

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MODALITY (CCAM)



Vær klar til at søge CISUs nye
klimatilpasnings støtteform
8. oktober 2022

v. Maria Graversen & Hans-Jakob Hausmann

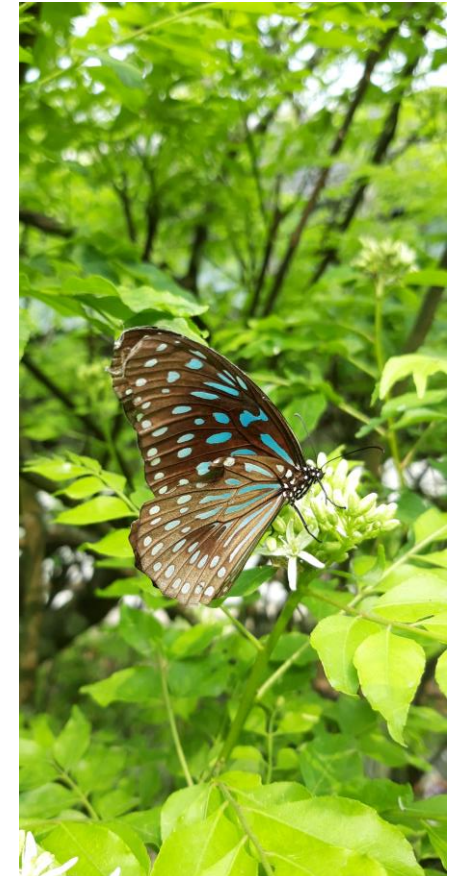
PROGRAM

- 13.00 Velkomst & præsentation
- 13.15 Introduktion til CCAM
- 13.35 Rio markører – hvad er det og hvorfor er de vigtige?
- 14.00 Benstræk, kaffe og spørgsmål
- 14.15 *Klimasmarte Landsbyer i Nepal – TRIANGLEN*
- 14.45 *Klimasårbarhedsanalyse i Uganda – DREAMTOWN*
- 15.15 Spørgsmål & opsamling
- 15.30 Kaffe & fællessang



- Puljen for klima og miljø 2013-2016 (100 millioner kroner)
- Klima Mainstreaming 2019-2021 (DKK 40 millioner)
- Climate Change Adaptation Modality (CCAM) 2022-2025 (DKK 107,5 millioner)

Disclaimer: CISU har endnu ikke endeligt tilsagn fra Udenrigsministeriet



CCAMs overordnede formål er at bidrage til at ***Fattige og sårbare grupper er mere robuste overfor klimaforandringer...***

Dette styrkes gennem CCAMs strategiske fokus på:

- 1) Støtte til fattige og klimasårbare grupper i at gennemføre og udbrede lokale klimatilpasningsløsninger (flere sektorer)
- 2) Fortalervirksomhed med - og på vegne af - fattige og klimasårbare grupper for at styrke planer, politikker og strategier relateret til klimatilpasning (på flere niveauer)



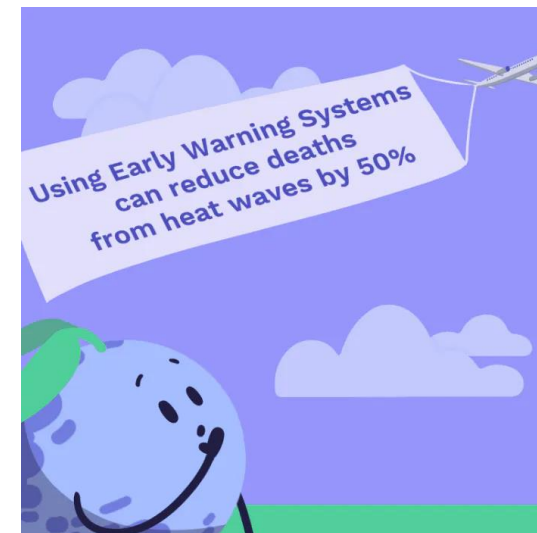
HVORDAN ADSKILLER CCAM SIG FRA CISUS CIVILSAMFUNDSPULJE?

Vurderingskriterier

- Fokus på kontekstanalysen og på at identificere risici og sårbarheder relateret til klimaforandringer
- Partnernes kapacitet til at adressere klimarelaterede emner
- Målgruppeanalysen skal demonstrere hvordan målgruppen er sårbar overfor klimaforandringer
- Strategien skal forklare hvordan de identificerede risici og sårbarheder vil blive adresseret

Større fleksibilitet ift.

- Investeringer
- Teknisk kapacitetsopbygning
- Strategiske serviceydelser
- Monitorering, Evaluering og Læring (MEL)



ANSØGNINGS- OG RAPPORTFORMATER

The image shows a sample of the CCAM application form. The header includes the CCAM logo and the title 'CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MODALITY'. Below this, there is a section titled 'PLEASE NOTE BEFORE WRITING THE APPLICATION:' which contains instructions on page length, margins, and language. A table for administrative information follows, with fields for 'Danish organisation', 'Title of the intervention', 'Partner', 'Country', and 'Type of intervention'. The main body of the form contains a section titled '1. Objective, relevance, and context analysis' with detailed instructions on how to fill it out.

Application format
CCAM
THE CIVIL SOCIETY FUND

CISU CIVIL SOCIETY IN DEVELOPMENT

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MODALITY

PLEASE NOTE BEFORE WRITING THE APPLICATION:

- **NUMBER OF PAGES:** The application text must not take up more than 25 pages (A4), font size 11, line spacing 1.0, margins: top 3 cm, bottom 3 cm, right 2 cm and left 2 cm. Applications exceeding this length will be rejected.
- **LANGUAGES:** The application text must have been drawn up in cooperation between the local partner(s) and the applicant Danish organisation. Accordingly, there must be a document available in a language of relevance to the local partner. The actual application, however, can only be submitted to CISU in Danish or English.

GUIDANCE on submission of applications is available at www.cisu.dk/vkammater (the website is presented in Danish, but many documents are also available in English, French and Spanish.)

NB: DELETE THIS GUIDE BOX WHEN YOU ARE READY TO SEND IN YOUR APPLICATION.

Danish organisation	
Title of the intervention	
Partner	CCAM
Country	Denmark
Type of intervention	Adaptation

1. Objective, relevance, and context analysis

- What is the main purpose with the intervention, including climate change related challenges that need to be addressed?

If the intervention is an extension of a previous intervention, please describe: what results have been achieved so far? What are (will) the major challenges? To what extent do this intervention include new objectives, a new strategic approach or new target groups?

- Describe the context of the intervention by providing a context analysis.
For an intervention to be considered as one that contributes to adaptation and resilience, the context of climate vulnerability must be set out clearly. The section must include an analysis of the risks, barriers, vulnerabilities and impacts related to climate change that apply in the area where the intervention will take place, and which are expected to influence the intervention. If a climate vulnerability assessment has been conducted as preparation for the project, it should also be mentioned in this section. If relevant, the context analysis could include an analysis of the policies, opportunities and stakeholders relevant for adaptation and resilience in the implementation area.
- Explain within which sector/theme climate change adaptation is being addressed.

1 | THE CIVIL SOCIETY FUND, CCAM, revised 00.2022

Ansøgnings- og rapportformatet for CCAM ligner formaterne for udviklingsindsatser under CISUs Civilsamfundspulje.

Der er særlige spørgsmål ift. klimatilpasning og modstandsdygtighed overfor klimaforandringer f.eks.:

- Kontekstanalysen skal f.eks. fokusere på klimaudfordringer
- Målgruppeanalysen skal demonstrere hvordan målgruppen er sårbare overfor klimaforandringer
- Strategien skal vise hvordan aktiviteter understøtter de klimaudfordringer der er identificeret

CCAM ER LIGE NU I HØRING

Høring fra 17. september – 23. oktober 2022

Web: www.cisu.dk/ccam

Her er udkast til retningslinjer, ansøgningsformat og rapporteringsformat.

Her kan høringssvar også uploades. Eller de kan deles på cisu@cisu.dk.

Der er en Q&A sektion med spørgsmål fra lanceringen af CCAM

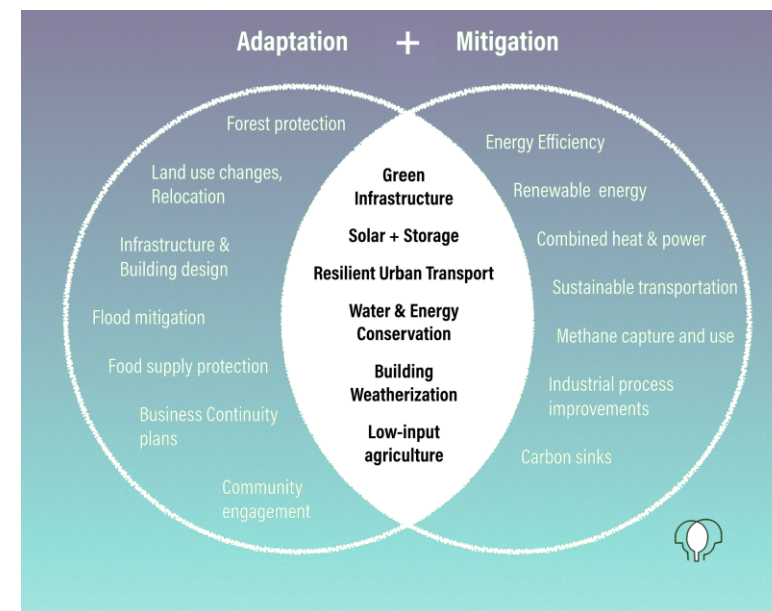
The screenshot shows the Cisu Civilsamfund i Udvikling website. The header includes the Cisu logo and navigation links. The main content area is titled 'CCAM: Ny støttemodalitet i høring'. It features a sidebar with a table of contents for the consultation document, including sections like '1. INTRODUCTION', '2. OBJECTIVE', '3. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES & EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES', '4. ASSESSMENT CIVILSAMA', '5. INFORMATION WORK IN DENMARK', '6. IDENTIFICATION OF APPLICATIONS', '7. WHO CAN APPLY?', '8. CALL FOR PROPOSALS', '9. ASSESSMENT PROCESS', and '10. IMPLEMENTATION'. The main text area provides information about the consultation process, including a link to the consultation form and a section for submitting comments. The footer contains contact information for Cisu and links to the consultation form and the CCAM document.

- International framework for reporting on climate change adaptation since 2010 (mitigation, biodiversity, desertification in since 1998)
- Add a score on an intervention / programme depending on its focus on climate change adaptation (2, 1 & 0)
- The Rio marker system has guided the eligibility criteria in CCAM (**purpose-based**)

a) the climate change adaptation objective is explicitly indicated in the activity documentation; and

b) the activity contains specific measures targeting the definition above

1. Setting out the context of risks, vulnerabilities and impacts related to climate variability and climate change (evidence)
2. Stating the intent to address the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts in project documentation
3. Demonstrating a clear and direct link between the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts and the specific project activities



Decision tree for scoring an activity against a Rio marker

Q1. What objectives are stated in the project/programme document?



Q2. Do any of the stated objectives match "Criteria for eligibility" of Rio Markers?



Yes

Q3. Would the activity have been undertaken (or designed that way) without this objective?



No

2

Principal*



Yes

1

Significant



No

0

Not targeted

En indsats hvis primære formål er at opbygge kapacitet og udvikle redskaber til integration af hensyn til klimaændringer i nationale eller sub-nationale politikker, planlægning og investeringsprocesser, bør opnå en 'principal' score

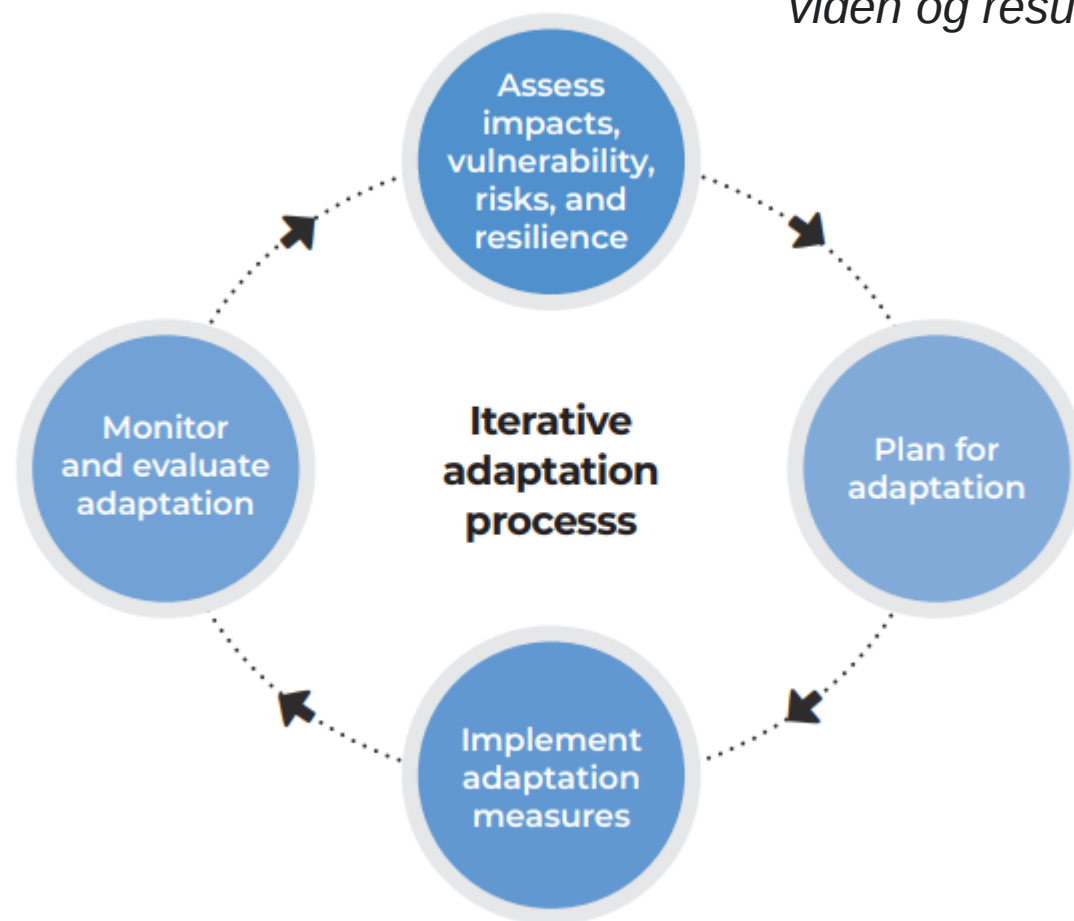
Relation og sammenhæng mellem aktiviteter og klimatilpasningsmålet i en indsats skal derfor kommunikeres klart og tydeligt (projektbeskrivelse, kontekst)

Sector	Rationale	Score	Activities
WASH	Activities can be scored against this marker if they aim or help to address the expected changes or fluctuations in water supply as a consequence of climate change. Drinking water and sanitation infrastructure can be vulnerable to disruption or destruction caused by flooding.	2	Promoting water conservation in areas subject to increased water stress due to climate change. Improving the climate resilience of the water supply and increasing storage to ensure access where climate change adaptation is a main objective.
		1	If the project is designed to take into account climate change impacts.
Health	Health activities can be scored against the adaptation marker if they aim or help to address the consequences of climate change in the health of the population. Score 2 may even be appropriate for special adaptation-oriented programmes.	2	Links between health and climate change – adapting on several levels. Health-related incidents and a changing climate.
		1	Health programmes to adapt to climate change, such as the implementation of measures to control heat stress or malaria in areas threatened by increased incidence of diseases due to climate change.

RIO MARKØRER

Sector	Rationale	Score	Activities
Agriculture	Agricultural development measures can, in many ways, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change, through the use of climate-resilient crops or diversifying production to be able to better cope with the impacts of climate change.	2	Sustainable climate-resilient farming methods. Promoting heat and drought resistant crops and water saving irrigation methods to withstand climate change.
		1	Support of vulnerable people including women and children in areas vulnerable to the effects of climate change through promotion of climate resilient agriculture, food security and basic services (adaptation score 1 or 2).
Forestry	Improved forest management and reforestation/afforestation can enhance adaptation capacities. Specific activities that fulfil the eligibility requirements can score against the adaptation markers.	2	Restoration of former forest areas utilising natural seed banks and existing plants, in order to reduce vulnerability of forest ecosystems to the impacts of climate change. Promoting sustainable forest management and adopting harvesting techniques that reduce soil erosion and exposure to wildfires, and promote the conservation of biodiversity in order to safeguard forest ecosystems from the impacts of climate change.
		1	Afforestation in a river basin can contribute to a more stable hydrologic regime and to reduce floods (adaptation score 2 or 1).

viden og resultater igennem en trinvis læringscyklus





EKSEMPEL: CSP 'CLASSIC' VS. CCAM

Narrative Summary	Indicators
<u>Development objective</u> Increased range of communities adopting Nepal's Climate Smart Village (CSV) Policy	• Number of Climate smart villages established according to CSA principles and CSV guidelines • Increased budgets for CSV support at municipality level
<u>Immediate objective</u> 2 selected villages in Dang and 3 selected villages in Syangja have CSV status based on Climate-smart Agriculture (CSA) technology and community empowerment	• Scope of municipality support for CSA inputs • Inclusive CSA participation • Inclusive capacity to claim and access rights

Narrative Summary	Indicators
<u>Development objective</u> Increased number of communities adopt and implement Nepal's Climate Smart Village Policy	• Number of Climate-smart villages established according to CSA principles and CSV guidelines • Increased budgets for CSV support at municipality and ward levels
<u>Immediate objective</u> Two selected villages in Dang and three selected villages in Syangja have CSV status based on CSA technology adoption and community development participation	• Scope of municipality and ward support for CSA inputs • Inclusive CSA participation • Inclusive capacity to claim and access rights (with a focus on CSV/CSA/development processes)

EKSEMPEL: CSP 'CLASSIC' VS. CCAM

Output 1: Capacity development	Indicators
5 selected village communities in Dang and Syangja have the social and technical capacity to engage in the development of CSVs	• Demonstrated capability to access and claim rights • Actions to promote broader CSV initiatives • Ability to enunciate CSA and CSV principles
Output 2: Water Management	Indicators
Improved Water Management System established and continuously operated.	• Climate resilient domestic use water supply system for 188 households in Dang and 218 households in Syangja established and in continuous operation • Climate resilient irrigation system serving 188 hhs in Dang and 218 hhs in Syangja established and in operation • Combi-Water harvesting system introduced with fish breeding during wet season

EKSEMPEL: CSP 'CLASSIC' VS. CCAM

Output 3: (Climate-smart agriculture)	Indicators
Climate resilient agriculture practiced	• 4 different models of climate resilient smallholder agroforestry systems established • One agroforestry model will contain fish in rice paddy • 355 households have improved their farmyard manure management, introducing compost making and production of bio-pesticides • 406 households have easy access to drought resistant cereals and vegetables. • 105 households have established plastic greenhouse tunnels. Different models of combi-greenhouse/plastic tunnels established introducing effective climate buffer for drying stable crops • 5 villages have provided community agriculture product market centers • 5 CSV are operating community seed banks and have established meteorological stations measuring rainfall and temperature • 406 household farms have had their soil analyzed • 5 organic oriented farmer field schools in operation • 200 lead farmers have been visiting climate smart village models • 110 households are engaged in bee-keeping and herbal gardening • Number of villages have gained CSV status • 5 villages have established plant nurseries and hedge fences for demonstration • 406 household farmers have rehabilitated degraded lands by vegetative measures

EKSEMPEL: CSP 'CLASSIC' VS. CCAM

Output 4: Sustainable energy	Indicators
Reduced greenhouse gas emission	• 95 households have installed biogas plants • 220 households have installed biogas driven cook stoves • Energy for pumps collecting water and supplying field irrigation are supplied by photovoltaic solar energy • Air blowers for drying stable crops are supplied by photovoltaic solar energy • Air blowers and pumps for fish in water harvesting pond is supplied by photovoltaic solar energy

EXAMPLES: CSP CLASSIC VS. CCAM

Den nepalesiske regerings ønsker om udbredelse af klimasmarte landsbyer (nævnt flere gange, men hvad er hovedelementerne heri?)

Som for tidligere projekter, men med tilføjelse af væsentlige klimarettede aktiviteter (substans, bør udbygges med eksempler)

Tribhuvan University i Pokhara (TUPNC) vil medvirke til monitorering og research vedrørende projektets bæredygtighed som en model for at fremme og realisere politikken for den klimasmarte landsby

Identificere og udnytte råderum for implementering af de relevante politikker for klimasmart landbrug og klimasmarte landsbyer, samt "Local Disaster and Climate Resilience" planlægning

Mangel på vandopsamling, vandbesparende vandingssystemer som drypvanding, og mangel på vejstationer samt mere lokalt rettede landbrugsteknologier gør smålandbrugerne yderst sårbare overfor klimaforandringerne i Nepal (først på side 15 ud af 20!)

Aktiviteter

- *Workshops, møder og øvelser om klimaforandringer, samt klimasmart koncepter og principper*
 - *Undervisning af unge om klimaforandringer, tilpasning og robusthed*
- (Kunne samles som en 'CVCA' → oplysning, deltagelse, kapacitetsopbygning og fortalervirksomhed)*

Development objective - CSP

To increase the wellbeing and resilience of young people living in Kampala's vulnerable ghetto communities through urban sustainability initiatives

Development objective - CCAM

Young people living in Kampala's vulnerable ghetto communities have increased their adaptive capacity towards the effects of climate change

EKSEMPEL: GHETTO GO GREEN - CSP 'CLASSIC' VS. CCAM

Specific Objectives	Indicators	Specific Objectives	Indicators
<u>Specific objective 1</u> Young people and city authorities have increased their awareness and understanding of climate change in K-zone communities, inspiring behavior change towards a more sustainable city	• Authorities use CVS in climate action plans • Young people develop environmental action plans	<u>Immediate objective 1</u> Young people and city authorities have increased their awareness and understanding of climate change in K-zone communities, inspiring behavior change towards a <u>less climate vulnerable</u> city	• Authorities use CVS in climate (change adaptation) action plans • Young people develop <u>adaptation</u> action plans
<u>Specific objective 2</u> Young people have improved their livelihood and actively contribute towards environmental restoration in vulnerable urban communities in Kampala	• Green spaces and demonstration gardens used by youth • Improved food security and income through climate smart agripreneurship	<u>Specific objective 2</u> Young people have improved their livelihood <u>by</u> actively contributing towards <u>climate resilient</u> environmental restoration in <u>climate</u> vulnerable urban communities in Kampala	• Green spaces and demonstration gardens used by youth • Improved food security and income through climate smart agripreneurship
<u>Specific objective 3</u> Kampala City Authority have strengthened their implementation of policies and budget prioritization addressing the negative impacts of the climate crisis in Kampala	• Advocacy asks on CC considered in strategy development on CC • Land secured from city council for establishment of green spaces	<u>Specific objective 3</u> Kampala City Authority have strengthened their implementation of policies and budget prioritization addressing <u>climate change adaptation</u> in Kampala	• Advocacy asks on CCA to be considered (<u>included</u>) in strategy development on CC • Land secured from city council for establishment of green spaces