



COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

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The Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) Programme of UNDP

- The goal of the Programme is to enhance **adaptation** and **strengthen the resiliency** of communities to address climate change impacts.
- CBA Programme is implemented by the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** and largely funded by the **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** and other donors (**Governments of Australia, Japan and Switzerland**).
- **GEF-Small Grants Programme (SGP)** and **UNDP Country Offices** provides the **delivery mechanisms and infrastructure**.
- UNDP has partnered with the **United Nations Volunteers (UNV)** programme to enhance **community mobilization, facilitate volunteers' contributions and ensure inclusive participation in the programme**,
- **UNV** facilitates **capacity building** of partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs).

- The CBA Programme is being implemented in **52 countries globally with 42 SIDS** and started in 2008
- There are **3 Projects** in the programme. **SPA CBA** (Global Pioneer Project), **MAP CBA** (Mekong-Asia and Pacific Regions) and **SIDS CBA** (Small Islands Developing States).
- **Namibia, Niger, Morocco, Seychelles, Cape Verde, Comoros and Mauritius** are the African countries covered by the CBA programme.
- Why are SIDS a Preference: This states have **low availability of resources, small but rapidly growing populations, geographical remoteness, susceptibility to natural disasters, excessive dependence on international trade, high transportation and communication costs, and costly public administration**

Community members performing Social Mapping



- **Caribbean region:**

- *Antigua & Barbuda*
- *Dominican Republic*
- *St. Kitts and Nevis*
- *Barbados*
- *Grenada*
- *St Lucia*
- *Belize*
- *Guyana*
- *St. Vincent & Grenadines*
- *Cuba*
- *Haiti*
- *Suriname*
- *Dominica*
- *Jamaica*
- *Trinidad & Tobago*

- **Pacific Region:**

Cook Islands
Nauru
Solomon Islands
Fiji
Niue
Tokelau
Federated States of Micronesia
Palau
Tonga
Kiribati
Papua New Guinea

- **Pacific Region**
continued

Tuvalu
Marshall Islands
Samoa
Vanuatu

- **Other SIDS in Atlantic and Indian Oceans:**

Cape Verde
Guinea Bissau
Sao Tome & Principe
Comoros
Maldives
Seychelles
Timor-Leste
Mauritius

A case study on CBA as an Approach and Tool to Enhance Conservation Tillage Practices in Namibia





Objectives of SPA CBA in Namibia

Harnessing **multiple coping strategies** for a **holistic approach** towards community adaptation to climate change: the use of **Conservation Agriculture (CA)** in Namibia.





Context Description

- **Floods** from Angola and past war activities
- **Soils** in the north can be described as brittle with light, low clay contents and fertility, with serious lack of phosphorous.
- Forms **hard pans** and **alkalinization** due to prolonged water stagnation in the farms and fields
- **Impacts on food, water securities and general livelihoods.**



Target Community

- **Eight villages** (Olukonda, Esheshete, Elondo, OIKE and Siya/Kapako communities) and one **centre for orphans, vulnerable children** and their **communities**.
- The target groups comprise **subsistence farmers** (mostly women and youth)
- Target group depends on: 1) **rain fed agriculture** (planting pearl millet, maize, sorghum, ground nuts and cowpeas), 2) **Natural resources** (collecting fruit and oil from the wild) and; 3) **livestock rearing** both for subsistence as well as cash incomes
- Number of members of community reached are **2,900**



Climate Change Risks Factors

- **Extreme local climate events** evidenced by pronounced drought and floods,
- **Increase** and **variable** temperatures,
- Increasingly **unpredictable rainfall patterns** and amounts,
- Severe **land degradation** leading to loss of productive arable land and range,
- **Loss of livestock**, as well as high levels of deforestation and over utilization of natural resources.

The SPA CBA project is piloting **six coping strategies** in Namibia at **different sites**. These strategies include:

1. Ensuring greater water security in the region in the face of increasing climate change pressures,
2. Production of vegetables irrigated by flood waters,
3. Improvement of dryland crop production,
4. Increased use of new and drought-resistant crops,
5. Introduction of energy efficient stoves and
6. Increased awareness about adaptation strategies.



This information helps inform community decisions on the selection of coping strategies, including whether more than one strategy can be implemented at a time.

Given the **complexity of climate change impacts**, this **multi-strategy risk-transfer approach** is necessary particularly for risk averse communities.



- Testing the **Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA)** tool
- The **UNV** community **consultative** and **mobilization** instruments and methods,
- The Programme has generated **invaluable knowledge, Practices and Lessons for Replication and Up-scaling.**
- The VRA Methodology is briefly discussed in the next 3 slides

Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA)

► How ? When ?

VRA is composed of **4 indicators**, that are transformed into **4 questions** (tailored to the local context).

These questions form the core of a “**VRA participatory workshop**”, that is organized at least **3 times** in the course of a project, in the community (at the beginning, at mid-course of project implementation, at the end).

UNDP Adaptation Policy Framework Step	VRA Indicator	VRA Question In these examples, we consider the case of a community facing increasing drought risks
Assessing current vulnerability	1. Vulnerability of livelihood/welfare to existing climate change and/or climate variability.	<i>Example: What happens when there is drought? How does this affect you and your community?</i>
Assessing future climate risks	2. Vulnerability of livelihood/welfare to developing climate change risks.	<i>Example: What would happen if drought was twice as frequent? How would this affect you and your community?</i>
Formulating an adaptation strategy	3. Magnitude of barriers (institutional, policy, technological, financial, etc) barriers to adaptation.	<i>Example: What stands in the way of adapting to increasing drought? What means do you or your community have to manage events occurring more frequently?</i>
Continuing the adaptation process	4. Ability and willingness of the community to sustain the project intervention	<i>Example: Rate your confidence that the (project activity) will continue after the project period.</i>



Impact Assessment Systems (IAS)

WHAT

- Systematically capture and document **off-site, indirect** and **longer-term impacts- “*ex-post* evaluation”**. Generates **GEB** Measurements

HOW

- Using **proxy** and **development indicators** while project is ongoing
- Using **structured QBS** during and after project closure
- External **independent evaluations by consultants**

WHEN

- Minimum **5 years after project completion**-Done by UNDP EO

SGP's Impact Assessment System

▶ Why ?

Measure the **Global Environmental Benefits** and the **Livelihood / Empowerment** benefits generated by the project

▶ What ?

○ **GEB**

- **Biodiversity**-(# of species, innovations/new technologies, local/national policies)
- **Land Degradation**- (ha. of land restored, land sustainably managed, tons of soil erosion prevented, # of innovations/new technologies, local/national policies)

○ **Livelihood / Empowerment**

- **Poverty Reduction** –(# of households or individuals who benefited from the project, income generation achieved through the project...)
- **Capacity Building** –(# of NGOs, community groups whose capacities were increased, #of women participating, support ensured from local / governmental institutions...)



▶ SGP’s Impact Assessment System ctd.

▶ Who, How ? And When ?

At project conception, chose one GEB indicator and one LIVELIHOOD / EMPOWERMENT indicator

During project development, measure the baseline values of the indicators and prepare your monitoring plan (in project proposal) –

During project implementation, measure the evolutions of the indicators (project reports) – RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GRANTEE

At the end of the project, measure the final indicator (final participatory evaluation / final report) – RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GRANTEE

Monitoring Plan –

- What** you will measure (indicator)
- What is the **target** value of your indicator
- How** you will measure it
- When** you will measure it
- Who** will measure it

IAS Indicator to be measured	How it will be measured	When it will be measured	Target value to be achieved by project end
Nb of ha of degraded land restored / combat land degradation	Addition of the surface of all the pilot sites that have been planted, and that have benefitted from resilient farming practices	Regular monitoring after completion of each activity + At the end of the project	4 ha of farmland + 10 ha of forest land
Nb of NGOs and Community Groups participating / capacity building	For all activities, a list of participants is made, desegregating the different community groups (farmers, NGO members, women, elders)	Regular monitoring after completion of each activity + At the end of the project	-One NGO -3 community groups (farmers, women, youth).



Summary of practice in Namibia

- To build **resilience** and **adaptation** to climate change induced risks for **agro-pastoral communities** through **improved soils** management practices
- Includes conservation agriculture in combination with **appropriate crop rotation** and **composting** practices-
Long Term
- Identification of **climate change drivers, risks** and **adaptive solutions**-Short Term
- **Improved Yields from** 209 kg/ha to 1,176 kg/ha



Critical Success Factors

- *Awareness created and strategic mobilization in the communities*
- *Applied and Appropriate **Technology** support*
- *Using the **known's** (Seeds source) to the **unknowns** (testing new technologies)*
- *The need to have a **functioning** and **continuous** community based and managed **support systems***



Replicability of Practices

- Ideal for **unpredictable rainfall events** and patterns as well as for an arid area with light, alkaline soils such as those of northern Namibia
- Contributes to improve the **soils nutrient** levels
- **Returned plant residues** adds to increased crops yield at household farm gates levels
- *Can be organized thru a “Farmer” day modelled along the lines of a “**farmer’s field schools**” approach for a wider outreach to all target grps.*









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