ADAPTATION LEARNING PROGRAM IN AFRICA (ALP)

CBA Models Carried Out Across The Countries

O. Tankari, with quality inputs & materials from ALP teams in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger

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Program Goal

Capacity of vulnerable households to adapt to climate variability and change increased

Targets
Four countries: Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger,
59,000 direct beneficiaries
40 communities
Community-Based Adaptation Framework

- Climate change knowledge
- Climate-resilient livelihoods
- Local adaptive & organisational capacity
- Disaster risk reduction
- Addressing underlying causes of vulnerability
- Risk and uncertainty

COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION

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For more information, visit

http://www.careclimatechange.org/adaptation/cba

For CARE CBA Toolkit:
The local Adaptive Capacity framework
From ACCRA: Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance

- Assets
- Institutions
- Knowledge
- Innovation
- Decision-making

ODI, Oxfam, CARE, SCF, WVI consortium
http://community.eldis.org/accra/

Local Adaptive Capacity Framework:
http://community.eldis.org/.59d669a8/research.html
Model developed in Niger: Community Action Plans for Adaptation - PACA
Community studies using CVCA, PRA & HLS tools
Sample - Community Action Plan for Adaptation (PACA)
Success Factors

• Highly participatory process involving all stakeholders (communities, government services, project team, partner CSOs)
  ⇒ Build/strengthen knowledge on local effects of CC, prepare communities for informed discussions (and decision-making)

• Local govts and other relevant stakeholders to actively participate
  ⇒ Think about specific support to provide to communities
  ⇒ Strengthen local adaptive capacity by creating space for joint efforts, putting together resources, engaging a dialogue with communities, and engaging national decision-makers // advocacy)

• Ensure the linkage between local adaptive strategies and higher level adaptation measures related to policies, plans and programs which influence the environment (enabling environment)
Key Discussions Issues

• PACA based on past/current climate information/conditions (weather, temperature, rainfalls, etc.) and their impacts (food crisis mainly, pests, etc.)
  ⇒ Most of PACA focused on an external input (check-list of activities)
  ⇒ Weak capacity in terms of monitoring the plan and amending it based on changing conditions

• At least – a yearly participatory review and amendment of PACA is needed to make them dynamic

• While reviewing and revising the PACA, integration of participatory scenario planning (PSP) could enrich the content and strengthening local adaptive capacity

• FUNDING?? - local/national commitment needed
Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP)

From Planning to Implementation: The Kenyan experience

References:
Accessing to Climate Information

Key part in building and enhancing **adaptive capacity**.

- **Generate, use & communicate climate information**
- **Climate information used to protect & make best use**
- **Informed & enabled by climate information**
- **Includes climate information**
- **Prompted by changing climate**

Institutions and entitlements

Knowledge & Information

Innovation

Asset Base

Flexible, forward thinking decision-making & governance

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Success Factors

- Task Force formed to push PSP agenda and ensure sustainability:
  - Preparing & organizing workshops
  - Compiling the integrated plans according to the sectors
  - Planning & dissemination of advisories through identified climate communication channels
  - Linkage with other existing committees (DRR/Peace, etc.)
  - To collect and send real time information (two weekly or monthly)

- Inclusivity/diversity of the participants (community, govt, CSOs, media)

- Timely access to & communication of seasonal climate advisories; use of local language and local channels of dissemination

- Flexible locally owned decision making

- Simplicity of the process/done at the community level

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Key Discussions Issues

• Sustainability of the PSP workshops/forums-how do we ensure there is continuity and institutional memory?

• PSP is based on short term planning - what model for longer term planning?

• Women’s participation has been low – decision making, access to and use of information

• How to scale-up the process to national level decision-making and planning?

• How do we improve our monitoring and documentation of the good practices learnt?
Community Monitors in Ghana: Building on CARE Community Based Extension Agents (CBEAs) model

Community monitors taking lead in adaptation achievements – Ghana
Who are Community Monitors?

1. They are termed Community Animators:
   • Continual animation, motivation & activation of dormant groups

2. They are called Community gatekeepers
   • Brokers of ideas (interest of community)
   • Consent to new ideas and innovations

3. They are also called community motivators or drivers
   • Drive the community devpt agenda
   • Engage in voluntary actions for the benefit of the entire community

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Role in CBA Process in Ghana

1. Lead in the implemt. of initiatives
   - (seed multiplication, demonstration farms, micro-finance groups, etc.)

2. Mobilization and facilitation of CBA
   - Support ALP implementing partners; key informants; monitoring rainfalls data;

3. Project monitoring
   - Linkage with the projects (views, reports to quarterly meetings; basic records of participants & visitors; report new phenomena, climatic trends and their emerging impacts)

4. Lead community advocacy
   - For quality service from public officials; demand for access to timely weather forecast, to agricultural inputs supply, good roads and markets, and to improved seed at affordable prices
Success Factors

• Providing capacity building activities
• Incentivize them such as enhancing their mobility by providing the bicycles
• Make them feel unique, recognized and easily identified (souvenirs such as project T-shirts & caps are motivating factors)

• Provide opportunities to learn outside their communities (very empowering, changing their mindset
• Organize periodic refresher training to update their knowledge and keep them focused
Key Discussions Issues

- Literacy is lacking in many of the communities
  - This impedes communication

- Their responsibilities sometimes take them out of their communities at the expense of their work
  - What mechanism to cover these costs?

- Sustainability
  - Need for incentives (motivational packages)
  - External (project) driven process: what role for communities to contribute?
Model developed in Mozambique:
Farmers Field Schools
Key Issues of Discussions

• Linkage with local government and other organizations/institutions
• Integrate PSPs in FFS to strengthen linkage to adaptation & adaptation to long term CC impacts
• Community access to a complete package of relevant, appropriately packaged information on time-weather, crop timing, marketing information, practical farming advise, etc.
• Strengthen work with local radio-good communications & education channel
Advantages / Benefits of CBA: Insights from NEF Study in Garissa (Kenya)

Key Messages to Policy Makers

• CBA environmental, social and economic benefits **outweigh** the costs in virtually all modeled scenarios;
• CBA in the face of uncertainty suggests it is an **economically-efficient** and **well-suited response** to CC
• **Economic diversification not always a solution**; actions to be thoroughly assessed, require dynamic planning and must be compatible with ecological characteristics

⇒ Adaptation can be viewed as a flexible approach to avoid “mal-adaptation” and the costs associated
Key Messages to Policy Makers

• CBA benefits are likely to be enhanced by national level interventions: use alongside national adaptation strategies and focus on bottom-up approaches

• Incorporate both “hard” and “soft” measures in adaptation policy design to maximize value and impact

• Co-produce adaptation strategies with communities (complement, rather than compete with, locally established coping strategies)