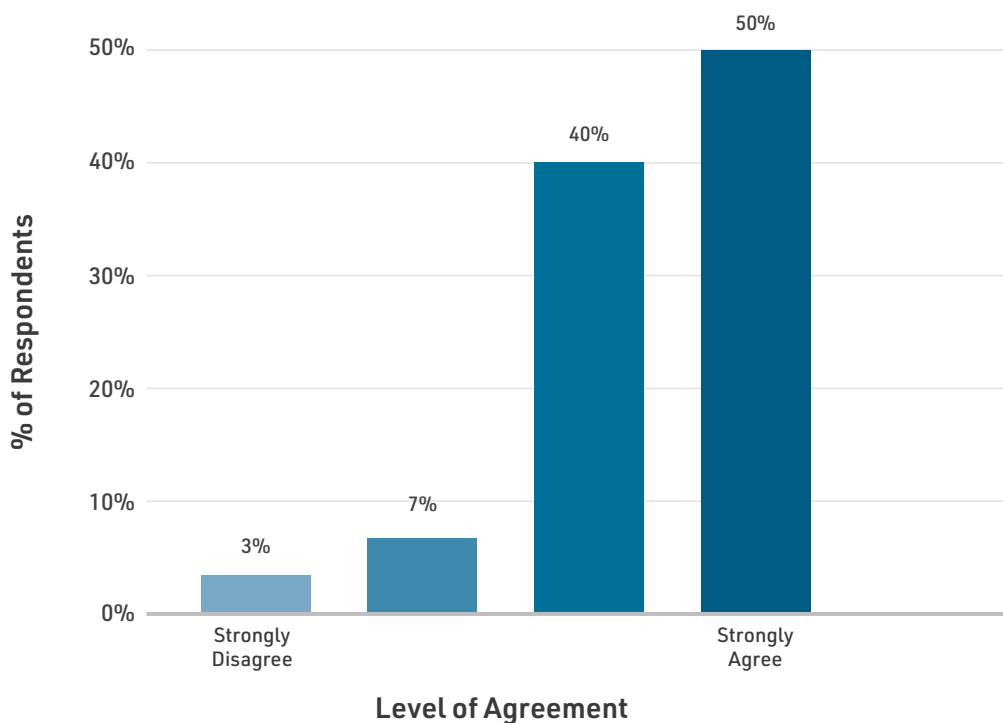
6. Which of the following online CJRF online learning resources have you used



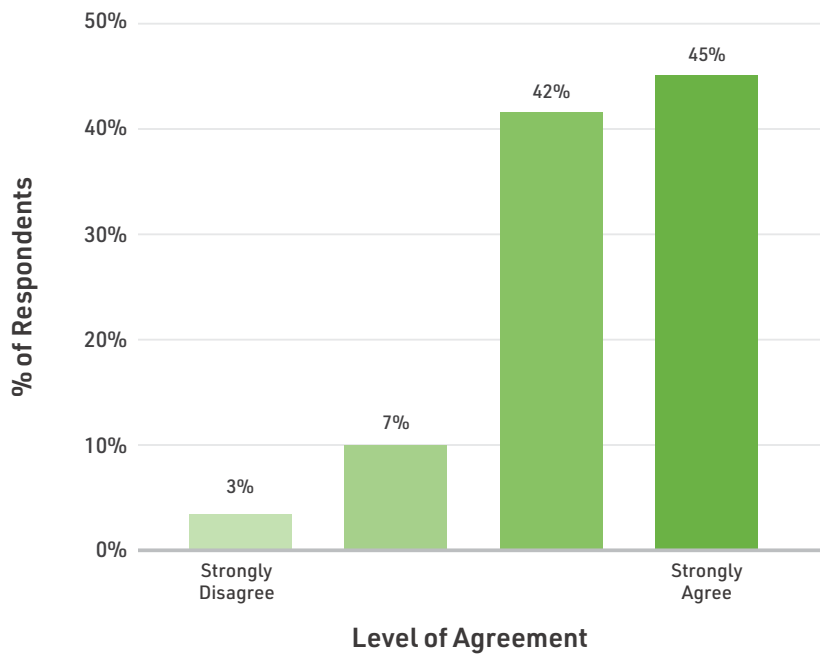
7. If you used any online learning resources, please share your impressions of their usefulness:



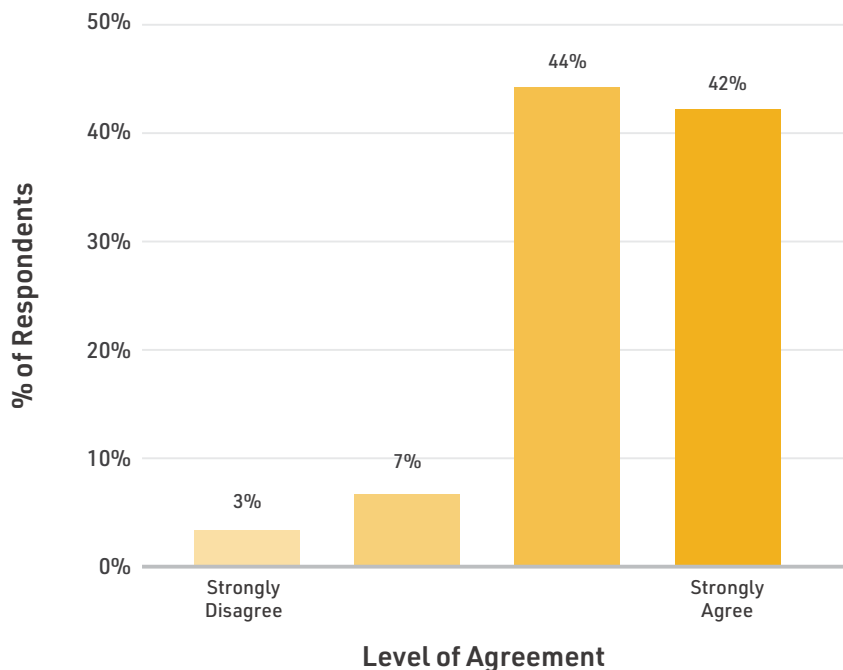
8. The Learning Event(s) I attended provided me with a greater understanding of the key activities and skill sets involved in a "climate justice approach" to building resilience



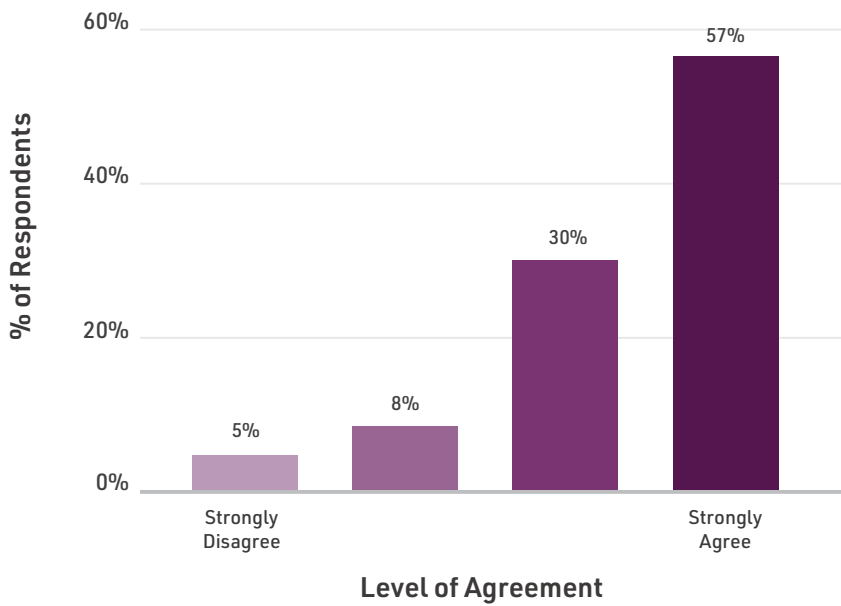
9. The Learning Event(s) I attended gave me a better understanding of how climate justice advocates become more powerful and effective.



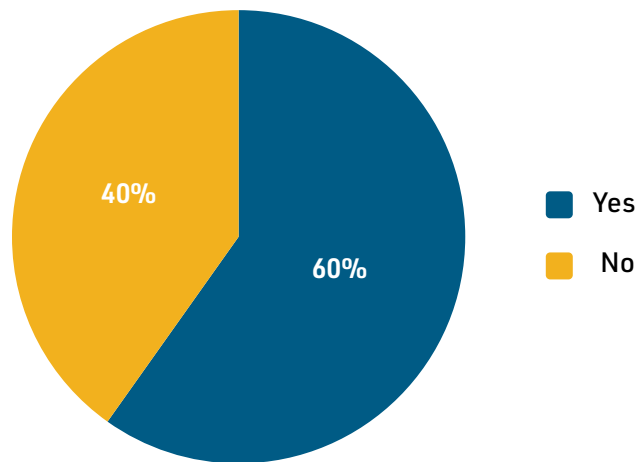
10. I have a better understanding of what can help climate action move further, faster, and with a deeper impact because of a CJRF Learning Event(s).



11. I have a better understanding of how grassroots action can contribute to a profound change in complex systems because of a CJRF Learning Event(s).



12. Have you received any ad-hoc grants from CJRF via the Small Grant Fund Program or to attend a UNFCCC COP?



13. If you answered yes to the above question, please share whether and how the small grant or COP opportunity contributed to learning at your organization. [500 characters]

14. What recommendations do you have on how CJRF can improve its learning program? Please list as many as possible. [500 characters]

# Annex I. Organization Type and Significance of Outcomes

The table below shows how outcomes varied over the different types of organizations funded by the significance of the outcomes they contributed to. We rated all outcomes in terms of significance to the evaluation questions and Theory Of Change. These ratings were defined as follows:

- High – policy change or change in practice affecting large numbers of people, or setting precedents that will have wide application. Change in narrative only if from an extremely influential source.
- Medium – local level policy change, or national level change in policy and practice affecting fewer people. Change in narrative or organizational capacity.
- Low – meaningful to a small number of people, or one of many steps on a path to outcomes of more significance.
- Negative – the outcome generated a hostile reaction, or otherwise disturbed progress.

These figures indicate that when taking into account the significance of outcomes – not just the total number – International, Subnational, and National NGOs produced the most outcomes with importance for CJRF goals.<sup>1</sup> The relative richness of low significance outcomes for national NGOs comes from the fact that many outcomes were very important on a local level, but affected relatively few people, and had little effect on systems change. International and Subnational NGOs produced more outcomes that changed systems, usually in a sustainable way, which gave them higher numbers on

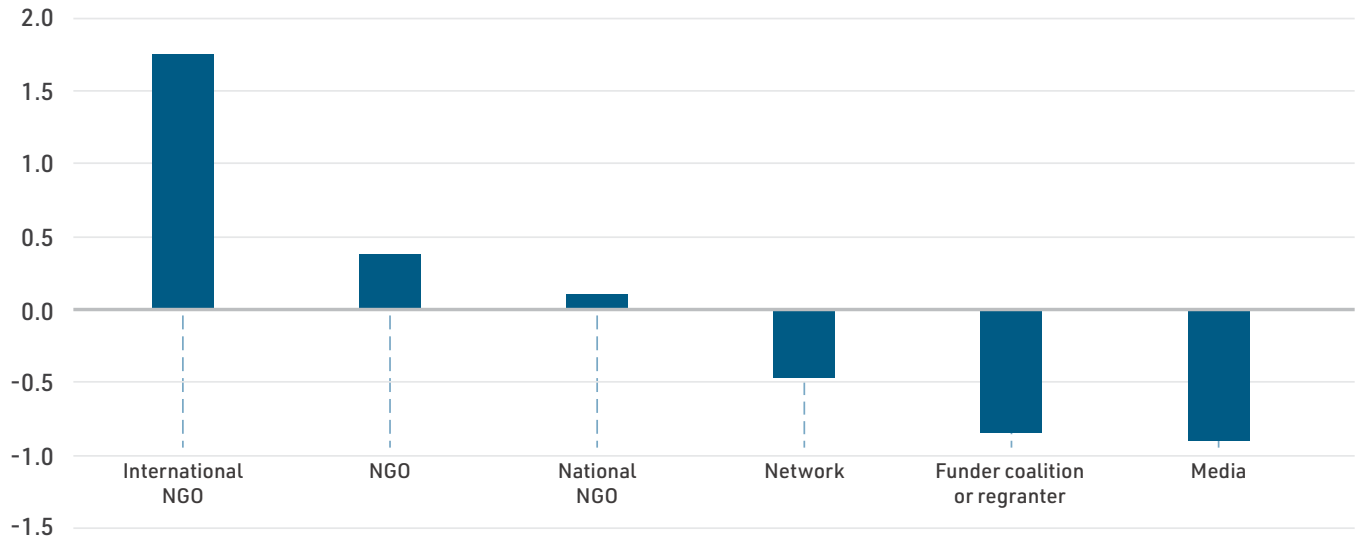
<sup>1</sup> This table takes the numbers of outcomes produced by different organization types, and the significance they had for theory of change, and normalizes them to account for the fact that different types produced different numbers of outcomes, and some outcomes were more significant than others, making comparison difficult. By normalizing the number of outcomes, it is possible to gauge which organizations were producing more significant outcomes. A Normalized Significance Score greater than zero means that type produced more significant outcomes than the average organization type, while a score below zero means they produced less than the average number.

Grantee Org Type	High	Medium	Low	Significance Score	Normalized Significance Score
International NGO	8	19	2	64	1.7
Subnational NGO	7	6	3	36	0.4
National NGO	1	10	7	30	0.1
Network	2	5	2	18	-0.5
Funder coalition or reganter	1	3	1	10	-0.9
Media		4	1	9	-0.9



## Types of organizations funded vs the significance of the outcomes

Normalized score over zero means it produced more than average, under zero means it produced less than average



high significance. As noted above, Funder coalitions and regranter and Media organizations tended to produce outcomes that were either very local or were simply steps on the way to more profound changes that would hopefully develop some time in the future.

Note that Outcome Harvesting is primarily a qualitative method, though it is possible to discern patterns of results by counting the various types of outcomes produced. While these patterns are useful, and guide us to ask further questions, we advise caution on overinterpretation of statistical interpretations of outcome data.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See Not everything that counts can be counted, part 1: Visualizing Outcome Harvesting Data Effectively for further discussion of this issue. <https://outcomeharvesting.net/blog-not-everything-that-counts-can-be-counted-part-1-visualizing-outcome-harvesting-data-effectively/>



[www.I-S-E-T.org](http://www.I-S-E-T.org)