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## 1. Cover page

# CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT FUND

## LONGER-TERM INTERVENTIONS

(budget between DKK 500,000 and 3.5 million)

<b>Title of the intervention</b>		<b>Promoting Implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa with a focus on pro-poor low emission development (PIPA)</b>			
Danish applicant organisation		SustainableEnergy (SE)		E-mail address: ve@ve.dk	
Other Danish partner(s), if any		International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE)			
Contact person		Name: Maria Graversen		E-mail address: mg@ve.dk	
Local partner organisation			Country	GNI per capita	
Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO)			Tanzania	US\$ 910 (2015)	
Sustainable Environmental Development Watch Kenya (SusWatch)			Kenya	US\$1340 (2015)	
Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD)			Uganda	US\$ 670 (2015)	
Commencement date	01.01.2017	Completion date	30.06.2018	Number of months	18
<b>Amount applied for (DKK)</b>		<b>3.496.554</b>			
Is this a re-submission?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please note the ref.no.(j.nr.):			
Is this a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly new and partly an intervention in extension of another intervention or project previously supported by the Climate and Environment Fund or others. Please note the ref.no. (j.nr.): 13-1385-LI-okt				
Do you want the response letter in			<input type="checkbox"/> Danish or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English		
Do you want the Assessment Committee's notes about the application in (choose one)			<input type="checkbox"/> Danish or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English		
<b>Synthesis</b> (maximum 10 lines – must be written in Danish, even if the rest of the application is in English):					
<p>Projektets formål er at fremme implementeringen af Paris Aftalen i Østafrika med fokus på at øge klimaambitionerne og integrere fattigdomsbekæmpelse. Projektets mål er at øge civilsamfundets indflydelse i justeringsprocessen af <i>Nationally Determined Contributions</i> (NDC) og langsigtede lavemissions udviklingsstrategier (LEDS) i Kenya, Uganda og Tanzania. Projektet fokuserer på <b>1)</b> kapacitetsopbygning ved at styrke CSO'ers viden og kapacitet indenfor NDC og LEDS processerne herunder fattigdomsbekæmpelse og muligheder for international finansiering; <b>2)</b> styrkelse af netværk og koordinering af nationale og regionale koalitioner gennem erfaringsudveksling og samarbejde om at udvikle og <b>3)</b> gennemføre koordineret fortalervirksomhed rettet mod nationale, regionale og internationale institutioner og beslutningstagere for mere ambitiøse og fattigdomsorienterede NDC'erne/LEDS'ere og for øget international finansiering til implementering af NDC'erne og LEDS'erne.</p>					

15.09.2016

Date

Person responsible (signature)

Aarhus, Denmark

Place

Maria Graversen, Project Coordinator

Person responsible and position (block letters)

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## 2. Application

### A. THE PARTNERS

#### A.1 The Danish organisation – SustainableEnergy (SE)

SustainableEnergy (SE) was founded in 1975 and has since worked for a society free of fossil fuels, substituted by sustainable energy before 2030. Since 1992, SE has worked on an international agenda inspired by the course laid out by inputs and decisions coming from UN's Conference on Environment & Development. SE participates in international fora on climate change and promotion on sustainable energy and living. SE follows the global climate negotiations as part of both International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE) and the Danish 92-group, and SE advocates nationally for sustainable solutions with involvement of local populations and civil society organisations (CSOs). SE is currently working on obtaining consultative status at the UNFCCC.

SE has had a framework agreement with Danida since 2014. Supplemented by funding from EU and other public and private donors. SE currently supports CSOs in the following countries: Kenya, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Senegal. SE's focuses on development of mutual partnerships that make it possible for people to utilize local resources better, and thereby generate employment and income. SE's experiences show that it is possible to create sustainable change with little money. SE's approach is to (i) mobilise the underprivileged through CSOs, (ii) capacity build them to take ownership and plan their own development, (iii) support them in implementing projects that serve as strategic service delivery, as well as platforms for advocating sustainable solutions, and (iv) opt for policy changes. SE's engagements in advocacy activities for sustainable solutions to the climate change issue are closely linked to this proposed project. Here are listed a few examples:

- Since 2005, SE has been involved in projects in Kenya, and currently the "*Devolution and Climate Change Adaptation*" programme (DaCCA). DaCCA involves 4 partners in upscaling best practice climate change adaptation activities, and involves close cooperation with the county governments. The programme raises awareness through advocacy on climate change issues and the responsibility of duty bearers to address the needs of vulnerable communities.
- This proposed project builds on the partnerships and the experiences from the CISU funded project "*Promoting Pro-Poor Low Carbon Development Strategies*" (LDC project). Here, SE supported civil society in 8 countries in 4 regions, including Uganda and Tanzania in East Africa, in capacity building and advocacy focusing on promoting national and regional pro-poor low-carbon development strategies. The national coalitions in Uganda and Tanzania established in the LCD project will be an integrated part of this new project.
- In West Africa, SE is engaged in an advocacy project funded by CISU's Climate and Environment Fund. "*Accelerating Implementation of Regional Policies on Clean Energy in West Africa*" (ACE-WA) which supports CSOs in 7 West African countries in their work to influence policy-makers, private companies, and other decision-makers within the energy sector. The ACE-WA project and this proposed project both advocate for increased involvement of regional institutions in plans to strengthen pro-poor low emission development solutions.

#### A.2 International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE)

International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE) is a global network of 175 CSOs worldwide that work for sustainable energy. INFORSE is organised around regional networks and INFORSE-Europe is registered as a CSO in Denmark and has SE as one of its founding members. INFORSE-Europe has hosted INFORSE's global secretariat since 2002.

In East Africa, TaTEDO is the regional INFORSE coordinator, and was involved in the above-mentioned LCD project as regional coordinator. In the completed LCD project, low emission solutions

were promoted through INFORSE regional activities in both East Africa, West Africa, and South Asia. In addition to the regional activities, INFORSE has coordinated promotion of low emission development strategies at the international climate negotiations, and has enabled the channelling of regional experiences to the international level via participation in climate negotiations as well as with newsletter and website-information. In this way, problems of the poor have been highlighted, such as energy access problems, and low emission solutions have been promoted.

INFORSE has through its work in a number of regions experience in local solutions that enhance development with better energy access and at the same time are low emission as the proposed solutions have minimal GHG emissions.

INFORSE has consultative status at the UN ECOSOC since 1998, and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 2002. INFORSE has participated in the UN COPs since 2008 with side events, exhibitions, and a delegation of 5-15 members. INFORSE participated in the Rio+20 conference in 2012 and in numerous UN negotiations. INFORSE is active in the "NGO Major Group" at UN negotiations and cooperates with the group coordinator for climate negotiations.

## A.3 Local partners

### A.3.1 Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO)

TaTEDO is an NGO founded in 1990 with the aim of promoting development of sustainable energy in Tanzania. The mission of TaTEDO is to facilitate access to sustainable energy technologies and services in Tanzania, while enhancing financial sustainability in partnerships with communities, entrepreneurs, and other stakeholders for environmental conservation and poverty reduction.

TaTEDO has longstanding experience in capacity building for and advocacy on behalf of poor and underrepresented groups including rural poor, women and youth. The work has included building local institutional frameworks for delivering strategic energy services. In the LCD project, TaTEDO was responsible for training and mobilizing 14 CSOs working on sustainable energy and climate change related issues to advocate for improved and more ambitious low carbon development strategies. TaTEDO was the regional coordinator, and hereby gained valuable experiences and created a foundation for continued work with advocacy campaigns on regional and national levels.

TaTEDO has unique experience in promoting low emission solutions such as renewable energy and energy efficiency interventions, climate change mitigation (e.g. REDD+ and CDM initiatives) and adaptation projects and programmes. TaTEDO has been involved in several advocacy programmes and projects including advocacy for tax exemption on solar panels, which today is completed, advocating for transformation of Tanzania's charcoal sector by enhancing the role of biomass fuels, and advocating for a pro-poor gender responsive SE4All Action Agenda. Through the completed LCD project, TaTEDO been successful in having several of the recommendations from the policy briefs included in the new national energy policy 2015 of Tanzania, SE4All Action Agenda.

TaTEDO's experience and knowledge presents a unique opportunity to represent CSOs in different national committees for the preparation of policies and strategies<sup>1</sup>. TaTEDO hosts national and regional networks and is affiliated with several local and international sustainable energy development partners and networks. TaTEDO hosts the Tanzania chapter of the East African Energy Technology Development Network and the Clean Cook stoves and Fuels Alliance of Tanzania.

TaTEDO has cooperated with SE since 2013 and TaTEDO is INFORSE coordinator in East Africa, and has for many years distributed the INFORSE newsletter to sustainable energy stakeholders in

<sup>1</sup>TaTEDO is member of the 1) national advisory committee on industry and energy, 2) national biogas steering committee, 3) National task force for the preparation of the Tanzania renewable energy scaling up programme, 4) National biomass energy strategy steering committee, 5) Task force for preparation of Climate Smart Agriculture Programme, 6) Review of national environmental policy

Tanzania, and has been participating in meetings and contributed in the preparation of the INFORSE strategic plan. TaTEDO is currently working on obtaining consultative status at the UNFCCC.

### **A.3.2 Sustainable Environmental Development Watch Kenya (SusWatch Kenya)**

SusWatch Kenya was officially registered in Kenya as an NGO in March 2011. It is a network composed of 30 CSO members engaged in various thematic issues contributing towards sustainable development. It is a member and the current Chair of the East Africa Sustainability Watch (EA SusWatch) which in addition to SusWatch Kenya is composed Tanzania Coalition for Sustainable Development (TCSD) which has 41 member organizations and Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD).

SusWatch Kenya's vision is "a nation where citizens are mobilized on Sustainable Development issues and livelihood interventions for an improved quality of life". Its mission is "to lobby and influence governments as well as other national, regional and global decision making bodies to fulfil national, regional and international commitments on sustainable development".

SusWatch Kenya has since 2014 cooperated with SE through the DaCCA programme, which seeks to empower the local communities to effectively engage with the county administration and demand for resource allocation to address climate change related challenges in the community.

SusWatch Kenya has been proactive in holding the government accountable to its policy commitments related to climate change. E.g. pushing for the implementation of the East Africa Community Climate Change Policy (EACCCP) and the Lake Victoria Transport Act (2007); as a member of the government gazetted taskforce developed the Kenya's National Framework Climate Change Policy and Climate Change Act (2016). Another example is the LVEMP II Civil Society Watch Project where SusWatch Kenya advocated for the realisation of results-based performance. SusWatch Kenya sits in civil society committees responsible for policy development in the country e.g. the Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG). Through these platforms SusWatch Kenya has been able to table more informed policies based on the situation faced by local communities. As a member of KCCWG, SusWatch Kenya contributed toward the development of the Kenya CSO Declaration on SE4II Initiative.

SusWatch Kenya has observer status with the UNFCCC, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). As an UNFCCC observer, SusWatch Kenya can register side events in the intersession Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) meetings and the COP. SusWatch Kenya also participates in Kenya's preparatory processes for SBs and COP and its endeavour to implement the Convention, e.g. developing the background paper for signing the Paris Agreement, Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness, country negotiating position and submissions such as the recent call from the Subsidiary Body of Implementation (SBI) for views on the Lima Work Programme on Gender for COP22.

### **A.3.3 Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD)**

The Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD) is a national network of more than 40 CSOs coordinating advocacy around issues and commitments made by world governments towards sustainable development – inspired by the Rio+10 project Johannesburg summit 2002. UCSD hosts the regional secretariat for EA SusWatch. The UCSD was registered as an NGO in November 2004, and since its inception in 2001, UCSD actively participated in Uganda Civil Society preparations for the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development and other climate change forums.

The vision of the network is that humanity will share the resources of the planet in a sustainable manner guided by the principles of universal justice (as set in Rio and subsequent summits). The mission is to contribute to sustainable development through follow up of the Johannesburg summit outcomes and subsequent global declarations in Uganda.

UCSD is involved in activity based advocacy to influence decision-making and planning, through for example lobbying for green issues during the Presidential Elections 2016, recommendations for key

livelihood areas to implement the East African Community Climate Change Policy (EACCCP) in the Lake Victoria basin, and the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) project. Moreover, UCSD has initiated several online petitions. UCSD was involved in tracking the implementation of MDG 1,7 and 8 through the Global Sustainability Watch Project in 2005.

Since 2006, UCSD has been working through SusWatch EA in close cooperation with SusWatch Kenya to implement the Lake Victoria Environment Management Project (LVEMP), phase I (2006-2009) and phase II (2012-2015). One key achievement was preparation of information communication and education materials for awareness raising and advocacy over a wide range of issues including climate change adaptation and solid waste management. The cooperation has been based on a MoU renewable every year.

#### **A.4 The Cooperative Relationship**

The partners in this application have cooperated for several years in a number of activities and projects, including the LCD project in Uganda and Tanzania and within SE's DANIDA supported framework agreement, where SusWatch Kenya participates. The involvement of UCSD is via SusWatch Kenya as UCSD is national coordinator for the SusWatch Network in Uganda, as well as the host to its regional secretariat. UCSD and SusWatch Kenya have partnered through several joint project in the East Africa Community (EAC) under the umbrella of EA SusWatch.

SE has worked with all partners and the partners know each other from previous consultations and concrete cooperation. In 2012 TaTEDO and UCSD collaborated to influence development of REDD+ strategies, policies, and plans in East Africa to be equitable and fair. Currently, UCSD, TaTEDO, and SusWatch Kenya are cooperating on implementing advocacy activities under the SE4All initiative aimed at increasing the support and effective implementation of pro-poor and gender responsive sustainable energy policies and options for enhanced energy access for all.

The cooperation will build on the existing capacities of all partners and their knowledge of organizing advocacy campaigns and coordination of networks as well as the coalitions in the Uganda and Tanzania from the LCD project. All partners have longstanding relationships with national authorities and have experience in working both alongside and in opposition to high-level decision makers. The partnership between SusWatch in Kenya, TaTEDO in Tanzania, and UCSD in Uganda will ensure that the expertise and authority of these reputable partners are utilized across borders. Accessing and combining their existing local, national, and regional networks will make it possible to generate new connections and knowledge to the benefit of the climate change agenda in East Africa particularly focusing on implementing the Paris Agreement.

This project will capitalise on existing experience of solid and respected national and regional institutions and networks. The 3 local partners will contribute with their many contacts and strong regional knowledge as well as experience and knowledge on local networks, political tendencies, credibility and legitimacy. Thus, this project will strengthen and reinforce and reinforce regional collaboration and facilitate learnings. In addition to its knowledge about climate change issues and managing international projects and campaigns SE will be a key facilitator of the collaborative efforts between the partners. SE's access to the northern CSO scene will ensure that results and experiences from this project are communicated to a wider audience.

INFORSE will in particular contribute with knowledge on international processes, more specifically the implementation of the Paris Agreement and other outcomes of the COP21 in Paris in 2015, such as development of the framework for improving the national designated commitments (NDCs) on climate actions. INFORSE will also contribute with its network and contacts throughout the world, including members, opportunities to participate in climate negotiations and international outreach for instance through its newsletter Sustainable Energy News.

## B. ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVENTION

### B.1 Background & Context

Globally, climate change and continued poverty are probably the two largest, long-term challenges for human development. While new agreements on climate change (Paris Agreement 2015) and development (Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs, 2015) give hope for improvements, in recent years the climate change challenge has been increasing while poverty is only slowly reducing globally. In addition, fast poverty reduction and economic development have often gone hand in hand with fast increase in greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). However, it is not only richer countries that contribute to climate change. Today, African low-income countries are contributors to climate change via deforestation and land degradation. For instance, in Kenya with GHG emissions of 73 mill ton CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents (MrCO<sub>2</sub>e),  $\frac{3}{4}$  comes from deforestation and other land-use and land-use change. It is, however, usually not the poorest in those countries that are the major actors who cause deforestation. Another unfortunate coupling is that the effects of climate change are harming poor and vulnerable people the most, whether it is drought, flooding, or sea level rise.

The international climate negotiations provide new hope for a stable climate with the Paris Agreement from 2015 with the aim of limiting global GHG emissions from 2020 to keep global warming below 1.5 – 2°C. If these efforts are to be successful, the countries must increase their current commitments substantially in the **Nationally Designated Commitments (NDCs)** that they communicated prior to the adoption of the Paris Agreement. The NDCs are now one of the cornerstones of international climate policies, as they include the targets and measures that each country commits to with the Paris Agreement. To increase the ambitions, the countries agreed in parallel to the Paris Agreement to review the adequacy of their commitments in 2018, and potentially increase ambitions of the NDCs. Thus, now is the time to advocate for more ambitious NDCs towards key decision-makers. In addition to the NDCs the countries shall develop longer-term strategies, the so-called “**Low Emission Development Strategies**” (LEDs). The countries have urged each other to develop LEDs before 2020, but with the Paris Agreement they are only obliged to do it later. Thus, it is important that countries start developing their LEDs now, in order to increase their climate action and take a long-term perspective to climate action. In addition to mitigating climate change the LEDs can reduce energy-related deforestation, and allow development without large increases in fossil fuel imports that will make the entire economic development of poor nations vulnerable to the large fossil fuel price variations. Such a low emission development path will have local, national, as well as global benefits.

While industrialised countries must reduce emissions first and foremost, the global climate objectives will not be reached if the developing countries try to develop out of poverty by repeating the high emission development paths of the industrialised countries and China. For instance, they can expand cheaper renewable energy solutions instead of expanding fossil fuel use. In addition, they can stop deforestation at an earlier stage than for instance Denmark, where forest cover was down to below 6% before starting reforestation around year 1800.

High emission development with large increases in fossil fuel use and continued deforestation is also problematic for other reasons. For most countries this will require large increases in fossil fuel import that they cannot pay for, making such a pathway out of poverty impossible. Similarly, while deforestation gives temporary economic gains, if not stopped well before the forests are depleted, it will lead to increased poverty nationally and in particular for already poor and vulnerable groups.

Countries in Africa south of the Sahara have some of the largest populations in the world living in poverty and without a minimal access to adequate energy. For instance, in Uganda only 10% of the population has access to the electricity grid. Although off-grid solutions are increasing fast, the vast majority of the population lacks basic access to electricity. This has the effect of limiting employment opportunities and depriving households of proper light and power for mobile phone charging. Another continuous problem is the widespread unsustainable biomass use for cooking, both for development because fuelwood collection is time consuming in particular for women and children and the open

fires give respiratory problems. Moreover, the unsustainable use of biomass contributes to deforestation – the largest contributor to GHG emissions in Africa. Solutions such as efficient cook stoves can help reducing wood consumption to sustainable levels, reduce time for wood collection and improve health.

CSOs have pushed for low emission solutions for development for decades and have been advocating for low emission development plans nationally. These solutions range from small-scale solutions such as improved cook stoves and solar dryers that can reduce poverty and improve livelihood on a local scale, to larger renewable energy solutions that can replace fossil fuel in larger-scale power generation in sustainable ways. To further integrate this in policies, it requires stronger voices that in turn require that national CSOs are capacitated. Otherwise policy-makers tend to ignore the voice of poverty-focused CSOs in national and regional policies. The main obstacles are that pro-poor, low emission solutions are against favoured high emission solutions that decision-makers or other stakeholders might have invested time and/or money in, such as fossil fuel power plants and fossil fuel extraction. How far the focus on high emission solutions can be replaced with low emission solutions is an open question, but experience show that it is possible to influence the focus. An example is that the government of Senegal that changed plans for development of the power sector away from proposed coal power plants. Instead wind power and other power solutions are now moving forward. However, the large potentials for low emission solutions are now recognized internationally and can play important roles, for instance for meeting the provisions in the Paris Agreement for more ambitious NDCs and for low emission development pathways, as well as in the SDGs where goal 7 concerns increased renewable energy and energy efficiency in combination with increased energy access. Indeed, low emission development is increasingly become a focus of policy debate. However there is no clear understanding of what low emission growth will look like for developing countries, and there is limited experience and knowledge of appropriate incentives, costs, benefits and available funding.

Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda have all proposed national climate actions in their NDCs, combining plans for climate adaptation and for mitigation in the form of development with reduced growth in fossil fuel use and more reliance of renewable energy. In Kenya, the expected emission reductions are 30% compared with baseline while in Tanzania they are 10-20%. Uganda is committed to a 22% emission cut due to a series of policies and measures in the energy, forestry and wetland sectors and complimented by additional measures in climate smart agriculture and transport. It is important to note that while Kenya is considered a developing country, Tanzania and Uganda are considered part of the least developed countries (LDCs) and therefore Article 4.3 and 4.6 in the Paris Agreement apply in understanding the different baselines of the respective NDCs. The NDCs propose reducing vulnerability and addressing adaptation in different priority sectors, including agriculture, water, infrastructure (including human settlements, social infrastructure and transport), health and risk management (particularly in urban areas). These planned deviations from the NDC-baselines are welcome moves, but it is very likely that even larger reductions is needed not only for stabilising the global climate, but directly for the development of the countries.

Due to conflicts in East Africa's history, the regional cooperation has not had the same opportunity to develop as prosperous as for example in West Africa (ECOWAS). Presently, the conflicts between the 3 targeted countries are low, there is potential for cooperation. Strengthening the regional cooperation – e.g. through the EAC – will be beneficial to this project as it will build up the capacity of each country. Currently, the capacity of the countries' governments and state institutions is weak concerning pro-poor climate initiatives which among others can be seen in the proposed NDCs. Closer regional cooperation on the development of the LEDSS and the adjustment of the NDCs have the potential of adding more capacity to each of the countries to plan poverty focused climate actions which could strengthen the current NDCs which are relatively weak on integrating poverty reduction. The civil society has an important role to play in accelerating and pushing for increased regional coordination and collaboration.

While many of the proposed adaptation measures in the East African NDCs have a pro-poor focus,

most of the mitigation proposals include large-scale solutions that for instance can provide power for the national electricity grid. These solutions will only indirectly benefit the poor and vulnerable communities of which most have no access to the electricity grid. For the proposals that by nature can be expected to be contributing to poverty reduction, such as improved biomass use, it is not clear from the current NDCs how their proposals for halting deforestation will affect the energy access or livelihood of the poor in the countries. Thus, there is a clear need to work further on the NDCs, to consider more ambitious emission reductions and more pro-poor focus that will benefit the development of the countries.

In the NDC's of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda it is clearly specified that their full implementation is depending on international support in terms of financing and technology. If the ambitions of the NDCs are raised with a review following the UNFCCC's Conference of the Parties' 2018 dialogue on adequacy of commitments, more international financing will be needed.

CSOs, including members of INFORSE, have played key roles in bringing climate and sustainable development on the agenda in East Africa. They have experience with local low emission solutions that reduce poverty. In the recently completed LCD project, pro-poor low emission development in Tanzania and Uganda was promoted with substantial success, such as TaTEDO's cooperation with EAC and AU. Thus, TaTEDO and other East African CSOs have the potential to take the pro-poor low emission development agenda forward; contribute to higher awareness of the benefit of low emission investments, development of more ambitious NDCs and LEDSS, and contribute to more constructive national positions at climate negotiations and other international fora.

SE receives framework programme support from DANIDA for activities in Kenya. SE's framework programme includes activities on local and provincial level and cannot go beyond the borders of Kenya. Thus, it is not possible to carry out the proposed project with national and regional advocacy within the scope of the framework programme. This proposed project will with its focus on national and regional advocacy for pro-poor climate solutions complement SE's activities in Kenya that are targeting energy access in local areas. E.g. more ambitious and pro-poor NDCs can improve the conditions for success of SE's West Kenya programme on energy access activities.

## **B.2 Preparation**

The actions and the dialogue that have led to the design of this proposed project started with a wish to follow-up on the experiences and potential from the LCD project and the interest of SusWatch Kenya and UCSD to work more structured with the coming NDC review and implementation, also regionally and internationally. This proposal draws on the partnerships and capacity built in the LCD project and the experiences from SusWatch Kenya and UCSD's work on the NDCs, as well as the current potential focusing on NDCs and LEDSS created by the Paris Agreement.

The target group of representatives of the CSOs in INFORSE, SusWatch and UCSD networks in East Africa have participated in the design, including skype meetings with all partners and with extensive email dialogue. All 5 partners have equally participated in the development of the concept and design of the project with inputs within their specific areas of skills and knowledge. From the beginning, the ideas have been discussed through emails as well as physical meetings, and the development of this application has had a consultative process through dialogue over email and skype sharing suggestions with all partners.

The experiences from the LCD project (including from Tanzania and Uganda) show that at the national level it is possible to gather coalitions of CSOs and other stakeholders to support pro-poor climate actions. Moreover, that with well-prepared advocacy efforts from the coalition, it is possible to engage in national climate and development dialogues. Thus, this proposed project will build on

the coalition structure from the LCD project<sup>2</sup> and the national coalitions formed in Tanzania and Uganda during the LCD project will be the foundation for the national advocacy work in these 2 countries. E.g. Uganda's Renewable Energy Alliance created in the LCD project lead by the Climate Action Network Uganda (CAN-U) will play a crucial role in the Ugandan national coalition. The experience from the alliance's work in the LCD project on how to accelerate the transition to a renewable energy path in Uganda including the consultative approach cooperating with decision makers will be used in this national advocacy campaign in this proposed project. The partnership between government and civil society in Uganda to cooperate on upcoming projects strengthened in the LCD project will be very beneficial to this new project which will profit from this well-established relationship. Due to UCSD's high representativeness for civil society actors working on climate action in Uganda as well as its previous experience in cooperating with SusWatch Kenya and TaTEDO, and its role as hosting the EA SusWatch secretariat, as well as its capacity to engage in national, regional, and international advocacy and networking processes, UCSD is a strong and central actor, which makes the network an obvious choice to lead the national advocacy in Uganda in this project.

At the regional level in East Africa, the East African Community (EAC) and the African Union (AU) have shown interest in involving civil society. Through the LCD project, TaTEDO cooperated with the EAC Energy Secretariat which improved its understanding of issues of pro-poor low emission development. Moreover, the advocacy actions included close cooperation with the AU and the UN Economic Commission. This project will build on this established relationship which will contribute to get access to these institutions. At the international level, the LCD project showed that civil society advocating for low emission development can be heard by the negotiators.

During the LCD project, CSOs active on climate policies in Tanzania and Uganda were mapped. Likewise, SusWatch Kenya has conducted similar activities in Kenya. This work has fed into the project's design, and has for instance led to the focus on documenting benefits and potential of pro-poor climate solutions in policy briefs. Moreover, the experiences from the LCD project and SE's ongoing advocacy project in West Africa, ACE-WA, show that it is crucial to focus on bringing the private sector stakeholders on board as participants in the national campaigns. The importance of the private sector actors has become evident in several cases where it is not enough to improve the understanding of the potential and needs for more pro-poor and ambitious climate actions at the civil society and state level. This is the case as the support of the private sector is essential to achieve successful implementation of these pro-poor climate policies. Thus, this project will work to involve private sector actors in both the awareness raising, communication, and advocacy activities.

### **B.3 Problem Analysis**

Against the background explained above, it becomes clear that one of the main problems is the lack of understanding and support for pro-poor low emission development solutions that can be used in NDCs and LEDSSs. There is inadequate coordinated action around low emission development solutions in East Africa and the integration of climate actions from NDCs into current focus on development plans to reduce poverty. This is visible for instance with the very different NDCs that the three countries have submitted. Given the low capacity in planning of low emissions development in each of the country's, a well-functioning regional cooperation could contribute to increase the capacities in this fields of the countries and give synergies.

While current NDCs include primarily large scale solutions, development plans include high emission solutions to bring people out of poverty. This is partly ignoring the effective and efficient low emission solutions for development that offer a sustainable alternative to help lift the most vulnerable out of poverty. These solutions need to be better understood among decision-makers, integrated in NDCs and LEDSSs, and implemented. It is therefore crucial to ensure that awareness on these issues is

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<sup>2</sup> This structure of national coalitions and strengthening regional networks is also tested with success in another of SE's advocacy projects in West Africa also supported by CISU's Climate and Environment Fund.

raised, that these solutions are advocated for at national as well as at regional and international levels, in order to influence the NDCs as well as the international support framework that will allow East African countries to implement more ambitious, pro-poor NDCs and longer term LEDSSs. Only when the international frameworks, including climate funding, availability of climate technologies and international cooperation are sufficiently supportive, then East African countries will be able to implement pro-poor and ambitious NDCs and LEDSSs. These NDCs will then positively affect people living in poverty. Consequently, there is a need on one hand, to strengthen the capacity of East African civil society actors to effectively promote more ambitious and pro-poor NDCs and low emission solutions through knowledge-sharing and coordinated advocacy, and on the other hand, to address key decision-makers' low awareness regarding the benefits of those solutions and their impacts on reducing poverty. Moreover, there is a need to strengthen alliances at the national and regional levels to enable the development of joint activities within and beyond the project framework.

Drawing upon various causes for continued poverty, the project will give priority to the lack of adequate energy and energy services (proper light, water pumping, clean cooking, etc.), and to the necessary adaptation to climate change. In the national contexts as well as regionally the project will in its advocacy target key decision-makers and seek to achieve greater support for more ambitious NDCs at the national, regional, and international levels. This will include addressing the barriers for the dissemination of sustainable energy solutions and policies that neglect the sustainable alternatives or that favour high emission solutions, for instance fossil fuel subsidies instead of sustainable solutions. It will also strive to advocate for timely and increased international support to enable the effective implementation of the NDCs.

There is need to act now to be successful in improving NDCs in East Africa and lay the foundation for the ambitious LEDSSs. The 1½ year project period 2017-2018 will provide the opportunity to contribute to the inclusion of proposals for pro-poor and ambitious NDCs in advance of the expected review following the dialogue to take stock of national efforts at the UNFCCC climate negotiations in 2018 (decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 20) for having low emission development strategies ready by 2020 (decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 35) and in accordance with the Paris Agreement (Article 4.19)

#### **B.4 Stakeholder Analysis**

There are several key stakeholders for pro-poor low emission development in each country and regionally. Typically, the main stakeholders with decision-making powers for LEDSSs and NDCs development and implementation are national (governmental) decision-makers. They are the primary "duty bearers". They are directly influenced by County Governments and other local authorities, parliamentarians, development planners, businesses/private sector, East African regional institutions, and international institutions, such as donors. These entities are also "duty bearers", either because of their direct influence on the national governments or because they are implementing governmental decisions. International institutions and donors are "duty bearers" as advisers, donors, and lenders that provide the capital (as grants or loans) that the East African governments need to fulfil their roles as "duty bearers". Less directly, other countries and their climate negotiators are also duty-bearers as they have influence on the outcome of the climate negotiations, including climate financing arrangements and guidelines for NDCs and LEDSSs.

Other stakeholders with influence on the issue include national climate change committees, academia, various institutions and CSOs including environment- and development organisations, women's associations, youth associations, climate change networks, associations of farmers, and associations of businesses that are involved in low emission development solutions. When they are given tasks regarding development and energy supply by the government, they can also become "duty bearers".

The “rights holders” are the poor without adequate access to energy and related services, and they include farmers, that need better living conditions and are most affected by climate change, CSOs representing these people, and farmers' associations can also represent “rights holders”.

**Stakeholders at the national level**

Stakeholder	Importance	Involvement
<b>Kenya</b>		
Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MEP)	All matters of energy are under MEP	Policy interventions and transformation in considering the value of inclusion of pro-poor focus in development programme implementation requires support and buy-in from these stakeholders
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR)	The national focal point of the UNFCCC and its Directorate lead on national climate change plans and actions	
Ministry of East African Community (MEAC)	MEAC lead on EAC matters	
National Treasury	GCF focal point	
National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC)	A constitutional body that hosts and is secretariat of the African Working Group on Gender and Climate Change (AWGGCC). Has been reaching out to Suswatch Kenya to collaborate on UNFCCC matters	
Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA)	Private Sector involvement is critical e.g Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM)'s Centre of Energy Efficiency and Conservation (CEEC)	
Informal Private Sector (Jua Kali)	Involvement is essential in order to reach the majority of poor, unemployed people	
Kenya Climate Change Working Group	Rallying CSO SE4All Initiative members	
Institute of Climate Change & Adaptation University of Nairobi	Collaborate in national and regional engagements	
Nation Media Group	A working relationship is established and will facilitate advocacy	Support awareness creation
<b>Tanzania</b>		
Division of Environment within the Vice President's Office (VPO-DoE)	Mandated to oversee and regulate environmental management across government departments and agencies. It prepares and issues environmental regulations, in conformity with the National Environment Act (2004).	The Ministry was very supportive in implementation of the LCD project. In this new proposed project, it will continuously be targeted to on the development of pro-poor focus policies.
Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM)	Responsible for formulation and articulation of policies to create an enabling environment for fx. renewable energy. MEM plays an essential policy guidance role, complementing other players – Rural Energy Agency, TANESCO, Energy and Water Utility Regulatory Authority, etc.	
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	Responsible for over-seeing and regulating the production, licensing and transport of wood fuels in Tanzania	
Members of LCD coalition <sup>3</sup>	Already possessing knowledge and ownership concerning low emission development advocacy	Coalition and advocacy
SESCOM, ARTI, RESCO, etc.	Private sector developing clean sustainable energy technologies and services	Buy in support
Media: TV (fx. TBC1, ITV), Radio (TBC and Radio one) and Newspapers (Mwananchi, Daily news, etc.)	Reporting and dissemination of project advocacy information and events	Will be involved in advocacy work

<sup>3</sup> Forum for Climate Change (Forum CC), Climate Action Network of Tanzania (CAN-TZ), Clean Cook stoves and Fuels Alliance (CCFAT), Tanzania Renewable Energy Association (TAREA), Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), National Gender and Sustainable Energy Network (NGSEN) of Tanzania, etc.

Uganda		
National Planning Authority	Ensure that government, departments and agencies integrate climate change through adequate provisions in their annual work plans	Focus sectors will be contacted to implement pro-poor issues in the NDC
Climate Change Department (Ministry of Water and Environment)	Responsible for strengthening UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol's implementation in Uganda. Directly responsible for implementation of NDCs.	Will be considered for the advocacy strategy
Department of Environment	The Ministry's Directorate responsible for environmental affairs (climate change, environmental support services, forest sector support, meteorology, and wetlands management)	targeted for sharing positions and information to influence policies on pro-poor NDC in the environmental sector
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Lead Government body responsible for policy development, guidance and implementation in the energy sector.	Sharing and learning about Government progress in implementing pro-poor energy issues in the NDC and wider investment plans
REDD+ Working Group	Civil Society Network involved in development of Uganda's REDD+ Strategy (ongoing process)	Potential allies in promoting pro-poor NDC and LEDS
Environment and Natural Civil Society organisations network	CS platform on management of Uganda's ENR sector	Potential allies in promoting pro-poor NDC and LEDS in the ENR sector
Climate Action Network Uganda	Platform for CSOs following the implementation of the NDC and other climate change commitments as well as international negotiations	Potential allies in promoting pro-poor NDC and LEDS
Interested Media/journalists	Public information and awareness platforms on climate change through electronic and print	Platforms to amplify the voice the issue progress and challenges met

At the regional level, the institutions of the East African Economic Community (EAC) and African Union (AU) are as inter-governmental bodies part of the duty bearers, even though with a more consultative status towards the national governments and ministries. In East Africa, international development organisations (such as UNDP) also play important roles and can effectively be duty bearers in certain situations. At the regional level, there are also supporting organisations, such as at the East African Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE) that was inaugurated in June 2016. EACREEE's main objective is to contribute towards increased access to modern, affordable and reliable energy services, energy security and mitigation of negative externalities of energy systems. At this moment, it is essential that it is operationalised with success.

#### **Stakeholders at the regional level**

Stakeholder	Importance	Involvement
East African Community (EAC) expert group on energy	Technical meetings and events related to Energy and Mineral development	We will follow this group in our regional work.
African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN)	An important meeting for setting climate negotiation priorities for African countries	We will evaluate its importance when developing the regional advocacy strategy, and decide if we should follow their meetings.
EAC Coordinating Committees/Council of Ministers	In a stronger cooperation in East Africa this body is of importance (some	We will follow meetings related to energy and climate change (one meeting expected during

	improvements in cooperation are indeed possible within the existing mandates of the regional structures).	project period) as part of the regional advocacy.
East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE)	Can perform many of the practical tasks of increased official, regional cooperation on sustainable energy.	We will liaise with them as part of the regional advocacy strategy.
EAC Energy Secretariat	Works with energy sources and access to energy	Involvement will build upon the good cooperative relationship established in the LCD project
African Union (AU)	Meetings important for coordination and promoting new initiatives, such as the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI).	We will evaluate its relevance for this project when developing the regional advocacy strategy, and decide if we should follow their meetings.
African Development Bank	Providing loans and smaller grants for climate actions and AREI	
East African Civil Society Forum	Social and economic justice and SDGs programmes	Synergy and collaboration will be beneficial to the project

Internationally, the countries and international institutions (financial and technical) that have the capacity to support adjustment of and implementation of the NDCs and the development of the LEDSS in East Africa are duty bearers with respect to making the necessary international support available.

**Stakeholders at the International level**

Stakeholder	Importance	Involvement
UNFCCC	Govern the Paris Agreement and other agreed outcomes of climate negotiations, which guide national climate actions and climate financing.	We will follow UNFCCC negotiations
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Provides needed climate financing	We will follow GCF work and developments as part of following climate negotiations
Global Environment Facility (GEF)		GEF climate financing will be included in the national and regional baseline, and it will be considered to target GEF in the development of the advocacy plans.
World Bank (WB) and European Investment Bank (EIB)	Provide climate financing as loans	Will be included in the national and regional baseline, and it will be considered to target them in the advocacy plans.
Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)	Provides climate technologies for developing countries	We will follow CTCN work and developments as part of following climate negotiations.
UN Institutions (UNDP, UNEP, UN Economic Commission, etc.)	Provide technical assistance and thereby set important priorities for national action	Will be included in the national and regional baseline, and it will be considered to target them in the advocacy plans.
Countries outside the region	Important as donors and as decision-makers in climate negotiations and in international organisations	In the role as donors they will be included in the national and regional baseline, and it will be considered to target them in the development of the advocacy plans. In their role as negotiators we will meet them at climate negotiations, where we will target them when they are key for decision-making in climate negotiations that we have identified as important in our international advocacy strategy.
International NGOs	Important as facilitators for contact to and advocating of national governments	We will cooperate with them during climate negotiations, both to have their agreements to our priorities and to cooperate on advocacy.

## C. DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

### C.1 Target Group & Participants

The primary target group and participants in this project are the CSOs working with climate change, the NDC and LEDS development process and financing in East Africa. The participants working directly with implementation of project activities will be approximately 150 persons who are mainly staff in the project partners and coalition partners and networks involved in the project. The project will work with networks, including INFORSE and SusWatch as well as individual CSOs directly in Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda. The primary target group has been selected based on their ability as change agents. They can contribute with information, analyses and advocate for the actions' implementation. The primary target group has national, regional and to some extent international linkages, contacts, and goodwill experience in development and implementation of community development projects and advocacy activities as well as dedicated staff. The primary target group is selected based on its power to influence the implementation of the policies and involving the needs of poor and marginalized communities. The primary target group has the power to create awareness on the national framework climate change policy and legislation process, ongoing endeavours to improve the NDCs and further integration of climate change into development plans for 2018-2022. The primary target group representatives as well as the participants include men and women, as well as young people.

The project is based on the Theory of Change that once CSOs are more involved in the process of adjusting the NDCs and developing the LEDSSs, the targets will be more ambitious and emphasize the needs of the poor and underrepresented groups. Thus, in the long run, the final beneficiaries are local communities composed of both men and women as well as youth and children in all 3 countries which are to benefit from the project. In particular, the project will have a positive impact on the needs of poor and underrepresented groups facing environmental and climate challenges, as well as both men and women are advocated for. In these 3 countries, poor communities are affected by the consequences of climate change. Thus in the long run, the implementation of ambitious NDCs and LEDSSs integrating a strong focus on poverty reduction is expected to benefit poor communities which is estimated to 81,7 million people in total for the 3 countries<sup>4</sup>.

The secondary target group is national, regional, and international decision-makers as well as relevant private sector actors. The secondary targets are the duty bearers whose decisions determine the course of development and allocate funds. At the national levels it is mainly ministries and government agencies involved. At the regional level, the main decision-makers targeted are relevant EAC institutions and committees; development partners working on climate change and energy related interventions, business entities, and media. At the international level, the advocacy activities target decision makers present at global climate negotiations including development partners/donors and the negotiating caucuses: African Union, Least Developed Countries (LDCs), G77 & China, Cartagena group. Please see the stakeholder analysis section B.4 on more details on the specific stakeholders and how they are planned to be involved in the project.

### C.2 Objectives & Success Criteria (Indicators)

**Development objective:** *Contribute to strengthen the pro-poor focus and climate change ambitions in the implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa.*

**Intervention Objective:** *LEDSS and NDCs in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are incorporating civil society viewpoints and recommendations.*

<sup>4</sup> For further details on the calculation of this number, please refer to annex 3 which defines the CISU outcome and output indicators.

## Indicators and Means of Verification

Intervention Objective	Indicators/success criteria	Means of verification
LEDSS and NDCs in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are incorporating civil society viewpoints and recommendations.	<b>I.1:</b> At least 10 policy elements from policy briefs/advocacy attempts are incorporated or are in the process of being incorporated in the targets of NDCs and LEDSSs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statements from duty-bearers</li> <li>• Drafts of LEDSSs and revised NDCs</li> </ul>
	<b>I.2:</b> At least 1500 duty bearers have been informed and attempted influenced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting participant lists</li> <li>• Advocacy activity plan</li> </ul>
	<b>I.3</b> SusWatch & INFORSE members have established a long-term cooperative relationship to maintain focus on NDCs and LEDSSs processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• MoUs</li> <li>• Joint recommendations</li> </ul>

## C.3 Outputs & Activities

Regarding objective	Expected outputs	Activities
LEDSSs and NDCs in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are incorporating civil society viewpoints and recommendations.	1: Nationally, CSO networks are strengthened and participate actively to influence the NDCs and LEDSSs.	<b>1.1.</b> Baseline: mapping the current situation on NDCs, LEDSSs, the room for CS involvement, financing, identifying the need for capacity building (1 per country) → timing January to March 2017
		<b>1.2.</b> Coalition formation/national inception including national launches, strengthening of involved CSO networks and other stakeholders (Media, universities, private sector actors) → timing February to April 2017
		<b>1.3.</b> Capacity building workshops (increased knowledge of the process, how to engage and campaigning) (3 per country with at least 15 participating organizations/Networks in each) → timing – the first workshop will be in April/May 2017
		<b>1.4.</b> Development of national advocacy strategy and campaign plan including communication and campaign strategy – inputs from coalition members (1 per country with input and support from at least 10 coalitions partners) → Timing March – May 2017
		<b>1.5.</b> Advocacy campaign implementation including meetings (at least 25 per country) and media coverage. A central part of the advocacy activities are the development of political recommendations based on practical cases → policy briefs (3 per country) → timing June 2017 to June 2018.
	2: Regional CSO cooperation to influence the NDCs and LEDSSs including financing have been strengthened.	<b>2.1</b> Inception workshop for all partners and relevant experts and regional network representatives: exchange of experiences and ideas between project partners – status on the process of adjusting NDCs, development of LEDSSs and financing → timing beginning of February 2017
		<b>2.2</b> Knowledge sharing / capacity building / strengthening network meetings (2) including development of regional advocacy strategy and campaign plan. Cooperation relations with multi-stakeholders (universities, business sector agencies, media). There will be 1 network meeting in Kampala and 1 in Dar es Salaam → timing February 2017 – June 2018
		<b>2.3</b> Regional advocacy including policy briefs (3) and participation in regional workshops/gatherings/conferences (5) and meetings with regional institutions and decision-makers (15) where NDCs, LEDSSs, and financing are discussed → timing July 2017 – June 2018

	3: Increased coordinated CSO advocacy for an improved international framework including funding of NDCs and LEDSS	3.1 Participation in climate negotiations in Bonn (follow primarily negotiations regarding NDCs, LEDSS, GCF). Develop and implement advocacy strategy, sharing experiences & networking within the CSO communities. In addition, participation in relevant climate financing events. Network members will be well placed to promote and follow up global policy decisions and lessons learned at national and local levels from the climate negotiation processes, throughout the project implementation cycles. In addition, this activity will give partners increasing knowledge on the processes, which is very useful on national and regional levels → timing May/June 2017
		3.2 COP23 November 2017: joint advocacy including policy recommendations, affecting high-level donors, sharing experiences, generate knowledge on the NDC/LEDSS process, advocacy with other CSOs (second project meeting) including side event and presentation of policy brief (CSO positions), side events (e.g. showcasing progress of contributing to implementing PA Article 4.19) → timing November 2018
		3.3 International policy briefs (2) and one issue of Sustainable Energy News (to be presented at COP23 and in Bonn June 2018, as well as distributed via INFORSE and at other events) with the aim of disseminating project results and presenting best cases for NDCs, LEDSS, and climate finance.
		3.4 Communication with likeminded CSO networks including sharing experiences and lessons learned with INFORSE West Africa.
		3.5 Outreach and dissemination of results/policy briefs in Bonn including final project meeting and presentation of policy brief and 1 side event → timing May/June 2018
Monitoring		4.1 Progress reports: mapping of progress of national, regional, and international processes including UNFCCC climate negotiations (compared to baseline).

## C.4 Strategy

### C.4.1 The Methods of Implementation

To keep the participants and stakeholders involved in the implementation of this intervention, the project will apply an integrated participatory approach, linking actors and activities as described below. This is particularly important in order to build a critical mass of sufficiently motivated CSOs, ensure high level of local ownership of the project, promote easy conformity to quality and ensure implementation according to schedules. This strategy will include the following:

**Conducting analysis and documentation:** This will involve baseline analyses for the 3 countries and a baseline summarising the regional development and how the international processes can play a role/opportunity. The baselines will include a need assessment of capacity-building of civil society in the three countries to enable them to take part in climate activities on national, regional, and international level. Moreover, there will be a section on how to link to other ongoing initiatives, including SE4All and SDGs (baseline is activity 1.1). As part of the baselines, there will be compiled documentation for the status of the adjustment process of the NDCs and the development of LEDSS as well as the experiences with international financing mainly through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environmental Facility (GEF). This analysis will be a valid basis for raising awareness and creating solid advocacy strategies. In addition, the baseline will be used in the monitoring where the national, regional, and international processes will be compared to the baseline to measure progress.

**Coalition formation and national inception:** This will involve outreach to the CSOs in INFORSE and SusWatch, and other relevant CSOs, inviting them to the national inception event, where the idea and contents of national coalitions are discussed. CSOs are invited to participate in the national coalitions, and, when relevant, join one of the participating networks. The working methods of the

coalitions will be presented, and the information sharing within the national coalitions should be started. In addition, the networks should be strengthened, increasing membership and communication within the networks (activity 1.2).

**Building capacity of the identified national and regional CSOs and networks to become more active in climate advocacy:** This will include capacity building at two levels. Nationally, capacity building workshops focusing on strengthening the national cooperation on advocacy campaigns and raising awareness among the CSOs (activity 1.3). Regional advocacy building, both in relation to the project workshops (activity 2.1 and 3.5) and regional meetings (activity 2.2). In addition, to build capacity, the workshops bring the different partners, project participants, and stakeholders together and facilitate a strengthening of the cooperation. An important part of the regional cooperation is exchanging of knowledge to share experiences among the three countries. This will facilitate that partners and coalitions obtain a better understanding of the challenges and the solutions in each country. Part of the network strengthening will be to agree to mutual commitments on joint activities and cooperation. The capacity building will focus on advocacy, on raising awareness on the possibilities of being involved in the process of adjustment of the NDCs and developing the LEDSS, on government proposal for financing through climate financing such as the GCF, and on strengthening the cooperation among civil society actors in national networks. This will establish the foundation and capacity for a strong and efficient advocacy campaign and will facilitate a stronger more united civil society capable of developing and conducting advocacy activities. Moreover, the active involvement of the target group by working through the existing, but strengthened national and regional networks will increase the ownership and participation in the implementation by the civil society. Improved capacity and cooperation of the networks as well as more knowledge on the GCF opportunities will ensure continued work on the issue after project completion.

**Planning advocacy in networks nationally and regionally:** The work on the baselines will initiate the regional cooperation and knowledge sharing. Based on these baselines, the primary target group will be able to develop advocacy strategies and campaign plans regionally (activity 2.2) and nationally (activity 1.4). The advocacy strategies will focus on how to create ownership among the decision-makers and authorities as well as how to engage relevant private sector actors, and how to improve the ambitions and accelerate the implementation of the official climate strategies (including NDCs, LEDSS). The strategies will take into account the needs and vulnerabilities of various segments (women, youths, disabled, elderly, poor communities etc.). The advocacy campaign plans will relate the climate policies to other high-profile topics to reach the national, regional, and international agenda: NDCs and LEDSS compete for time and attention with other development strategies. It is important to foster synergy between these strategies, and other, relevant development strategies and initiatives, targeting renewable energy, poverty reduction, energy access, and reduction of deforestation and land degradation, among others.

The regional cooperation and knowledge-sharing are crucial in order to use the best practices across the borders and to advocate regionally for a broader involvement of the civil society and a more pro-poor focus in the implementation. Another aspect of regional advocacy is that when civil society is integrated in formulation of regional strategies and decisions, CSOs are much more likely to be included in the national strategy formulation and implementation as well.

**Advocacy Campaigns – nationally and regionally:** A prompt start of the advocacy activities is important with the short implementation time of the project. Advocacy (activity 1.5 for national and activity 2.3 for regional) will start with early contacts to national and regional decision-makers, media (both print and electronic i.e East Africa weekly newspaper), private sector alliance, Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), and institutions of higher learning (Universities) to learn how and when best to present political proposals for NDCs and LEDSS, participate in meetings etc.

For the national advocacy, there will be meetings with key decision-makers, as well as other relevant stakeholders that can support the proposals and influence the climate policies and other policies that

will interact with a more ambitious and pro-poor climate policy. At least 25 meetings are expected in each country. A central part of the advocacy campaigns is development, agreement, and presentation of national civil society policy recommendations. These will show examples and best cases of the potential and benefits of ambitious and pro-poor focused low emission development on poverty reduction and economic development for NDCs and LEDSS, to be presented in 3 policy briefs per country.

Given the regional structure in East Africa, where meetings of country representatives and experts are an essential part of regional cooperation. Participation in these meetings will be a major part of the regional advocacy. These meetings will be instrumental for attempting to influence the ambitions and poverty focus amongst other by presenting and following up on policy briefs. The regional meetings can include: EAC technical meetings/events related to Energy and Mineral development; African Ministerial Conference on Environment, EAC Coordinating Committees/Council of Ministers meetings (prior or as parallel meetings) related to energy and climate change, AU meetings.

**Bringing the media on board:** It is important to have media as part of the project, in particular for the national advocacy (activity 1.5), so that progress is followed with them instead of having them as 'guests'. In this regard, it is important to have media as part of the CSO training, think tanks/discussion groups, etc. In addition, the project partners will organise continuous interaction with national media via social media networking tools (Facebook, twitter) (activity 1.2, 1.3, 1.5). This adds value, creates media attention and media capacity to understand issues better in this collaboration, as UCSD has been doing during the LVEMPII CS Watch Project implementation.

**International Advocacy:** Involvement of CSOs at the global level provides an opportunity to inform and influence the international framework for climate action, including the much needed provision and prioritisation of climate finance for low emission development in East Africa. This is key to success in the region, a fact that is also expressed in the NDCs through declared dependence on the international level regarding financing and technology.

The active participation in international climate negotiations including climate financing events such as finance conferences and NGO events on the finance possibilities. This has the primary purpose of contributing to improving the international framework for NDCs and LEDSS (activity 3.1, 3.2, and 3.5). This includes the guidelines for the international process of improving the NDCs in 2018, the guidelines for the LEDSS (expected to be developed in 2017-18), and modalities of climate financing. To be able to contribute effectively to the negotiations, it is important to work with other CSO networks from other regions, to present coordinated and coherent positions at the international climate negotiations. INFORSE has the experience in this and can facilitate this cooperation, both within the NGO major group and within the women/gender major group.

To be effective, the participation in international climate negotiations will be well prepared. The first step is an advocacy strategy for the international advocacy to specify opportunities and timing. Then comes development of joint positions (in policy briefs), and interactions prior to negotiations with East African negotiators and other important decision-makers. These could include country negotiators, for instance from EU, international NGOs, and relevant experts. An important preparation to international advocacy is positions described in agreed policy briefs (activity 3.3). The first policy brief will be presented at COP23. The second policy brief will be presented at the international climate negotiations in Bonn May 2018.

For the international outreach, both during and beyond the negotiations, the project will use the newsletter of INFORSE, Sustainable Energy News, where one issue will be dedicated to project recommendations for the international climate regime. In addition, these recommendations will also be covered in other issues of Sustainable Energy News during the project period (activity 3.3). In addition, the project will use different media platforms to share information such as Facebook, Webpage and Twitter. SusWatch has an electronic Newsletter and Bulletins that are shared widely with different audiences both locally and internationally. These platforms will be used for International

advocacy. Live feeds will be shared with members on twitter during negotiations and other international engagements.

The participation in the international climate negotiations has the additional purpose of increasing the partners' understanding of how the outcomes of the international climate negotiations influence the national activities on NDCs and LEDSS. This knowledge will increase their opportunities to influence the national NDC and LEDSS processes.

A special South-South cooperation will be with INFORSE West Africa (activity 3.4) that is currently working with SE and members on promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency in the region. This cooperation will support the project with exchange of information and experiences between CSO partners in the two regions. The exchange of knowledge and best practices is already taking place to some extent between the states at regional level for instance with the support to establish EACREE from the similar well-established ECOWAS institution ECREEE.

**Gender responsive approach:** As involvement of both men and women is crucial for the success of poverty reduction with low emission local energy and climate solutions, gender focus will be an integral part of the project at all levels of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This will involve ensuring that gender expertise is available within the implementing staff, developing the capacity of all partners to work with an integrated gender approach. The gender approach will involve that communication materials and dissemination activities include gender responsive content.

#### **C.4.2 Linkages to interventions in the North**

The North has a specific obligation towards climate related interventions in the South, because of the historic responsibility for the climate crisis. The lessons from this project will feed into SE's advocacy work lobbying Danish politicians and other stakeholders and decision-makers for sustainable solutions in Denmark and globally. Via INFORSE, lobbying on EU-level and global level in the international climate negotiations will especially be relevant, and also at financing events. Moreover, the activities will feed directly into SE's information work in Denmark targeting the Danish public.

With a strong engagement in Denmark and in developing countries within the environment and energy sector, SE has a unique opportunity to advocate for the linkages between North and South. The overall communication strategy of SE is based on better utilisation of existing platforms and the creation of better synergies between what people can do in their own lives and what can be done for the world's poorest people. The activities in Denmark comprise of policy work, information campaigns, educational work and information services. SE uses its position and credibility as platforms for disseminating its agenda to the Danish public. This means that the global perspectives are included in communication with Danish end-users and school pupils. Presently SE is developing a new climate campaign with essential focus on SE's international work, and this project can feed directly into this campaign.

In the international climate negotiations, SE and INFORSE will work for increased understanding of and support for an international framework that supports pro-poor improvements of NDCs and LEDSS in East Africa. Both Danish negotiators, EU negotiators that negotiate on behalf of Denmark and other, relevant Northern negotiators from countries, where INFORSE has members will be lobbied. The framework shall include climate action as well as financing. With the outreach beyond the negotiations via INFORSE, including Sustainable Energy News, more support is expected to be built for the improved pro-poor NDCs and LEDSS proposals in the North. A special focus will be to target this information towards relevant CSOs and other Northern stakeholders that can lend support.

## C.5 Phase-out & Sustainability

Even though the challenges addressed in this project are vast and complex, the potential impact in the long term should not be underestimated. Sustainability in an advocacy project circles around building and strengthening meaningful relationships between actors and leaving behind a web of connections, that governments, the private sector, and/or external donors find worthwhile supporting. Climate change problems in the region will still after 18 months of implementation be vast and complex but new alliances between regional and national actors will have been build and existing networks will have been strengthened to ensure that these efforts are broadly anchored in a range of CSOs that will continue after the project. The quality and meaningfulness of the alliances and networks and their ability to influence the national, regional, and international agenda promoting ambitious and pro-poor NDC and LEDS targets and attract private sector investments and international funding will ensure elements of sustainability. Moreover, the participatory approach focusing on involvement of both civil society and private sector actors as well as national, regional, and international decision makers, will strengthen the possibility of continued support after project completion as well as increase the possibility of CSO involvement in upcoming GCF project proposals in developed in the 3 countries.

Civil society actors and decision-makers in East Africa and internationally will be informed of the results of the project through the dissemination of results and lessons learned in regional networks and platforms such as the AMCEN, and participation in the COP23 and Bonn intersessions. In addition, all partners will share results in relevant spaces for civil society collaboration.

The INFORSE network will play a role in advocating for ambitious NDC targets regionally and internationally. The INFORSE network participates as a global network in international climate negotiations and will use inputs from regional INFORSE networks for its advocacy for better implementation of climate agreements. The strength of the international advocacy depends on the activity of the regional networks, and how well they are linked to the civil society in the of the region. As regional coordinator of INFORSE-EA, TaTEDO is in a good position to reach regional decision makers. Through this project INFORSE will be strengthened, in particular in East Africa, but also internationally and will gain better opportunities to continue effective advocacy based on civil society. This will be via better recognition both within civil society and among decision-makers, better established network structures, and better access to funding. A special emphasis will be on fundraising to further strengthen the network activities after the project period is over.

The SusWatch Network being a member of the government gazetted task-force that participated in the development of the Kenya's National Framework Climate Change Policy and Climate Change Act (2016), they will further reach out to different policy makers on NDCs and LEDSS. As a member of KCCWG, SusWatch Kenya has in the past contributed towards the development of the Kenya CSO Declaration on SE4LL Initiative and such initiatives will continue beyond the project period since other networks where NDCs can be influenced exist. SusWatch Kenya also participates in Kenya's preparatory processes for SBs and COP and its endeavor to implement the Convention, for example developing the background paper for signing the Paris Agreement, GCF Readiness, country negotiating position and submissions such as the recent call from the Subsidiary Body of Implementation (SBI) for views on the Lima Work Program on Gender for COP22. Thus, by participating in the COP, Suswatch Kenya with the established networks in this project will further participate in developing the CSOs position in further advocating for climate change agreements thereby strengthening the networks role in such negotiations.

## C.6 Assumptions & Risks

Assumption	Risk	Mitigation Strategy
CSOs are motivated to cooperate nationally and regionally and establish cooperative relationship with multi-stakeholders	CSOs cannot agree on being in a coalition and work in unity for the achievement of project results.	Likeminded CSOs will be engaged and there will be a focus on involving several stakeholders including private sector actors, media, and academia.
Political stability - elections will take place safely and the institutions will be stable.	That the political situation in one of the participating countries will be unstable.	Should the political situation in one of the countries become unstable, the project will adjust the national activities and if needed move the national activities to one of the countries of the associated partners.
CSOs are motivated and willing to interact with the authorities and decision-makers on the implementation of regional policies	Failure of governments to implement due to lack of resources and/or low prioritization	Raise awareness through advocacy campaigns linking the targeted policies to other high profiled agendas. Lobby government to prioritize and allocate adequate resources for the regional policies
Duty bearers are willing to genuinely involve CSOs	Duty bearers not willing to cooperate with CSOs	Awareness raising and provision of regular information on the advantages of climate resilient, low emission development.
CSOs have the basic knowledge on NDCs and LEDs and how to engage in the processes	Low level of awareness of the processes and inadequate capacity to mobilise and sustain stakeholder interest	Regular sharing of information and engagement of all stakeholders in project activities as well as capacity building and cooperation in networks.
CSO operating spaces at regional and international level remain.	National and Regional Governments do not listen to CSOs	Involve and / or regularly update the National and Regional Governments on all project activities
CSOs able to engage duty bearers / claim policy spaces	The CSOs selected do not have the capacity to access the duty-bearers.	Working in coalitions and through networks + capacity building in the NDCs, LEDss, and financing will increase the possibility of being able to and influence

## D. ORGANISATION AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE INTERVENTION

### D.1 Division of Roles & Responsibilities

	Responsibilities & Tasks
<b>SustainableEnergy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall responsible for the project including administration, financials, monitoring, reporting, systematisation of experiences, and contact to the donor (CISU).</li> <li>Inception period: responsible for development of contracts and detailed budgets for each of the 4 partners, development of reporting templates, dialogue with partners on project organisation including the detailed project implementation plan (PiP), contribute to the development of the template for the baseline in order to secure that it will contain the relevant information in order to monitor progress and measure the achievement of the project indicators for success. Responsible for an in-depth introduction to the background, objectives, activities, timeline, the financial and administrative requirements and guidelines.</li> <li>Contribute to capacity building of national partners</li> <li>Responsible for the link to North – including information work, awareness raising, and advocacy for the linkage between North and South.</li> <li>Contribute with experience from similar advocacy and CB projects in developing countries.</li> <li>Inputs to the regional and international meetings – especially the final project meeting will evaluate the intervention and discuss the way forward for the cooperation on regional advocacy. The SE coordinator will be responsible for compiling the lessons learned and findings, and to support project partners in the administrative and financial project completion.</li> </ul> <p>The coordinator for this project will be Maria Graversen. She has worked in SE as a project coordinator for</p>

	<p>5 years with the responsibility of coordinating several projects and has experience in designing, implementing, and monitoring development projects. Through the tasks as project coordinator for SE's projects <i>Promoting Pro-Poor Low Carbon Development Strategies</i> and <i>Accelerating Policies on Clean Energy in West Africa</i> both financed through CISU's Climate and Environment Fund, she has gained experience in managing projects with a regional approach involving several countries and focusing on strengthening networks and making campaigns advocating for sustainable solutions.</p> <p>Finn Tobiesen, SE programme coordinator for Kenya, will contribute with inputs and quality control. He will participate in the inception meeting and other meetings and assist in monitoring of progress and results as well as support in coalition building and strengthening network. SE covers his contribution to the project.</p> <p>Jens Christian Jensen, SE accountant and controller will assist with the financial monitoring and reporting of the project including support to partners if needed.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">INFORSE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INFORSE functions as technical adviser and supports SE in quality assurance regarding climate policy development and implementation.</li> <li>• Responsible for disseminating results in the international debate creating attention to the problem of national implementation of international agreements. Securing a broad outreach and sharing of lessons learned and best practices, using the global INFORSE network and contacts, including website and the newsletter Sustainable Energy News.</li> <li>• Support partners in preparing participation in the international climate negotiations.</li> <li>• Support in developing international advocacy strategy.</li> <li>• Assist with development of the baseline analysis including implementation of regional policies, pro-poor focus, and involvement of civil society. The technical advisor is responsible for securing that the template for the analysis will secure a focused content.</li> <li>• Technical support and capacity building through regular skype calls and via emails to ensure quality in the implementation of the activities.</li> <li>• Assist in workshops, facilitating discussions on how to use results for advocacy and building advocacy strategies based on the baseline. CB during workshop on advocacy strategies.</li> <li>• Discussion of content and format of workshops with the 3 national partners, providing training materials upon requests from partners.</li> <li>• Dialogue and inputs to the development and implementation of advocacy strategies.</li> </ul> <p>Gunnar Boye Olesen will be the technical advisor and is responsible for international advocacy. Mr. Olesen has been head of INFORSE-Europe since its beginning and general secretary in INFORSE since 2002. Mr. Olesen is cand.polyt in energy engineering.</p> <p>Judit Szoleczky is editor of Sustainable Energy News and head of communications with responsibility for website and social media. She represents INFORSE in the women/gender group at climate negotiations.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">SusWatch Kenya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for the regional and international coordination of advocacy, strategy, and activities including 1 regional/ international baseline, 1 regional and 2 international policy briefs.</li> <li>• Responsible for coordinating the inception meeting in Nairobi</li> <li>• Contribute with experience from advocacy activities within the same thematic area</li> <li>• Contribute with experiences in working with regional networks in the region.</li> <li>• Responsible for national activities in Kenya including baseline, coalition and capacity building building, developing and implementing advocacy including 3 policy briefs and aligning the advocacy work with other ongoing initiatives in Kenya and regionally.</li> </ul> <p><b>Nobert Nyandire - Coordinator (70%).</b> He is finalizing his Masters in Planning and holds a Bachelor in Environmental Planning and Management. He has 7 years' experience in sustainable development programs combined with participatory methods. He has vast knowledge on climate change issues both locally and globally having been part of the Kenya Climate Change Working Group and series of Conference of Parties and AMCEN.</p> <p><b>Ken Oluoch- Regional Advocacy Officer (80%).</b> He will be responsible for advocacy and linkages to county government and policies. Holds a Masters in Social Development and Management and a post-graduate diploma in Environmental Systems Management. He has 10 years' experience in participatory community projects particularly in community mobilization, project planning and management, M&amp;E, Evidence based Advocacy and Policy Analysis.</p>

	<p><b>Immaculate Wanjohi- Regional Finance and Administration Officer (70%).</b> She will be responsible for the financial management and overall office administration. She holds a Bachelor’s degree in Commerce (Accounting option) from the University of Nairobi. Immaculate has experience in grants management, financial accounting and Administration in projects funded by SIDA, The World Bank, DANIDA and USAID.</p> <p><b>Velma Oseko- Regional Communication and Information Officer (60%).</b> She will be responsible for the coordination of communication activities, partnership building and act as link between the community and the organization. She is currently pursuing her Master Degree in Development Communication.</p> <p><b>Trizer Omugar- Project Officer (100%).</b> She will assist in community mobilisation and of administrative support to the project team. She holds a Bachelor degree in Environmental Studies.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>TaTEDO</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take part in regional and international advocacy, strategy, and activities including responsible for 1 regional policy brief and inputs to 2 international policy briefs.</li> <li>• Responsible for coordinating the regional network/advocacy meeting in Tanzania.</li> <li>• Contribute to the regional and international activities with experience from advocacy activities within the same thematic area.</li> <li>• Contribute with experiences in advocacy targeting regional institutions in the region.</li> <li>• Responsible for national activities in Tanzania including the baseline, coalition and capacity building building, developing and implementing advocacy including 3 policy briefs and aligning the advocacy work with other ongoing initiatives in Tanzania and regionally.</li> <li>• Responsible for aligning the advocacy with other initiatives in Tanzania and regionally.</li> <li>• Responsible for the regional development of the INFORSE network</li> </ul> <p><b>Estomih Sawe (25%)</b> will be the overall responsible in TaTEDO He has been working for TaTEDO as Director for more than 10 years. He has over 20 years’ experience in rural renewable energy combining experience working with the Government of Tanzania and renewable energy NGOs.</p> <p><b>Mary Swai (100%)</b> will be coordinating the national activities. She has specialized in training and capacity building. Mary Swai is working for TaTEDO as Sustainable Energy and Climate Change project manager. She was involved in implementation of the LCD project as national coordinator. She has experiences from participating in advocacy on creating enabling environment for greater support and financing of energy for the poor and in strategic environment assessment and advocacy strategies for pro-poor and gender responsive energy policies.</p> <p><b>Jensen Shuma (40%)</b> will assist coordination and implementation. He is working for TaTEDO as Resource Mobilization Manager. He has long experience with advocacy and has been involved in implementation of East Africa SE4ALL advocacy project and the LCD project.</p> <p><b>Glory Samson (25%)</b> is Finance and Administration Manager at TaTEDO and will be responsible with preparation of the project financial reports and preparation for auditing.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>UCSD</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take part in regional and international advocacy, strategy, and activities including responsible for 1 regional policy brief and inputs to 2 international policy briefs.</li> <li>• Responsible for coordinating the regional network/advocacy meeting in Uganda.</li> <li>• Contribute to the regional and international activities with experience from advocacy activities within the same thematic area.</li> <li>• Contribute with experiences in advocacy targeting regional institutions in the region.</li> <li>• Responsible for national activities in Uganda including baseline, coalition and capacity building building, developing and implementing advocacy goals and strategy including 3 policy briefs and aligning the advocacy work with other ongoing initiatives in Uganda and regionally.</li> <li>• Responsible for aligning the advocacy with other ongoing initiatives in Uganda and regionally.</li> </ul> <p><b>Project Coordinator (33%):</b> Mr. Kimbowa Richard holds an M.sc Dev Mgmt (Open University – UK); Bsc. Forestry (MUK). He has close to 20 years’ experience working with CSOs in sustainable development issues (involvement of communities in transboundary water resources management and forestry from local to regional (East African) level. He has been working for UCSD as Programme Manager for more than 10 years.</p> <p><b>Project Liaison and Networking Officer (40%):</b> Mr. David Mujasi Mwayafu holds an MSc Forestry; B.A Env. Mgmt and has over 8 years’ experience has worked on various projects at UCSD . He has worked with the <i>LVEMP II Civil Society Watch Project; REDD-net East Africa; ‘Safeguarding Equity for Ecosystem Services (2010 – 2012).</i> He will be responsible for Membership and Alliance / partnerships building.</p>

**Project Information and Campaigns Officer (20%):** Ms. Emily Arayo holds MSc. Development Communication, B.A Mass Communication. Emily has been the regional Information and Communications Officer for the LVEMP II Civil Society Watch Project. She has 10 years of working experience in Media Liaison, Corporate and Public relations having worked with various institutions. She will be responsible for information and campaigns as well as social media.

**Project Finance and Administration Officer (40%):** Ms. Rebecca Kwagala holds a B.A Business Admin. and a Diploma in Business Studies. Rebecca has 10 years' experience in financial management and Administration in NGO set up. She will be responsible for Finance, Accounts and Human Resources Management.

## D.2 Monitoring & Evaluation

Measuring the impact of advocacy interventions is difficult and requires a long-term perspective. The focus of this project on increasing advocacy capacity and strengthening cooperation of national and regional civil society actors, requires that the project is followed closely and that monitoring is carried out continuously with room for support and adjustment during the implementation as it is a learning process. Consequently, the monitoring of this project is not designed as a long-term evaluation or impact assessment of the effects of the advocacy on the poor over the long run. The monitoring follows a 'real-time' monitoring approach concerned with measuring the progress during the implementation of the project. Thus, the monitoring system is designed to ensure that individual steps are being measured and act as a quality assurance tool and guide for the project partners on where to strengthen capacity and their efforts. The focus is primarily on monitoring partners' advocacy capacity and their ability to build strategic alliances. The capacity is crucial as an essential prerequisite for advancing towards the advocacy goals. There will be continuous monitoring of the process focusing on measuring the progress, such as the involvement and participation of CSOs at the short-term output level.

A cornerstone in the monitoring of the project will be regular contacts between the project partners via email and regular monthly Skype meetings (both SE, INFORSE, TaTEDO, SusWatch Kenya, and USCD will participate in the monthly Skype meetings) as well as 3 project meetings and a support visit to all partners. In addition to the inception workshop/first project meeting in February 2017, there will be a follow up support visit to all the partners in April-June 2017. There will be a second project meeting in relation to COP23 in November 2017 as well as a final project meeting in May/June 2018. The project meetings will be used to discuss project progress, challenges, possible improvements, and changes needed, as well as the remaining project activities and possible follow-up. When adjustments need to be made, SE and the partners involved will discuss the them together. If the adjustments include changes to the agreements with other partners or to the contract with CISU, they will be involved at an early stage in the discussions of the adjustments. Moreover, the final project meeting will be used to discuss the final overall project report as well as continue planning of follow-up activities and dissemination of results after the project period.

In addition to project meetings, support visit, and frequent communication, the experiences of this project will be gathered continuously in the progress reports conducted by the partners. The progress reports function as both a tool of 'self-assessment' for the local partners as well as a way to continuously gather project learnings. Moreover, the progress reports will serve as a basis for discussion during the project meetings and the support visit. There will be 3 narrative progress reports all followed by a financial report stating the actual expenses for the past period as well as indicating the forecast budget for the next period explaining any possible variances from the original budget:

1. The first progress report monitoring the first 6 months of the project. The report will focus on the start-up and introduction of the project as well as the baselines and national coalition building and developing of campaign strategies, and will be submitted August 1<sup>st</sup> 2017.
2. The second progress report will focus on the regional cooperation and advocacy activities at both national, regional, and international level. The report will be submitted February 1<sup>st</sup> 2018.

3. The third and final progress report will cover the entire project from January 2017 to June 2018 focusing on measuring the increased participation and cooperation nationally, regionally, and internationally. Moreover, the final progress report will compare the results to the baseline studies as well as assess all the indicators. Finally, there will be a section on how the learnings from this project will be used after project completion. The results and lessons learned will also be assessed during the final project meeting in May/June 2018.

SE is overall responsible for the financial and technical monitoring, which will be done locally by each of the 3 partners; SusWatch Kenya, TaTEDO, and UCSD. If there are irregularities i.e. in the financial reporting SE's controller will support the partners in meeting CISU's requirements and standards. SE will report on a regular basis to CISU following CISU's reporting requirements, including the status report to be submitted March 1<sup>st</sup> 2018, and the final report to be submitted in the fall 2018 after the completion of the intervention.

## E. INFORMATION WORK

### E.1 Information Work in Denmark

There is planned to be intervention-related information work in Denmark. The main objective of the information work is to raise awareness on the importance of climate change action. The message will focus on the importance for civil society both in the North and the South to take action and advocate for climate actions – not only in East Africa but also globally.

The project communication activities will be integrated in SE's climate campaign, that will be implemented from January 2017 to December 2018. The campaign is currently under development and is mainly financed through SE's Framework Agreement with Danida. The main objective of the campaign is to raise awareness on 1) the fact that climate change occurs both in the North and South, but the consequences are very different, and 2) the importance of taking action in both North and South. The campaign will raise awareness about the consequences of climate change and the need for adaption and mitigation with concrete examples from project activities in the South.

This proposed project will add a valuable component to the campaign, as it will show examples of climate action and advocacy work in the South, and raise awareness of not only adaption, but also mitigation options in the South. The project will contribute to a more nuanced picture of development and climate change, and will potentially shape a third objective for the new campaign: how civil society both in the North and the South has an important role to play in advocacy work towards governments lobbying for action against climate change.

The climate campaign will employ both social media and inter-personal communication methods. Information about the project will among other things be implemented through talks and presentations on climate change by volunteers, stories told in films and pictures on social media, outdoor installations and face-to-face activities in 10 of Denmark's largest cities. This project will specifically contribute to the campaign with information on advocacy activities for mitigation in East Africa. It will be possible to scale up the campaign with an increased budget, so that the campaign activities will reach more people. In 2018 minimum 50 volunteers has been activated though the campaign, 30.000 citizens in 10 of Denmark's largest citizens have interacted with campaign activities and more than 80.000 citizens have seen the campaign messages.

As part of the information work, there will be a data collection trip – where one of SE's communication officers will join the support visit planned in the first phase of the project. The purpose of the trip is to gain detailed knowledge on project partners and activities, and interview project participants and target groups in order to produce small films and prepare the communication activities in Denmark.

The project coordinator in SE in cooperation with SE's communication & campaign team will be responsible for preparing and carrying out the information work.

### 3. Budget Summary

A detailed budget with budget notes must be submitted in Annex C 'Budget scheme' and submitted with the application. NOTICE: Remember to open all tabs in order to fill in each of the relevant five spreadsheets.

See also 'Guide to budget preparation for the Climate and Environment Fund' at [www.cisu.dk/pkm](http://www.cisu.dk/pkm).

Below please fill in a summary of the main budget items as follows:

Fill sheet 1-4 in Annex C 'Budget scheme' - the budget summary will then automatically appear on sheet 5. This should be copied from Annex C and pasted below.

Budget summary		Currency
Indicate the total cost (i.e. including contributions from the Climate and Environment Fund as well as others)	3.644.254	DKK
Of this, the Climate and Environment Fund is to contribute	3.496.554	DKK
Of this, indicate the amount to be contributed by other sources of finance, including self-funding by the Danish organisation or its local partner, if any.	147.700	DKK
Indicate total cost in local currency	55.754.083	KES
	1.861.316.799	UGX
	1.200.831.695	TZS
Indicate exchange rate applied	1 DKK = 15,30 KES 1 DKK = 510.803 UGX 1 DKK = 329.004 TZS	

#### Main budget items

	Full amount	Financing plan	
		Of this, from the Climate and Environment Fund	Of this, from other financial sources
1. Activities	1.878.886	1.825.686	53.200
2. Investments	-	-	-
3. Expatriate staff	-	-	-
4. Local staff	740.743	740.743	-
5. Local administration	150.000	150.000	-
6. Project monitoring	255.294	214.794	40.500
7. External evaluation	-	-	-
8. Information in Denmark (max. 2 % of no. 1 - 7)	111.800	57.800	54.000
9. Budget margin (min. 6 % and max. 10 % of no. 1 - 8)	239.122	239.122	-
10. Project expenses in total (no. 1 - 9)	3.375.845	3.228.145	147.700
11. Auditing in Denmark	30.000	30.000	-
12. Subtotal (no. 10 + no. 11)	3.405.845	3.258.145	147.700
13. Administration in Denmark (max. 7 % of no. 12)	238.409	238.409	-
14. Total	<b>3.644.254</b>	<b>3.496.554</b>	<b>147.700</b>

## 4. ANNEXES

### OBLIGATORY ANNEXES

The following annexes must be submitted electronically to [puljer@cisu.dk](mailto:puljer@cisu.dk):

- A. Basic information about the Danish applicant organisation (filled in and signed by the Danish organisation)
- B. Factsheet about the local organisations (filled in and signed by the local partner. It can be submitted in a scanned version)
- C. Budget format

The following annexes must be uploaded via the organization's member login.

- D. The organisation's statutes
- E. The latest annual report
- F. The latest audited annual accounts (signed by the auditor and the management/board of the organization)

[See instruction here.](#)

### SUPPLEMENTARY ANNEXES (max. 30 pages):

Annex no.	Annex title
1	PiP
2	Theory of Change
3	CISU Indicators: Definition & targets

**Notice:** All annexes should be submitted electronically.