

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

Program Goal



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

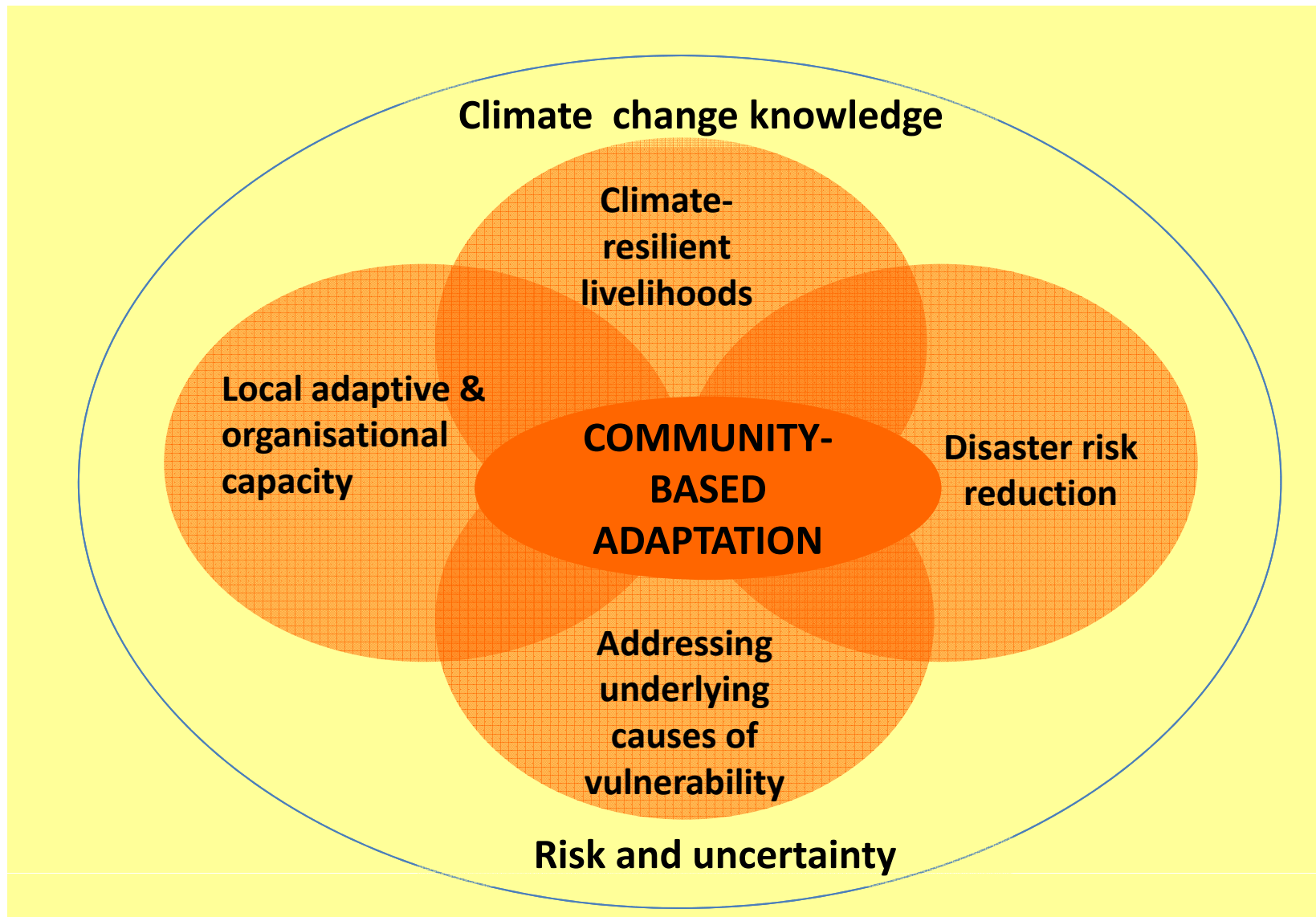


Targets

Four countries: Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger,
59,000 direct beneficiaries
40 communities



Community-Based Adaptation Framework



For more information, visit

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

For CARE CBA Toolkit:

<http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/cba/en/>

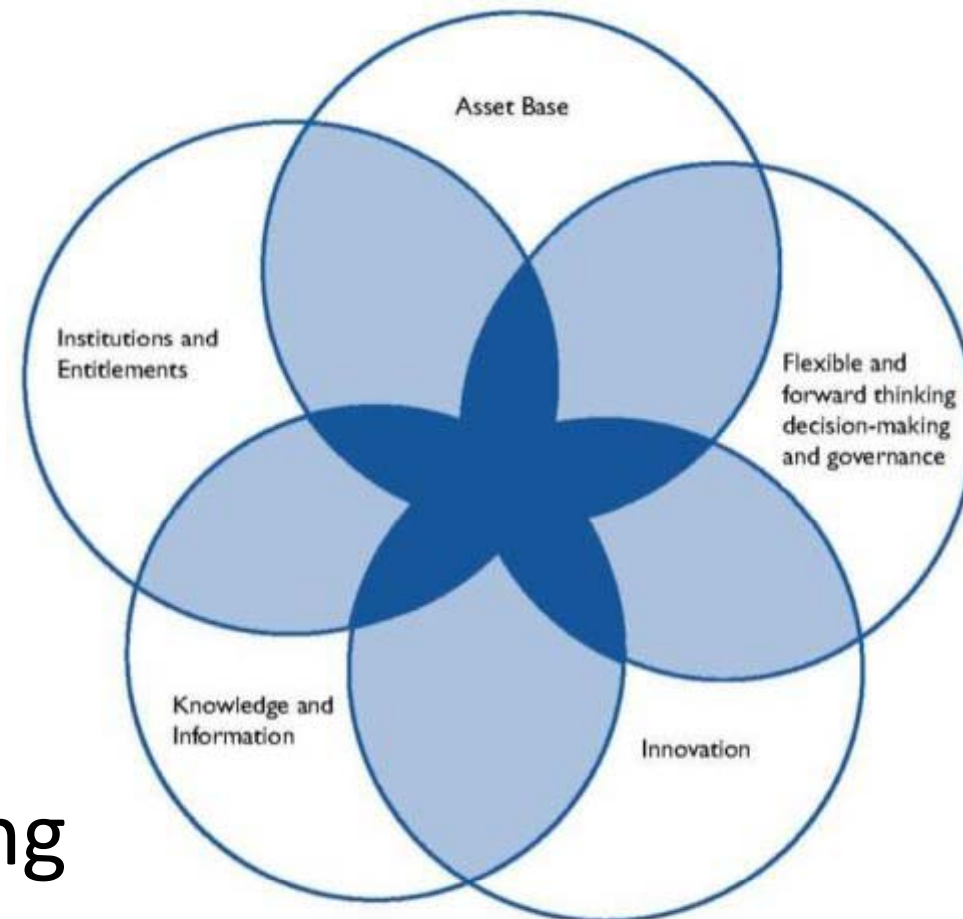
The local Adaptive Capacity framework

From ACCRA: Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance

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

Local Adaptive Capacity Framework:
<http://community.eldis.org/.59d669a8/research.html>

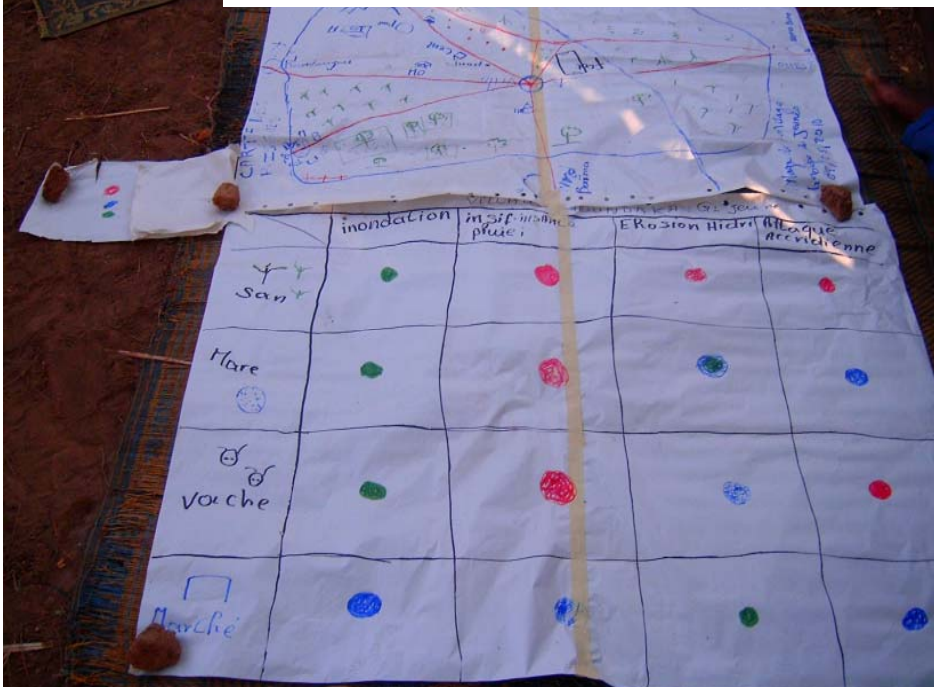
- Assets
- Institutions
- Knowledge
- Innovation
- Decision-making



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

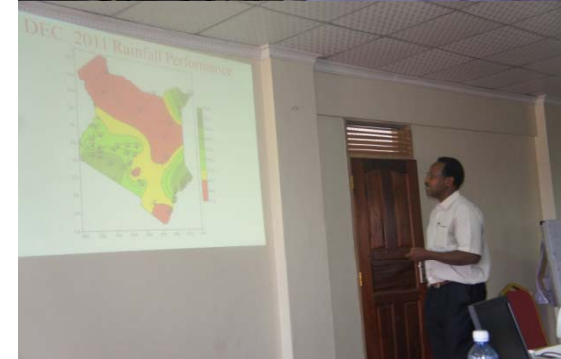
Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP)

From Planning to Implementation: The Kenyan experience

References:

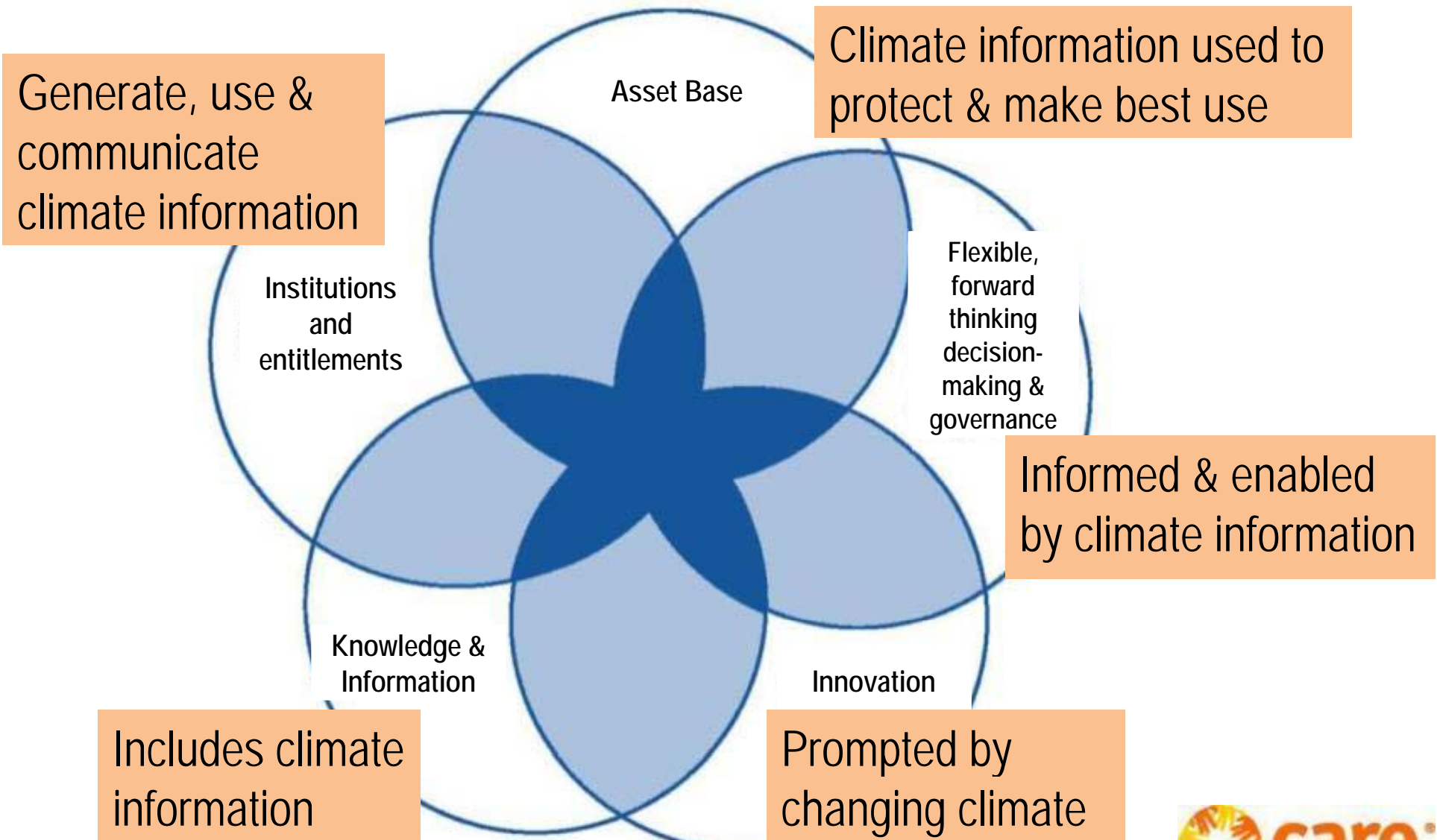
http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/adaptation/ALP_PSP_Brief.pdf

http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/stories/ALP_Kenya_Noor_Aug2012_final.pdf



Accessing to Climate Information

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



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

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 gate keepers**

- Brokers of ideas (interest of community)
- Consent to new ideas and innovations

3. They are also called **community motivators or drivers**

- Drive the community devtpt agenda
- Engage in voluntary actions for the benefit of the entire community



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)

http://www.careclimatechange.org/files/adaptation/Counting_on_Uncertainty_July12.pdf

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)





ANIKYE!