

Theory of change: Resilience to Climate Change

Objectives

UK Aid Match brings charities, the British public and the UK government together to collectively change the lives of some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. It is designed to provide opportunities for the UK public to engage with international development issues and to allow them to have a say in how UK aid is spent, whilst boosting the impact of the very best civil society projects to reach the poorest people in developing countries.

For every £1 donated to a UK Aid Match charity appeal by an individual living in the UK, the UK government will also contribute £1 of UK aid, up to £2 million, to help these projects go further in changing and saving lives.

UK Aid Match welcomes applications for funding from charities and not-for-profit organisations. We are looking for projects that will reach the most vulnerable populations – with a special focus on projects that support women and girls. We want to fund projects that will help to achieve any of the [Global Goals for Sustainable Development \(opens in new window\)](#), UK government's [eligible countries \(opens in new window\)](#). Applications addressing any of the Global Goals are welcome. For applications addressing climate change and resilience, we have developed a specific theory of change.

Approach

As climate extremes worsen, the world's poorest countries and communities will be most affected. Some estimates suggest climate change could push an additional 100 million people into poverty by 2030. Tackling climate change and environmental degradation is fundamental to achieving the Global Goals and is vital to the future growth and resilience of communities around the world.

Theory of change for resilience to climate change

Resilience to climate change can be defined by the 3As framework used by Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office's (FCDO) [BRACED programme \(opens in new window\)](#); the capacity to adapt to, anticipate and absorb climate extremes and disasters. Applicants must contribute to this theory of change by focusing on the outcome areas detailed below. Interventions should demonstrate how they are anticipating, avoiding, planning for and adapting to climate related shocks and stresses.

Learning from across a wide range of interventions in diverse contexts is needed to develop a body of evidence and knowledge, to drive policy and practice, to tackle climate change and

strengthen climate resilience. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate how learning from their projects will contribute to this body of evidence.

Outcomes

- Enhanced capacity of communities, local government, civil society and private sector to respond to climate change extremes
 - Examples of interventions include developing local adaptation plans with local government or strengthening the enabling environment to be able to respond to shocks and climate extremes
 - Interventions should consider how to contribute to improving policies on integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation.
- More resilient households with an improved adaptive capacity to deal with shocks are less vulnerable to climate extremes
 - Examples of interventions include well-designed projects targeting the most vulnerable, providing climate resilient livelihood approaches and management of natural resources, including climate smart agriculture, agro-forestry and community-based natural resource management (CBNRM).
- Climate change mitigation approaches to limit the effects of climate change through innovative technologies or pilot approaches
 - Examples of interventions include renewable energy projects such as revised cook stove designs, wind, solar, small hydro, biomass, biogas, tackling solid waste, forest regeneration, greening urban areas
 - Civil society organisations (CSOs) may be specialised, and partnerships with the private sector and government are encouraged.

Further reading

Publication from House of Commons, International Development Committee: UK aid for combating climate change [Eleventh Report of Session 2017–19 \(opens in new window\)](#)