Climate change action through civil society programs: Part 2

Prepared for the Australia Pacific Climate Partnership by

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Citation

About the authors

The Institute for Sustainable Futures (ISF) is an interdisciplinary research and consulting organisation at the University of Technology Sydney. ISF has been setting global benchmarks since 1997 in helping governments, organisations, businesses and communities achieve change towards sustainable futures.

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Executive summary

Introduction and background

This report presents findings from the second phase of an activity exploring the integration of climate change and disaster resilience into civil society programs. The activity involved the peer-review of guidance documents by five Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to understand the effectiveness of guidance to integrating climate and disaster resilience actions in Pacific CSO programming. The activity involved two stages: (1) inquiry of integrated best-practice documents and CSO engagement; and (2) learning and evaluation. This report describes process and outcomes related to both stages.

Activities and outputs

Digital library: A key output from the first stage was a _Digital Library_ in Google drive. The library compiles existing guidance and resources for climate change and disaster resilience for CSOs. The library comprises 50 guidance documents across a range of content areas such as: gender equity and social inclusion (GESI); disaster risk reduction (DRR); environment management and governance.

CSO engagement in peer review process: The second stage of the activity involved CSOs peer reviewing selected guidance documents to learn about the effectiveness of the documents for integrating climate and disaster resilience actions in Pacific CSO programming. The five CSOs who engaged in the activity (see table below) captured diversity amongst CSOs engaging in climate change and disaster resilience integration. The differences in their practice contributed to rich learning about how to guide CSO integration of climate change and disaster resilience. The five CSOs agreed to review the guidance documents nominated by ISF-UTS. Guidance documents were selected for each CSO based on their organisational focus, goals and existing experience of integrating climate change and disaster resilience, as noted below.

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Fiji	Climate Emergency Toolkit (Tearfund, 2022)
International Women's Development Agency (IWDA)	The future is a choice: The Oxfam Framework and Guidance for Resilient Development (Oxfam, 2015)
Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation	Risk Informed Development Guide (GNDR, 2022)
Learn to Serve	Climate change response for inclusive WASH: A guidance note for WaterAid Timor Leste (UTS-ISF, 2020)
World Vision Australia	Community organising toolkit on ecosystem restoration (IUCN, 2021)

The peer review process was designed to assess the effectiveness of the selected guidance for integrating climate and disaster resilience actions into the CSOs' programming. ISF-UTS designed a CSO-led peer review process with a range of methods for CSOs to reflect on the guidance documents over a four-week period. These were: an initial online survey; a focus group discussion (FGD) amongst CSO staff; a key informant interview (KII) with senior CSO leadership and a final online reflection survey. Each aspect of the peer review process focused on consistent themes relevant to climate change and disaster resilience integration: relevance, content, visuals, and confidence of CSOs.

Key learnings from CSO engagement

Reflections from CSOs on guidance documents: Findings from the review of guidance were categorised into key themes drawing on results and data from the initial surveys; FGDs; KIIs; and final surveys. Key learnings are:

- Guidance documents should be relevant to organisational needs
- Guidance documents need to be contextualised for Pacific audiences
- CSOs require guidance tools to be practical, simple and easy-to-follow
- The visuals, design and layout of guidance documents influences usability
- Strengths and asset-based approach that acknowledges Pacific leadership are appreciated

- Guidance documents need to be in local language for engagement with community

Broader perspectives on CSO guidance for climate and disaster resilience integration: This activity highlighted that while guidance documents were appreciated and have their place as a reference and tool to draw on, CSOs need more than a single document to improve their confidence and capacity for climate change and disaster resilience integration. The findings also show that integrating climate change and disaster resilience is not a one-off, short-term activity. Rather, it is a learning process that allows CSOs to adapt their internal capacity and approaches to more effective climate and disaster resilience integration. Key reflections and insights on CSO's approach to climate change and disaster resilience integration are:

- Rethinking what 'guidance' for climate change and disaster resilience integration means consideration of guidance documents, and that it needs to include:

  – Guidance documents that are organisationally specific

  – Improved awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation options

  – Capacity building and training

  – Sharing information and knowledge and building partnerships through networking.

- Enablers of progress towards climate and disaster resilience integration included:

  – Strong appetite demonstrated by CSOs to integrate climate and disaster resilience

  – Desire for knowledge exchange between CSOs for ongoing learning for improved integration

  – Prioritising local leadership and voices

  – Supportive organisational enabling environments for integration.

- Challenges and dilemmas for CSO integration of climate change and disaster resilience included:

  – CSOs need guidance that supports their specific needs

  – CSOs need climate change capacity for integration, either internally or drawing on external support

  – Lack of funding and time constraints.

Implications for the CSO sector in climate and disaster resilience integration: Key implications and proposed actions for the CSO sector to progress efforts on climate and disaster resilience integration are:

- ***CSOs need support to integrate climate change:*** Generic, 'one-size-fits-all' guidance documents only support CSOs to a certain point, and do not enable CSOs to feel equipped to practically consider climate and disaster resilience in their programming in the Pacific. CSOs who work in the Pacific therefore need support to develop their own approaches for climate change integration.

  Proposed action 1: Provide support to CSOs on how to develop their own guidance for climate change integration, starting at strategic, organisational level, and reaching down to programmatic, operational level.

  Proposed action 2: SU to consider developing a session / workshop aimed at CEO level of CSOs, to highlight the importance of climate change to the development sector in the Pacific. The sessions could be held in partnership with ACFID to support ACFID members on more effective climate change integration. Sessions should target CSOs who have not yet considered climate change as a strategic priority and include examples of what climate change and disaster resilience integration could look like for different types of CSOs and at different points in the project cycle.

- ***Rethinking CSO guidance for climate change and disaster resilience integration:*** Effective guidance is not a single document, rather, it is an ongoing process of learning, adapting and transforming how a CSO thinks about risk across the organisation. The value of peer learning and Pacific leadership were two important take aways from the review process.

  Proposed action 3: Support networking opportunities between CSOs in Australia and the Pacific with the specific aim of peer-to-peer learning about climate change and disaster resilience integration. Examples may include the Pacific Islands Climate Action Network (PICAN), the Climate Alumni Network, ACFID's Climate Policy and Practice 'Community of Practice', and the faith-based Pacific Conference of Churches and CAN-DO Network.

- ***Both the content and process of integration matter:*** Consideration of both the 'what' and 'how' of climate change and disaster resilience integration is critical. The need for both 'what' and 'how' were expressed by CSOs as ways to further progress climate change and disaster resilience into their Pacific programming.

  Proposed action 4: Develop a suite of diverse capacity building opportunities that draw on Pacific experts and knowledge, focusing on the 'what' and how' of climate change and disaster resilience integration.

  Proposed action 5: Provide awareness raising of climate change impacts and adaptation solutions relevant to CSO needs. While these might include documents, they should be co-developed by Pacific experts and translated for use with communities. Documents should be complemented by additional capacity building activities as noted above.

Contents

1. Introduction

This report presents findings from the second phase of an activity exploring the integration of climate change and disaster resilience into civil society programs. The activity involved the peer-review of guidance documents by Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to understand their effectiveness for integrating climate and disaster resilience actions in Pacific CSO programming. The peer review activity was designed, planned, and facilitated by the Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology Sydney (ISF-UTS) for the Australia Pacific Climate Partnership (APCP) Support Unit (SU). The activity seeks to inform the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID), Australian NGOs (ANGOs) and Pacific partners on how to better support climate change and disaster resilience integration in future CSO programming.

2. Background

In partnership with the APCP SU, ISF-UTS conducted scoping research in the first phase of the project which explored understandings of the drivers and practice of climate change and disaster resilience by Australian CSOs working in the Pacific. Key insights from the scoping research are presented in Figure 1 and Annex 1.
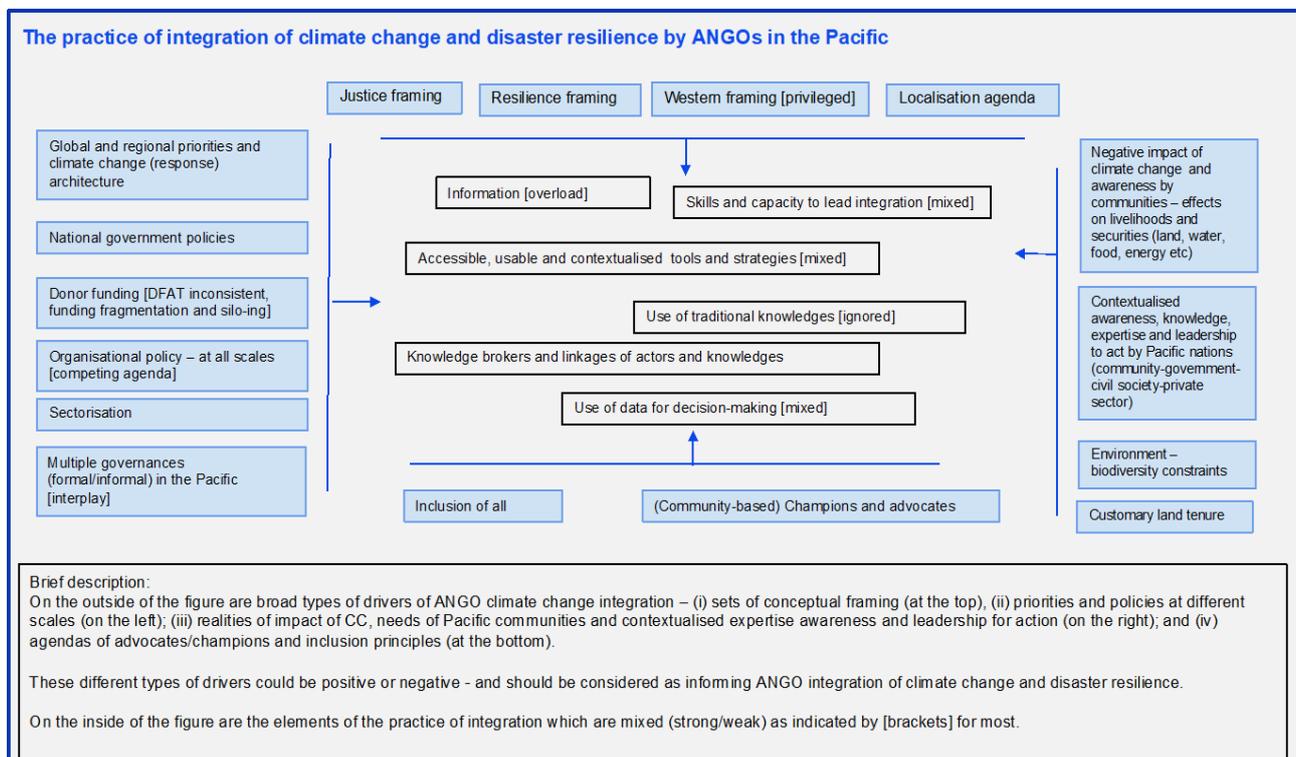
Figure 1: Drivers and practice of integration of climate change and disaster resilience by ANGOs in the Pacific

Phase 1 of the research found that Australian CSOs currently have mixed practice, capability, and maturity of experience to integrate climate change and disaster resilience in their programming. CSOs with diverse organisational capacity and operational focus have been considering the need for climate change integration within their programming, including in the Pacific. The 2021 ACFID Climate Action Framework has provided a significant start to assist CSOs to consider this issue. However, many CSOs within the sector may need more detailed guidance to shift practices, to ensure climate change does not undermine or reverse development progress.

CSOs face prominent and frequent challenges to integrate climate change into their Pacific programming. Challenges include lack of access to climate modelling and data; insufficient funding; limited availability of strategies and tools; deficit of experience, skills, and capacity of implementing partners; and inadequate guidance on good practice for climate change integration. Given its mandate and experience in climate

change and disaster resilience in the Pacific, APCP SU is well-placed to address such challenges. However, the support needs to be sustainable for CSOs to continue to integrate climate change in all future projects.

This Phase 2 activity built on the scoping findings from Phase 1, which worked with a selection of CSOs to better understand CSO perspectives on climate and disaster risk integration. Phase 1 highlighted that successful integration practice requires effort on both *what* integration practice is and *how* CSOs carry out integration and activities. Box 1 provides further description of the 'what' and 'how' framing.

Box 1: The 'what' and 'how' of climate change integration

The '*what'* of climate change integration refers to the content focus of integration, for example, the latest climate science, impacts and projections, and integration of climate change into sectors.

The '*how'* of climate change and disaster risk integration refers more to the process of integration, for example, the importance of knowledge brokers, relationships and partnerships in the Pacific, the importance of consensus building, local governance and regionalism in the Pacific and embedding the localisation agenda.

This framing of 'what' and 'how' is used in higher level commentary about Australia's approach to the Pacific Step-Up, and the government's approach to diplomacy. Comments include: "*The narrative of the Pacific Step-Up has been too much about the 'what'*"[1] and similarly "*the 'how' is often underdone and this is what is needed to develop and sustain deep and long-lasting relationships based on trust, reciprocity, and respect*"[2]. These comments are important to consider because Australian CSOs wanting to positively influence and support Pacific partners on climate change need to operate strategically and do so with Pacific literacy – the cultural underpinnings of Pacific ways of thinking.

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3. Objective and project contribution

The activity aims to support CSOs' integration of climate and disaster resilience actions in programming and support Pacific communities' resilience to climate change and disasters. The objective of this work was *'To pilot integration related materials with DFAT-funded CSO Program Managers in order to validate, test and evaluate their effectiveness for integrating climate and disaster resilience actions in Pacific CSO programming.'*

The activity involved two stages: (1) inquiry of integrated best-practice materials and CSO engagement; and (2) learning and evaluation. This report describes process and outcomes related to both stages. As described in the relevant Task Order, the report seeks to *'document lessons learnt to inform DFAT/ACFID and associated grants programs (regional and bilateral) as well as ANGO and their Pacific partners on how to better support climate change and disaster resilience integration into future programming.'*

4. Activities and outputs

This section outlines the scope of work carried out across the two stages of work.

4.1 Developing the 'Toolkit'

ISF-UTS, with input from the APCP SU, established a *Digital Library* in Google drive, of existing guidance and resources for climate change and disaster resilience for CSOs. This included a vast range of documents with diverse content areas such as: gender equity and social inclusion (GESI); disaster risk reduction (DRR); environment management and governance. The guidance was targeted at different scales: regional, country/national, sub-national and community.

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[1] This is where we live: has Australia been a good neighbour in the Pacific? https://theconversation.com/this-is-where-we-live-has-australia-been-a-good-neighbour-in-the-pacific-182040
[2] Pacific proposals – Five ideas for an incoming government https://blogs.griffith.edu.au/asiainsights/pacific-proposals-five-ideas-for-an-incoming-government/

A comprehensive literature search was conducted to identify available guidance documents. The literature search strategy involved targeting development organisations known to be working in climate change-disaster resilience (e.g., Oxfam International, UN organisations, World Bank, Action Aid, Care International, Caritas International etc.) and searching the organisational websites for guidance toolkits. A combination of keywords such as 'climate change', 'integration', 'toolkit', 'resilience', 'DRR', 'Pacific' etc. were used to search available guidance documents. Additional resources were searched from the reference lists of the already identified documents. A number of research articles demonstrating best practice tool kits were also identified and included in the Digital Library. Searching for relevant guidance documents continued until reaching to a saturation level. Documents which were not relevant and suitable for the activity were excluded after primary screening.

Two major considerations informed the inclusion of guidance into the library. Guidance was prioritised which was (i) inclusive of *what* and/or *how* considerations for climate change and disaster resilience integration; and (ii) relevant to a range of CSOs - at an early stage of understanding what integration practice could look like, to more experienced organisations wanting to strengthen their approach by learning from others.

The library comprises 50 guidance documents. 28 have a global focus, 17 have a Pacific focus, and the remainder (five documents) have other country/regional focus. 27 of the documents are inclusive of a strong localisation agenda. The majority of documents have a primary focus on climate change resilience, climate change adaptation, climate funding and climate science. Some guidance documents have a focus on risk assessment, community adaptation, gender equity, risk integration and linkages to climate change and disaster resilience. Most documents in the Digital Library focus on both the 'what' and the 'how' with some focusing only on the 'what'. However, no guidance documents sourced for the Digital Library focus only on 'how' CSOs can integrate climate change and disaster resilience. This limited focus on the process of 'how' CSOs can adapt their practices, and for Australian CSOs, work more effectively with their Pacific partners, aligns with other commentators about how to engage in change processes in the Pacific (see Box 1).

The digital library has been provided to the APCP SU as a resource to support CSOs. Given the dynamic nature of climate change integration (e.g., new guidance documents and approaches to integration frequently being developed by organisations), it is expected the library will need regular updates. Suggested principles for maintaining the library are that it is:

- Transitioned to Pacific ownership (e.g., the Pacific Climate Change Centre, or the Climate Alumni Network)

- Updated regularly (e.g., annually)

- Shared widely and often amongst Pacific stakeholders

- Accessible for low bandwidth (e.g., links to documents)

- Inclusive of global innovative approaches and Pacific-specific approaches to integration

4.2 CSO engagement

The second stage of the activity involved CSOs peer reviewing selected guidance documents to learn about the effectiveness of the document for integrating climate and disaster resilience actions in Pacific CSO programming.

Phase 1 of the project identified that CSOs were positioned on a spectrum – from those with a mature and experienced history of integrating climate change, to those with little to no experience of integration. Therefore, a set of selection criteria (Annex 2) for CSOs was developed to capture the organisational diversity, sample and invite CSOs within the criteria.

Five CSOs engaged in the activity. Two ANGOs – World Vision Australia and International Women's Development Agency (IWDA) and three Pacific CSOs – ADRA Fiji, Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation (Bougainville) and Learn to Serve (Vanuatu). These CSOs fulfilled the criteria and ensured dedicated staff and adequate time to engage with the research process. See Annex 3 for details about each of the participating CSOs. The five CSOs captured diversity along the spectrum. The differences in their practice contributed to rich learning about CSO experience of integrating climate change and disaster resilience.

CSOs nominated a key focal point who would be the primary contact person for the peer review process. The CSO focal point would bring in additional staff within their organisation during the peer review process.

4.3 Assigning guidance documents

The five CSOs agreed to review the guidance documents nominated by ISF-UTS as presented in Table 1. Guidance documents were selected for each CSO based on their organisational focus, goals and existing experience of integrating climate change and disaster resilience.

Table 1 Guidance documents for CSO peer review

Guidance document	Title, year, and author organisation	Content focus area	Designated CSO
	Climate emergency toolkit, 2022 Tearfund	Climate change awareness, faith-based focus	ADRA Fiji
	The future is a choice: The Oxfam Framework and Guidance for Resilient Development, 2015 Oxfam	Resilience building	IWDA
	Risk Informed Development Guide, 2022 GNDR	Risk integration	Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation
	Climate change response for inclusive WASH: A guidance note for WaterAid Timor Leste, 2020 ISF	Rural WASH, water security, gender and social inclusion	Learn to Serve
	Community organising toolkit on ecosystem restoration, 2021 IUCN	Ecosystem restoration	World Vision Australia

4.4 Peer review process

The peer review process was designed to assess the effectiveness of the selected documents for guiding integration of climate change and disaster resilience actions into the CSOs' programming. ISF-UTS designed a CSO-led peer review process with a range of approaches for CSOs to reflect on the guidance documents over a four week period. Each aspect of the peer review of guidance documents focused on consistent themes relevant to climate change and disaster resilience integration: relevance, content, visuals, and confidence of CSOs.

The process included four steps as described below.

<u>Step one: Initial online survey</u>

The initial survey was 30-minute-long with questions targeted to the CSO focal point for the peer review process. The questions were structured to understand initial reactions on the guidance documents. Both closed and open questions were included in the survey. Examples of the questions included:

–   How would you rate your organisation's current capacity and confidence to integrate climate change in your programming? (Scalar response)
–   How relevant is this guidance document for your organisation, for integrating climate change? (Scalar response) Why did you provide this answer? (Open question)

<u>Step two: Focus group discussion (FGD)</u>

A FGD was designed to generate in-depth discussions on the guidance documents among 2-5 CSO staff relevant to climate change and disaster resilience integration. All participants were requested to read through the documents as preparation for the 1-hour-long FGD. ISF-UTS developed a FGD guide for the CSO focal point to facilitate the FGD within their respective organisations (with options for online, in-person and hybrid). ISF-UTS also provided notetaking templates to capture the CSOs' reflections on the guidance documents. Examples of the questions in the FGD included:

–   Does the level of technical detail about climate change feel like the 'right fit' for your current knowledge of climate change, and for your role? Why?
–   Does this tool help to address climate change issues in the communities our organisation works with? How / in what way?
–   In what ways would the content support our organisation to integrate climate change?

<u>Step three: Key Informant Interview (KII)</u>

The purpose of the KII was to speak with senior leadership of the organisation to explore organisational and strategic perspectives and understand the integration capacities and capabilities of the CSOs. The CSO contact person conducted the 40-minute-long interview with a senior leader of their organisation. ISF-UTS provided an interview guide and notetaking template for the CSO contact point to lead this interview process. Examples of the questions in the KII included:

-   How well equipped do you think the organisation, is to operationalise or implement the integration of climate change? Can you explain in detail?
-   What are some effective ways that organisation staff capacity can be supported, to enable them to build confidence and capacity to integrate climate change?

<u>Step four: Final online survey</u>

The final survey comprised questions to summarise key learnings from the peer review process and identify major take-aways from the process. The CSO contact person completed the 20-minute-long survey through Qualtrics capturing final reflections from the whole review process. Examples of the questions in the final survey included:

-   Informed by your organisational learning, what do you think is most important to ensure effectiveness of guidance for integrating climate and disaster resilience actions in Pacific CSO programming
-   What are your top three or four take aways from the peer review process? (See <u>Annex 4</u> for list of take-aways)

See Table 2 for a summary of the CSO-led peer review process.

Table 2. Steps of peer review process

	Method	Target audience	Focus	Materials	Estimated time required	Preparation needed
Week 1 (11th - 15thApril)	**Online survey (initial)**	Main CSO contact point	Initial reactions to guidance documents	Online survey accessed via weblink	30 minutes (survey) 1 hour (reading of guidance documents)	Reading over guidance documents provided
Week 2 (18th – 22nd April)	**Focus group discussion**	Project implementers within CSO	In-depth discussions about guidance documents	FGD Guide provided by ISF-UTS	1 hour (FGD) 10 minutes (main contact person reading FGD questions) 1 hour pre-reading for FGD participants	Main CSO contact person to familiarise themselves with FGD questions prior to interview FGD participants to read over the guidance document BEFORE the FGD
Week 3 – 4 (25th April – 6th May)	**Interview**	Senior leadership within local CSO	Resourcing implications, enablers, limitations, cross-program integration opportunities	Interview guide provided by ISF-UTS	1 hour interview	Main CSO contact person to familiarise themselves with interview questions prior to interview
	Online survey (final)	Main CSO contact point (with other CSO staff if desired)	Key learnings and 3-4 take-aways after peer review process	Online survey accessed via weblink	30 minutes (survey)	None – the survey prompts reflection of the peer review process

5. Key learnings from CSO engagement

This section presents findings synthesised from the CSO peer review process in two ways. Firstly, CSO insights on their peer review of guidance documents are presented. Secondly, broader reflections on what types of guidance are required by the CSOs for effective integration of climate change and disaster resilience in future.

5.1 Reflections from CSOs on guidance documents

A thematic analysis of data from the initial surveys; FGDs; KIIs; and final surveys was conducted to identify key themes on the CSO reviews of the guidance documents. Qualitative analysis software Dedoose© was used support a systematic approach. Findings from the analysis were categorised into six themes to present reflections on guidance documents. The themes capture what constitutes 'quality' guidance for climate change integration and relevance of guidance from a CSO perspective. Key findings from the CSO peer review are provided below.

Guidance documents should be relevant to organisational needs

CSOs appreciated guidance documents that aligned with their organisational focus such as gender climate justice, ecosystem restoration, water security, faith-based approach etc. Among 10 options with multiple answer choices for the 'reasons for relevance of the guidance' question, all the CSOs chose "*The content*

focus is relevant to my organisation's focus area/s" along with other answers[3]. This finding relates to the 'what' of climate change integration, i.e., the content or sector focus for integration was appropriate for the organisation.

Some of the CSOs reflected that using or implementing the guidance documents would not be practical and further modifications to meet existing organisational policies and processes would be needed. This is an important finding as it relates to the 'how' of integration. It is not practical to suggest that external support (such as that offered by APCP SU) works with each individual CSO to develop organisationally specific guidance. Instead, what could be provided is support to CSOs to develop their own guidance. See proposed action 1 for details.

CSOs gave several examples of the levels of appropriateness and practicality of their organisation using the guidance documents. A faith-based CSO stressed that the message of the guidance only addressed Christian communities, not the broader non-Christian or non-religious communities the CSO supported and therefore, the guidance needed to be pitched differently. In another example, one of the CSOs was interested to use the guidance in their integration actions yet needed modified guidance to engage Pacific communities in the integration process:

> " ... the facilitators (individuals of the organisation involved in integration) must make sure it [guidance] suits the context and the reality of the community...

The guidance documents were targeted towards different levels of integration within an organisation. For example, one document was identified as appropriate for strategic / organisational level (Oxfam Resilience Framework), another was aimed at field officers (Community Organising Toolkit on Ecosystem Restoration). Another guide was identified as helpful to raise climate change understanding and risk-informed development at community level (Climate Change Response for Inclusive WASH: A Guidance Note for WaterAid Timor Leste). CSOs noted their need for practical guidance that supports the ways in which they engage with local Pacific partners and communities. The guidance documents each CSO peer reviewed did not fully meet the CSOs' organisational ways of working most cases. This finding highlights the importance of organisation-specific guidance documents (see proposed action 1), and clarity around who the audience of the document is e.g., the organisation itself, or for use with communities.

Guidance documents need to be contextualised for Pacific audiences

CSOs consistently noted the need for guidance documents to be relevant to the Pacific context. Four out of five CSOs expressed concerns that to effectively use the documents within the Pacific communities they support, they need guidance to be contextually relevant. For example, one CSO stated:

> " Maybe the guidance should add an area [section] around reality of the communities...

Even when guidance documents were targeted at community level (in other regions), this was not viewed as relevant to Pacific contexts. CSOs suggested the content of the document was difficult to comprehend for the targeted communities in the Pacific.

Two out of five CSOs insisted that having Pacific stories, case studies and examples in guidance would facilitate integration and identified lack of Pacific examples as an aspect for improvement. For example, one of the CSOs voiced:

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[3] Additional reasons for relevance included addressing climate change integration, attractive design, localisation agenda, engagement and building relationships, which also resonates with CSOs' contexts and organisational perceptions

> *"* Pictures need to have balanced colours (representation of diverse individuals) and Asia-Pacific-Oceania including inclusive lens disability, minority groups …

Another Australia-based CSO insisted that their Pacific partners would require a lot of support to practically use the guidance document, and therefore was not relevant for their organisation.

During the final sense-making workshop, discussions amongst CSO participants focused on the ways in which Pacific communities take up new information. One Pacific CSO representative noted the time that is needed to build new knowledge and the need to link new knowledge with existing knowledge, experiences and community practices. The CSO representative described how the CSO worked with communities using a three-month action learning cycle to reflect on the project planning. Similar comments from other CSO participants also noted that guidance might not be a linear, tick box process. Rather, it might involve iterative and repetitive steps. Building climate change awareness therefore needs to align with this type of pre-existing process which may involve iterative steps, to allow for community uptake and ownership.

The findings indicated that the guidance documents for the CSOs working in the Pacific, need to acknowledge the culture, geography, island-context and regionalism of the Pacific.

CSOs require guidance tools to be practical, simple and easy-to-follow

CSOs emphasised the need for guidance to be practical and easy to implement. These attributes included:

- clear frameworks, diagrams
- step-by-step guides, user-friendly tools, checklists for effective integration (Figure 2)
- simple language
- 'interactivity' – accessible weblinks making it easy to interact with the guideline and access further information

When guidance did not include these attributes, it was described as either too wordy, or for another CSO the guidance was too short, with not enough detail.

The findings highlight the opportunities for providing appropriate, fit for purpose guidance but also challenges of unique requirements for individual CSOs and communities they work with.
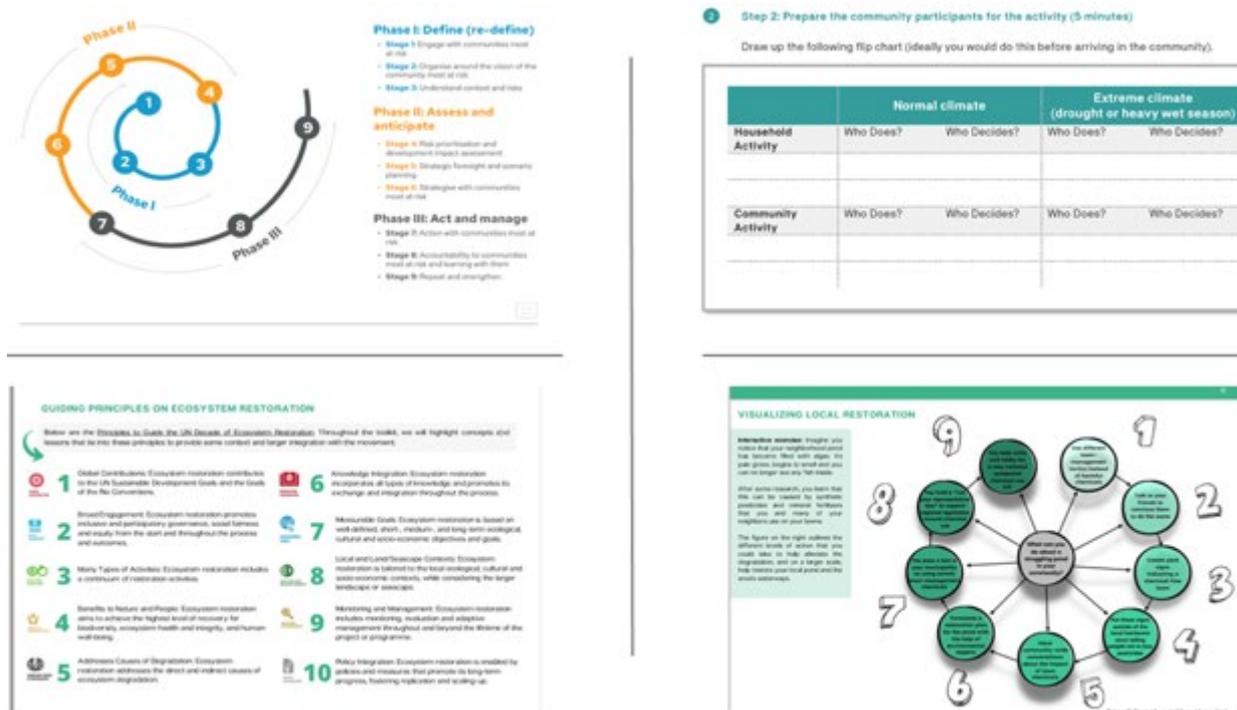

Figure 2: Positive attributes of the guidance documents

The visuals, design and layout of guidance documents influences usability

CSOs appreciated good visual design and layout to enable readers to link concepts to their organisational agenda. There were mixed ratings of the visual aspects of guidance reviewed by the CSOs. Two out of five CSO contact persons in the initial survey rated the visuals of the guidance as helpful to support CSO staff to a '*large extent*'. Two CSOs thought it would benefit the staff to a '*moderate extent*'. One CSO thought the visuals would help their staff to '*medium extent*'. These mixed reviews provide insights into when visual presentation works or does not work for CSOs.

Good visual design was described as:

- simple message and concise outline
- coherent design and layout which helps to navigate through the documents and positively influences usability of the guidance tools
- Good visual design was valued as an effective way to increase understanding of the integration practice, as described by one CSO,
- visual designs help make it simple to understand and enables the reader to be prepared to address climate change issues in communities affected by climate change.

Attributes of negative visuals included:

- lack of Pacific representation (which links to the theme described above)
- inconsistent visual style
- scattered presentations, complex frameworks and lengthy texts.

Strengths and asset-based approach that acknowledges Pacific leadership are appreciated

CSOs described how the guidance documents with a strength and asset-based approach resonated with their organisational perspectives. Four out of five CSOs appreciated the guidance documents that: recognised local Pacific leadership; local knowledge and strengths; and recognised the need to work with existing organisations. Strengths-based approaches have the potential to value Pacific leadership and complement organisational goals of CSOs. One of the CSOs described having the strength-based aspect in the guidance as the best feature of the document:

> " The strong strength/asset-based community development lens and the reminder to work with existing organisations and indigenous populations if they are already tackling this issue.

CSOs final comments or recommendations in the peer review process also reflected their support of a strength-based approach and local leadership in integration guidance. For example, one of the CSOs suggested that local leadership was not sufficiently addressed in the reviewed document and recommended to consider youth and young people's contribution and influence in integration guidance. This finding has implications for both the 'what' and the 'how' of climate change and disaster resilience integration. Firstly, CSO guidance needs to recognise and prioritise the inherent resilience and strengths within diverse Pacific cultures (the 'what'). And secondly, broader perspectives of guidance should incorporate Pacific expertise and leadership (see Section 5.2 and proposed action 4).

Guidance documents need to be in local language for engagement with community

One of significant limitations of the guidance documents reported by the CSOs was the documents were in English. The CSOs reflected that having the guidance in local language would benefit the local Pacific partners and communities to engage with the integration practice more effectively. This recommendation also connects to the second theme of contextualised guidance for Pacific audiences. One CSO described the need for translation in the final survey:

> *"* the translation of the guidance into local language will really help the advancement and the integration of the climate knowledge at the community level and for the community base organisations [like ours].

5.2 Broader perspectives on CSO guidance for climate and disaster resilience integration

This activity enabled Australian and Pacific CSOs to reflect on what constitutes effective guidance for climate and disaster resilience integration. While guidance documents were appreciated and have their place as a reference and tool to draw on, the findings reveal that CSOs need more than a guidance document to improve their confidence and capacity for climate change and disaster resilience integration. The findings also show that integrating climate change and disaster resilience is not a one-off, short-term activity. Rather, it is a learning process that allows CSOs to adapt their internal capacity and approaches to more effective climate and disaster resilience integration.

This section provides reflections and insights on what guidance for climate change and disaster resilience integration involves beyond a simple guidance document, and how CSOs can be supported on their pathway towards more effective climate and disaster resilience integration.

What is 'guidance' for climate change and disaster resilience integration?

Evidence from the peer review activity highlighted that CSO guidance for climate change and disaster resilience integration can be thought of in several ways: guidance documents; capacity building and training; improved awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation options; sharing information and knowledge and building partnerships and strengthening networks. These aspects of guidance include both the 'what' (content) and the 'how' (process) of integration. Each of these types of guidance is described below.

Guidance documents for climate change and disaster resilience integration vary in scale and focus. The Digital Library demonstrates that guidance documents come in many forms and are targeted at different entry points of an organisation. For example, some offer strategic guidance (e.g., IWDA peer reviewed Oxfam's Framework and Guidance for Resilient Development). The Oxfam document provides broad guidance on how to integrate a resilient development approach into programming. Other guidance documents include practical tools and activities for working with communities (e.g., Learn to Serve used a Guidance Note with participatory community activities). The ISF-UTS produced document provides step-by-step activities that support communities to connect their own knowledge and lived experiences to plans that respond to climate change impacts and opportunities in the context of WASH services. However, for an organisation to be able to implement a practical guide for climate change integration, staff described how they needed to feel equipped with the knowledge, confidence and capacity about climate change (see section below on capacity building). Not all participating CSOs felt they had such confidence and capacity:

> *"* We need to have the confidence to drive this… The organisation still needs climate change awareness.

CSOs described that for areas of programming that were consistent (e.g., project cycles), some generic guidance has its place. For example, this could be guidance on how to integrate climate change into project design, implementation in relation to a certain sector (e.g., agriculture) or integrating climate change into monitoring, evaluation and learning. However, CSO participants also made clear that even project cycle-related guidance would need to factor in some level of contextualisation to align with specific CSO practices.

As noted in the previous section, CSOs described that for the most part, guidance documents needed to be specific to their organisational, programmatic, partner and community needs. This feedback is critical for those supporting climate change and disaster resilience integration, as it points to the need for guidance to be developed from within an organisation, rather than externally, or relying on generic guidance. One CSO recognised that guidance documents may need to be developed internally to meet their specific needs:

> " We may need to develop guidance documents that specifically suit the way our organisation works.

Improved awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation options. CSO feedback included requests for more awareness raising about climate change impacts at community level, for both staff and community members. As described above, Pacific CSOs described their need for improved understanding of climate change impacts and adaptation options. However, this was expressed by CSOs as a different form of guidance – and not related to a document. This finding also needs to be considered with other findings from Section 5.1, including the need to meet organisational needs, contextualised for the Pacific and acknowledgement of Pacific leadership. This finding also relates to the following point about capacity building and training.

Capacity building and training was proposed by CSOs, with suggestions relating to content and process which includes both the 'what' and 'how' of climate change and disaster resilience integration.

Capacity building relating to the 'what' was proposed by CSOs, targeting both the organisation and the communities they worked with. One of the smaller CSOs noted that they had already worked on building a basic level of confidence and capacity of staff on understanding climate change. What was required was additional training for staff and community facilitators, for example training of trainers, and capacity building to know what climate change means at the local level for communities. These aspects of capacity building relate to climate change impacts and adaptation options, as described in the quote below from a CSO:

> " The organisation needs capacity building on the impacts of climate change and how to identify and/or address it in the perspective of water issues as the main objectives of the organisation.

Capacity building was also proposed relating to the 'how' of climate change and disaster resilience integration. The topics included: what does climate change and disaster resilience integration mean in practice for the organisation, and more specific topics tied to organisational priorities e.g., climate change issues facing Pacific women's organisations. These examples relate to the process of integration within the organisation. A CSO suggested possible formats for capacity building, including online courses and context-based training:

> " Regular online courses and context-based training, community engagements including pilot testing of knowledge based on climate change.

Sharing information and knowledge, and building partnerships through networking were key approaches described by CSOs to build confidence to integrate climate change and disaster resilience into their activities. Peer learning enables sharing and upskilling from those we can relate to, providing space for the sharing of lessons learned in a safe environment. Given climate change and disaster resilience integration is a new area for many CSOs, sharing information and knowledge through peer learning allows for building on best practice and learning together along the way. This was also a theme that emerged through Phase 1 of this activity as an effective means to strengthen CSO capacity and confidence for integrating climate change.

The benefit of sharing local knowledge was demonstrated during the peer review activity. During the CSO Learning Exchange, two CSO representatives discussed a topic of mutual importance to their organisations (ecosystem restoration). This conversation emerged organically during the session. The CSOs planned to continue the conversation offline as they both agreed they wanted to know more from each other's

perspectives. Exchanges such as these, and the sharing of information and knowledge, supports local Pacific expertise and leadership on climate change and disaster resilience integration. Processes supporting the sharing of information and knowledge have an important role to play as CSOs continue to build capacity in climate change and disaster resilience integration.

Separate to the above example, a different two Pacific CSOs recognised the benefits of working with and through existing networks as an approach to build confidence and capacity in climate change and disaster resilience integration. For example, during the key informant interview, one CSO Director recommended:

> " That CSOs link up with other networks that already engage in climate change to create a wider network that shares information, skills and resources.

Enablers of progress towards climate and disaster resilience integration

The peer review activity has highlighted important enablers for progress, which have implications for future support to CSOs on climate and disaster resilience integration.

Strong appetite for integration activities: There is a strong appetite to participate in activities relating to climate change and disaster resilience integration as evidenced by this activity. All five participating CSOs provided the requested feedback (two online surveys, FGD notes, interview notes) on time. The feedback was of high quality and contains a depth and breadth of evidence about how climate change and disaster resilience integration guidance could be improved. This is indicative of CSOs prioritising activities about climate change and their appetite for continued progress in this space.

Knowledge exchange between CSOs: CSOs are keen to share information and knowledge between themselves about their experiences of integration. During the CSO Learning Exchange, CSOs deepened their connections with each other, sharing insights on specific topics of relevance. This finding highlights the appeal of peer-to-peer learning as an approach to support improved confidence and capability of climate change and disaster resilience integration. Exchange of insights and perspectives is most effective when built on trust, which needs ongoing opportunities for connections to maintain relationships.

Ongoing learning for improved integration practice: Guidance is not a single document, nor a one-off activity. CSOs expressed the need for guidance to be an ongoing learning process that includes multiple entry points and activities e.g., partnering with others, the exchange of ideas amongst like-minded practitioners, targeted training on specific topics. This finding points to the need for a range of options to engage, and different types of engagement (online, face-to-face, training, sharing, piloting, mentoring, partnership building).

Prioritising local voices: CSOs also noted the need for bottom-up, demand-driven approaches that are based on what is needed at community level. A bottom-up approach that prioritises local knowledge systems should be in-built into CSO approaches. For example, it was suggested that communities learn better when it is delivered by local trainers:

> " a training for the trainers at the local level will help the widespread of the capacity building at the grass root level …

This finding of 'prioritising local voices' as enabler of progress aligns with findings about climate change integration in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector. A research project led by ISF-UTS[4] in partnership with two CSOs (Plan International Indonesia and WaterAid Timor Leste) explored the process of developing guidance on assessing climate impacts on WASH services at community level. Local CSO and

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[4] 'Climate change response for inclusive WASH' was funded through DFAT's Water for Women program, see: https://waterforwomen.uts.edu.au/climate-change-response/

community knowledge underpinned the production of the guidance documents which were developed iteratively using community pilots and reflexive approaches. An output from the research noted:

> " WASH programming and policy-making should seek to leverage tacit knowledge of local stakeholders and consult diverse people to inform climate interventions that provide equitable benefits.

Supportive enabling environments for integration: CSOs recognised the need for their organisations to prioritise climate change and include considerations of climate and disaster resilience at a higher strategic organisational level. All participating CSOs had this high level, strategic prioritisation present in their organisation. Importantly, CSOs also noted the need for strategic prioritisation to be operationalised through practical planning and activities. Currently, this is a challenge for CSOs, who may have a broad understanding of why climate change integration is important, and supported by existing climate change frameworks (e.g., ACFID's Climate Action Framework). However, how to operationalise such a framework remains unknown. This was the case for CSOs new to climate change integration, and also CSOs who already had experience with climate change programming. One CSO who was in the early stages of climate change integration noted that:

> " Climate change is a priority in our Strategic Plan… We need to do more planning of what we will do in this space; we need to do more work on planning and processes. Climate justice is new area for [our organisation] and not core business of any partners; we need to invest more time and thinking about what climate justice means for our organisation …

A CSO with more experience of climate change integration also noted that more was needed internally to support more effective climate change integration, noting that consideration of climate change is currently quite high-level in the organisation, and that greater specificity was needed to support integration into programming. This finding points to the need to support CSOs who have not yet considered climate change a strategic priority of their organisation. Proposed action 2 is included as a response to this finding.

Challenges and dilemmas for CSO integration of climate change and disaster resilience

CSOs need guidance that supports their specific needs: CSOs were clear in noting that guidance documents need to be specific to their organisation. Externally developed, generic guidance documents did not meet CSO's specific needs. CSOs therefore need to develop guidance internally. However, this process requires a level of expertise that some CSOs did not have. See Section 5.3 for implications of this challenge.

Building CSOs climate change capacity: Some CSOs had in-house climate change specialist and expertise (e.g., World Vision Australia) but this was not the case for smaller CSOs (e.g., Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation) or for those whose organisational focus was not climate change (e.g., IWDA). CSOs described internal processes to upskill and share knowledge about climate change to achieve a baseline understanding of why climate change was important organisationally.

CSOs also acknowledged that climate change expertise exists within numerous organisations and networks. APCP SU, the Pacific Community (SPC), the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) and networks such as the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) or ACFID's Climate and Policy Community of Practice were all mentioned. However, CSOs were not routinely engaging with these in an ongoing way, which is what would support them in building confidence and capacity to integrate climate change and disaster resilience more effectively.

CSO capacity building for climate change integration could therefore be supported by internal or external expertise, or a combination of both. One approach is the "twin track approach" to building capacity for climate change integration which includes having a specific expert or focal point within the organisation, as

well as broader mainstreaming efforts across all staff. Insights from CSO stakeholders in Phase 1 of the research highlighted that building CSO capacity in climate change integration is best supported by the twin track approach.

Funding and time constraints: CSOs expressed the need for financial incentives and support to overcome funding and time constraints to integration activities. All CSOs noted that funding is critical to support their ongoing efforts to improve climate change integration across their organisation and their activities. When asked to nominate from aspects of the Equation for Change[5] which was the highest priority for their organisation, one CSO noted:

> " Motivation and resources would be the highest priority within our organisation … to move the wheel requires incentives and resources.

5.3 Implications for the CSO sector in climate and disaster resilience integration

This activity has sought to inform ACFID, ANGOs and Pacific partners on how to better support climate change and disaster resilience integration in future CSO programming. Three key implications and proposed actions are provided below.

Firstly, the large and growing number of guidance documents for climate change and disaster resilience integration is demonstrative of organisations needing their own specific guidance and approach to risk integration. Generic, 'one-size-fits-all' guidance documents only support CSOs to a certain point, and do not enable CSOs to feel equipped to practically consider climate and disaster resilience in their programming in the Pacific. CSOs who work in the Pacific therefore need support to develop their own approaches for climate change integration.

Proposed action 1: Provide support to CSOs on how to develop their own guidance for climate change integration, starting at strategic, organisational level, and reaching down to programmatic, operational level.

Proposed action 2: SU to consider developing a session / workshop aimed at CEO level of CSOs, to highlight the importance of climate change to the development sector in the Pacific. The sessions could be held in partnership with ACFID to support ACFID members on more effective climate change integration. Sessions should target CSOs who have not yet considered climate change as a strategic priority and include examples of what climate change and disaster resilience integration could look like for different types of CSOs and at different points in the project cycle.

Secondly, this activity has called into question how we think about CSO guidance for climate change and disaster resilience integration. We learned from CSOs that effective guidance is not a single document, rather, it is an ongoing process of learning, adapting and transforming how a CSO thinks about risk across the organisation. Peer learning and Pacific leadership were two important take aways from the review process.

Proposed action 3: Support networking opportunities between CSOs in Australia and the Pacific with the specific aim of peer-to-peer learning about climate change and disaster resilience integration. Examples may include the Pacific Islands Climate Action Network (PICAN), the Climate Alumni Network, ACFID's Climate Policy and Practice 'Community of Practice', and the faith-based Pacific Conference of Churches and CAN-DO Network.

Thirdly, this activity has raised the importance of considering both the 'what' and 'how' of climate change and disaster resilience integration. Compiling the Digital Library revealed a strong focus on 'what' is climate change – focusing on sectors, climate change science and impacts. 'How' integration takes place, within organisations and through partnerships, knowledge brokering and relationships, is less of a focus of existing guidance documents. The need for both 'what' and 'how' were expressed by CSOs as ways to further progress climate change and disaster resilience into their Pacific programming.

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[5] List included Vision, People, Skills, Systems, Motivation and Resources

Proposed action 4: Develop a suite of diverse capacity building opportunities that draw on Pacific experts and knowledge, focusing on the 'what' and how' of climate change and disaster resilience integration in the Pacific.

Proposed action 5: Provide awareness raising of climate change impacts and adaptation solutions relevant to CSO needs. While these might include documents, they should be co-developed by Pacific experts and translated into usable formats for use with communities. Documents should be complemented by additional capacity building activities as noted above. Topics should be decided after wider consultation with CSOs working in the Pacific.

The findings and proposed actions are also presented in line with the Equation for Change which is a framework used by the APCP SU to make sense of organisational change, as seen in Table 3. Annex 5 also provides responses of interviewees' prioritisation of elements of the Equation for Change, and justification of why they selected the specific answer.

Table 3: Key findings and proposed actions mapped to the Equation for Change

Type of change	Key learning from the activity	Proposed action
Vision: are leaders or champions prioritizing or authorizing changes in relation to CC and disaster resilience?	High level strategic prioritisation of climate change is needed within an organisation (e.g., supported by CEO level). CSOs also noted the need for strategic prioritisation to be operationalised through practical planning and activities. Whilst many high-level frameworks exist (e.g., ACFID's Climate Action Framework), CSOs need examples of what integration looks like in a practical sense.	Proposed action 2: SU to consider developing a session / workshop aimed at CEO level of CSOs, to highlight the importance of climate change to the development sector in the Pacific. The sessions could be held in partnership with ACFID to support ACFID members on more effective climate change integration. Sessions should target CSOs who have not yet considered climate change as a strategic priority and include examples of what climate change and disaster resilience integration could look like for different types of CSOs and at different points in the project cycle.
People: are there (change agents) of diverse backgrounds and influence engaged in making change happen CC and disaster resilience?	The strong appetite demonstrated by CSOs to integrate climate and disaster resilience was identified as an enabler of progress towards climate and disaster resilience integration.	
Skills: do the change agents have the technical, managerial, and interpersonal capacity to implement the expected changes?	CSOs noted that improved awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation options are needed. This finding contributes to needing to rethink what 'guidance' for climate change and disaster resilience integration means.	Proposed action 5: Provide awareness raising of climate change impacts and adaptation solutions relevant to CSO needs. While these might include documents, they should be co-developed by Pacific experts and translated for use with communities. Documents should be complemented by additional capacity building activities.
	Capacity building and training was proposed by CSOs, with suggestions relating to content and process which includes both the 'what' and 'how' of climate change and disaster resilience integration.	Proposed action 4: Develop a suite of diverse capacity building opportunities that draw on Pacific experts and knowledge, focusing on the 'what' and how' of climate change and disaster resilience integration
	Sharing information and knowledge, and building partnerships through networking were key approaches described by CSOs to build confidence to integrate climate change and disaster resilience into their activities.	Proposed action 3: Support networking opportunities between CSOs in Australia and the Pacific with the specific aim of peer-to-peer learning about climate change and disaster resilience integration.
	Desire for knowledge exchange between CSOs for ongoing learning for improved integration is one of the enablers of progress towards climate and disaster resilience integration.	
Systems: are there adequate and coherent	Guidance documents should be relevant to organisational needs and should be organisation specific.	Proposed action 1: Provide support to CSOs on how to develop their own guidance for climate change

policies, plans and processes to coordinate the change process?	Supportive organisational enabling environments is one of the enabler or progress towards climate change and disaster resilience integration.	integration, starting at strategic, organisational level, and reaching down to programmatic, operational level.
	CSOs need guidance that supports their specific needs for integration of climate change and disaster resilience into their programming.	
Resources: are there sufficient and reliable resources for the changes to endure?	Guidance documents, as a resource to support integration, need to be contextualised for Pacific audiences.	
	CSOs require guidance tools to be practical, simple and easy-to-follow.	
	The visuals, design and layout of guidance documents influences usability.	
	CSOs need climate change capacity for integration. Resourcing for such capacity building can be either a) undertaken internally via a mainstreaming approach, b) accessing resources via other external support (e.g., APCP SU) or c) allocating internal resources for a technical Climate Change advisor.	
	Lack of funding and time constraints have been a challenge for CSO integration of climate change and disaster resilience.	
Motivation: are the incentives for change agents to act sufficiently visible to overcome barriers to change?	One CSO response within the KII[6] noted: "*Motivation* and *Resources* would be the highest priority within our organisation because (within the organisation) there is a strong vision, people, skills and adequate system [but] to move the wheel requires incentives and resources".	

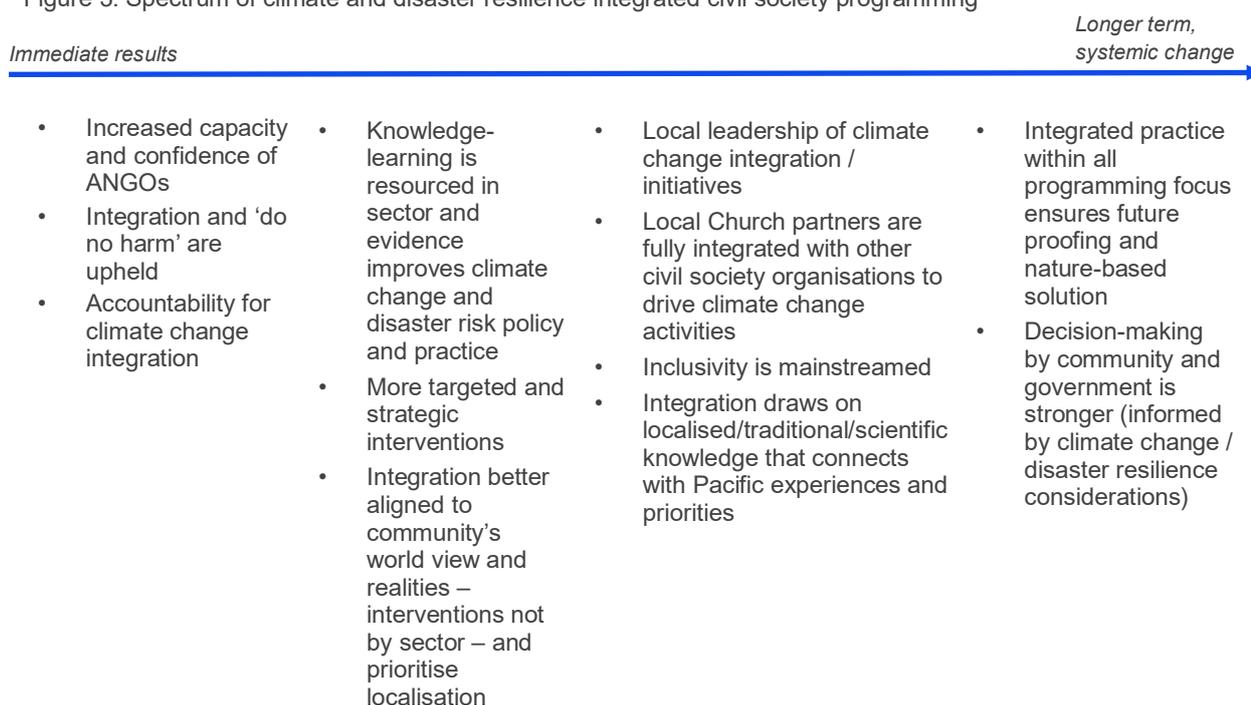[6] See Annex 5 for all KII responses to a question about prioritising the elements of the Equation for Change

6. Annexes

Annex 1: Key findings from the Scoping Research (Phase 1)

CSOs in Australia, and their Pacific partners, *recognise the need to integrate climate change* considerations more effectively across their programs, including in the Pacific.

There is *mixed practice, capability, and maturity of experience* among the CSOs in climate change integration. Figure 3 shows a spectrum of strengthened ANGO integration of climate change, from more immediate results (on left of figure) to longer-term and systemic changes (on right of figure)

Figure 3: Spectrum of climate and disaster resilience integrated civil society programming

Immediate results

Longer term, systemic change

• Increased capacity and confidence of ANGOs • Integration and 'do no harm' are upheld • Accountability for climate change integration	• Knowledge-learning is resourced in sector and evidence improves climate change and disaster risk policy and practice • More targeted and strategic interventions • Integration better aligned to community's world view and realities – interventions not by sector – and prioritise localisation	• Local leadership of climate change integration / initiatives • Local Church partners are fully integrated with other civil society organisations to drive climate change activities • Inclusivity is mainstreamed • Integration draws on localised/traditional/scientific knowledge that connects with Pacific experiences and priorities	• Integrated practice within all programming focus ensures future proofing and nature-based solution • Decision-making by community and government is stronger (informed by climate change / disaster resilience considerations)

Through the interviews with key ANGO representatives in Phase 1 of the project, we identified suggestions to strengthen integration of climate change in civil society programming with a particular focus on the role of ANGOs. A summarised list of prioritised actions or ways of working are provided below.

Advocacy	Knowledge exchange	Policy framework as guidance
• ANGO advocacy for climate action • Resources to support and advocate for integration	• ANGO network or knowledge exchange • Knowledge or specialist hub or helpdesk • Contextualised use of climate science	• FRDP as a guiding policy for ANGO integration • Guidance or strategic framework from DFAT
Partnership and linkages	**Twin track approach for integration**	**Valuing local knowledge**
• ANGO role of linking government to CBOs and local NGOs • ANGO to leverage funds for CBOs and local NGOs • Value local partners as knowledge brokers	• Twin track mainstreaming of climate change (e.g. specialist climate change expertise, coupled with broad mainstreaming agenda across programming)	• Employ a strength-based approach

Phase 1 of the project also included a mapping activity of DFAT-funded CSO projects in the Pacific. The aim of the activity was to understand the extent of civil society programming relevant to climate change risk and sector-based programming in the Pacific. The activity involved desk-based document review, including qualitative and quantitative analysis of ANGO programs.

Below is a summary of insights informed from the mapping of ANGO programming:

- Recognition of ANGO focus to date in four Melanesian countries – recognising those countries who have extensive ANGO support and those with little engagement. Consider who and how to engage with partners in local context

- Build from experience in DRR and CBDRM

- Ensure that climate change action is not a sector but integrated. For example, into livelihood and security realities of Pacific communities

- Promote, better coordinate and share lessons learned – ANGO and Pacific civil society

- Ensure inclusion of both rural and urban considerations – recognising little focus to data on urban climate change issues, despite high rates of urbanisation in the Pacific

Annex 2: Selection criteria for participating CSOs in Phase 2

Focus area/s of CSOs e.g.
- Environmental
- Gender / GESI / women's empowerment and leadership
- Governance
- Humanitarian response
- Community development

Relative comfort level, experience in climate change integration
- Low
- Medium
- High

Size of organisation
- Small
- Medium
- Large

Countries where CSO works
- Aiming for a diversity across Pacific countries

CSO partnership types
- INGO with country office autonomy
- INGO expat and local led country office
- Faith based with ANGO led through local churches
- As coalition member

Scale at which CSO aims their activities
- Local level
- Sub-national
- National
- Regional
- Policy level

ACFID membership
- Yes
- No

Annex 3: Description of participating CSOs

Organisation	Location	Organisation size (staff)	Organisational agenda	Program focus	Current climate change integration capacity and confidence		
					Small	Medium	Quite a lot
Adventist Development and Relief Organisation (ADRA) Fiji	Suva, Fiji	>20	ADRA Fiji is a *faith-based organisation* aims to build a future that is characterised by equity, opportunity, freedom of choice, responsible stewardship of resources, and individual and collective security.	- Education - Food security strategies - Economic empowerment - Health and - Emergency response		√	
International Women's Development Agency (IWDA)	Victoria, Australia	>20	IWDA is the leading Australian agency focussed on *women's rights and gender equality* in Asia Pacific.	- Women's right - Gender equality - Feminist movement		√	
World Vision Australia	Victoria, Australia	>20	World Vision Australia supports overseas communities/local organisations through *collaborative relationship* to improve communities' lives and take control of their lives	- Ecosystem restoration - Livelihoods programs - Disaster preparedness - DRR			√
Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation	Bougainville, PNG	>20	Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation (NCfR) works to *respond to gender-based violence* through safe houses, counselling and referrals.	- Gender-based violence - Gender justice - Social behaviour change			√
Learn to Serve	Imalaka Village, Southwest Tanna, Tanna Island, Tafea Province, Vanuatu	6-20	Learn to serve works towards *community development* through humanitarian assistance and raising awareness within the communities.	- *Water security* - *Ecosystem restoration/conservation*	√		

Annex 4: Final take aways of the CSOs from the peer review process

Appreciated content features

The staff that have participated all have agreed to the relevance of the document in community development and especially development of communities in the most vulnerable situations

The content was clear for the reader to understand what the guide is for and the approaches and tools in the guide regarding risk-informed development

The staff commented that the guide was very contextualised, and illustrious, and that made it being the reader's attention to what was documented, and the concerns documented in the guide

New insights on climate change-disaster resilience integration

The discussions reinforced there is eagerness to integrate climate change actions into existing programs and practical guidance would be helpful to enabling this

The discussions were helpful in surfacing some barriers and enablers to climate change integration, including a need for our own strategy to be developed, and additional resourcing and skills

The discussed content, and principles involved were focused on strengthening and helping communities in development, by making risk-informed development decisions. Helping communities to strengthen the positive effects of sustainable development, and their development progress. So, the guide is very helpful for communities in the most vulnerable situations, and other communities in terms of strengthening the positive effects of their development and development progress

It seems that staff in our organisation would find it valuable to have a guidance document to draw on to help refine the scope and purpose of our climate change integration activities, based on alignment with our value add - this would help to narrow down a focus from all the various climate justice activities and areas of work

Positive elements in the guidance

The simplicity of the material contributes of the capacity development of our members which contributes to build their confidence on the climate change topic

Use of the pictures really accelerate the understanding of the members on the climate issues. If more pictures can be added to the future materials it will be very much helpful

For church focussed projects it is quite ideal

Aspects of improvement in the guidance

Process of FGD realised that the guidance needs to have a clear-cut statement that it is intended for use for only Christians rather than any other religious group

Animations and more action pictures that is relatable in context

The language of the material is very simple but needs to be translated into local languages to help deepen the understanding of the members of the organisation further

Missing element in the material is the link to opportunities, e.g., link to funding opportunities which organisations can apply for or link to organisations that they can reach out for funding and more learning opportunities

New learnings

We may need to develop guidance documents that specifically suit the way our organisation works - i.e., working in partnership with autonomous local organisations with a focus on women's rights and gender equality. Some existing guidance documents may not be suitable if they have been designed for ANGOs operating through a very different model of country offices

The Pacific is not homogenous - we need country specific guidance where possible

Donors drive this space which means we don't have as much room for flexibility in our approach/which guidance we use …

Climate is a daunting space for those not involved in it and providing more specificity is useful to be more specific (e.g., we are just focusing on regenerating trees to provide climate adaptation) can make it easier for people to get on board

Annex 5: Interviewee responses prioritising elements of Equation for Change

The table below provides a summary of responses from the key informant interviews with senior staff within the CSOs. The question asked interviewees to prioritise the elements of the Equation for Change.

Which aspect of the Equation for Change is most needed in our organisation out of the following options?		Why do you think this is the highest priority?
CSO 1	Motivation Resources	Motivation and Resources would be the highest priority within our organisation because (within the organisation) there is a strong vision, people, skills and adequate system to move the wheel requires incentives and resources
CSO 2	System Skill Resources	One of the challenges for our organisation is the way we deliver - through partners. Our challenge is identifying right partners to work with in climate justice. The organisation needs ability to identify right partners. Another barrier is time to identify partners. This could be categorised under Skills and Resources – we need to identify funds for new programs and partners, but also have the partners identified to be able to apply for new funds. Decision to choose System - as we need to do more planning of what we will do in this space; we need to do more work on planning and processes. Climate justice is new area for the organisation and not core business of any partners; we need to invest more time and thinking about what climate justice means for our org and our partners, and what value add do we offer, and what are the types of opportunities we should be working on around climate justice. Systems and processes rely on having the skills first and this requires resources – we need system, skill and resources.
CSO 3	System	Because a shared vision/plan/objectives gives a group of people a North Star to work more collectively to drive all the diverse resources across the org. We're not bound together by something we're all working on. Having some sort of overarching goals to help us align to would be beneficial.
CSO 4	Vision	At the stage, the vision on the short- and long-term impact of climate change is not clear for our organisation as well as all the community-based organisation across Vanuatu. For our organisation, we need to develop that vision, and that is what had driven our organisation since its establishment. Because the members have a clear vision on what the communities will look like when they have access to water and that motivate the organisation to advance its work on supporting the communities. And if the vision of climate impacts and its causes to the livelihood of the organisation is clear, they will become the champions, lead, prioritize and authorize changes in relation to climate change and disaster resilience.
CSO 5	Vision	Because we need Leaders who have vision to drive the climate change Agenda