



FINAL REPORT

UNDP-GEF-UNV CBA Stock-taking Workshop

June 29-July 3, 2009, Kingston, Jamaica



Workshop participants listening to a presentation during a field visit to a CBA Jamaica project site near Kingston.

Index

Executive Summary

1.) Background on the Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) programme	3
2.) Workshop Overview and Objectives	3
a.) Key objectives of the workshop	3
3.) Day-by-Day Summary	4
4.) Key Outputs	4

Overview of Outputs

1.) CBA Implementation Update	5
a.) Country Level Project Planning and Development	5
b.) CBA Global Budget	6
c.) CBA Knowledge Management (KM) Overview	6
2.) UNV Partnership	
a.) CBA/UNV log frame comparison	7
b.) Working Arrangements for UNV/CBA Partnership	9
3.) Gender Integration	10
4.) Project Operational Frameworks	11
5.) Lessons learned from project design and implementation	11
6.) Key Takeaways from site visit	12
7.) Next Steps/Actions	14
8.) Summary of Presentation	16
a.) Day 1 Presentations	17
b.) Day 2 Presentations	27
c.) Day 4 Presentations	33
d.) Day 5 Presentations	41
Annex I: Summary of Key Decisions	49
Annex II: Participant list and contract information	52
Annex III: CBA Workshop Evaluation	53

Executive Summary

1.) Background on the Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) programme

The Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) programme seeks to encourage systemic change in national adaptation-related policy through evidence-based results from a portfolio of community-driven climate change risk management projects. CBA projects add an adaptation layer to sound community-based development initiatives – ensuring that development gains are not threatened by climate change impacts. CBA is collaboration led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), together with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the GEF Small Grants Programme. Additional partners include United Nations Volunteers (UNV), AusAID, the Government of Japan, and others. CBA plans to support 8-20 local-level adaptation projects in each of ten pilot countries (Bangladesh, Bolivia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Samoa, Viet Nam) through small grants (less than \$50,000) and develop a total of 80-200 projects globally by 2012. The project budget is \$4.5 million (plus co-financing) and implementation began in early 2008.

2.) Workshop Overview and Objectives

The CBA Stock-taking Workshop was held from June 29 through July 3, 2009 at the Knutsford Court Hotel in New Kingston, Jamaica and was attended by members of the project management unit (PMU) and the central project management team (CPMT) in New York, national coordinators (NC), members of National Steering Committees (NSC), representatives from United Nations Volunteers (UNV), and new UNV volunteers who will work in CBA countries. For a complete list of workshop participants and their contact information, see Annex II.

a.) Key objectives of the workshop:

- Raise the profile of Community-Based Adaptation and UNDP's response
- Introduce and operationalise UNDP's partnership with UNV for CBA
- Bring together key project stakeholders to share and discuss lessons learnt from implementation
- Provide ongoing training to project team thereby enhancing the capacity of project stakeholders
- Training on climate change science
- Training on climate risk assessment
- Training on monitoring and evaluation frameworks for CBA projects
- Training on Volunteerism for Development in the context of CBA

3.) Day-by-Day Summary

Day 1: Initial Training for UNV volunteers

Introduction to the CBA project, SGP and climate science were provided to the UNV volunteers. UNV volunteers presented individual country program objectives and portfolios. UNV staff led introductory sessions on volunteerism and operationalising the UNV contribution to CBA. Summary of presentations is in Section 8.

Day 2: Scoping and Addressing the Challenge

Main opening session with remarks. Presentations on UNDP Adaptation Portfolio, relevance of CBA in context of climate change impacts, and the CBA program in Jamaica. Presentations and training sessions on climate change science and impacts, how climate change impacts development, adaptation responses, and volunteerism for development in the context of CBA. Summary of presentations is in Section 8.

Day 3: Field Visit to JCDT Project and Blue and John Crow Mountains

Offsite visit to a CBA Jamaica Project in Woodford Community, where a community work day was observed. Site visit summary and debrief notes are in Section 6.

Day 4: Operationalising the Response

Presentations on gender and climate change, climate change science and modeling, and field experiences from Bolivia. Second half of day focused on explaining GEF/SPA requirements and operationalising changes to CBA project management structure and operations. Summary of presentations is in Section 8. A summary of key operational decisions is found in Annex I.

Day 5: Lessons, Operations, and Next Steps

Presentations on VRA and lessons learned from VRA implementation, CBA experiences in Kazakhstan, UNV approach to measuring volunteerism in projects, and use of the *Almanario* planning tool in Guatemala. Final approval of key operational decisions document drafted at end of Day 3. Summary of presentations is in Section 8. Lessons learned from project implementation is found in Section 5.

4.) Key Outputs

- Operationalization of partnership between CBA project and UNV. Working arrangements for CBA/UNV partnership are found in Section 2.
- Completion of the workshop training objectives. A summary of presentations is in Section 8.
- Presentation and sharing of experiences and lessons learned from CBA project work in the field. Lessons learned from project design and implementation are in Section 5.
- Discussion and agreement on key changes to CBA project co-financing policy, project approval policy, organizational setup, and capacity building strategy. A summary of these key decisions is found in Annex I.
- Next steps/actions agreed upon for all participants. This summary is found in Section 7.

Report Overview

The following sections provide an overview of the major outputs from the conference. Section 1 provides an update on CBA Implementation, including project development, budgeting and knowledge management. Section 2 outlines the steps taken to formalize the partnership between CBA and UNV at the workshop. Section 3 provides a summary of the UNDP Gender Team's contribution to the conference. Section 4 describes the new project operational framework agreed upon at the workshop, including key changes to the project approval process and CBA management structure. Section 5 summarizes lessons learned from CBA design and implementation. Section 6 provides an overview of the field visit conducted to a CBA site near Kingston and a summary of the discussions held afterwards. Section 7 describes the next steps and actions for all conference participants. Section 8 provides summaries of all presentations given at the conference. The Annexes provide a summary of key operational decisions (with post-workshop updates from the PMU), a list of workshop participants, and the results of a post-workshop survey.

1.) CBA Implementation Update

An overview of CBA project implementation to date was provided for participants to bring everyone up to speed in areas such as country-level project planning and development, the global PMU budget, and the CBA Knowledge Management Strategy.

a.) Country Level Project Planning and Development

As of June 30, 2009, the CBA project has 14 projects currently under implementation and 25 projects under preparation. The following chart details the current status of project preparation in all CBA countries.

	Initial Grantee Outreach	Project Concepts Under Development	Projects In Planning	Projects in Implementation
Bangladesh	Commencing 2009	Commencing 2009	Commencing 2009	Commencing 2009
Bolivia	Ongoing	3 Concepts in Development	None at Present	3 Projects Under Implementation
Guatemala	Ongoing	3 Concepts in Development	2 Projects Under Preparation	Commencing 2009
Jamaica	Ongoing	1 Concept in Development	3 Project Under Preparation	2 Projects Under Implementation
Kazakhstan	All funds pipelined	All funds pipelined	5 Projects Under Preparation	5 Projects Under Implementation

Morocco	Ongoing	None at present	2 Projects Under Preparation	Commencing 2009
Namibia	Ongoing	None at present	None at present	1 Project Under Implementation
Niger	Ongoing	2 Concepts in Development	3 Projects Under Preparation	2 Projects Under Implementation
Samoa	Ongoing	None at Present	8 Projects Under Preparation	1 Project Under Implementation
Viet Nam	Ongoing	4 Concepts in Development	2 Projects Under Preparation	Commencing 2009

b.) CBA Global Budget

As of June 2009, the total value of the CBA project is \$6.4 million, including contributions from the government of Japan and the UNV. Currently, only about \$800,000 has been spent or committed, so the project still has significant resources at its disposal. By the end of the project, co-financing will have to be raised to match the amount of the original GEF Grant (\$4.5 million). The following chart provides a brief synopsis of the current budget situation.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total GEF Grant: \$4.5 million • Contribution from the Government of Japan: \$0.4 million • Contribution from UNV: \$1.5 million (UNV Special Voluntary Fund: \$0.5 million, UNV Japan Trust Fund: \$1 million) <p><u>Total Spent/Committed</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants: about \$600,000 • Non-grant expenses: about \$200,000 <p><u>Target (at end of project)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional resources: \$4.5 million (from other donors) PLUS in-kind contributions
--

c.) CBA Knowledge Management (KM) Overview

The initial push of the KM strategy was to create promotional materials to raise awareness about the project. Moving forward, the project will build on promotional materials, creating more substantive materials, such as guidebooks and technical papers. **While most country programmes have a budget for KM, there are additional resources available from HQ to support country-level KM as necessary.** The following charts list recent KM products and future products in the pipeline.

Recent KM Products

- Operational Document
- CBA Newsletters
- Notes on what communities are doing to adapt posted to EE-Net and other outlets
- CBA Introductory Note Brochure
- UNDP-GEF Community-Based Adaptation Project: Climate Change Adaptation in Action Brochure
- UNDP Support Services for Community-Based Adaptation Brochure

Expected KM Products and approximate completion dates

Type	Product
<u>Guidebooks and Technical Papers</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thematic paper on programmatic CBA (September 2009)• Paper on Designing CBA Projects (December 2009)• Thematic paper on gender and CBA (September 2009)• Thematic paper on water and CBA (December 2009)• Methodology on volunteerism valuation (2010)
<u>Innovative Products</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CBA <i>Almanario</i> (November 2009)• Participatory video on CBA in Samoa (December 2009)• V4D (Volunteerism for Development) and CBA knowledge platform (December 2009)
<u>Other Products</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CBA Project Information Sheets (Initial round: October 2009)• New CBA website (February 2010)

2.) CBA/UNV Partnership

One of the key workshop objectives was to introduce and operationalise UNDP's partnership with UNV for CBA. To do this, CBA and UNV staff each led training sessions designed to familiarize participants with their work and lay out areas for collaboration. During the first day, the CBA PMU presented the CBA project and the voluntary component to the UNV volunteers, and UNV volunteers presented on CBA work in their countries. On days 2 and 5, staff from UNV presented an overview of UNV's support to CBA and the role of UNV volunteers in CBA projects, and a proposal to assess the added value of community volunteerism to CBA, based on the programming and M&E cycle of the CBA, both at local and national levels. Both of these presentations are summarized in section 8. To familiarize all participants with the objectives of the CBA/UNV partnership, a side by side comparison of project log frames were given. This comparison is included below. Working arrangement for the CBA/UNV partnership are also summarized below.

a.) CBA/UNV log frame comparison

Per the CBA/UNV project documents, CBA and UNV's activities are meant to complement each other and contribute to the same results. A comparison of the projects' logical frameworks demonstrates that there is significant overlap, although some specific activity results are different.

	<u>CBA</u>	<u>UNV/CBA Partnership</u>
Outcome 1	Enhanced adaptive capacity allows communities to reduce their vulnerability to adverse impacts of future climate hazards	
<i>Output 1.1:</i>	A Country Programme Strategy.	
<i>Output 1.2</i>	NGOs/CBOs with capacity to design and support implementation of CBA projects.	NGOs/CBOs with capacity to design and support implementation of CBA projects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AR 1: Baseline assessment on volunteer coping mechanisms amongst communities conducted • AR 2: Capacity of potential NGO / CBO / VIO grantees in each country to mobilize communities for voluntary actions for participatory planning and implementation of adaptation practices enhanced • AR 3: Learning and Knowledge sharing among CBOs/NGOs/VIOs enhanced
<i>Output 1.3</i>	A portfolio of CBA projects.	

	<u>CBA</u>	<u>UNV/CBA Partnership</u>
Outcome 2	National policies and programmes promote replication of best practices derived from CBA projects	
<i>Output 2.1:</i>	Policy makers engaged in the CBA process.	
<i>Output 2.2</i>	Lessons from community-based adaptation-related activities compiled and disseminated	Lessons from community-based adaptation-related activities compiled and disseminated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AR 1: Methodology to measure communities' voluntary contributions to adaptation to climate change developed. • AR 2: Data available through implementation of methodology to measure communities' voluntary contributions to adaptation to climate change. • AR 3: Communities' voluntary contributions to adaptation to climate change recognized • AR 4: Increased incorporation of voluntary practices into community based adaptation projects

	<u>CBA</u>	<u>UNV/CBA Partnership</u>
Outcome 3	Cooperation among member countries promotes innovation in adaptation to climate change including variability	
<i>Output 3.1:</i>	CBA web-site	
<i>Output 3.2</i>	Global database of CBA projects.	
<i>Output 3.3</i>	Best practices and lessons learned exchanged among countries.	
<i>Output 3.4</i>	Guidance documents for GEF and others on CBA programming and project support.	

b.) Working arrangements for CBA/UNV partnership

One of the workshop's outcomes was to formalize the working relationships for between CBA and UNV. The following working arrangements were determined.

- UNV volunteers should be fully integrated into country teams and given the resources (computer, training, security, etc.) necessary to do their work. If resources are lacking at country level, NCs should contact the PMU to get necessary resources through additional COB requests.
- Each country team needs to manage their relationship with UNV in a way that meets local needs. UNV volunteers should be considered as full staff members. Each country team should think carefully about what the UNV will do and make this clear from the outset, but allow for some flexibility, so UNV volunteers can help out as tasks change.
- UNV volunteers and NCs should work together on a work plan and these workplans should be submitted to Adeline Aubry.
- UNV volunteers are likely to help out with both community engagement/VRA and grantmaking capacity building at community level.

3.) Gender Integration

The UNDP Gender Team was a key participant in the workshop, as part of an ongoing collaboration between the Gender Team and CBA project. A summary of Gender Team participation follows.

The Gender Team participated in the CBA Stock-taking workshop as part of a cross-practice collaboration with CBA. The key objective of this collaboration is to develop a Thematic Publication on Gender and Community Based Adaptation, a resource that will serve as a useful reference for development actors working to support community-level climate risk management activities. The tool will increase awareness of the importance and need for a gender responsive strategy to climate risk management at the community level and, ultimately, build a body of practitioners with a greater base of knowledge and tools to supports a holistic approach to CBA.

The Gender Team facilitated two trainings on Gender and Climate Change Adaptation at the workshop. The sessions focused on identifying why gender is important in CBA and how gender considerations can be mainstreamed in the CBA and in the CBA's participatory community analysis tool - the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA). The Team also established contacts with the National Coordinators, and United Nations Volunteers (UNV).

The Gender Team participated in a field visit to the CBA project in the Woodford community just outside Kingston where a unique community and gender pattern was observed. The Woodford community has brought together men, women, youth, and people with disabilities to work together to resolve a common community problem. The project aims to address the community's vulnerability to soil erosion and landslides. This vulnerability is a becoming more acute due to an increase in the number of hurricanes and strong storms, an impact of climate change that is expected to get worse.

The UNDP CBA project is working effectively with this community to facilitate a participatory development process, through provision of agro-technical capacity, training in alternative livelihood practices such as green house and organic farming. The project is also facilitating forest and tree cover by promoting tree planting on degraded land.

The gender dynamics observed in this community uniquely illustrated that gender is not synonymous with women only but rather about equality between both men and women. In most developing countries women are the primary care takers of the environment—fetching water, collecting firewood, and producing staple food in small scale agriculture—but are not actively involved in decision-making processes, and have limited access to natural resource development benefits. Women in Jamaican communities, however, have relatively equal access to project benefits, and were reported to be historically strong, since the days of slavery when women acted as household heads when the men were away working on the sugar plantations. A community member indicated that 80% of university graduates in Jamaica are women.

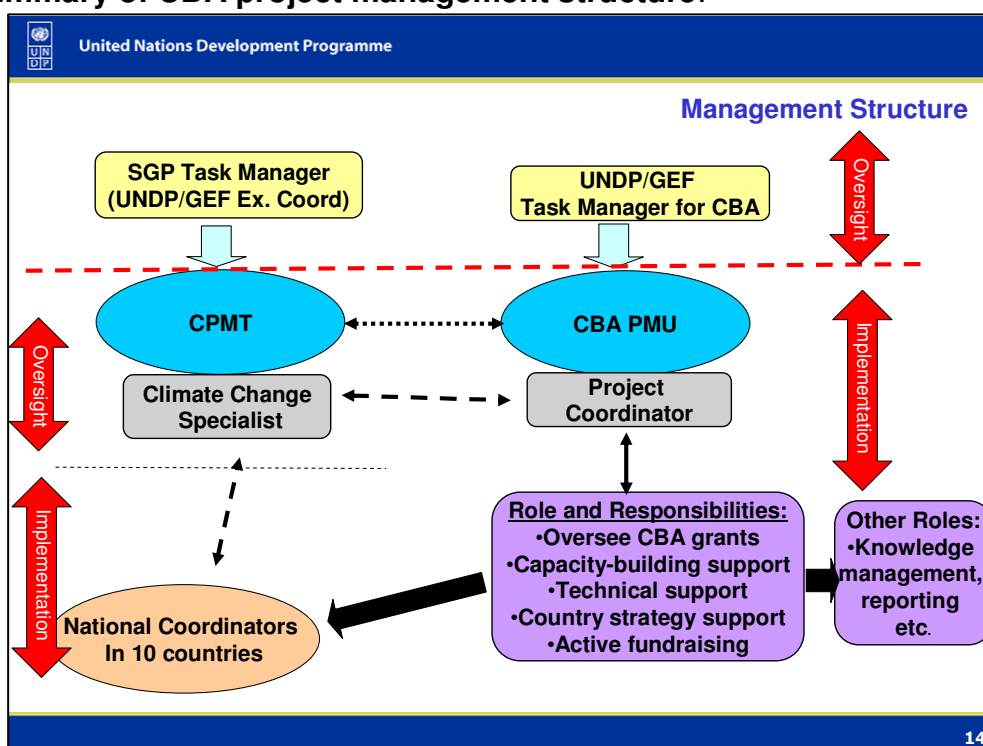
4.) Project Operational Frameworks

One of the key workshop objectives was to introduce new management structures for the CBA project. These operational adjustments are designed to make CBA projects more country driven and more closely integrated into regular GEF SGP operational modalities. As part of these changes, the organizational setup and approval structures for the project were modified. This section provides a summary the project's revised organizational setup. A summary of Key Decisions is found in Annex I. These changes are also summarized in Presentation #5 during Day 4, found in Section 8.

a.) The revised organizational setup of the CBA project is as follows:

- UNDP/EEG/GEF is the overall Task Manager for the project.
- SGP (Global Manager) will be main focal point for any institutional issues pertaining to NCs and the CBA projects as per standard SGP operational modalities. Any institutional issues identified by the CBA PMU will be communicated to the CPMT. Prior in-country solving is encouraged. The CBA PMU will support the SGP/CPMT to resolve pending institutional issues.
- CBA PMU will continue to provide demand-driven technical guidance to NCs and NSCs/NCCs, keeping CPMT informed.
- CBA will be incorporated into the PRAs for all NCs. NCs do not report to the CBA PMU.
- UNV volunteers will be integrated into the project and provide all necessary support per their TORs, under the direction of the NCs who are their direct supervisors. CBA PMU will provide guidance and additional support to UNV volunteer as necessary.

Summary of CBA project management structure:



5.) Lessons learned from project design and implementation

One of the workshop's key objectives was to bring together key project stakeholders to share and discuss lessons learned from implementation. Lessons learned emerged from formal presentations delivered by NCs and PMU member and also from informal discussions held between NCs, the PMU, and CPMT. The following are key lesson from project design and implementation taken from presentations and discussions.

- *Many communities and even policy makers have limited knowledge of climate change issues, especially adaptation.* Often, there is an unclear understating what type of activities are adaptation and which one are not. Thus, NCs must almost always provide capacity building for groups they are engaging. At the community level, it's important to explain climate change using locally relevant examples, as opposed to formal presentations. Some communities have required the assistance of outside consultants to formulate appropriate project proposals. The availability of capacity building grants should help address this constraint.
- *In order for communities to participate substantively, they must have a good understanding of climate change/adaptation issues.* A community's understanding of climate change itself can influence their VRA scores. NCs must spend a lot of time explaining climate change to get good participation, but this can slow project preparation.
- *1:1 co-financing requirements at the project level have been difficult for many communities to reach, especially the poorest.* Revised co-financing requirement should help address this.
- *Working with former SGP grantee communities can be helpful. This technique has been successfully employed in Kazakhstan.*
- *NCCs often combine CBA/SGP resources/visits to save time/money and maximize resources.*

Lessons from VRA implementation:

- Introduce the VRA with the NSC and facilitators first before engaging communities to get buy-in and feedback.
- Translate all questions into local languages before meetings.
- Ensuring continuity of sample groups is an issue and a strategy should be developed to do this at the outset of the VRA process. Limiting participant group size can help and also makes meetings more manageable. However, such focused groups must be carefully selected to ensure that they are representative of all parts of the community.
- The first question of the VRA is the most important, because it sets the tone of the discussion.

- Participants must clearly understand climate change, adaptation, and baseline-additionality reasoning before undertaking the VRA.

For more information on VRA lessons learned, consult the VRA Working Paper available at:

http://www.undp-adaptation.org/projects/websites/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=206

6.) Key Takeaways from site visit

On Day 3, all participants visited a CBA project site in Woodford, near Kingston. The “Reducing Climate Change-Driven Erosion and Landslide Risks through Sustainable Agriculture for Safer Slopes” CBA project is implemented by the Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust. In this area, climate change is projected to increase the number of hurricanes and other storms, while decreasing overall annual rainfall, vastly increasing erosion and landslide risks and threatening both the lives of community members, the long-term viability of local agricultural livelihoods, and an important part of Kingston’s water supply. The project objective is to increase community-level capacity to manage climate change-induced erosion and landslide risks on the slopes of the Blue Mountains. Project outcomes include:

- Agro-technical capacity for applying soil conservation techniques that will become necessary in steep slope environments increased
- Alternative livelihood practices promoted
- Forest and tree cover (with appropriate species) promoted on slopes that are vulnerable to climate-driven increases in erosion and landslide risks

The participants observed a community work day during which participants were preparing ground for the construction of a greenhouse, one of the alternative livelihood practices being promoted. Greenhouse farming allows for year round income from high-value agricultural and uses less land than traditional agricultural practices. After the site visit, conference participants travelled to the Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park and held a post-site visit debrief and discussion.

The following key takeaways emerged from this discussion:

When designing projects:

- *Need to conduct a total problem analysis to understand both the baseline and climate change-driven pressures.* For example, at the Woodford site, soil erosion and landslides are already a problem in the area due to hillside farming practices which clear land on steep slopes. Hillside farming was partially adopted because flat lands were already being used for plantations and because it allowed people to escape slavery on plantations. **The added climate change pressure is more hurricanes and tropical storms which are accelerating and exacerbating existing erosion and landslide problems and endangering community livelihoods.** The project is

promoting greenhouses and erosion control measures so the community can continue to earn a living despite the additional pressures driven by climate change impacts.

- *Proposals should take into account all measures being taken by the community and outside actors to address both baseline and climate-change related threats.* In the case of this project, this means all resources aimed at dealing with the soil erosion problem from both the community and outside actors, like the rural extension service of Ministry of Agriculture. Co-financing means leveraging all resources connected to a project. **Co-financing must be formalized in an MOA showing how associated efforts compliment those of the project.** Co-financing can include non-environmental sources of funding-such as poverty reduction funds-as long as they are complimentary.

Integrating volunteerism into projects:

In the Woodford project, volunteers are motivated by both personal and community considerations, such as the possibility of increasing their income through expertise provided by the project on how to improve their farms and build greenhouses, as well as a desire to help protect their area. Figuring out how to motivate community members without monetary compensation has been tricky. Some suggestions for motivating volunteers include:

- *Provide non-monetary compensation.* For example, this can include the chance to learn a new skill, a free T-shirt or even dinner after a work session. Distributing items such as T-shirt, caps or bags can give volunteers the feeling of being part of a bigger group with common values, and can recognize their contribution to community well-being and give them visibility. The costs for these basic incentives can be integrated into project budgets.
- *Emphasize community solidarity and reinforce social capital.* Think about what activities can bring the community together around common problems and help them work together in a fun way (e.g. sharing a meal or leisure activity after work).
- *Let people know why they're participating.* Take advantage of community events to explain the wider significance of their work and raise climate change awareness. Community members should be able to explain why they're participating in a project and how it relates to local, national, and global efforts.
- *Understand who plays what role within the community.* Identify community leaders and those with relevant skills and work with these people to leverage these assets for the project. Convince community leaders (e.g. religious authorities, teachers, doctors, seniors, young people, women) of the added-value of volunteerism for the development of their community, and ask them to advocate and volunteer themselves as role models.
- *Identify community members who can serve as witnesses/champions for the project at other levels and encourage them.* For example, at a local and national

level, a person who has successfully participated in a project can train others or speak to other audiences (workshops, NCC meetings, etc) about their experiences. At the global level, certain individuals or communities can be part of case study or participatory video exercises.

- *Organize awareness raising events with whole community* to enhance solidarity and social cohesion, including presentation of volunteers' work, and distribution of awards/certificates to get public recognition. Use these events to highlight the benefits of volunteerism, and the values that volunteers represent, such as solidarity and free will.
- *Assess the main factors that can facilitate or prevent people from engaging themselves in voluntary activities in their community and address them.*

7.) Next steps/actions

The following next steps and roles/responsibilities for CBA actors were agreed upon at the workshop.

CBA PMU

Andrew Crane-Droesch will leave the CBA PMU effective July 31, 2009. Until Andrew's post is filled (estimated for October), members of the CBA PMU will provide support as follows:

- Adeline (adeline.aubry@undp.org) will serve as focal point for all issues related to UNV volunteers, volunteer management, and capacity building. She will assist with preparation of 2010 CBA COBs and workplans. Over the course of the next few months, Adeline will also take a growing role in substantive technical support. *Please keep Andre on copy in correspondence directed to Adeline.*
- Andre (andre.mershon@undpaffiliates.org) will serve in a project coordination function until Andrew's replacement is hired. He will also be the focal person for reviewing 2009 COB adjustments. Andre will support all requests for technical support, issues relating to knowledge management, or input relating to climate science, source-of-funds eligibility, and things of this nature. *Keep Adeline copied on all correspondence directed to Andre.*
- Anna Lisa (annalisa.jose@undpaffiliates.org) will be coordinating all financial and budgeting issues for the project. She will be the focal person for resolving any questions with UNOPS, ensuring that agreed COBs are disbursed, and similar financial matters.

CPMT (Delfin/Lia) and EEG/GEF (Pradeep) should be copied on critical communication so that they can provide necessary advice/guidance to Adeline, Andre and Anna Lisa.

Other PMU tasks:

- Funding raising: The CBA PMU and UNDP/EEG will complement local efforts to raise cash co-financing at the global level. Funds will be sought from bilateral and other sources.
- Technical Support: The CBA PMU will provide demand-driven technical support and guidance to NCCs/NCs.
- Undertake periodic quarterly reviews of each country portfolio of projects that have been approved by the NCC/NSC.
- Support the SGP/CPMT to resolve institutional issues.
- Provide guidance and additional support to UNV volunteers as necessary.

CPMT

- SGP (Global Manager) will be main focal point for any institutional issues pertaining to NCs and the CBA projects as per standard SGP operational modalities.
- Incorporate CBA into the PRAs for all NCs.

NCs

- NCs should submit COB requests for the remainder of 2009 if more money is necessary to support planned activities. COB requests should be sufficient to cover all needs required to implement that rest of the country portfolio, including any resource needed for UNV volunteers to support implementation on the ground. These will be discussed, together with input from CPMT, and final COB allocations will be made. As part of FY 2010 COB budgeting, NCs will be asked to provide estimates of non-grant needs for the remainder of the project.
- NCC/NSCs are now capacitated and responsible for project screening and approval. The NCC/NSC will screen and clear projects based on standard substantive quality/feasibility GEF SGP (technical and financial) criteria as well as GEF/SPA eligibility (technical and financial) criteria. NCs will facilitate this process and request support and capacity building from the PMU as necessary.
- Facilitate the integration of UNV volunteers into CBA project at the country level and provide all necessary support per their TORs.

UNV volunteers

- Develop workplans in consultation with NCs and submit these to the Adeline for review.

8.) Summary of Presentations

Full versions of all presentations from the workshop have been uploaded to the CBA website:

http://sdnhq.undp.org/gef-adaptation/projects/websites/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=206

Day 1 Presentations

Title	Presenter
Introduction to Climate Change and CBA	Andrew Crane-Droesch
Overview of the GEF Small Grants Programme and SGP in Jamaica	Dale Rankine
CBA Niger	Abdou Gaidama
CBA Jamaica	Michelle Curling-Ludford
CBA Samoa	Leotele Leaupepe
CBA Morocco	Anne-France Wittman
CBA Namibia	Florence Aboas
CBA Guatemala	Maria Victoria Garcia Quiex
CBA Bolivia	Juan Carlos Soria
Presentations on the definition of volunteerism, the UNV program, and Volunteerism in the context of CBA	Adeline Aubry, Mae Chao

Presentation #1 Introduction to Climate and Community-Based Adaptation (CBA)

Presenter: Andrew Crane-Droesch (CBA Project Coordinator)

1. Climate Change Basics

- Earth's natural greenhouse effects being enhanced by human greenhouse gas emissions, warming the planet
- Climate change impacts include: Changes in precipitation, long term declines in some areas and increases in others; stronger hurricanes and cyclones in some areas; more heat waves and warmer temps; sea level rise in long term
- These changes will affect human quality of life in areas by affecting areas such as public health, agriculture, forestry, water resources, and ecosystem
- *UNDP is trying to help those in developing countries to live better lives. Climate change threatens this work.*

2. What is adaptation?

- A process by which individuals, communities and countries seek to cope with the consequences of climate change, including variability.
- Adaptation facilitates change, it's a process that helps people deal with climate change
- Dealing with variability: societies have adapted to familiar climate conditions. With climate change these conditions change, exceeding the coping range, so adaptation tries to increase coping range
- Every community adapts to changes in climate. Adaptation can be ad hoc or deliberate

3. What is the CBA project?

- Climate change is global, but impacts are regional and local: impacts will affect different communities differently, so solutions must be locally specific.
- CBA is the community-driven, grass roots component of climate change adaptation
- CBA responds to locally specific needs AND develops lessons for global and national stakeholders to further adaptation practice
- Adaptation is a long-term process. CBA's role is to give people the capacity to know

what climate change are expected to help them manage these changes over the longer term.

- CBA works where community driven priorities, adaptation priorities, and global environment benefits overlap

CBA Project outcomes

1. Local level – Grants for locally based adaptation projects that help communities reduce their vulnerability to adverse impacts.
2. National Level - promote replication of best practices derived from CBA projects.
3. Global level - cooperation among member countries promotes innovation in adaptation to climate change including variability.

Key Takeaways

- Adaptation is more than technical solutions. It often asks people to change longstanding cultural practices. For example, the technical solution to increasing drought might be to encourage people to switch from 70 day millet to 40 day millet. But for people who have been planting 70 day millet for generations, this is a serious cultural transformation. These sorts of transitions require respect for local culture and understanding that people may be reticent to make such a change. Ultimately, it's their choice whether to make these changes or not.
- Understanding variability is crucial to understanding climate change. Climate change is likely to cause increasing variability, leading to different climate patterns and varying intensities. Adaptation can help increase a community's coping range to better withstand this increased variability.

Presentation #2: Overview of GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) and SGP in Jamaica

Presenter: Dale Rankine (National Coordinator, SGP/CBA Jamaica)

SGP Objectives:

- Build awareness and capacity of communities, CBOs, NGOs and CSOs
- Promote a positive working relationship between civil society and various stakeholders
- Develop and disseminate knowledge to improve sustainable development practice and policy

Overview of SGP Programme:

- GEF SGP, funded by GEF, implemented by UNDP and executed by UNOPS
- Launched in 1992, now in over 100 countries, more than 10,000 grants awarded
- Operates in 5 focal areas. Most popular is biodiversity conservation (60% of portfolio)
- SGP is a Fast delivery mechanism: "shortest distance from idea into action"
- Operations are highly decentralized and country-driven with National Steering Committee essentially a board of directors

- Each country develops a strategy to determine where it will work

Key Elements of SGP Projects:

- Projects have some form of sustainable livelihood options to benefit communities
- Co-financing required: \$1 of SGP money, must be matched with \$1 cash or in kind
- Project work with vulnerable persons in society, get them to understand project management
- Special focus on engaging women and indigenous communities
- Projects are the foundations important for scaling up efforts and replication
- Global database where all projects are linked, anyone can access website and see progress

About SGP in Jamaica:

- Launched in 2005, now over 50 projects funded, projects all over the island
- Projects in 3 GEF Focal Areas: Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change Mitigation, Prevention of Land Degradation

Project examples

- Blue Mountains, home to endemic giant swallow tail butterfly, also suffer from erosion. SGP helped with reforestation, including planting the trees that the butterfly plants its eggs on.
- Sustainable Agriculture: Help communities build greenhouses, which reduce soil degradation and fertilizer use, and extend growing season for a longer time, enhancing revenue.

Key Takeaways

- SGP projects can play a feeder role-starting projects that can later be scaled up by other Ministries or donors.
- Community participation in projects is essential. Frequent site visits and designing all project with a livelihood component help ensure this.
- **Techniques used to engage communities on climate issues in CBA Jamaica:**
 - 1) Ask people to introduce themselves before discussions to get names, occupations, and a better sense of the audience.
 - 2) Start with a basic discussion of observed climate changes, asking community members, especially the elderly, what changes they've observed.
 - 3) Ask how these changes are manifesting themselves at the community level.
 - 4) Make linkages between local observations/knowledge and climate change science and scenarios. Explain in the context of the Country Programme Strategy (CPS).

Presentation #3: CBA Niger

Presenter: Abdou Gaidama (PROVONI Volunteer, Niger)

Main climate change risks:

- Drought
- Floods

- Strong winds
- Extreme temps
- Sand or dust storms
- Intense or irregular rainfall

CBA Niger has 3 sectors of intervention, as these are the most vulnerable to climate change:

- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Forestry

Adaptation Strategies:

- Promote mobilization and effective use of surface water
- Intensified livestock raising
- Forestry: develop and promote technologies that help make use of non wood forest products.

Project under implementation

Title: Assisting in adaptation of production practices in pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the rural commune of Roumbou in the Department of Dakoro, Niger.

- Started on March 1, should last for 2 years
- Expected outcomes: 10 hectares of cultivatable land, 10 hectares of fixed sand dunes, regeneration of local tree species, cereal and livestock feed banks, regeneration of 3 traditional wells

Project under development

- Project to help promote livestock raising, using a locally adapted type of goat, as an alternative source of income. This project will focus on women.

Participation of Community in CBA projects

Projects will build on community resources and different forms of volunteering that already exists, such as:

- Gaya: Traditional concept of community solidarity through informal work exchanges.
- PROVONI: A formal pilot project set up to help government of Niger in achieving the Millennium Development Goals

Presentation #4: CBA Jamaica

Presenter: Michelle Curling-Ludford (Jamaica UNV)

Climate change risk for Jamaica

- Increased temperatures, stronger storms and hurricanes, more droughts and severe rainfall, increased storm surge, increased erosion
- Storms are a real threat because 70% of Jamaica's GDP produced in coastal zones

Main intervention strategies

- Work with communities in Blue and John Crow Mountains and Cockpit country to address erosion issues, improve agricultural productivity, and increase incomes. Working to match reports of regional climate change reports with community experiences.

Two projects under implementation

- Jamaica Conservation Development Trust (JCDDT): Reducing Climate Change-Driven Erosion and Landslide risks through Sustainable Agriculture for Safer Slopes
- Bunkers Hill CDC: Land & Preservation Measures to combat climate change pressures in Cockpit Country's Martha Brae Watershed

Factors affecting social cohesion and volunteerism

- lack of clarity regarding benefits of project
- lack of adequate involvement in project activities
- little or no regard for community's needs that are not necessarily project related

Presentation #5: CBA Samoa

Presenter: Leotele Leaupepe (Samoa UNV)

Main climate risks

- Extreme rainfall events, cyclones, high sea levels, drought, damaging winds, extreme high temps
- Approximately 70% of Samoa's population and infrastructure is in low lying coastal areas

Main intervention strategies

- Work with coastal village communities to help them protect subsistence activities, homes, and ecosystems

Projects under implementation

- 9 projects
- Lelepa village project: to reduce the vulnerability of the community and the ecosystems on which they rely. Strategy: Relocate the village behind wetlands because of coastal erosion.

Volunteerism

- Projects are mainly in villages where there are already many community organizations. Since most individuals are living and working within the community where projects are taking place, volunteering is not really an issue at this time.

Presentation #6: CBA Morocco

Presenter: Anne-France Wittman (Morocco UNV)

Main climate risks

Increasing temps, decreasing rain fall, water scarcity, coastal flooding and erosion, salinisation of coastal lands and aquifers, biodiversity loss and fragmented natural habitats

CBA Strategy

Focus on 3 geoclimatic areas: Mediterranean coast, Middle Atlas Mountains (forest), South/desertic-saharian (oasis; very semi arid area)

Sectoral Focus

Agriculture, water resources, and forest resources

Two CBA projects under preparation

OASIS de IGUIWAZ and OASIS de TARMGUIST

- Objective: Enhance the resilience of oasian ecosystems to climate change
- Main activities: reforestation of local species adaptable to water scarcity (agro forestry), capacity for building/training, establish a revolving fund that can be used for investments in irrigation, reforestation

Community participation

- There is a tradition of collective management, but this eroding because of monetary issues and societal changes (more individualism)
- In Morocco, there is increasing participation from women, as many now have relatively more time for activities outside the home. This is an evolution for a traditionally conservative culture and needs to be taken into account when designing projects, especially working with women's associations.

Presentation #7: CBA Namibia

Presenter: Florence Aboas (Namibia UNV)

Main climate risks

- Drought, flooding, biodiversity loss
- About 70% of people depend on subsistence farming
- Namibia is driest country in sub-Sahara Africa
- Namibia has been experiencing extreme drought and extreme rainfalls and flooding recently, which affects agriculture and biodiversity

Main intervention area

Agriculture, ecosystems, biodiversity, and tourism

Project about to enter implementation

- Omalundu limuna Kommitiye Elungameno (OIKE). Objective is to increase community-level capacity to adapt to climate change through implementation of sustainable agriculture practices at four (4) farming communities
- Implementation has been impeded by severe flooding in the region

Presentation #8: CBA Guatemala

Presenter: Maria Victoria Garcia Quiex (Guatemala UNV)

Geographic Focus

- Western Guatemala near Mexican border

Main climate risks

- Droughts, floods and more intense storms

Main intervention strategies

- Anti-erosion and flooding measures in micro-watersheds, reforestation, soil improvements

Goals

- Enhance the capacity of the community to adapt to climate change, with emphasis on agriculture,

Projects Under Development

- Tojguech Watershed Council: Adaptation to climate change at the micro watershed level through tree nurseries for hydrological and land management
- Suchiate River Council: Natural defenses to prevent risks from flooding and tropical storms
- Tacaná and San José Ojetenam, San Marcos: Recovery of degraded lands using intensive techniques in the management of small livestock, and reforestation of hillsides

Strategy

- CBA projects have been presented at different national meetings, to governmental and governmental groups, but more importantly to the communities

Challenges for community development

- Though there has been a history of wars, communities have continued to work together but they don't trust all organizations because some organizations have taken advantage of them without fulfilling their needs.
- Need to work with the community, non governmental organizations and other organizations at the same time
- Communities are aware of the situation of climatic changes due to traditional knowledge. People want to work on adaptation. The challenge is to figure out how and finds solutions.

Presentation #9: CBA Bolivia

Presenter: Juan Carlos Soria (Guatemala UNV)

Main climate risks

- Loss of water sources, increase in plagues and diseases, changes in rainfall patterns, soil degradation

Geographic Focus

- Central area near Santa Cruz (*Alti Seco*)
- *Altiplano* area Lake Titicaca in western Bolivia

CBA Objectives

- Develop adaptive capacity to climate change in communities.
- Improve water availability for irrigation and human consumption of farm families in communities located in vulnerable areas.
- Generate knowledge and develop tools for sustainable management of land and water resources.
- Establish systems to protect water sources, management of watersheds through reforestation and management practices and soil conservation.

Strategy

- Participatory workshops were held with NGO proponents present in the area.
- Awareness raising about climate change
- NGOs worked with the communities in participatory workshop to prioritize project ideas
- The project arose as a demand for local needs.
- Acceptance of the CBA in the community is very positive

Projects under development

- Six project under development (3 in *Altiplano*, 3 in *Alti Seco*) focusing on watershed management, sustainable land management, improved agricultural techniques

Challenges

- Some communities are very remote, but still want CBA projects
- History of political affecting the community projects because people are concerned about who's going to be in charge of the projects
- Non-climate change issues e.g. proper garbage disposal
- Need to work with youth because they are often more receptive and pass message on to adults
- Many of the projects are implemented through municipal governments, which is good for sustainability, but are brings management challenges

Presentation #10: Definition of volunteerism, the UNV program, and Volunteerism in the context of CBA

Presenters: Adeline Aubry (CBA Volunteerism & Community Adaptation Specialist), Mae Chao (UNV)

Defining volunteering

- 3 criteria: must be done of your own free will, not done primarily for financial gain, it brings benefit to 3rd parties as well as yourself
- Volunteering can be formal (through organizations in the nonprofit, public and private sectors) and informal (spontaneous and ad hoc)
- Four types: mutual aid, campaigning and advocacy, participation and self governance, philanthropy or service to others
- A definition: Volunteering is a form of social behaviour, undertaken freely and that benefits the community at large, as well as the volunteer, and which is not driven by financial considerations

United Nations Volunteers (UNV) program

- The societies we are working with have to build their own solutions, and volunteerism is a powerful means to engage ordinary people in tackling development challenges and to make communities an active development actor and not anymore passive recipient of help
- We can get maximum output from the volunteers if we strengthen, organize and guide them
- Reaching the MDGs will require the contribution of millions of people.
- Volunteering makes important economic and social contributions, contributes to a more cohesive society by building trust and reciprocity; and is universal, diverse and inclusive.

UNV Business Model

- Global Advocacy on volunteerism, Integration of volunteerism into development programming, and Mobilization of Volunteers
- Average UNV volunteer is 37 years old with 5 to 10 years experience, 79% are from developing countries, 34% volunteer in their own countries
- UNV volunteers are professionals working on a peer basis, acting as catalyst to help mobilize the local population to generate positive changes in their own communities
- UNV volunteers are UN's face in the field, bridging the UN, civil society, authorities and communities, especially enhancing participation of marginalized people

UNV support to CBA

- Funded by the Japanese Trust Fund (1,000,000 USD) and the UNV Special Voluntary Fund (552,909 USD)
- Providing skilled and motivated UNV volunteers in 7 CBA countries
- Is fully integrated into the UNDP-GEF CBA project
- Strengthening existing project in terms of: 1) communities' mobilization, voluntary contribution and ownership; 2) partners' capacity building

UNV volunteers' expected contributions, in addition to supporting NC in implementation of CBA project

- Enhance communities' mobilization, voluntary contribution and ownership.
- Support meaningful participation and inclusion of the most vulnerable people in CBA project development-implementation-monitoring.

- Facilitate capacity building of NGOs, CBOs, VIOs partners.
- Promote, give visibility and measure voluntary contribution to adaptation.
- Be the country focal point for mainstreaming volunteerism in the CBA project, and for sharing knowledge related to volunteerism.

Guidance to UNV volunteers

- This process takes time, but we have a real power to motivate, mobilize, encourage and inspire people.
- Communities will mobilize themselves when there is trust and confidence, and when they understand and see benefits emerging from the process.
- See PPT for practical techniques to enhance community mobilization, inclusiveness and capacity building.

Roles

- UNV volunteers can help facilitate community work with CBA by identifying and enabling project partners, and building local capacity to implement projects.
- UNV volunteers can also document community experiences with climate change and project lessons learned.

Day 2 Presentations

Title	Presenter
Supporting Adaptation To Climate Change	Pradeep Kurukulasuriya
Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) in Perspective	Delfin Ganapin
Volunteerism for Development in the context of CBA	Adeline Aubry
Climate Change Challenges and Implementation of the CBA Programme in Jamaica	Anthony Chen
Climate Change: The Science	Michael Taylor
Climate Change and Adaptation: A Threat to Development and the Response	Jeffery Spooner

Presentation #1: Supporting Adaptation To Climate Change

Presenter: Pradeep Kurukulasuriya (UNDP Adaptation Advisor, New York)

Background

- Climate change puts the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at risk.
- UNDP's goal: to align human development and climate change risk management efforts.
- This is an issue that requires UN system-wide support at the national level (UN Country Teams) and leveraging of UNDP core practices, such as democratic governance, poverty reduction, disaster risk management & prevention, and environment and energy
- UNDP takes a capacity development approach, while also incorporating cross-cutting themes such as gender and financing

UNDP's Climate Change Strategy has 4 pillars

- Supporting countries in developing strategies; promoting early adaptation and develop long term adaptive strategies; attracting and driving direct private and public investment; integrate climate change in UN and UNDP development assistance

UNDP Niche

- Institutional frameworks on climate change risks/opportunities in place, climate-resilient policies/measures implemented, financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded, knowledge on how to incorporate climate change risks/opportunities shared

UNDP work on adaptation

- GEF Related Initiatives: National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), National Communications (NCs), National Capacity Self Assessments (NCSAs), etc.
- Non-GEF related initiatives: Capacity development for policymakers
- UNDP Supports 70 Adaptation Projects in 66 Countries
- Approximately 70% of total portfolio is in Africa
- Most work focused on agriculture and water, also coastal zone management and forestry
- Most interventions focus on policy and planning and also demonstrations; focused on developing good projects that will have a long lasting long term effect.

Presentation #2: Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) in Perspective

Presenter: Delfin Ganapin (GEF SGP Global Manager)

The Climate Change Context

- IPCC has projected that in the next 2 decades the Earth will warm by 0.2 deg Celsius, leading to declining snow cover, higher intensity of tropical cyclones etc.
- Africa, Asia, and Small Island States are especially at risk

Why CBA?

- The concept of the CBA is that climate change is global but the impacts are regional and local; poor communities are the least equipped to cope and adapt
- Therefore we have to find ways to enhance the adaptive capacity in order to reduce vulnerability, a vital approach is CBA
- Principle: solutions must be locally specific; CBA is community driven; CBA responds to locally specific needs and develops lessons for global and national stakeholders

SGP Background

- GEF SGP has been operating on the community level since 1992, in 120 countries
- SGP grants direct to NGO's (non-governmental organizations) and CBO's (community based organizations); maximum country and community-ownership is very important; implementation eventually leads to poverty reduction and local empowerment
- When projects meets the livelihoods of the community it becomes sustainable and successful
- What we do?: through creative approaches prove that communities and their CSO partners can do CBA, disseminate models and lessons learned for replication, develop and organize a critical mass of empowered supporters, influence global environmental governance

The Challenge for CBA

- Through creative approaches and innovations prove that poor and vulnerable communities and their CSO partners can do CBA
- Through links and partnerships with government, the private sector, academe and donors starting with the NSC – disseminate models and lessons learned for adaptive replication, scaling up and mainstreaming
- Develop and organize a critical mass of empowered supporters, a constituency for CBA and sustainable development
- Through links with regional and global networks, influence global environmental governance

Presentation #3: Volunteerism for Development in the context of CBA

Presenter: Adeline Aubry (CBA Volunteerism & Community Adaptation Specialist)

UNV support to CBA

- Funded by the Japanese Trust Fund (1,000,000 USD) and the UNV Special Voluntary Fund (552,909 USD)
- Providing skilled and motivated UNV volunteers in 7 CBA countries
- Is fully integrated into the UNDP-GEF CBA project, strengthening the existing project in terms of: 1) communities' mobilization, voluntary contribution and ownership, 2) partners' capacity building

UNV-supported activities to strengthen CBA implementation

- Enhance communities' mobilization, voluntary contribution and ownership.
- Support participation and inclusion of the most vulnerable people in CBA project.
- Facilitate capacity building of NGOs, CBOs, VIOs partners.
- Promote, give visibility and measure voluntary contribution to adaptation.

UNV volunteers add value by:

- Taking time to go in the field to build a cultural understanding/respect with the communities.
- Listening to community instead of "informing and deciding for people".
- Explaining with patience, accessible and culturally adapted words the reasons of our partnership and simplifying the technical information.
- Building bridges between all stakeholders: clarifying respective expectations; ensuring quality and relevance of information/trainings, etc.
- Motivating, mobilizing, encouraging and inspiring.
- Assessing the main factors that can facilitate or prevent people from engaging themselves in voluntary activities for the good of their community.

Presentation #4: Climate Change Challenges and Implementation of the CBA Programme in Jamaica

Presenter: Dr. Anthony Chen (Climate Studies Group at University of the West Indies and National Coordinating Committee Member, Jamaica)

Climate Change Challenges in Jamaica

- Extremes in climate, hurricanes and droughts, which affect the agricultural sector, especially key earners such the banana and tourist industries
- Lack of water has increased forest fires and caused health problems, sanitation challenges Health issues arose because of the lack of water which affected sanitation, some schools are not equipped with storage tanks.

Expected Impact of Climate Change on Jamaica

- Sea level rise
- Spread of diseases like dengue
- Bleaching and death of coral reefs

- More intense hurricanes possible
- Water resource shortfall
- Agricultural drought
- Reduction in tourist arrivals
- Depletion of coastal resources
- Endangered human settlements
- Possible extinction of some species

Focus of CBA

- Biodiversity conservation, capacity building, and improving ecosystem resilience
- Areas covered include the south coast, Blue Mountain peak, also Trelawny

Implementation Progress

- Five planning grants approved to date, of these two have been successfully developed into full proposals. One already underway with the Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust (JCDDT) in Blue Mts., the other in Cockpit Country (western Jamaica) with Bunkers Hill CDC.
- Total commitment of funds to date amounts to: USD103,000

Presentation #5: Climate Change: The Science

Presenter: (Michael A. Taylor, Climate Studies Group, University of the West Indies)

Basics of Climate Change

- Weather (day to day changes in temperature, rainfall etc.) vs. climate (average weather; can be viewed over a period)
- Climate variability can be regular, irregular, or long Term
- Climate Change: Distinct changes in measures of climate lasting for a long period of time e.g. major changes in temperature, rainfall, snow, or wind patterns lasting for decades or longer.
- Climate can change due to
 - Natural variations, such as changes in the Earth's orbit
 - Volcanic eruptions which release aerosols into the atmosphere
 - **Human activity** such as changing land cover, burning of fossil fuels which add greenhouse gases into the atmosphere
- Greenhouse Effect: The Earth's atmosphere is a lot like the glass in a greenhouse. Solar radiation hits atmosphere, some reaches Earth and rays give off heat and the heat gets trapped because of greenhouses gasses (GHG) such as carbon dioxide and methane
- Problem: Since Industrial Revolution, human activity has increased GHG concentration in atmosphere. IPCC says it's extremely unlikely that global warming can be explained without external forcing (i.e. Human activity)
- Globally surface temps are continuing to rise and extreme events like heat waves increasing
- Sea levels are also rising

- Precipitation patterns have more variation, but there has been an increase in the number of heavy precipitation events during the past century, as well as an increase since the 1970s in the prevalence of droughts
- In Caribbean, frequency of hot days and hot nights increasing (nights > days)

Climate Models

- A computer model based on the laws of physics which are used to describe the processes of the atmosphere, you start by giving it some initial conditions and allow it to simulate over a period the parameters which you are studying
- 2 types of models: general circulation models and regional climate models, general simulates the entire world (disadvantage: their resolution is too large), regional has smaller resolution
- The most common emission scenarios are the IPCC's Special Report of Emissions Scenarios, allows us to estimate future greenhouse emissions etc.
- Running models with the scenarios gives us projections the future climate
- Near term climate change projections (i.e. by 2030) lie in a narrow range-0.64 to 0.69° C increase in global temps

Projections based on models

- Warmer temperatures, more variable precipitation, sea level rise, more frequent heat waves, increased summer dryness, more severe tropical cyclones

Key Takeaway

- Change due to greenhouse gases, evidence of the change: increased mean surface temps are the primary manifestation, more changes expected in the future, we must change mode of operating because we live in a climate sensitive world

Presentation #6: Climate Change and Adaptation: A Threat to Development and the Response

Presenter: (Jeffrey Spooner, Jamaica Meteorological Service)

Climate and society linkages

- Impacts of climate change are multi-sectoral and multidimensional
- Climate change will have both biophysical and socio-economic impacts in sectors, such as agriculture, water, health, natural resources, coastal zones, natural disasters, etc.

Key Adaptation Vocabulary

- Hazard: "A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation"
- Adaptive capacity: ability of system to adjust to climate change. Factors that determine adaptive capacity include wealth, technology, information and skills, infrastructure, institutions, social capital and equity. The higher the adaptive capacity, the lower the vulnerability and vice versa

- Risk: Can be broadly defined as “the likelihood of an adverse event or outcome”
- Risk = hazard X adaptive capacity
- Threshold: The point at which a physical effect begins to be pronounced. In the climate change context, 2° C of warming is considered the threshold for dangerous warming.
- IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change: body of scientists that provide scientific, technical and socio economic information to decision makers
- UNFCCC (United Nations Convention on Climate Change) – international agreement to stabilize greenhouse gases to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with climate system
- “Common but differentiated responsibilities” principle from UNFCCC: (1) some countries bear more responsibility to past emissions than others, (2) developed countries expected to contribute more to global climate change responses
- Adaptation is: Responding to climate change, because climate change both threatens development gains already achieved and our ability to achieve future environment and development gains
- Adaptation is NOT a new name for development; it’s a response to climate change and it is additional to normal development

Adaptation Fund

- Adaptation Fund (AF): established by the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to finance concrete adaptation Projects/Programmes in developing countries. Financed with 2% of the Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued for projects of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and with funds from other sources.
<http://www.adaptation-fund.org/documents.html>
- AF Projects executed by National Implementing Entities/Multilateral Implementing Entities (NIE/MIE) that meet fiduciary standards selected at country level.
- NIE/MIE likely to start accepting applications later this year, so planning for adaptation projects should start now.

Day 4 Presentations (Day 3 was field visit day)

Title	Presenter
Gender and Climate Change	Lucy Wanjiru and Khamarunga Banda
Understanding and Applying the Science	Anthony Chen
Climate Risk Assessment at the Community Level: Integrating community perspectives and utilizing local knowledge	Ivar Arana
CBA Projects and the SPA	Pradeep Kurukualsuriya
CBA implementation and operational changes	Pradeep Kurukualsuriya

Presentation # 1: Gender and Climate Change

Lucy Wanjinu and Khamarunga Banda (UNDP Gender Team)

Overview of UNDP work on gender

- UNDP has a mandate to mainstream gender equality and women empowerment in all programmes and projects
- UNDP gender team works to uphold this mandate in alliance with UNEP. Team has developed capacity building material and a training manual.

What is gender?

- Gender is not about sex or the biological characteristics but rather the social and cultural constructs within communities and it will differ within communities and nations. Some people do not have equal access to resources. Gender in the CBA should be looked at as a means to facilitate greater efficiency. Religion often influences gender roles. Projects should understand local religious practices but identify practical reasons for involving women.

Gender Quiz

- A quiz revealed that women are more likely to live in poverty, not own property, not be represented in parliaments, and be illiterate and more susceptible to natural disasters.

Women are particularly vulnerable to climate change and natural leaders on adaptation

- Women have less access to resources that would enhance their capacity to adapt to climate change including land, credit and education. Other sectors in society such as youth, persons with disabilities and children are also vulnerable to climate change.
- Women are often managers of natural resources at the community level so working with them and designing programs to meet their needs is essential to the success of CBA projects.
- They are active in production activities such as farming, forestry, and fisheries.

Main Reasons to include women in CBA projects:

- Women have a right to participate
- Women have knowledge are consumers of environmental products
- Intellectual and labor input of men and women is important to realize meaningful development

- Gender mainstreaming will improve CBA Projects

How to Position Gender in the CBA projects?

Must position the CBA Project so that women can be more involved to change the status quo and make the project to be more sustainable and efficient. This is because there are different levels of access to resources and control of power in many communities.

Tools and Methodologies (To be discussed):

- Tools are not isolated entities
- Flexible and build on and strengthen the existing local knowledge
- Enhance socioeconomic benefits

Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Must provide a framework to help assess if the project is effective, measure involvement of different segments of the community.

Presentation # 2: Understanding and Applying the Science

Dr. Anthony Chen (Climate Studies Group at University of the West Indies and National Coordinating Committee Member, Jamaica)

Climate vs. Weather

- Weather cannot be predicted beyond 10 days, but climate can be predicted using climate change scenarios and models.

Climate Models

- The science used in models for climate change includes physics, chemistry, ocean and atmospheric interactions.
- Dynamic Models;
 - General Circulation Models (GCM)
 - Atmosphere-Ocean Coupled GCM (AOGCM)
 - Regional Models (RCM)
- Statistical Models

GCMs vs. RCMs

- GCMs usually have large grid sizes
- Regional Climate Models have smaller grids (50 x 50 km or 25 x 25 km) and give more detailed outputs

Statistical Models

- Determine statistical relationships between: what we want to predict or forecast (e.g. temperature and rainfall) and large scale atmospheric parameters (e.g., pressure, winds, humidity)
- Can be used to downscale temperature and rainfall at a station in terms of values of large scale parameters obtained from

Dealing with limitations in the models

- Use average of as many models as possible (21 models used for IPCC 4th assessment)
- Use different initial conditions with same model
- Use different models with same initial conditions
- Use other supporting material

Expressing Uncertainties

IPCC finding usually given in terms of probabilities, which can be easily understood.

Common terminology used:

- Likely (> 66% probability)
- Very likely (> 90% probability)
- Extremely likely (> 95% probability)

Climate Change Scenarios

- It's impossible to accurately predict main driving forces in climate change (emissions levels, technologies, population levels, etc.)
- Instead, climate modelers use scenarios of plausible futures, typically then Special Report Emission Scenario (SRES) scenarios produced by IPCC

What is important in using GCMs

- Knowing the overall direction of the change (increasing or decreasing)
- Whether there's agreement among models and scenarios about increasing or decreasing trends

Applications of information from climate models. Need to know:

- Who is vulnerable and what does it mean in practical terms?
- Study in Jamaica found that those most vulnerable to increased incidence of dengue are:
 - females who were household heads
 - unskilled persons
 - persons who had primary education or none at all

Key Takeaways

- It is important to translate this information down to the local level for communities and explain to them what it means at their level.

Presentation # 3: Climate Risk Assessment at the Community Level: Integrating community perspectives and utilizing local knowledge

CBA Projects and the SPA (Member of National Steering Committee, Bolivia)

CBA and Bolivia Background

- Bolivia is rich in biodiversity with varied terrain, including tropical forests and mountains up to 7000 meters.

- CBA projects are in two mountainous regions areas and they have different characteristics in water use and supply. Both regions, however, show high levels of poverty and both have precarious production systems. Climate change impacts will exacerbate existing poverty, because local livelihoods are related to ecosystems.
- Communities have long observed climate and know how it impacts their livelihoods. In Bolivia, many communities have bioindicator species that they use to help predict climate conditions, like timing of the seasons and likelihood for drought. However, climate change impacts are making it harder to predict conditions using these traditional approaches.

Perspectives and Local Knowledge in Climate Risk Assessment

- Projects must capitalize on the ancestral knowledge of communities and help communities understand the scientific bases of the changes they observe.
- To assess climate change risk is not necessary to just know the behavior of climatic parameters
- One also must understand the **relationship** of the parameter with livelihood and ecological variables that are important to the community
- Social perceptions are evaluated in participative meeting when all participant interchanges experiences – a form of social research.
- Opening a dialogue between local knowledge and scientific observation is important. To start such a dialogue, local know how must be recognized as legitimate by science to start a dialogue. Use local knowledge as basis, then apply science, but not everything a community says is scientifically valid. In Bolivia, national mechanism for adaptation has a special program which examines how local knowledge can be used in adaptation. Once identified, this knowledge is integrated into the planning process and combined with scientific knowledge.

Conclusions

- Capitalizing on the knowledge of traditional communities is very important.
- Try to use science to explain what is observed in nature.
- Integrate local experiences into decision making and policies that affect the community.
- Establish a dialogue between local knowledge scientific results.
- All integrated into the decision-making can ensure the sustainability

Key Takeaways:

- Several participants mentioned that communities in their countries also use bioindicators to predict climate and that it's important to understand these indicators and try to integrate them into project work.

Presentation #4: CBA Projects and the SPA

Presenter: Pradeep Kurukulasuriya (UNDP Adaptation Advisor, New York)

The GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) is a pilot fund for establishing pilot or demonstration projects to show how adaptation planning and assessment can be

practically translated into projects. SPA introduces a climate change dimension into GEF's work securing Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs).

SPA Objective

The objective of the SPA is to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of the climate change in GEF focal areas. There is emphasis on structured learning and capacity building, so project monitoring is very important.

SPA Overview

- SPA supports pilot and demonstration projects that address local adaptation needs AND generate GEBs in GEF focal areas:
 - biological diversity
 - climate change
 - international waters
 - land degradation
 - ozone layer depletion
 - persistent organic pollutants (POPS)
- Most adaptation projects are in biodiversity and land degradation focal areas
- Typically GEBs generated in one area.

SPA Project Preparation

- Proponent prepares a baseline scenario (i.e. only those activities considered in baseline development planning). Typically address non climate change-related drivers of a problem.
- Proponents prepare an alternative GEF scenario to include activities that in the absence of climate change, would be expected to produce the desired GEB's.
- Add activities that ensure GEBs by improving resilience to climate change of the systems concerned.
- Difference between costs associated with baseline scenario and alternative scenario are the incremental costs.

Incremental Costs

- GEF SPA funds the **incremental costs** of adaptation activities that ensure the delivery or protection of GEBs in all GEF focal areas.
- Double increment left out of SPA programming because this would have meant that GEF pays for 1st increment and SPA pays for 2nd resources. Use SPA resources to make existing GEF projects climate resilient. IN REALITY: SPA funds being used for both increments.

Practical Example: Implications for a threatened rainforest

Baseline/Problem Statement: Stopping destructive practices

Double increment:

- *First increment* What needs to be done to ensure GEBs without climate change, such as protection, and reforestation of degraded land
- *Second Increment* Securing GEBs in the face of climate change. For example, reforestation done in a way to make land resilient to climate change.

CBA can fund both parts of double increment, due to specific project design, but SPA cannot be used for baseline issues

Outcomes of SPA projects:

- enhance adaptive capacity
- reduce vulnerability to adverse effects of climate change
- deliver GEBs in the face of climate change impacts

Monitoring (Critical element in SPA projects)

- Outputs monitored and indicators developed and evaluated on a project-by-project basis
- Outputs monitored by a double set of key indicators that measure progress addressing adaptation (i.e. VRA) and generating global environmental benefits (i.e. IAS)

GEF Project Terminology

- **Outcomes:** changed conditions. What the project tries to change, leave behind. VERY IMPOTANT
- **Outputs:** the tangible products and services that come out of the project and contribute to the outcomes
- **Activities/inputs:** what needs to be done to realize outputs and the inputs needed to produce the outputs

Key Takeaways

- **Projects must deliver not just GEBs, but also poverty reduction and community empowerment.** All these elements must work together for sustainable development. Project development and M&E must be participatory.
- **UNDP-GEF very strict on closing projects.** CBA funds must be programmed by 2011, so project can close by 2013. CBA operational closure is in February 2013, but financial closure is February 2014. Programming should be frontloaded this year and early next year.
- **Integrating activities into overall UN objectives (UNDAF, etc.)** CBA strategy must compliment those of other stakeholders. But CBA can't be integrated into any one strategy because of cross-cutting nature and the fact that it must respond to multiple stakeholder needs.
- **Importance of tracking progress.** VRA gives is one indicator of whether people thought project was successful or not. The other element is the storylines. UNV volunteers can help with this. Make sure lessons are captured and recorded and made into knowledge products. Good before/after pictures/stories are essential, but need to plan for this in advance.
- **This is about learning.** It's OK if change in VRA score or other indicators is not what was expected, but need to understand and document failures, so we can learn. We really want perceptions and storyline, so we can challenge our own assumptions and improve future projects.

Presentation #5: UNDP Community Based Adaptation Project: Overview of CBA Implementation

Presenter: Andrew Crane-Droesch (CBA Project Coordinator)

Budget Snapshot, Knowledge Management

- See section 1 of report

Next Steps in CBA Implementation: Operational Mainstreaming: (Pradeep)

Co-financing

What changes

- One to one co-financing in cash not required at the project level. Same rules for co-financing as per GEF/SGP (cash/in-kind combination) now apply

What stays the same

- Projects must meet GEF SPA eligibility criteria
- SPA cannot fund baseline outcomes.
- Scaled up global efforts to raise additional resources.
- Aim is 1:1 co-financing (in cash) at global portfolio level

CBA can fund:

- Responses to climate change related problems. Example: increased flooding or more intermittent flows due to droughts/stronger rainfalls
- CBA-eligible interventions: rainwater harvesting, riparian vegetation planting.
- Proposals must make case that response will help alleviate climate change-related risks. Need to understand the pressure at the heart of the problem.

CBA cannot fund:

- Responses to non climate-related problems. Example: dumping or deforestation upstream

Project approval process

Old project approval structure

- Proposals must receive technical and financial clearance from CBA PMU based on GEF SPA eligibility criteria
- NSC gives final approval based on project quality and other substantive criteria

New project approval structure

- NSC/NCC capacitated to assure quality and eligibility
- NCC approves projects based both on GEF SPA eligibility AND on substantive quality
- CBA PMU provides support as necessary
- NSC/NCC may clear concepts with technical support from CBA PMU. The CBA PMU provides technical support on request and occasional reviewing against eligibility criteria.

NSC provides

- Project approval based on project quality
- Source of Funds eligibility monitoring (Is project “SPA-able”?)

CBA PMU provides

- Technical support on request
- Occasional reviewing against eligibility criteria

Capacity Building Grants

Changes in Capacity Building Grants

- Old system: 100% of CBA grant funds had to go to community projects. There was no set national grant allocation
- New system: There will be set CBA grant allocations for each country. According to equity, absorptive capacity considerations, etc
- As per SGP’s normal procedures, a 5% percentage of overall grant making will go for capacity building grants
- This can be used as NC/NSCs want

Grant Allocations

Global level grantmaking targets

- 80-200 projects completed by February 2013
- Most likely 125 projects (8-12 projects per country)
- All CBA grants should be approved by mid-2011
- Grant allocations for the remainder of the project will be developed at the end of the year, in the context of the 2010 non-grant budgets (COBs) and workplans.
- **By mid-2010, decisions will be made about reallocating funds if there is non-movement or other factors that affect delivery in all 10 original CBA countries**

Key Points of Clarification

Timing

- New procedures effective IMMEDIATELY.

New Approval Process

- NCCs now capacitated to provide financial and technical clearance. This makes CBA approval processes similar to regular SGP decision making process.
- No extra compensation to NCC members due to increased responsibilities, as this would affect country-drivenness of projects. NCs can creatively figure out how to ensure that NCCs receive non-monetary compensation-chance to work on the ground, get experiences, build networks, participate in workshops.
- If NCC Technical Committees need resources for training, these requests should be put into the COB.
- **Bottom Line. PMU does not approve proposals any more. PMU only provides support on request, but NCC takes responsibility.** Support is purely demand

driven. If NCCs are not clear on guidance or need more training, NCs need to request this.

Role of PMU

- CBA PMU will provide support to NSC/NCC as requested.
- CBA PMU will conduct portfolio reviews of existing projects to ensure they meet SPA eligibility criteria. Details for this will be established.

Role of UNV volunteers

- UNV volunteers can help with concept and full proposal development and implementation, as well as M&E of approved projects
- Adeline's role is to support the UNV volunteers. UNV volunteers are capacity builders, not replacements for NGOs or others. For UNV volunteers' capacity building, Adeline can help out with this.

Role of CPMT

- SGP CPMT will be more involved in the process. Major communications from PMU to NCs will be cleared through SGP CPMT. For demand driven technical support from PMU, SGP CPMT should be copied. Goal is to create SGP groundwork for major CBA expansion.

Role of NCs

- CBA will be part of SGP PRA for NCs.
- NCs should keep PMU apprised as projects move through the approval process.
- NCs need to let the PMU know of any training needs they have to meet new role.
- NCs need to let the PMU know the size of the budget needed to deliver on current and future plans.

The Future

- UNDP will set up a multi-donor trust fund to find new money to fund CBA (\$10 million/year). The goal is to ensure long term sustainability of CBA even if GEF were to disappear.

Day 5 Presentations

Title	Presenter
Introduction to the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment	Andrew Crane-Droesch
Lessons Learned from the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment	Katiella Mai Moussa and Nickey Gaseb
Incorporating gender into the VRA	Khamarunga Banda
Measuring the contribution of volunteerism to community-based adaptation to climate change	Ana Cristina Guimaraes Matos
CBA implementation in Kazakhstan	Stanislav Kim
The <i>Almanario</i> and its use in CBA	Alejandro Santos
National Climate Change Strategy for Guatemala	Alma Gladys Cordero
CBA-UNV Logframe Comparisons	Pradeep Kurukalsuriya

Presentation #1: Introduction to the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment

Presenter: Andrew Crane-Droesch (CBA Project Coordinator)

What is adaptation?

- IPCC: "...adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, that moderates harm and exploits beneficial opportunities."
- UNDP Adaptation Policy Framework: Adaptation is a process by which individuals, communities, and countries seek to cope with the consequences of climate change, including variability.
- Question: How do we practically measure the progress of community initiatives in facilitating an ***adjustment or process?***

The VRA is a form of Participatory Impact Assessment with the following aims

- To measure community perceptions of climate change risk and adaptive capacity
- To assist with project development/management and to use M&E to make projects responsive to community priorities
- To measure impact vis à vis long-term climate change adaptation, not just one-off impact on present development challenges
- To capture qualitative information for development of knowledge products and adaptive project management
- To form a system of common-unit indicators which can be aggregated across a diverse portfolio of CBA projects

How the VRA works

- Composed of four indicators, based on the UNDP Adaptation Policy Framework approach.
- Four indicators become four questions – tailored to the community and posed in community meetings before, during and after project implementation.
- Simple averages are taken of the scores for the various questions to determine the impact of specific climatic phenomena on community members.
- VRA meetings are held 3-4 times over the course of the project:
 - at the beginning

- once or twice during the course of the implementation
- end of project
- VRA meetings yield quantitative and qualitative data for aggregating and assessing programmatic impact, guiding project design and management, and capturing lessons learned

Key Takeaways

- VRA sessions must survey a good cross-section of the community (men, women, children etc). Sessions must not take too long and there must be flexibility. There is a VRA working paper available as a resource.
- It's important to document how VRA score changes over time and why. Documenting qualitative information is as important as quantitative data.

Presentation #2: Lessons Learned from the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment

Presenter: Katiella Mai Moussa and Nickey Gaseb (CBA National Coordinators in Namibia and Niger)

VRA Process in Namibia

- About 50 people invited/participated initially. Later, only representatives from four targeted villages. People collected with two vehicles. Lunch provided (traditional dish). Other stakeholders invited
- Procedure: Brainstorming done on climate change, climate change explained by experts, other commonly-used PRA methods blended with VRA, spent three quarters of a day on VRA

Lessons:

- Villagers are not familiar with scientific notions of climate change. Even though they may have experienced climate change impacts, they are not aware of the larger phenomenon and climate change technical terms are new to them.
- **Thus, the VRA session has to be preceded by an orientation session on climate change and adaptation.**

VRA Process in Niger:

- Background on climate change and explanation on the VRA methodology given
- Questions repeated several times
- More than one facilitator effective and culturally appropriate
- Follow up questions asked which successfully elicited detailed information on how climate change impacts have manifested themselves in the communities.
- Opinions of different gender and age groups actively solicited
- Appropriate use of humour and other cultural tools can help to test the accuracy of the community answers

Techniques for VRA

- Introduce the VRA with NCC and field facilitators before the community meeting

- Translate all questions into local languages before meetings. Use facilitators who can speak local vernaculars.
- Need to limit participant group size
- Prepare and adapt the first question of VRA for the target group, as it sets the tone for the rest of the session
- Baseline-additionality reasoning must be clearly explained and be understood
- Different approaches will be needed in different communities to explain climate change

Challenges

- Need to make sure indicators are well understood
- Ensuring accuracy of the baseline is challenge
- How to combine VRA with other PRA tools already in use
- What to do with quantitative scores? How useful and reliable is this data?

Presentation #3: Incorporating gender into the VRA

Lucy Wanjinu and Khamarunga Banda (UNDP Gender Team)

Gender Mainstreaming in CBA:

Gender mainstreaming helps to promote empowerment of women, men, boys and girls and assist women to critically analyze their situation. Techniques:

- Make gender considerations tools part of the overall project/project cycle
- Gender considerations must be included in all project phases.
- Gender approaches must have a clear goal/outcome
- Understand the needs of the practical needs of women with project context
- There are a number of frameworks available for doing this

Gender entry points

- Project design phase
- Targeting of activities/groups to work with. May want to work with different groups within community to ensure women's needs are met.
- Designing indicators
- Setting outputs (how many meeting, etc)
- When thinking about general outcomes

Implementation during VRA

- During VRA sessions, need to have equitable situation (men/women, young/old). If possible, collect sex disaggregated data for all VRA indicators to show participation
- Women's participation in VRA and other consultations should be documented.
- Hold focus groups of women to have an in-depth understanding of their issues.

Participatory approaches at the community level

- Understand and appreciate the roles men and women have in the community
- Identify how different community members can play a role in sharing knowledge.

- Build a trust in the community
- Identify local innovators and active community members and ask them for ideas
- Ensure that project activities have involved/are helping women through follow-up consultations
- Document what has been learned and share with community

Key Takeaways

- Gender issues can be very sensitive, so it's necessary to understand social and cultural constructs we are working in and avoid miscommunication. Once the social constructs are understood, gender mainstreaming approaches can be more successfully applied.
- VRA should never be the first thing participatory analysis done with the community. Other PRA activities, including gender analysis, should be conducted before VRA as part of developing the project concept note. The VRA can help inform us about the gender impacts of climate change. Qualitative notes on the H form are a good place to collect this information.

Presentation #4: Measuring the contribution of volunteerism to community-based adaptation to climate change

Ana Cristina Guimaraes Matos (UNV)

What we want to measure

To what extent are volunteers playing a role in supporting adaptation to climate change? It is important to understand what is happening in the various contexts, so one must make an effort to measure the impact of volunteers in various communities.

Mainstreaming and measuring the contribution of community volunteerism could be done through the following entry points:

At local project level

- a. Inclusion of questions related to volunteerism in the templates for the project concept stage (pre-project), through which we would establish a baseline of community volunteering practices, potentials, barriers, etc.
- b. Inclusion of one quantitative indicator to all project proposals (# of community volunteers engaged in adaptation activities)
- c. Qualitative analysis of the added value of volunteerism, through adding specific questions on volunteerism to the VRA.

At national level

- a. Inclusion of one quantitative indicator to all country strategy plans (# of community volunteers engaged in adaptation activities, which can be aggregated from the project in each country)
- b. Qualitative analysis of the added value of volunteerism at national level, through a learning workshop based on UNV's original methodology to assess the contribution of

volunteering to development - the V-methodology. When not possible, the qualitative analysis can also be done through a qualitative study. Any option should include the views of stakeholders

At global level

a. Qualitative study on the global added value of volunteerism, based on a comparison between the results obtained in each country. This would form the basis of a knowledge product on volunteerism and CBA.

The presentation was well received, and the proposal, in general terms, was accepted. The next steps are to work on details to move from concept to implementation. UNV will hire a consultant to propose practical approaches, guidelines, a workplan, etc., during the coming months.

Presentation #5: CBA implementation in Kazakhstan

Stanislav Kim (CBA National Coordinator in Kazakhstan)

Predicted climate change impacts in Kazakhstan

- Decreased resilience in rangeland vegetation and increasing risks of land degradation from livestock production;
- Intensified wind and water erosion from increasingly intense winds and rainfall events;
- Changes in the floristic diversity of rangelands and reduction of forage nutritive quality for both wild and domesticated animals;
- Increased land degradation as livestock producers are forced to increase of load on increasingly limited watered and higher-potential pastures;
- Increasing rates of decomposition, leading to degradation of arable lands.

CBA Objective

- Implement the principles of sustainable community management of natural resources in the face of climate change with focus on land degradation.

6 projects developed-\$291K programmed and four more in planning stages

- Sadu Shakirova community- water and pasture management
- Lepsy community- pasture management
- Arnasai community- arable land management
- Sharkyn community- forest belts, pasture management
- Mukan Tubebaev community- forest and pasture management
- Zhuldyz community- pasture management

Approach for CBA Implementation:

- Cooperation with partners for conducting of training and information dissemination
- Experts were involved including NSC members to help communities and NGOs to formulate ideas according to CBA requirements and conduct VRA

Challenges

- Potential applicants can't meet 1:1 co-financing requirements
- Unclear understanding in communities and government of what type of activities are adaptation and which are not
- Difficult to achieve tangible results within short CBA project life time
- Due to country's normally quite variable climate, communities don't understand/believe in climate change risks
- Climate change is not a major concern for the government of Kazak, but communities are showing interest in CBA, and project results could help government see the importance of climate change

Lessons

- Working with former SGP grantees is helpful
- Cooperation with different parties is critical due to limited budgets and support staff
- CBA HQ support is needed
- Need to adjust VRA methodology to use it for effective monitoring of changes in limited project lifetime
- Communities cannot formulate appropriate projects with outside assistance
- Online volunteers are helpful but don't totally replace normal specialists

Presentation #5: The *Almanario* and its use in CBA

Alejandro Santos (CBA National Coordinator in Guatemala)

Climate Change Impacts in Guatemala

- Increasing temperatures, especially during the wet season
- More Erratic precipitation
- Overall effect is increase in evapotranspiration

Climate Change Risks

- Currently all river basins are at risk from extreme events throughout the year
- Erosion and landslides are a problem in middle parts of basins
- After heavy rains, the soil is unprotected and susceptible to frost in the upper part of the basin, causing food shortages
- During the rains, the bottom of the basins are flooded affecting coastal and marine ecosystems
- There is concentration of increased drought in the watershed and more severe rainfall events are triggering soil erosion. All of this is affecting agricultural production

CBA Implementation

- Two projects in planning working on reforestation and soil management in micro watersheds. A third project is in concept phase.

Almanario

- *Almanario* is a fusion of two words (Almanac/Calendar). It is a tool based on a logframe designed for easy use by communities. *Almanario* has been used in more than 80 SGP projects.
- *Almanario* planning tool helps ensure gender equity. In order to complete the document, 50% of the executive committee must be women.
- Tool is introduced in 2 training sessions, with one for women only to make sure they have access to information.
- Page 4 of the *Almanario* is the most important part because it shows the objectives and guides the community step by step. People can set down their ideas and problems and determine how they can be solved. The final analysis becomes an objective.
- There is a planning and budget component where communities decide on activities and budgets.
- Communities can complete the *Almanario* planning process themselves and it usually takes about 3 months, because of literacy problems. Animators can be paid through a planning grant and this speeds up the process. For CBA, may be possible to complete process in one month or less.
- SGP Guatemala has developed a program in Access to input data and results. They print out reports to take on field visits. This creates a backup copy and facilitates monitoring.

Presentation #5: National Climate Change Strategy for Guatemala

Alma Gladys Cordero (Member of National Steering Committee in Guatemala)

Context

- Guatemala is not a major emitter of greenhouse gases, but is very affected by climate change and variability, especially hurricanes and drought. Negative impacts include loss of biodiversity, food security, increase in diseases, and damages to basic infrastructure.

Objective

- Show how the CBA and SGP projects are coherent with the national strategy of climate change
- Government decided to give first priority to climate change and developed strategies and plans for this. Adaptation is one of the 5 components of the National Strategy on climate change.

Adaptation and its contribution to the reduction of poverty includes

- promotion of good practices to reduce negative impact of CC and variability
- increase the knowledge of extreme meteorological phenomenon

Learning from CBA

- The government of Guatemala sees CBA/SGP as compatible with national strategy climate change strategy and a good way of applying national strategy to the local

level. The Government wants to learn from CBA experiences and replicate these activities.

Presentation #6: Logframe Comparison for CBA and CBA/UNV Partnership

Pradeep Kurukualsuriya

The wording in the project documents is the same, but the difference is in activity results. The partnership is meant to be very complimentary with CBA, as outcome and outputs are the same. The difference is that UNV/CBA has separate activity results under Outcomes 1 and 2, but these activities feed into the outputs of both projects

Annex 1-Summary of Key Decisions

CBA operational changes UNDP-GEF-UNV CBA Stock-taking Workshop, July 2, 2009, Kingston, Jamaica

Detailed operational guidance for the CBA project is outlined in GEF Council Approved Project Document. Based on lessons learned during the operationalization of this project in the period from 2008-2009, the following operational adjustments are recommended to make CBA projects more country driven and more closely integrated into regular GEF SGP operational modalities.

Post-Jamaica workshop updates from the PMU are highlighted.

As per the Council approved project document,

- Projects must continue to meet GEF SPA eligibility criteria (i.e. global environmental benefits and adaptation benefits).
- Project should continue to be community based with promotion of volunteerism as well as gender equality. **The PMU is supporting this on several fronts. 1) It is preparing a paper on CBA and Gender in collaboration with the UNDP Gender Team. 2) The PMU has helped prepare information about climate change and human rights for a UNDP regional conference. 3) The PMU has recruited a consultant to work on the volunteerism methodology. 4) Volunteerism is being mainstreamed in all project communication tools under development, such as the revised website, Photo Stories, and Project Info Sheets.**
- SPA funds cannot be used to fund “baseline” development outcomes.
- Projects linked to other ongoing initiatives financed by government, UNDP and other agencies, NGOs, etc are recommended. Support will be provided by UNDP EEG to establish required linkages, if needed. **For example, the CBA PMU has helped facilitate discussions between the CBA project and SNV in Niger to determine potential areas of partnership.**
- NSC/NCCs are encouraged to seek projects that are not “islands” of good/sound projects but strategic and catalytic ones with potential for learning and demonstration of how adaptation to long-term climate change can be pursued.

Co-financing policy

- 1 to 1 cash co-financing at the project level is not necessarily required. NSC/NCC should take into account level of in-kind/cash (direct and parallel) co-financing achieved at the country portfolio level, as well as other eligibility criteria, and decide on soundness of project. Standard SGP co-financing policies will apply. In-kind co-financing remains to be required.
- Bear in mind different sources of co-financing (direct, parallel and cash¹). All are legitimate forms of co-financing. Parallel financing is encouraged and is a legitimate form of cash co-financing. Letters of partnership/commitment/co-financing are necessary. The log-frame of the project should also indicate relevant details that demonstrate linkages to other initiatives claimed as sources of parallel co-financing. **The PMU will prepare a short guidance note on co-financing for distribution in September.**
- The CBA PMU and UNDP/EEG will complement local efforts to raise cash co-financing at the global level. Funds will be sought from bilateral and other sources. **The CBA PMU is exploring relationships with bilateral donors and other source of revenue at the**

global level. The PMU is also seeking collaborations with NGOs working on adaptation as possible sources of parallel co-financing.

Project approvals policy

- NCs and members of NCC/NSC have been, and will continue to be, capacitated to support CBA based on UNDP/EEG best practices. CBA PMU will provide support with this, upon request.
- NCC/NSCs capacitated and responsible for project screening and approval. The NCC/NSC will screen and clear projects based on standard substantive quality/feasibility GEF SGP (technical and financial) criteria as well as GEF/SPA eligibility (technical and financial) criteria. NCs will facilitate this process.
- There will no longer be technical and financial clearance from CBA PMU.
- The CBA PMU will provide demand-driven technical support and guidance to NCCs/NCs, as requested. This includes support for refining country strategies and/or project ideas/concepts/ proposals, making linkages with other relevant in-country initiatives (e.g. potential co-financing opportunities), promoting volunteerism and community participation, as well as support during implementation of projects (on VRA and other M&E). Services will be provided upon request. Available services will be developed (in consultation with NCs), and shared with the NC/NSCs by mid-July. **For example, the CBA PMU has provided requested feedback on project concepts in Bolivia and Morocco, a proposal for an outside funder for CBA Morocco, and has helped facilitate local partnerships in Niger. Adeline will be sharing guidance on integrating volunteerism into CBA projects by mid-September.**
- The CBA PMU will undertake periodic quarterly reviews of each country portfolio that has been approved by the NCC/NSC. The review will be in terms of technical and financial content, portfolio balance, thematic scope, etc. Regular reports will be prepared for HQ and shared with external donors and other interested parties. **The first quarterly review of approved projects will cover the period from July-September 2009. The PMU will review all approved project concepts and proposal throughout this period and will prepare the review for the quarter at the end of September.**

Organization setup

- UNDP/EEG/GEF is the overall Task Manager for the project.
- SGP (Global Manager) will be main focal point for any institutional issues pertaining to NCs and the CBA projects as per standard SGP operational modalities. Any institutional issues identified by the CBA PMU will be communicated to the CPMT. Prior in-country solving is encouraged. The CBA PMU will support the SGP/CPMT to resolve pending institutional issues.
- CBA PMU will continue to provide demand-driven technical guidance to NCs and NSCs/NCCs, keeping CPMT informed.
- CBA will be incorporated into the PRAs for all NCs. NCs do not report to the CBA PMU.
- UNV volunteers will be integrated into the project and provide all necessary support per their TORs, under the direction of the NC. CBA PMU will provide guidance and additional support to UNV volunteers as necessary. **UNV volunteers are in the process of preparing workplans in consultation with their NCs and Adeline. Other examples of support to UN volunteers include: 1) The training needs assessment exercise as part of capacity building; 2) Access to online trainings, such as ATLAS, for UNV volunteers; 3) Continuous screening and sharing of relevant documents/tools/ideas received from global CBA-related networks (such as Climate-L); 4) Direct support to UNV volunteers as issues arise; 5) The recruitment of four new online volunteers to support**

translation of communications into French and Spanish; 6) Knowledge capture and sharing tool for UNV Volunteers; 7) Finalization of Photo Story guidelines and example.

Project Delivery

- The target is for community grants to be programmed by February 2011. Frontloading programming in 2009 and early 2010 will help the project achieve operational closure in February 2013. Financial closure will be in February 2014.

Allocations

- Resource allocations will be based on country equity and absorptive capacity considerations. By mid-2010, decisions will be made about reallocating funds if it looks unlikely that funds will be spent in one or more of the 10 countries.

Capacity Building Grants

- Per SGP's normal procedures, 5% of overall grant making can go for capacity building grants. **The PMU will provide a short set of guidelines on capacity building grants along with examples by the end of September.**

Country Operating Budgets

- CBA PMU to receive estimates from each NC of COBs for the remainder of the project (preferably by year depending on anticipated delivery targets). COB requests should be sufficient to cover all needs required to implement that rest of the country portfolio, including any resource needed for UNV volunteers to support implementation on the ground. These will be discussed, together with input from CPMT, and final COB allocations will be made. **All additional COB requests received by the PMU have been reviewed. Additional resources have been distributed to those countries immediately in need of money. Countries that currently have sufficient amounts of money for planned 2009 operations are encourage to spend down this balance before requesting additional funds. When NCs anticipate needing additional COB funds, they should contact the PMU immediately. Remainder of project budgeting exercises will be conducted as part of the FY 2010 budgeting process at the end of the year.**

Adaptive management practices will be exercised throughout the implementation of the project. The refinements to the operational modality of the CBA outlined above will be reviewed overtime by the CBA PMU in consultation with NCs, the SGP/CPMT, and UNDP/EEG and further changes may be made.

¹ Guidance on Co-Financing.

1. Co-financing can include resources for both:
 - (i) baseline or foundational activities upon which the project would build or without which the project could not be implemented and/or
 - (ii) climate change risk management;
2. Co-financing can be from:
 - (iii) GEF Implementing Agency (UNDP TRAC, Bilateral etc)
 - (iv) Government co-finance (counterpart commitments) e.g., Contributions mobilized from other
 - (v) NGOs, the private sector, and beneficiaries.
3. Co-financing can be at least three types:

- (vi) Direct Co-Financing (sometimes referred to as “cash co-financing”)-- funds provided to the project and managed by the project team (usually UNDP)
- (vii) Parallel Co-Financing— (usually cash financing) - funds not managed by project team or UNDP. Some other entity does this.
- (viii) In Kind Co-financing – usually not in the thousands/millions!

When co-financing is mobilized, (i) need to make linkages in project design/log-frame and (ii) there is a need supporting evidence.

Annex II-Participant list and contact information

Annex III-CBA Workshop Evaluation

The CBA Stock-taking Workshop in Kingston, Jamaica was attended by 4 UNDP staff, 11 GEF/SGP staff, 8 UNV staff, and 17 others. In total, there were 40 participants and of this, 23 completed the workshop evaluation on the last day. At the end of the workshop, participants were asked to evaluate the workshop based on these five (5) questions:

- 1.) What went well with the program?
- 2.) What could have been improved with the program?
- 3.) What else do you wish had happened this week?
- 4.) Do you have any comments on the hotel, meeting facilities, food, logistics, etc?
- 5.) Other comments

96% of the participants found that the workshop achieved its objectives. Of this, 74% of the evaluators indicated that the workshop was excellent, 22% indicated it was up to par. The remaining 4% had no comment.

The presentations given at the workshop, which covered technical information on climate change science, new methods for climate change risks and adaptation, new partnerships, and management announcements, were rated by 87% as very interesting and educational. 78% of the poll found the technical presentations to be highly educational, 22% of the poll specifically complimented the presentations given by the Jamaican SGP team, which were found to be very interesting and inspiring.

Topics or issues that the participants thought were missed or should have been given more time include: More discussions between different country programmes on actual experiences and challenges (38% of the poll); discussions on operations/substance among core groups (PMU, CPMT, NC's) (20% of the poll); more information on baseline conditions versus climate change adaptation (19%); more information on the gender mainstreaming (10%); more pointers from countries outside the CBA process (9%); and requests for CBA GEF-funded projects to be included in the SGP program (4%).

In addition, 27% of the poll indicated that the presentations regarding the project process cycle could have been clearer, perhaps with the inclusion of a "step-by-step procedure" outline given that there were new staff who had recently joined the project.

Although, the content of the presentations were received well, 65% found that time management needed improvement in similar future meetings. The length of time used for presentations varied with some presenters having more than ample time, while others were rushed. In addition, while 91% of the participants were content with the structure of the workshop, 9% of the poll (2 participants) found the flow of the themes to be "not logical." 26% suggested that having a focal person to facilitate would also be beneficial in future meetings to avoid confusion and manage time better.

Another request (80% of the poll) was to add more time for interactive sessions, networking, and having practical exercises in small groups. Participants wanted more “hands-on” participatory sessions and fewer presentations. The cordial nature of idea exchanges was a valued experience for 40% of the participants, who requested an allocation of more time for such interactions in future workshops.

Visiting more field sites was also requested by all participants. The field trip that was organized was rated as “phenomenal.”

The vast majority of participants (91%) thought the quality of food and services at the hotel was excellent, and that the location was very convenient. There were no comments on travel arrangements for the workshop except for one unhappy response by a participant who was not picked up at the airport and who experienced inconvenience as a result. As far as the accommodation arrangement was concerned, only 9% of the participants had minor complaints regarding the small beds and lack of internet service. All participants were very happy with the organization of the workshop and the support provided by the NC of the host country as well as the services of Ms. Julia Vaz-Campbell. More information from the host country on history, overall culture, and local lifestyles and culture was asked for by 18% of the poll.



UNDP GEF Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) Project

**CBA Mid-Course Workshop:
Sharing of Lessons-learned, ongoing training, integration of UNV**

Participant Contact List

CBA Project Management Unit

Mr. Andrew Crane-Droesch
Coordinator
UNDP-GEF Community-Based
Adaptation Project
+1 (212) 906 5006
andrew.crane-droesch@undp.org

Ms. Adeline Aubry
UNV CBA Specialist
UNDP-GEF Community-Based
Adaptation Project
adeline.aubry@undp.org

Mr. Andre Mershon
Consultant
UNDP-GEF Community-Based
Adaptation Project
andre.mershon@yale.edu

SGP Central Program Management Team

Mr. Delfin Ganapin, PhD
Global Manager
UNDP GEF Small Grants
Programme
+1 212 906 6191
delfin.ganapin@undp.org

Ms. Lia Siegert, PhD
Climate Change Specialist
UNDP GEF Small Grants
Programme
+1 212 906 6028
lia.sieghart@undp.org

UNDP Energy and Environment Group

Mr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, PhD
Technical Advisor for Adaptation
UNDP Energy and Environment
Group
+1 212 906 6043
pradeep.kurukulasuriya@undp.org

UNDP Gender Team

Ms. Lucy Wanjiru
Consultant
UNDP Gender Team
+1 (212) 906 5108
lucy.wanjiru@undp.org

Ms. Khamarunga G. Banda
Consultant
UNDP Gender Team/CBA Project
+27 (0) 782913519/012 6644 333
khamarunga@hotmail.com

UNV Bonn

Ms. Mae Chao
R&D Specialist
United Nations Volunteers
Bonn, Germany
+49 228 815

Dr. Abdulleh Hadi
Consultant
United Nations Volunteers
hadi_a1953@yahoo.com

National CBA Teams

Bangladesh

Mr. Aminul Islam
Environmental Focal Point
UNDP Bangladesh
+880-2 81 18600 Ext 2409
aminul.Islam@undp.org

Bolivia

Mr. Rubén Salas
National Coordinator
UNDP GEF Small Grants
Programme - Bolivia
+591-2 2795544
ruben.salas@undp.org

Mr. Ivar Arana
CBA National Coordinating
Committee
ivar.arana@gmail.com

Mr. Juan Carlos Soria
UNV Bolivia
+591-2 2795544
soriameruvia@yahoo.es

Guatemala

Mr. Alejandro Santos
National Coordinator
UNDP GEF Small Grants
Programme - Guatemala
+502 7765-2068
alejandrosantez@gmail.com

Ms Alma Gladys Cordero
CBA National Coordinating
Committee
aldys0214@gmail.com

Ms. Maria Victoria Garcia Quiex
UNV Guatemala
+502 7765-2068
mavigaqui@yahoo.com

Jamaica

Mr. Dale Rankine
National Coordinator
UNDP GEF Small Grants
Programme - Jamaica
+1 876 978 2390
dale.rankine@undp.org

Ms. Hyacinth Douglas
Programme Assistant
UNDP GEF Small Grants
Programme - Jamaica
hyacinth.douglas@undp.org

Mr. Abraham Anthony Chen, PhD
CBA National Coordinating
Committee
achen@flowja.com

Mr. Jeffrey Spooner
CBA National Coordinating
Committee
j.e.spooner@cwjamaica.com

Mr. Michael Taylor, PhD
CBA National Coordinating
Committee
michael.taylor@uwimona.edu.jm

Ms. Michelle Curling-Ludford
UNV Jamaica
michelle.curling-Ludford@undp.org

Kazakhstan

Mr. Stanislav Kim
National Coordinator
UNDP GEF Small Grants
Programme - Kazakhstan
+7-3272 582646/582643
stanislav.kim@undp.org

Ms. Svetlana Dolgikh
CBA National Coordinating
Committee
dolgikh@meteo.kz

Morocco

Ms. Lamiss Naciri
National Coordinator
UNDP GEF Small Grants
Programme - Morocco
+212-37 661435
fempmf_naciri@menara.ma

Ms. Anne-France Wittman
UNV Morocco
annefrancewittmann@hotmail.com

Namibia

Mr. Nickey Gaseb
National Coordinator
UNDP GEF Small Grants
Programme - Namibia
+264 61 248345
nickeyg@unops.org

Ms. Florence Aboas
UNV Namibia
fa@nnf.org.na

Niger

Mr. Katiella Mai Moussa
National Coordinator
UNDP GEF Small Grants
Programme - Niger
(227) 96963311
katiella.mai.moussa@undp.org

Mr. Daouda Mamadou
CBA National Coordinating
Committee
daouda_mamadou@yahoo.fr

Mr Gaidama Abdou
PROVONI Niger
gaidama2000@yahoo.fr

Samoa

Mr. Sala Tagaliima
Subregional Coordinator
UNDP GEF Small Grants
Programme - Samoa
+685 23670/71 x 21
sala.tagiilima@undp.org

Taulealeausumai Laavasa Malua
CBA National Coordinating
Committee

Ms. Leotele Leaupepe
UNV Samoa
leotele.leaupepe@undp.org

Viet Nam

Ms. Nguyen Thi Kim Anh
National Coordinator
UNDP GEF Small Grants
Programme – Viet Nam
+84 4 9421-495
nguyen.thi.kim.anh@undp.org