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**Annual Report for PIMS: 3508-Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change
(GEF SPA-Global FSP)**

Year 2012



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme

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List of Acronyms

AF	Adaptation Funds
ALM	Adaptation Learning Mechanism
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CBA6	The Sixth Community based Adaptation Conference
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CoP	Conference of Parties
CSAH	Compensación por Servicios Ambientales Hídricos
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
EE-Net	Energy and Environment Network
EMD	Environmental Management Division
ESSJ	Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
IAS	Impact Assessment Systems
IVF	International Year of Volunteers
KAZ	Kazakhstan
KM	Knowledge Management
MAP	Mekong Asia and Pacific
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
NC	National Coordinator
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NSC	National Steering Committee
PIF	Project Information Form
PMU	Participatory Monitoring Unit
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SCCF	Special Climate Change Funds
SDC	Switzerland Development Cooperation
SPA	Strategic Priority on Adaptation
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
VRA	Vulnerability Reduction Assessments
WRC	Women's Resource Center

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Introduction

Community based adaptation (CBA) is an important component in the GEF's support to countries to manage and reduce the inevitable climate change impacts. Communities are often at the forefront of experiencing unprecedented climate change impacts but are the least able to overcome resultant effects of the impacts on their livelihoods and ecosystems in which they rely on. UNDP GEF accessed resources from the Strategic Priority on Adaptation for the utilization of evidenced based climate change adaptation activities by ten pilot countries. The execution of the projects is implemented through the GEF SGP mechanisms and infrastructure. UNOPS supports the execution process by providing administrative functions. Additional resources from bilateral sources (Japan, Switzerland, Australia, and in-country government support) to implement community projects that develop local capacities to plan and manage long-term climate change pressures were also secured.

The overall CBA project goal is to ensure that the resources are flowing to communities for demonstration initiatives, testing and validating techniques for approaches on climate resilience activities, coping mechanisms as well as codifying and disseminating knowledge. Lessons coming out of the individual projects are being mainstreamed into all levels of management in pilot countries. These lessons are guiding national and sub-national level policy, strategies and plans that supports and facilitate behavioral adjustments that are necessary to address possible future climate change.

Project delivery and approaches

The GEF SGP is the delivery mechanism of the Community-Based Adaptation projects in 9 out of the 10 pilot countries (Bolivia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Niger, Morocco, Samoa and Vietnam). One country (Bangladesh) is delivered by the UNDP Country Office. The UN Volunteers (UNV) partners with UNDP and GEF SGP in 7 out of the 10 countries to enhance community mobilization, recognize volunteers' contributions and ensure inclusive participation around the CBA project, as well as to facilitate capacity building of partner NGOs and CBOs.

The CBA Project activities are primarily for the awareness raising and capacity building of participating stakeholders at the local level with a focus on three threads of interventions: **environmental, economic and social**.

From an **environmental lens**, the pilot countries represent different ecosystems and geographical scopes that could be classified as representing different archetypes of the world. Thus, the capacities that are developed in these communities lead to replications of CBA projects typologies which can be replicated in many more countries and in various ecosystem types.

Additionally, the use of Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) tool for CBA projects and linking the outcome to the GEF criteria of global environmental benefits (GEB), as well as participatory identification of "climate sensitive" natural resource dependent sectors are important in testing adaptation measures and are pre-requisites to developing the overall adaptation measures and options. Therefore, awareness-raising and capacity building is an integral component of the support the CBA project's gives to participating countries and communities.

From an **economic angle**, the environmental solutions provided to the local stakeholders lead to economic impacts such as increase in food and water security, creation of income-generating options and provide conflict resolution by decreasing migration to other places. As subsistence and livelihood support in the project sites increased, the communities' buying power in the market place also increased.

Therefore, the rural economy has been strengthened by the additional monetary exchanges between consumers and producers.

Similarly, the approaches of the project based on a **social lens**, present an opportunity for NGOs/CBOs and the communities to learn how to manage livelihood options and sustainably access resources while remaining socially cohesive as well as the inclusion of marginalized groups within a community. These approaches include gender mainstreaming, the participatory approach and volunteerism which are applied all throughout the project. More information on these execution approaches is available on pages 19-25.

The partnerships and application of these approaches were critical components in the execution of the project. The achieved outputs led to comprehensive outcomes because of the three approaches used in the project.

Key results of activities

The key results for 2012 are summarized in table 1 below.

Outcome 1: Enhanced adaptive capacity allows communities to reduce their vulnerability to adverse impacts of future climate hazards.	
Outputs	Results and recommendations
1.1 Development of Country Programme Strategies.	Country strategies in all 10 participating countries were developed within 4 months of project implementation. <i>This output has been achieved since 2008/2009.</i>
1.2 To select NGOs/CBOs with capacity to design and support implementation of CBA projects.	<p>From 2008 to 2011, all NGOs/CBOs, who had comparative advantage in terms of designing and supporting implementation of community-based adaptation-related activities, have been identified and selected in the 10 participating countries. <i>This output has been achieved since 2008 - 2011</i></p> <p>During project formulation and implementation (2008-2012), the primary focus under this output was to train the NGOs/CBOs on capacity building as dictated in the GEF/SPA guidelines. In the 2011 APR, it was noted that the capacity building and awareness-raising required continued effort when working at the community and national levels and that many local NGOs and CBOs have limited technical and implementation capacity. In 2012, the training/development of NGOs/CBOs in implementing CBA projects led to globally-recognized awards as well as national recognition. However, since climate change is a long range problem, it is still noted that long-term capacity building is required for the sustainability of the local communities' coping strategies.</p> <p>Similarly, the project-developed tools were continually used to train communities and NGOs/CBOs. These tools include: the CBA project templates (conducting CCA, financial reporting, project monitoring and evaluation, looking at economic and environmental outcomes, thematic training on adaptation and mitigation, adaptive land and water management practices, CBA project development, VRA and knowledge sharing), CCA toolkit, CBA and Gender Guidebook and a case study on Conservation Agriculture in Namibia). Additionally, in 2012, a CBA Practitioners' Guidebook was started to be prepared. This guidebook captures experiences and lessons learned from the CBA project based on interviews (oral and written) of the field staff, including some NSC members. The guidebook will be released in 2013.</p>

	<p>NGOs/CBOs were also trained on the designing GEF SPA eligible projects where the following components were captured: gender mainstreaming, climate change adaptation, policy influence, Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA), and supports to communities in participatory methodologies including volunteerism and inclusive participation. UN Volunteers have been very involved with the CBA project implementation cycle, with 5 National UNVs supporting the National Coordinator in their respective country CBA portfolios and one International UNV managing the CBA portfolio in Morocco.</p>
1.3: A portfolio of CBA projects	<p>In 2012, 46 of the 63 projects closed and 5 projects closed in 2011, giving a total of 51 projects completed by 2012. The remaining 12 projects are due to close in 2013, with 7 projects closing by the 2nd quarter and 5 by June 2013.</p> <p>With regard to finance, up to \$496k in the form of grants have been disbursed in 2012, which consisted of 3rd and 4th tranches.</p>
<p>Outcome 2: National policies and programmes include community adaptation priorities to promote replication, up-scaling and integration of best practices derived from CBA projects.</p>	
Output 2.1 Policy makers engaged in the CBA process	<p>In all CBA countries, projects results are reported to the GEF SGP National Steering Committee (NSC), some of whom are government officials and work in the government ministries. This is important consideration in aiming at influencing policy. On the other hand, CBA project continues to work closely with regional councils, local and traditional authorities, farmers, organizations, national and international institutions of higher learning, and vocational centres.</p> <p>More information on policy influence, including examples of policy influencing activities at the local level, are detailed in Table 4.</p>
Output 2.2 Lessons from community-based adaptation-related activities compiled and disseminated	<p>The progress of each CBA projects were reported in 4 quarterly reports and project based reports prepared by PMU based on information from the field. Success stories of CBA projects were highlighted in the UNDP Quarterly CCA newsletters, in the GEF websites, the UNDP ALM and the CBA Project websites. Additionally, the PMU has contributed to publications on UNDP's Local Development which were disseminated at RIO+20 in June 2012.</p> <p>In June 2012, one of the NGOs for CBA Morocco, AMSING, was one of the winners in RIO+20 for the Equator Initiative Prize. They were selected from among 800 candidates for its remarkable demonstration of local development solutions for people, nature, and resilient communities. NGO President shared experiences on the CBA on environmental impacts, socio economic impacts, gender empowerment, policy impact and social inclusion and volunteerism for sustainability against the impacts of CC.</p> <p>In December 2012, CBA Namibia NGO, CES, was one of the winners for UNFCCC's Momentum of Change for their innovative work on urban poor.</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Cooperation among member countries promotes innovation in the design and implementation of adaptation to climate change including variability projects/policies</p>	
Output 3.1 CBA website	<p>A CBA web-site was designed and has been operational since 2009 under (http://www.undp-adaptation.org/projects/cba).</p> <p>In 2012, CBA website was moved to Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)</p>

	<p>where it continues to share all updates from the project. The homepage features: 1.) all the 10 CBA countries with its projects underneath the country name; 2.) All KM developed at the global level; 3.) Contact information for global level; 4.) any other questions for CBA.</p> <p>Each country page has an overview of the country’s geographic focus, climate challenges in the country, the CBA country programme strategy, the various projects under implementation with photos from the project sites and contact information. A Knowledge Management page also exists which is organized by the type of product and date of availability.</p>
Output 3.2 Global database of CBA projects	<p>The CBA database is anchored within the SGP database in which all monitored VRA and IAS data are stored. In addition, non-quantitative narrative data are also included for all projects. The data inputs are continually done by all countries CBA personnel. Other countries, except Namibia, Niger and Vietnam, have 100% data inputs and information is up to date. All official documents are also stored in the UNDP filing system as well as the UNDP-GEF database (PIMS).</p>
Output 3.3 Best practices and lessons learned exchanged among countries	<p>This activity is handled at two levels. One is the sharing of KM products by all interested parties and in international seminars, workshops and conferences.</p> <p>The other way is by in-country and between bilateral countries sharing of information and lessons. For example, a round table meeting between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan to discuss current CC challenges in Central Asia in which CBA practices in KAZ was shared. The key partners discussed the regional aspects of adaptation and developed a complex set of primary measures to be taken at the local level, in governmental led efforts and also by inter-governmental and inter-country initiatives.</p> <p>Similarly, cross-country exchanges between Namibia and Tanzania occurred as stated in output 2.1. Knowledge sharing was also disseminated via participatory videos. For this purpose, Bolivia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Samoa, Niger and Morocco have developed PVs for national/global dissemination. CBA project provided an update on the progress to the board members in May 2011.</p>
Output 3.4 Guidance documents for GEF and others on CBA programming and project support	<p>The following publications were developed and disseminated in 2012:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) A Comparative studies publications for Jamaica, Kazakhstan and Samoa; 2.) Policy brief on “Sustainable Land and Watershed Management Activities of the UNDP GEF CBA Project” <p>A CBA Practitioners’ Guidebook is being peer reviewed and aims to be finalized in Q2 of 2013. Other publications due in 2013 include: 1.) Document on VRA experiences in the project; and 2.) Lessons Learned publication.</p>

General summary of key focus areas of projects in the countries

In **Namibia**, most projects aim to support communities to adjust agricultural practices to reduce climate change risks. Specific activities include: soil conservation, water harvesting and handmade wells, and awareness raising interventions. Projects in **Niger**, **however**, promotes sustainable farming techniques that enhance yields while helping regenerate the soil, demonstrating quick maturing varieties of local staple crops and further testing their vulnerability to drought. The use of drip irrigation systems and the transfer of the drip technology are helping increase agricultural productivity. In addition, the initiatives target training of farmers through “farmer to farmer innovations’ in resilient techniques that help improve

soil fertility, dune fixation and natural regeneration. To support the communities' stem against poverty, animal drawn ploughs and fertilizers are provided together with establishment of community-managed banks for provision of agricultural inputs. The project activities in **Morocco** focuses on adaptation in natural resource-dependent communities, while targeting the management of water resources, sustainable and productive agriculture, soil erosion and land degradation, forestry and coastal zones.

In **Samoa**, CBA projects support communities to increase drainage through constructions of culverts, wetlands rehabilitation and replanting in order to address sea level rise due to climate change. The restorations of coastal defenses through vegetation rehabilitation to create surges and reduce siltation of coral reefs are among the central activities. Key activities in **Vietnam** target awareness creation among the local authorities, demonstrating sustainable use of water resources and management of crop rotations aimed at protecting diversity, and increasing productivity of resistant crop varieties and sustainable land management. Furthermore, CBA activities promote the conservation of local rice varieties that are resilient to increased droughts and salt-water intrusion and supports sustainable fisheries management by testing climate change adaptation models in aquaculture and fisheries.

In **Kazakhstan**, the CBA projects focus mainly on sustainable land management, irrigation technologies and range resources management. The Swiss Government provides co-financing for six out of nine projects addressing land degradation and water scarcity. In efforts to upscale CBA knowledge sharing amongst Central Asian countries and Kazakhstan, national and regional roundtables provide a platform to bring together farmers and government representatives for exchange of experiences and to devise next steps. The key challenges with CBA activities in Kazakhstan are related to inadequate capacity of local communities to manage and utilize grants, the need for training in M&E and effective tasks realization on time. The focus of CBA activities in **Jamaica** is on cost effective soil conservation techniques, organic and greenhouse farming to protect biodiversity through reducing the need to expand agricultural plots into forests and protecting communities from landslides and crop destruction by increased floods and droughts.

The **Bolivia** CBA portfolio targets the management of forest watersheds by enhanced tree planting, restoration of soil and water resources and improvement of livelihoods. Additionally, initiatives include promotion of agro-forestry techniques, contouring and terracing techniques for water and resource management on-farms. Specific focus is on Cherimoya cultivation and its resilience to climate change. Targeted training on CCA is conducted for municipal residents as well as the key groups such as youths. On the other hand, in **Guatemala**, CBA projects focuses on community-based natural disaster risk reduction activities in rural communities in globally important ecosystems and watersheds, targeting mainly the management of natural resource to increase resilience to climate change impacts. Lastly, in **Bangladesh**, key activities included the support of piloting of sustainable agriculture practices, improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem management for fishing, and restoration of livelihood opportunities of women in vulnerable communities.

Major highlights in 2012

As 2012 was the last year of implementation, the project has achieved all the outputs under **Outcome 1: Enhanced adaptive capacity allows communities to reduce their vulnerability to adverse impacts of future climate hazards**. The results of these outputs are highlighted accordingly.

With Outcome 1 achieved, this report primarily focuses on synergies and impacts of the last 2 outcomes of the project:

Outcome 2: National policies and programmes include community adaptation priorities to promote replication, up-scaling and integration of best practices derived from CBA projects and

Outcome 3: *Cooperation among member countries promotes innovation in the design and implementation of adaptation to climate change including its variability.*

I. Outcome 1 Results and status as of December 2012

(Enhanced adaptive capacity allows communities to reduce their vulnerability to adverse impacts of future climate hazards)

A. Implementation status of CBA portfolio

By 2012, 51 out of the 63 CBA projects have been completed. 46 projects closed in 2012, while 5 other projects closed in 2011. The remaining 12 projects are due to close in 2013, with 7 projects closing by the 2nd quarter and 5 projects by June 2013. The table below provides the detailed status of projects per country.

Country	Projects in implementation
Bangladesh	5 projects - to be completed by June 2013
Bolivia	6 projects – completed
Guatemala	4 projects – completed
Jamaica	5 projects – completed
Kazakhstan	9 projects – completed
Morocco	6 projects – to be completed in May 2013
Niger	7 projects – completed
Namibia	6 projects – 1 is completed, while 5 projects will be completed by April 2013
Samoa	8 projects – completed
Vietnam	7 projects – completed

Table 2: Shows the implementation status in respective pilot countries

The project was officially launched in February 2008 where the conceptual planning and foundation of project implementation were achieved. These include:

- The development of CBA Country Programme Strategies,
- The baseline identification and conduction of Vulnerability Reduction Assessments (VRA),
- The continuous pursuit of community solidarity and cohesion,
- The development of photo stories, project information sheets and participatory videos and various knowledge management products.

B. Financial Updates

Outcome/Activity	Amounts (\$)
Outcome 1: Enhanced adaptive Capacity (Grants)	3,013,213.77
Outcome 2: National Policies & Programmes	393,164.66
Outcome 3: Cooperation Among Countries	109,114.17
Outcome 4: Monitoring & Evaluation	854,006.45
Outcome 5: Project Management	82,346.86
Cost-Shared Agreement: Niger- JTF (Grants)	191,157.16
Cost Shared Agreement: Namibia-JTF (Grants)	181,688.13

Cost-Shared Agreement: Govt. of Switzerland	172,032.58
Totals	
Totals	4,993,772.83

Table 3: Shows funds utilization from project inception to December 2012

C. Training and capacity building of local implementing partners

The project supported NGO/CBO partners in strengthening their capacity in areas of CC, sustainable development, highlighting importance of volunteerism which manifested itself in grantees being recognized in many global meetings such as:

- 1.) In RIO+20, held in June 2012 in Rio, Brazil, one of the CBA Morocco's implementing NGOs (AMSING) was one of the 10 winners of the Equator Prize. They were selected among 800 other participants.
- 2.) At the COP 18, held in Doha, Qatar on December 2012, one of CBA Namibia's projects was one of the winners for UNFCCC's Momentum of Change for innovative solutions on urban poor.

In addition to the above, the amplified capacities of NGO/CBO partners have led to project success on which local and national media has reported on. Many CBA practices have been shared and disseminated in national and local television and radio shows to increase the awareness of other people. Some illustrative examples include:

- 1.) In Namibia, a weekly radio show by Namibia Broadcasting Corporation's Oshiwambo Radio Service provides agricultural information to farmers. CBA practices, such as conservation tillage, have been highlighted in the show and have been replicated by other farmers. On an interview with a farmer from other communities (outside the CBA project sites), Mr. Keshongo, a farmer from village of Okakoto, became the first farmer in his area to rip and furrow his fields after hearing the program. This method of soil preparation helps plants gather water. The furrows direct rainfall directly to the base of the crop and the ripping breaks up the sub-soil, which allows the roots to penetrate deeply into the ground. After trying ripping and furrowing, Mr. Keshongo's millet harvest tripled to over 1000 kilograms per hectare. Before hearing about ripping-furrowing on the radio, Mr. Keshongo used tractor-borne disc-ploughs. Using tractors is common in Namibia amongst both commercial and small-scale farmers. Tractor availability poses challenges as it is too expensive for farmers to own. Farmers often rent tractors owned by other farmers in a nearby village, but many times, the tractors are not available by the start of the rains due to maintenance issues. Additionally, this is costly for most farmers as they usually pay about 300 Namibian Dollars, about US \$40, to plough one and a half hectares.
- 2.) In Jamaica, the GEF SGP National Coordinator and the President of the partnering NGO (Glengoffe) was featured in a televised program on CBA practices and results in making communities resilient to climate change. The President of the NGO speaks about the positive impact of the CBA project in Glengoffe, St. Catherine, which is an area prone to land slippage during heavy rainfall events. The adaptation measures implemented, including slope stabilization with sound agricultural practices, led to no land slips reported for the area during the heavy rains.

II. Outcome 2 results and status as of December 2012

(National policies and programmes include community adaptation priorities to promote replication, up-scaling and integration of best practices derived from CBA projects)

A. Up-scaling for Policy influence and replications

The activities that have been supported aim at realizing effective stewardships of global environmental benefits, as well as preparing local communities to better manage risks associated with climate change. Important lessons have been generated from the pilot initiatives. These lessons suggest that; (i) the ability of communities to manage climate change risks can be extended, with appropriate adjustments and infusion of relevant information, to inform the management of a range of likely future risks on landscape levels; and (ii) institutional and policy arrangements that reflect indigenous knowledge coupled with scientific-based information and know-how is a necessary input to inform national and sub-national enabling environments to support adaptation.

Civil society, the CBA main executers of the projects, is an important spur to articulating and contributing towards codification and distribution of knowledge. The GEF's involvement in supporting community-based adaptation through the Special Climate Change Fund is a critical step towards supporting civil society led climate change risk management practices.

Partnership-building has been an on-going process led by CBA country teams, with an effort to ensure full ownership of CBA approaches, methods and activities through a positive "learning-together" process and valuing each partner's specific contribution. Proactive efforts to involve partners in capacity building activities, field missions, experience and lessons sharing, have strengthened country networks, and are expected to be critical to mainstream CBA approaches and practices.

The table below highlights the partnerships and actions per country on mainstreaming CBA processes into policy and other broader initiatives.

Country	Partnerships/Activities on Policy Influence
Bolivia	
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on CBA project outcomes, local policies incorporated inter-communal agreements amongst the communities, including those outside the geographic area of the projects (ie: if projects are in the transitional zones or mid-basin, the policies also address the upper and lower basin impacts). These agreements constitute community standards for the management and conservation of natural resources. Based on the CBA sustainable practices on conservation of water resources, the <i>Municipal Ordinance No10/09</i> declares the project intervention area in the watershed to be part of Moro Moro Township Municipal Protected Area. Four schemes have been defined and included in the <i>Compensación por Servicios Ambientales Hídricos (CSAH)</i>, where a soil remediation plan is also available.
Replication/Up-scaling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'tarwi' seed has been registered on Bolivia's National Register of seed varieties. This was based on the CBA project's adaptive practices which have proven increased production and ability to trade a certified seed that is tolerant to CC impacts. Methodologies and tools developed by the project, along with experiences, have been shared with several associations and now there is an association for the <i>lupine</i> seed

	who train other seed producers.
Jamaica	
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Institute of Jamaica: With representation on the NSC, the organization conducts annual project review meeting of all bilateral and multilateral donor agencies in the Jamaica. Each year, the GEF SGP is asked to make a presentation on programme activities. Data gathered are used in preparation of one of the Institute’s main document, the <i>Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica</i> (ESSJ). • Meteorological Service: With representation on the NSC, the organization is the UNFCCC focal point with responsibility for preparing <i>Jamaica’s National Communications to UNFCCC</i>. The focal point works closely with the GEF SGP Country team in addressing gaps outlined in the National Communications especially at the community level. • Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change, the <i>Environmental Management Division (EMD)</i>: who is responsible for the development of policy, legislation and programmes for effective environmental management. The division is the designated authority for the <i>Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)</i> and is headed by the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) who sits on the NSC. The SGP Country team works very closely with the OFP who on many occasions have requested feedback on policy and programme inputs as well as to make recommendations of NGOs/CBOs to be included in national consultations. • Association of Development Agencies: With representation on the NSC, the organization is the most recognised umbrella NGO in Jamaica. Their main role is strong advocacy on environmental, development and policy issues at the community level. This organization has done outstanding work in lobbying the government for change. They also conduct tailor-made capacity development training courses for local NGOs and CBOs, both locally and across the region. As a result, several countries in the Caribbean have travelled to Jamaica to gain experience and knowledge on implementing CBA projects.
Kazakhstan	
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP CO and the Government of Kazakhstan: CBA programme promotes its achievements at the national level via UNDP and other partnering organizations. Due to this cooperation, a <i>National Adaptation Concept</i> was developed and preliminary approved by the Council for Sustainable Development in 2011. In 2012, the <i>National Strategy on Green Economy</i> is under development, and the National Adaptation Concept will be consolidated into this Strategy. In case adaptation strategies are approved by the Government in 2012 within the <i>Green Economy Strategy</i>, support from the state will be rendered to many adaptation measures. • National Remote Pastures Development Programme, Green Strategy Development, Zhasyl Damy Industry Program, the

	<p>Law on Pastures, the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and the National Biodiversity Action Plan: These various existing state programs have promoted the proven CBA methods and approaches in their framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities (such as <i>akimats</i>): All the projects worked in tight cooperation with the local authorities and involving them in the project activities. In many projects the work was impossible without approval of principal aspects by akimats and various state departments of the local level. In many instances, it was necessary to obtain the approvals from akimat for land allotment as well as the issues of grazing and grazing pattern in the CBA pastoral projects. Due to this synergy, <i>the</i> experiences have led to changes on the land use model. • The Regional Round Table in Kazakhstan was arranged in October in Almaty. 70 participants coming from all over the Central Asia region participated in the event including government representatives, NGOs, academicians, local Community representatives and from bilateral and regional initiatives, etc. came to discuss contemporary adaptation topics in their countries. At the event, experiences from the nine (9) CBA Kazakhstan projects were also shared, as well as the proposed adaptation measures to be taken in key areas (water efficient use, sustainable land management, climate risks, etc) at the local, national and regional level were widely discussed. The key take-away was the need to discuss the regional aspects of CC adaptation and to develop trans-boundary measures to be taken at all level of governments and within intergovernmental initiatives from the region
Replication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The USAID/UNDP project on adaptation in the field of grain production, 2012-2014, replicated CBA initiatives which have led to large-scale changes at the national level and grew into broader initiatives.
Morocco	
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBA was part of the official message of the Government of Morocco and presence at RIO+20 Earth Summit, through a short video presenting the CBA Iguiwaz project results. Additionally, the Ministry of Environment’s “Livre Blanc du Développement Durable au Maroc” (White Book on Sustainable Development in Morocco) incorporated CBA sustainable adaptive practices as they presented on 20 years of sustainable development experiences at the Summit. • Local strategy design has been one of the main avenues for policy influence in the current context of institutional decentralization in Morocco. In this regard, the CBA projects have proactively mobilized the local governments since project design and have built the capacities of CBO/NGO partners in terms of communication and advocacy, in order for them to fully

	<p>participate in local debates and to contribute to the preparation of the Local Development Plans. This has resulted in CBA lessons learned and activities being incorporated into 6 Local Development Plans.</p>
<p>Replication/Up-Scaling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new community project: Following the concrete field results of CBA project in the Oasis of Iguiwaz, including the increased resilience of oasis farming, local women have organized themselves in order to develop a new community project aiming at producing, conserving and selling local resilient traditional seeds. This project will strengthen and sustain CBA achievements, and will partner with Local Government as well as the UNDP/ Government Programme de Développement Territorial Sud, and could be supported by GEF-SGP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.) The Iguiwaz women group was selected to be part of a national pilot project led by national NGO Terre & Humanisme, aiming at promoting and conserving local seeds while supporting women seed-keepers. This provides a very promising transitioning for the current CBA project, and will contribute to it sustainability. • 10 Rural Communes (local government): strong potential for mainstreaming of lessons learned in Local development strategies. Four (4) communes have been particularly involved in the projects, with solid interest in capitalizing and disseminating CBA approaches and practices. • Ministry of Environment / Climate change unit: Promotion of CBA best practices for mainstreaming in Climate Change matrix; Knowledge and experience sharing during meetings and events. • Based on successful adaptive results, CBA Morocco AMSING Project was: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.) chosen by the National Meteorology Directorate (Government) as a pilot site for community early warning systems, providing a basis for future replication and up-scaling. b.) chosen by the GIZ AGIRE project (Integrated Water management Programme) as a pilot site for innovative community-based sustainable water and sanitation techniques c.) chosen by the United States Forestry Services to host a sub-national workshop on Climate-Resilient Rural Roads, reaching out to local communities, local governments and extension services d.) replicated and up-scaled in a multi-site project funded by the Japanese Cooperation and the National Initiative for Human Development (3 communities). • CBA NGO partner Fondation Zakoura Education project signed an official partnership with the High Commissariat on Water & Forestry, thus formalizing CBA project's incorporation into the Water & Forestry extension services research programme on the endangered Juniper tree species. One of this CBA project expected results is to identify and prepare the basis

	<p>for future income-generating activities, which will be transitioned into the Social Development Agency (Government) programme of intervention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National NGO Targa Aide : Incorporation of lessons learned into local development planning / experience sharing in terms of Disaster Risk Reduction • World Bank in Morocco: CBA pilots were incorporated in a World Bank report benchmarking community involvement in disaster risk management (basis for future project in Morocco). These were based on knowledge & experience sharing, presentations and promotion of CBA approaches and methods, as well as concrete projects. • US Peace Corps in Morocco: shares many of CBA values, including voluntarism, community mobilization, inclusion and capacity-building. CBA projects have benefitted from PC Volunteers’ presence and strong integration in rural communities, as well as their technical capacities and creativity in the field. The partnership is based on proactive joint action, field visits (including official site visit involving country director, together with representatives of UNV HQ), training sessions and focus groups with Volunteers on CBA approaches and methods. PC Volunteers and PC staff were trained in CBA project development and monitoring, including VRA, resulting in the mainstreaming of CBA practices in Volunteers’ field work. However, in 2011, Peace Corps global strategy was re-oriented towards youth development, and environmental activities are progressively closed, thus reducing the avenue and interest for CBA mainstreaming. • Africa Adaptation Programme (Oasis) – UNDP/Government programme: 3 CBA projects are implemented in the AAP geographical zone, and are incorporated in AAP strategy. Regular exchanges on CBA best practices and lessons learned for dissemination and mainstreaming. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.) At least one community project has been developed by the Africa Adaptation Programme, replicating the CBA Madania initiative aiming at reducing oasis farming and its vulnerability to climate change impacts. • Three CBA projects developed and implemented in Oasis communities have been incorporated and transitioned into 3 UNDP / Government programmes (Programme Oasis Tafilalet, Programme de Développement Territorial Sud, Africa Adaptation Programme), benefitting from further technical support and capacity-building, as well as robust networks for project sustainability. • UN Women in Morocco : Production of a note capitalizing on CBA best practices regarding gender mainstreaming, to be incorporated in future project focusing on Gender & Climate Change. • Food and Agriculture Organization in Morocco : Presentation and promotion of CBA approaches and methods, as well as concrete projects. Knowledge & experience sharing / Cross-networking in the field (putting our respective partner
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	<p>NGOs and CBOs in contact)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARE International: CBA Morocco, along with CBA Niger contributed to global partnership building with CARE, through knowledge and lessons exchanges, as well as proactive participation in CARE Adaptation Learning Programme's learning workshop on Gender & CBA (2011). Promotion of SPA-CBA tools and methods for gender mainstreaming. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a.) Visibility of CBA programme through CARE publications following the workshop.
Namibia	
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy on Climate Change for Namibia: The policy has benefited from the CBA projects as most of the thematic areas that face severe challenge of climate change vulnerability have been already identified and piloted by the projects. In this regard, the baseline information provided by CBA projects are strengthened and incorporated into national development policies as well as into strategic planning. The national policy has been debated and approved by parliament.
Replication/Up-scaling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Investment Fund, a semi-autonomous government agency, replicated a CBA project in developing a pilot project in bringing fuel-efficient stoves (EZStove) to areas in Windhoek that were not covered by the CBA projects... • AAP-Namibia has provided funds to other four communities to replicate the CBA environmental solutions: the concept of rainwater harvesting methods in the Caprivi and Ohangwena regions, while micro drip irrigation concepts (usage of small poly bags) has been replicated in the Karas region under the same grants. • Namibia's Country Pilot Partnership for Sustainable Land Management project has provided funds to one of the implementing NGO, CES, to replicate the micro drip irrigation in Oshikot region. • Up-scaling to the educational sector: Based on the CBA best practices, Onamulunga Combined School (Ondangwa constituency) is producing vegetables for household food security as well as income generation. Additionally, the Oonte OVC Organization replicated CBA agricultural practices when producing vegetables which are used for the lunch programs for 420 neighbouring orphaned and vulnerable children 3 times per week. Lastly, the CBA best practices are incorporated in the syllabi of schools in the project areas.
Niger	
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSC includes several government officials (Ministry of Water and Environment, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Planning) who advocate for CBA sustainable practices to be included in existing or new policies.
Replication/Up-scaling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several AAP and LDCF projects have replicated the tools (such as VRA) and adaptive solutions of the CBA projects. An FSP was approved in Niger based on the inputs and practices of the CBA projects. • CARE International: Visibility of CBA programme through

	CARE publications and promotion of SPA-CBA tools and methods for gender mainstreaming. CBA Niger, along with CBA Morocco, contributed to global partnership building with CARE, through knowledge and lessons exchanges, as well as proactive participation in CARE Adaptation Learning Programme's learning workshop on Gender & CBA (2011).
Samoa	
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnerships with Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), the Ministry of Works, Transport and Industry (MWTI) and the Land and Transport Authority (LTA) and several local authorities (Mayor, village chiefs, etc), led to the adoption of new or change in existing local policy rules based on CBA adaptive practices. Local Protection Laws include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of all endangered bird species in the area from being hunted; • Ban of illegal fishing practices, including over-fishing, in all traditional fishing grounds. • Ban of rubbish dumping in designated areas (river banks and other coastal areas). <p>The partnerships with government and local officials have also led to increased law enforcement with more patrols/surveillance in place to dissuade and discover violations and apprehend offenders.</p>
Viet Nam	
Replication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful environmental solutions have been successfully mainstreamed into the provincial programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The rice variety (SH2) successfully tested by the project in water salinity-resiliency became a key rice variety in the provincial rice crop system. - Purification of salinity-tolerant indigenous rice varieties (<i>chien den</i> and <i>chien trang</i>) have been tested successfully by the CBA Project and have led to the local authorities funding and incorporating the varieties into their own programmes.

There were two (2) countries (Bangladesh and Guatemala) that programmed at a later date (2011). The status of their up-scaling efforts are in the table below.

Bangladesh- Policy and Replication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) have 6 pillars for intervention mapping and results generation. The CBA projects are contributing in 2 of the important pillars: Food Security, Social Protection and Health, and Capacity building of the local institutions. • Four (4) Women Resource Centers (WRCs) created by the project are replicated by the local communities who are building 4 other WRCs. Women's Resource Centers create opportunities for marginalized women in having access to and control over
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	resources such as agriculture products, bargaining skills and negotiation power. They serve as a bridging mechanism to different service-providing organizations and CBOs that support related livelihood, health & sanitation, agriculture and other issues for women.
Guatemala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the local level, the Southwest Network for CC was established. This is linked to the National Bureau of CC who is responsible for climate change policy preparation. • CBA best practices are proposed to be mainstreamed into a new project from the Adaptation Fund to CC. This project has been recently approved and is an outcome from synergies between GEF SGP Guatemala, CBA Project, UNDP CO and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN).

Table 4: shows the up-scaling initiatives and corresponding project partners

III. Outcome 3 Results and Status as of December 2012

(Cooperation among member countries promotes innovation in the design and implementation of adaptation to climate change including its variability)

A. Knowledge management, sharing lessons learnt, project promotion and networking:

The project continued to develop many KM products and also disseminated them in key events. Attached to this document is a stock taking of what KM product was developed, where it was used and the benefits that was accrued from its use. A full set of listing of the stock take is provided as an Annex 2 to this report. For details of these project products, please note that all Knowledge products are available at the CBA website <http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/spa-community-based-adaptation-project>.

B. Global database of CBA projects is found in the GEF SGP website sgp.undp.org.

The achievements on outcomes 1 and 2 have led to the success of this outcome. Best practices and lessons learned exchanged among countries **were done in the following events, which were earlier discussed in ‘Outcome 1’ section (training and capacity building of local implementing partners).**

The Global CBA Final Workshop was held in Rabat, Morocco in November 2012. Participants included government officials from Japan and Morocco, CBA country teams, Global management staff from UNDP, UNV and GEF SGP.

C. Guidance documents for GEF and others on CBA programming and project support

The project’s outcome has influenced the preparation of replenishment document for GEF OP6 discussions. In addition, the pilot results have also been shared in global COP meetings, CBA events, and with large international non-governmental organizations (WWF, Conservation International, and IUCN) and also within the GLIPSA (Global Alliance for International Partnership for Small Island States) meeting.

Project Execution Approaches

As briefly stated in the ‘Partnerships in Delivery and Approaches’ section of this report, the approaches used in the CBA projects led to the comprehensiveness and success of the projects. The contributions of various partners not only led to successful achievements, but also enhanced each other strengths.

These approaches are captured from concept formulation to project implementation, as well as all monitoring and evaluation activities throughout the projects.

1.) Gender Mainstreaming

Just as different communities are distinctively affected by climate change impacts, different groups within a single community have their own unique vulnerabilities. In this respect, the CBA Project partners with the UNDP Gender Team who provided technical support in mainstreaming gender in the project on the following initiatives:

- a.) Building the capacities of the GEF SGP National Coordinators and UNVs on gender, climate change and CBA during annual planning meetings in the field;
- b.) Identifying gender-specific vulnerabilities in the formulation of projects and integrate gender-inclusive adaptation practices into the implementation with regular monitoring and evaluation;
- c.) Collecting gender-disaggregated data on climate change impacts and CBA project outcomes

These initiatives have led to:

- a.) Increased number of women and youths participating in activities that culturally were recognised for males;
- b.) Increased number of women and youth managing projects and included in decision-making initiatives.

Example: In Niger, to ensure women are included in the projects, activities assigned to them were performed in their own backyards, ie: drip irrigation, goat breeding, allowing them to simultaneously meet their household obligations.

2.) Participatory Approach

By using the participatory approach, the communities in the projects become actors of their own development, rather than passive victims to climate change impacts. The CBA project recognizes that the communities’ traditional knowledge and contribution are the key assets for their adaptation, hence, applying the participatory approach all throughout the CBA projects. During concept formulation, this approach provided an opportunity to initiate vital interactions between national stakeholders, community members, NGOs and CBOs in obtaining the basic understanding of the relationship between underlying livelihood problems and climate change risks, as well as identifying local social dynamics, including how it impacts the capacity and/or limitations of different groups within the communities. Baseline information is built upon when planning the capacity building and other project implementation activities, and captured in the roles & responsibilities of all community members regardless of social status.

This approach is also in support of the GEF SGP’s approaches aimed at *community ownership* and *replication*, and which are captured in the CBA Country Programme Strategy (CCPS).

3.) Volunteerism

Volunteerism is a critical factor in CBA projects since climate change has long-term effects on everyone. Volunteerism plays a vital role in maintaining the social fabric of a society and it is important that it

happens at the local, national and global levels of the project. As seen in the examples illustrated below, it helps all stakeholders in sustainably dealing with climate change and its impacts on the environmental, economic and social threads within communities.

Volunteerism has been crucial in achieving the project outcomes at local and national levels where communities have been mobilized to contribute labor and other requirements to implement projects. In addition to local support, the voluntary technical and advisory support provided by NSC members have been critical in achieving results. Similarly, other contributions came from volunteer organizations such as US Peace Corps, UN Volunteers, and other development partners. Approaches of UNDP and GEF SGP was enhanced by the UN Volunteers (UNV) through their expertise in community mobilization, methods for recognizing volunteers' contribution and ensuring inclusive participation within the CBA project, as well as to facilitate capacity building of partner NGOs and CBOs.

Below is a snapshot of volunteerism contributions by each partner:

A. By using the participatory approach and capturing **GEF SGP's approaches in community ownership and replication**, volunteerism is captured intrinsically in the framework of the project and is applied all throughout project implementation.

i.) Projects consist of community members who, in most cases, are 100% volunteers and beneficiaries at the same time.

- At any stage of the project, the local communities' involvement is the key factor in the comprehensiveness and success of the projects. Given the nature of CBA projects, funding for labour and the acquisition of materials and services are required to be successful. For this to happen, the communities' volunteerism spirit and willingness in investing in-kind (labour and time) and providing monetary contributions to complement donor funds, and coupled by a strong project team, are the main drivers in CBA project effectiveness and sustainability.
- Promoting volunteerism in the CBA projects encourage the local community members to work with other communities in knowledge sharing. As the community members become aware of climate risks that impact them, they devise better adaptation solutions. Increased capacities enable them to teach neighbouring communities in replicating the best practices. Additionally, as their awareness in climate change increases, they are motivated in playing greater roles and be more involved in national issues in a voluntary manner.

ii.) The NSC and the Technical Review Committee (TRC) in Bangladesh, who approved the projects at the national level and provided demand-driven advice throughout project implementation, comprised of government officials, academia, and staff from various UN organizations-- were volunteers.

iii.) The table below provides a snapshot of **local co-financing** by the community members as well as the executing NGOs and local partners. Figures are given in both 'in-kind' and 'monetary' amounts.

Source of Local Co-Financing	In-Kind (USD)	In Cash (USD)	Total (USD)
Community Members	1,230,744	19, 884	1,250,628
NGO	265,947	337,764	603,711
Other Project	184,977	1,955,243	2,140,220

Partners			
Total	1,681,677.92	2,312,891	3,994,559

Table 5: shows the local co-financing

As noted in Table 3, the total grants allocated amount to 3,013,213 USD. Total local co-financing has amounted to 3,994,559 USD, giving a ratio of 1:1.3. This conforms to the minimum required co-financing contribution of 1:1 required for all SGP projects which is a demonstration of increased awareness and interest in community-based adaptation projects. Additionally, the fact that in-cash contributions from the local levels exceed the in-kind co-financing by 37.5% is a clear indicator of the communities' transformed attitudes when dealing with climate change.

iv.) Volunteerism in non-UNV countries (Bangladesh, Kazakhstan and Viet Nam)

Although these 3 countries were not supported by a UN Volunteer, many projects envisaged the volunteer component that is essential for the successful project implementation. Thus, the volunteer groups, formed within the projects, were represented by all ages and gender. On a volunteer basis, the members of local community have performed a large amount of preparatory work to identify the project ideas, discuss the project concepts and specific activities, to assess the necessary scope of work and compile the budget. The main project initiators have organized and established the initiative groups that were actively involved on a volunteer basis throughout the entire project cycle.

Examples include:

In Kazakhstan, high school students as well as women participated in the project training and workshops dedicated to the project issues, in the advocacy and implementation of the pilot initiatives, and in the monitoring and evaluation exercises through VRA workshops where their opinions and views were shared.

In Bangladesh, despite government interventions to remove barriers in inequality, women and children are culturally excluded from government services (agriculture, livestock, health, including maternal and child health (MCH)) due to social norms and hidden powers within the communities. As a result, women and girls are more vulnerable to climate change. The CBA projects established Women's Resource Centres (WRCs) which are 100% volunteer-operated. The WRCs create an opportunity for marginalized women to have access to and control over resources such as agriculture products, bargaining skills and negotiation power. They serve as a bridging mechanism to different service-providing organizations and CBOs that support related livelihood, health & sanitation, agriculture and other issues for women. The services that are provided apply the participatory approach and ensure that proper consultations with the targeted beneficiaries take place.

In Viet Nam, the ratio of women to men was 1:2. Additionally, the projects ensured inclusion of youth and elderly people, which constituted 30% and 26% of volunteers respectively.

B. The UN Volunteers approach built on the CBA project framework and strength of UNDP and GEF SGP. These approaches include: enhancing community mobilization by building solidarity and mainstreaming social inclusion and recognition of volunteers' contribution in all aspects of the CBA projects. Below, the impacts of the administrative and approaches of UNV are stated.

i.) Contribution by UNVs in the CBA projects:

In 2012, there were 5 UNVs supporting the CBA Project. The 4 National UNVs, deployed in Guatemala, Jamaica, Namibia and Niger, supported the GEF SGP National Coordinators in the project implementation. The International UNV in Morocco, however, managed the CBA portfolio with the oversight of the GEF SGP National Coordinator. With the exception of 1

NUNV (Guatemala), all UNVs have been with the CBA project for 2+ years. In this regard, the UNVs have the institutional knowledge and were major contributors in ensuring project success.

Some UNVs assigned to the project also had environmental and technical knowledge. These have led to successful results as this enabled distribution of functions between NCs and UNVs. In particular, NCs were able to focus on the impact outcomes of the project, ie: establishing networks and relationships with government officials and other policy makers for the policy mainstreaming outcome of the CBA project, while UNVs focused on output-based results.

For **example**, in the case of CBA Morocco, the International UNV's strength on leading participatory project design, monitoring & evaluation of the portfolio, social mobilization, capacity-building of partners, technical knowledge, capitalization and knowledge management, building relationships with various government ministries, international organizations (Peace Corps, GTZ) and UNDP CO focal points have led to project success.

Lastly, a UNV M&E Specialist, hired in March 2012, is developing a report on volunteerism on the CBA project. This report aims to indicate and evaluate both qualitative and quantitative value addition of volunteerism to the CBA project and is anticipated to be completed by mid-2013.

ii.) UNV approach

The following approaches, including building trust and solidarity, social inclusion and volunteer recognition are elaborated below.

- The UNV approach in volunteer mobilization, such as **strengthening trust, solidarity and reciprocity among citizens concretizes social cohesion**. UN volunteers focused on gathering cultural understanding, building trust with the communities, listening to community members, providing explanations and being culturally sensitive while working with communities.

Why it is crucial? Volunteerism provides opportunities to discuss and demystify many cultural beliefs that could be barriers to adaptation, such as in many cultures, problems are seen as fate or punishment. Additionally, due to occurrences of lack of motivation/interest from community members at different stages of project implementation, the UNVs have instilled solidarity and trust among communities which makes motivational and empowerment discussions easier and more effective.

- **Social Inclusion:** Building on the gender mainstreaming and participatory approaches of the project, UNVs ensured social inclusion in the projects. This approach meant that all members regardless of gender, age and physical/mental abilities had a role in the projects.

Why is it crucial? In countries where participation of some groups within the community is challenged by cultural norms and/or and economic issues, these marginalized groups become more vulnerable to climate change impacts. UNVs approach in social inclusion identified these challenges, created opportunities for these marginalized groups and ensured all-inclusive participation while respecting cultural norms.

Examples include:

- In Jamaica, one noticeable trend among communities where CBA projects were implemented is the average age of volunteers which tended towards middle age and older persons. In this

- regard, the NUNV organized an educational poster competition on CC amongst the schoolchildren in the project sites to break the age barrier.
- Involvement of youth in CBA Bolivia, Jamaica, Namibia and Morocco not only created opportunities for a marginalized group to participate, but also up-scaled project practices in the educational sector by mainstreaming practices in school syllabi.
 - IUNV in Morocco introduced innovative monitoring practices for sustainability, such as “youth reporting groups”. Additionally, to respect the culture’s separation of men and women, all-women project meetings were held in their homes to dismiss men’s suspicions. From this approach, opinions of both men and women were brought together in the decision-making.
- **Recognition of Volunteers:** Since UNV advocates for the recognition of volunteers, the CBA project’s successful experiences on ‘working together against climate change impacts’ is exposed to stakeholders at the global, national and local levels. Such advocacy inspires and encourages other organizations and communities to work together.

Examples include:

- As previously indicated in Outcomes 1 and 3: UNV had a side event on recognizing volunteerism at RIO+20.
- In CBA Jamaica, volunteerism spirit to neighbouring communities was promoted. The mangrove replanting event in 2 neighbouring communities: Portland Cottage and Rocky Point, organized by the NUNV, mobilized existing volunteers in CBA projects. This event provided opportunities for engagement and networking for volunteers from other communities, knowledge exchange and recognition of volunteers.
- Organizing educational contests amongst the youth such as the ones in CBA Jamaica not only increased the awareness of children on climate change, but also reminded adults on their responsibilities in providing a better environment for tomorrow’s leaders (children). These events have increased volunteerism in the projects.

Why is it crucial? Volunteerism is overlooked since it is often undertaken by people with less power in the community (women, children or the elderly). Another way that volunteerism is overlooked is that is already a strong part of the culture in many CBA countries (Bolivia, Guatemala, Samoa). A person is used to helping each other that they do not see it as volunteerism. In this respect, their contributions, which have been captured by the participatory and social inclusion approaches, should also be enhanced by recognizing their efforts.

iii.) Volunteerism mainstreamed into CBA methodologies

UNV developed a handbook built on CBA processes and approaches ‘*Volunteers in community-based adaptation (CBA) to climate change*’ in August 2010. The UNVs on the CBA projects were trained on the methodology, of which they have continuously applied in various phases of the project.

- **Mainstreamed into VRA:** Under the VRA Indicator #3 (UNDP’s Adaptation Policy Framework: Formulating an Adaptation Strategy) - asks for the communities to identify the ‘*Magnitude of barriers (institutional, policy, technological, financial, etc) barriers to adaptation*’.
- After the UNV Workshop in 2010, the UNV methodology was incorporated under the VRA Indicator #3 (UNDP’s Adaptation Policy Framework: Formulating an Adaptation Strategy) which asks for the communities to identify the ‘*Magnitude of barriers*’. Under this question, UNVs provided information on assets unavailable/available to community for adaptation such as *volunteers, skills,*

commitment, indigenous knowledge and community leadership. As such, VRA workshops revealed many social and volunteerism-related issues, ie: women are too busy with their household responsibilities, or youth not allowed by elders to participate due to social norms. These early revelations reinforce the importance of including all social groups and enabled the project teams to efficiently plan activities while ensuring all-inclusive participation and respecting the community members' cultural obligations.

➤ **Mainstreamed into project proposals and project implementation**

For UNV-supported CBA countries (Guatemala and Morocco) where programming was on-going when the UNV methodology was introduced, the methodology was applied in project proposals and initial VRA reports. *Volunteer contribution charts* were included in these reports which supplied data on the activities undertaken by volunteers in the communities, the vocabulary and practices associated to volunteerism, and the number of volunteers already involved in the community. Information was collected through focus groups, individual interviews and interactive site visits which were particularly useful as discussions occurred while observing concrete example of collective action. However, the methodology fell short of measuring and valuing the volunteer activities.

For all UNV-supported countries (Bolivia, Jamaica, Namibia, Niger and Samoa) that programmed prior to the introduction of the UNV methodology, the methodology was incorporated in various phases of project implementation, including incorporating qualitative data in the VRA.

Note: The application of the UNV methodology was reinforced more by some UNVs than others. This also diminished in some countries due to HR gaps and frequent changes in UNV personnel.

Projects Impacts Assessment in 2012

The methodology for measuring project impacts and contributions to global environmental benefits is through the vulnerability reduction assessment (VRA) process and the Impact Assessment System (IAS) designed in accordance to the generic indicators of UNDP CCA and SGP focal areas of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management respectively, as well as APF guidelines and appropriate UNFCCC V&A stakeholder methodologies. The VRA scores are obtained three times during the project cycle. The first set of scores are the baseline measurements obtained during the development of a project proposal; the second set of scores are the mid-term measurements obtained in the middle of project implementation; and the third set of scores are the final measurements obtained towards the closure of a project. The range of scores is from 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest.

The averaged VRA value at the portfolio level reflects the communities' perception on how climate change threatens their livelihoods and the ecosystems in which they rely on. The measurements reported in this period consist of 45 projects that have completed the first and last measurements. Please refer to section of Preliminary results of Vulnerability Reduction Assessments.

From the 63 projects being implemented globally, IAS data was available from 62 projects. For a detailed summary of information, please refer to table 6 below. This appeared to be the most least understood indicator at the country levels even after the PMU has made a lot of efforts to talk to National Coordinators and UNV's. The reasons can be attributable to the little capacities of project staff in this area requiring complicated simulated computation. This is an important aspect of the GEF support to pilot this project since the global environmental benefits could in a way be reflective of the impacts of the projects.

I. Key results of the Impacts Assessment Systems (IAS)

The figures indicated in table 5 relate to direct impact areas where projects were implemented or targeted. Therefore, > 22,695 hectares have been directly impacted and restored with the inputs of the projects. These results were achieved by working with > 100 community groupings comprising of > 240,000 community members. Similarly, the projects have helped protect > 15 various species of flora and fauna across the pilot countries. Another significant results across the region is that the CBA projects have influenced or contributed to shaping up > 30 local policies and >13 National level policy discussion on climate change adaptation. The influence (impacts) of these projects in surrounding areas was not assessed at this time neither was an opinion survey undertaken with those impacted with the projects to measure the effects of the capacity building efforts of the projects. These two important indicators/milestones will need to be a postfacto project measure which will also indicate sustainability and impacts the projects have contributed to the communities adaptive capacity and securing their livelihoods.

As noted in the table below, there are significant missing data points which were not measured by the field staff for one reason or the other. This presented challenges in getting accurate and a holistic data for this important variable, especially for biodiversity focal area projects. One other challenge with this tracking of these data is related to the fact that it is not easy to measure impacts, especially within a short time span (< 2 years on the average) in which GEF SGP projects are implemented on the ground.

Table 6: Shows Impact Assessment System (IAS) information as at December 2012

Country	PI	PD	Areas of land restored (ha)	NT	LPD	NPD	GS	LPB	CMP	CIMP
Bangladesh	5	5	No data	4	1	No data	No data	No data	21	66,859
Bolivia	6	6	259	No data	9	2	No data	No data	17	2,112
Guatemala	4	4	21	No data	1	1	No data	No data	4	800
Jamaica	6	5	175	3	2	2	1	No data	7	27,100
Kazakhstan	8	8	20,600	8	4	2	No data	No data	10	17,000
Namibia	6	6	296	6	No data	2	No data	No data	8	3,767
Niger	7	7	259.3	6	1	No data	No data	No data	7	26,900
Morocco	6	6	100	7	10	1	14	1	9	7,500
Samoa	8	8	253	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	7	4,551
Vietnam	7	7	731.2	7	2	3	No data	No data	12	84,548
Total	63	62	22,694.5	41	30	13	15	1	102	241,137

Key: PI: Total number of Projects implemented
 PD: Refers to the number of Projects with Impact assessment systems (IAS) data included in the computation in the table.
 NT: Number of projects where new technologies were introduced, developed or applied
 LPD: Number of Local Policies prepared with information coming out of Land Degradation GEF focal area projects
 NPD: Number of National Policies prepared with information coming out of Land Degradation GEF focal area projects
 GS: Number of Globally Significant Species protected by project
 LPB: Number of Local Policies prepared with information from projects within the Biodiversity GEF focal area
 CMP: Number of communities reached or impacted by projects
 CIMP: Number of individual communities members reached or impacted by projects

II. Final results of Vulnerability Reduction Assessments (VRA)

Group 1 Project:

In 2012, vulnerability assessments for the first and last scores were submitted by 45 projects in 9 countries. Missing data from country projects (Bangladesh, Namibia and Niger) will be included in the VRA publication to be developed in 2013. The VRA values at the portfolio level reflects an improvement

of perceptions towards the contributions of the projects in reducing vulnerability levels due to climate change impacts, as seen in Table 7.

Country	Bolivia	Guatemala	Jamaica	Kazakhstan	Morocco	Namibia	Niger	Samoa	Viet Nam
1st score	2.50	3.29	1.78	1.54	2.64	2.75	2.19	2.07	3.46
Last score	3.32	4.06	3.42	3.30	3.42	4.38	3.79	2.50	4.28
Variance	0.82	0.78	1.63	1.76	0.79	1.63	1.60	0.44	0.82

Table 7: First and Last VRA scores submitted as of December 2012

The increases in VRA scores is an indication of the progress in tackling the communities' vulnerability to climate change impacts which are attributed to knowledge and skills gained by the communities in the respective countries. The communities in the project sites now understand that some of their traditional resource management practices have contributed to mal-adaptation and have changed strategies and lifestyles as they have seen the results from the new adaptive methods demonstrated through the projects.

In addition to the perceived environmental benefits brought on by adaptive land/water resource management practices, the local communities have experienced economic benefits (food security and increase in income-generating options) from augmented crop production. The project's VRA qualitative data showed similar positive trends, including that various communities' responses to climate change variability and subsequent adaptation measures are context and area specific. Communities have voiced out that they were very happy with the way projects were conducted in their localities and that social cohesion has been strengthened within the communities, by tackling challenges together and empowering each other by sharing new skills learned. As attested by the first and last VRA scores, the communities' confidence in their capabilities to cope with climate change impacts have increased throughout the project life cycle. With the tangible results that came out of the CBA projects, motivation, confidence, sustainability and replication can be secured for these projects. Furthermore, support from local and state officials, non-existent before the CBA project, have motivated the communities even more.

Although the scores provide positive results, challenges were also raised during these assessments. The challenges included the passiveness or lack of interest by some community members, as well as the difficulty of the process due to its perceived technical or scientific content.

Mainstreaming/phasing in and transitioning of SPA CBA activities into ongoing processes at country level

The process of phasing in/transitioning and mainstreaming of CBA activities in each country will therefore require, among other strategies, the following issues which were fortified and further agreed to in the projects last workshop in Morocco in November 2012. These are: i) **Samoa and Jamaica:** All ongoing SPA activities will be continued within the Ausaid funded projects of SIDS CBA in Jamaica and MAP CBA in Samoa. Consequently, all projects will have to be brought to its logical conclusion within the December 2012-January 2013 timelines or thereafter through these existing initiatives. Ideally, the two countries have ensure that these projects closed as scheduled however, policy mainstreaming and final workshops will be finalized by June 2013.

ii) **Morocco:** The ongoing projects continue to be mainstreamed within the existing SGP programmes, partner agencies programmes (GTZ and Peace corps), government (particularly Ministry of Environment) and other relevant in country stakeholders,

iii) **Niger and Namibia:** the ongoing programmes are phased into the activities of the SGP-led process of the AAP programme, regular SGP activities and eventually, unfinished activities can be positioned to be continued in the recently approved PIF on adaptation for Niger and the one being prepared for Namibia.

Both of these national adaptation projects have close resemblance and or were informed by the ongoing SPA CBA project in respective countries. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture in all countries that has been working closely with the project should be kept roped in and can take additional activities in Dakoro and Tamalolo project sites in Niger and also in northern Omusati region of Namibia.

CES in Namibia is a capable national NGO with capacity to move forwards with the Namibian unfinished implementation in the northern part of the country. In addition, for Namibia, the Environmental Investments Finance (EIF) is a good partner to embrace for sustainability options,

iv) **Kazakhstan:** continuation of the programme will be contextualized within the realms of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy implementation which was also largely informed and contributed by the SPA CBA projects. Greater linkages with the ongoing SGP regular programme and other partner NGOs as well as the UNDP Country Office should provide a safe niche for continuation of SPA CBA activities within Kazakhstan and its replication in central Asia region.

The small pilots have made the basis for the large-scale changes at the national level and grew into broader initiatives (USAID/UNDP project on adaptation in the field of grain production, 2012-2014) that enabled them to be disseminated further and develop at a higher level and in broader scale.

v) **Bolivia:** the ongoing and finalized projects best practices will be mainstreamed in government processes, SGP regular programme and should inform future work in CCA in the country,

vii) **Guatemala:** the upcoming national CBA project funded by the Adaptation funds forms a clear linkage with SPA CBA as it was also an offshoot of the pilot project in Guatemala. Similarly, SGP regular activities can also form a safe landing in the continuation of the programme where the modality of preparations followed the SGP innovative almanario tool,

vi) **Bangladesh:** the ongoing projects are mainstreamed in the ongoing UNDP activities of DRR, government processes and to form part and parcel of the activities of the large NGOs (Practical Action and etc) who are implementing the projects,

vii) **Vietnam:** The SPA CBA activities could add value and can support ongoing activities of the both Ausaid supported programmes of MAP CBA, UNDP CO, Save the Children Fund-Australia and Plan International operations in Vietnam. In addition, some of the good replication and mainstreaming activities can be taken in the context of GEF SGP regular activities to be supported from STAR resources and other co-financing activities when these become available. It will be important that SGP Vietnam position itself to continue to mainstream the SPA CBA activities into government processes, initiate discussion with the WB CSO's for possible future financing of CBA. It will also be important to link up with the UNDP RTA for CCA, based in Bangkok for possible synergies with existing and upcoming initiatives.

Key recommendations and lessons over project period

These recommendations have been maintained from 2011 report and are further augmented with those synthesized in 2012. In both cases, there were missed opportunities in policy influence. Since policy-making is a lengthy process, the global project will be closed to see its fruition. Grants provided for project implementation were able to demonstrate innovative options, but are relatively small. It is recommended that a follow up project have a core component of policy promotion of the successful options from the pilot project.

Using the results of the project so far, a negotiation with GEF to set aside resources for CBA should be pursued by the task manager of UNDP GEF communities' team. Recent documentation of the CBA

portfolio with UNDP covering SCCF, AF and LDCF projects and SGP project point out to large portfolio of \$123.8 million and a projected GEF 5 of \$73 Million in funding. A negotiation should be opened with either GEF/AF on a corporate nature of resources to CBA typologies of projects because this appears not adequately supported through the full sized projects. For this reason, stand alone national based CBA projects are emerging in countries such as in Niger (a PIF has been approved), Namibia, Bangladesh, Jamaica and possible Vietnam have all shown interest in pursuing this process. A conclusive paper to GEF on this possibility, strategy and justification tying down the need for policy changes based on experiences of the project is already at a stage that informed discussion can be opened by UNDP and the GEF SEC. It is the pilot project hope that this can result in a dedicated funding to UNDP for CBA styled along the lines of SGP, which is a corporate programme of the GEF implemented by UNDP.

The involvement of international and national volunteers in CBA projects has proved very valuable for this pioneer project. In all 7 out of the 10 pilot countries, volunteers have remained the main drivers of local level initiatives, community mobilizing agents and remained the first stop individuals communities went to either report their challenges or shared important indigenous knowledge that proved very necessary for implementing projects. If the volunteers were part of the communities or came from the country, it was much easier to collect necessary data and information from projects. It was also evident from the countries with volunteers that projects were implemented with the consultative mechanisms required in a much more organized way than those countries without volunteers. Participation of communities themselves is a voluntary act for which this project benefitted from largely given that the resources that came from the GEF were very minimal and inadequate to move forwards the country programme strategies. Again, the project was able to develop and test implements a volunteerism methodology which can be applied in other similar situations. This forms a good practice out of this project.

The activities that have been supported aim at realizing effective stewardships of global environmental benefits as well as preparing communities to better manage risks associated with climate change. Early and important lessons have been generated from the pilot initiatives. These lessons suggest that;

- (i) the ability of communities to manage weather risks can be extended, with appropriate adjustments and infusion of relevant information, to inform the management of a range of likely future risks on landscape levels; and
- (ii) institutional and policy arrangements that reflect indigenous knowledge coupled with scientific based information and know-how is a necessary input to inform national and sub-national enabling environments to support adaptation.

Civil society, the CBA main executers of the projects, is an important spur to articulating and contributing towards codification and distribution of knowledge. UNV's involvement in supporting community-based adaptation is a critical step towards supporting civil society led and owned climate change risk management practices.

With the global debates focusing on green economy and the outcome of Cancun meeting pointing towards a Green Climate Fund and the recent Rio+20 meetings, the national climate change development agenda in countries are changing and the project current and future engagement with policy up streaming in pilot and non pilot countries must embrace flexibility and change with the new global debates. Further strategic engagement of policy makers at strategic levels should be vigorously pursued by all actors in CBA country programmes. PMU has already sent out an advisory note on this.

In global programs, good communication is vital to exchange experiences among country stakeholders and partners. Success requires close cooperation and coordination between all participating partners. Capacity building and awareness-raising require continued effort when working at the community level.

Local Ownership and in-kind contributions are key factors for the success of community level adaptation projects.

The vulnerability reduction assessment (VRA) has proven a useful tool for enhancing capacity building, fostering local ownership, and capturing emerging lessons from project implementation. The CBA project has created a good potential for learning by piloting the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) tool. The tool has been highly effective in raising local awareness of climate change risks, identifying community needs and capturing local knowledge and ideas. However, its reliability and consistency in terms of generating quantitative measurements is however not very community friendly and may need simplification.

Ensuring effective involvement of local and national authorities increases the chance of community based adaption activities to be scaled up and achieve their full potential. Linkages to the national adaptation program are key in order to have influence in policy at the national level. For long terms sustainability, community needs and vulnerability to climate change also need to be mainstreamed into municipal policies and planning. Building strong linkages with national and municipal authorities increase the chances of internalization of policy and sustainability.

Similarly, the pioneer project tested an important aspect of implementation mechanism. The SGP led mechanisms and the partnerships with the UN volunteer organization provided the necessary infrastructure and process that allowed meaningful participation of communities. It also provided an easier management of the process of consultations coupled by a simplification process provided by the style and manner of SGP projects. This is unique compared with the normal way of executing full size projects of the GEF. Thus, future CBA projects from GEF and non GEF resources (e.g. the Ausaid led CBA programme) should follow this implementation modality that is tested and proven and provides the necessary sustainability and transitioning of CBA projects into other UNDP led processes. May other stand alone initiatives such as the Africa Adaptation programme, community led components have turned to this mechanisms to implement community based activities of these large national level driven programmes. This mechanism has also demonstrated that policies at the national level can be influenced from grassroots level evidence based experiences and lessons coming out of such small and community led projects.

ANNEX 1: List of Project Partners updated from the 2011 report

The project has established a viable partnership at the local levels. Taking into account the comprehensiveness of all CBA projects, the successful implementation would have been impossible without the involvement of various partners in the project activities. These partnerships are summarized as shown in the table 3 below:

BOLIVIA	Local NGOs : Cuna Association ; FUNDACION AMIGOS DE LA NATURALEZA (FAN) Natura (Moro Moro); Bolivia Natura Foundation; Plan International Bolivia; Facultad de Agronomia
GUATEMALA	Local NGOS: APRODIC; Grupo Mixto Los Reforestales; Chacabense/ODICH; Pin Pin Other local groups: Agricultural Promoters, Youth Groups; Universities; and regional/local authorities including deputy mayors, representatives of community development councils. National Organizations: IUCN; Network of Indigenous Women for Biodiversity; National Round Table for Climate Change; National Forestry Institute; Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources; National Council for Protected Areas; Ministry of Nutrition and Food Security; Union of Small Landholding Farmers; National Association of Coffee, Helvetas.
JAMAICA	Local NGOs: Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust(JCDD); Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (CCAMF); Bunkers Hill Community Development Committee; Glengoffe CDC; Local Forest Management Committee (LFMC); Portland Environment Protection Association (PEPA) from Cockpit Country Other local groups: Association of Development Agency (a civil society group; University of West Indies; Academia such as Professor Michael Taylor; Schools that participated in the CBA poster competition on "Youth on Climate Change: Cassava River Primary and Infant School, Bellevue Primary.
KAZAKHSTAN	NGOs: Akbota Public Foundation, Kogal Public Association, Biogene Public Association, <i>Kazakhstan Farmer Foundation</i> , Videregurt PO, SKO Farmer and Entrepreneur Support Fund Public Foundation, Water Users' Initiative Group, Association of Landscape Planning Development.
NAMIBIA	NGOS: CES and OIKE
NIGER	NGOS: Association de Lutte pour l'Atosuffisance et le Developpement (ALAD), Ecole Instrument de Paix (EIP), CRAC-GRN, YANAHI, AGIR, CEB, N'Nyat.
SAMOA	NGOS Fasitootai, Safai, Satoalepai, Fagamalo, Lelpa, Avaro, Saleia, Vaipolui. In Samoa, our lessons are already concretely mainstreamed in another large CBA programme, the Mekong Asia Pacific programme funded by AusAid in 20 countries. Moreover, CBA projects are aligned with the Samoan Government's Coastal Infrastructure Management plans (in fact, several CBA projects have originally been developed by the Government under this plan with communities' consultations).
VIETNAM	NGOS: Union of Science and Technology Association in Ha Tinh, Farmers Association of Bac Lieu, Union of Science and Technology Association Binh Dinh, Consultative and Research Center on Natural Resource Management (CORENARM) in Huong Phong, Fisheries Association of Thanh Hoa, Women Union of Vin Chau, Hoang Chao Fisheries Association.
BANGLADESH	NGOS: Research and Development for the People (RDOP), Practical Action, Gram Bikash, Shahayak Sangstha (GBSS), Center for Natural Resource (CNRS), Biudhi Investigate and Research Assembly of Men (BIRAM).

ANNEX 2: Listing of Knowledge Management products and their distribution channels to date

Product Title	Knowledge Product theme/ description	Goal	Target Audience	Distribution channels	Contact Person	Type (publication, website, etc)	Language versions
Gender, Climate Change and Community-Based Adaptation	Gender Mainstreaming in CBA projects	Highlight UNDP's work on the ground on both the social, environmental and economic threads. The guidebook presents gender-mainstreaming experiences and examples from the UNDP/GEF CBA projects as well as beneficial lessons drawn from SGP's work in over 122 countries.	Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP15, COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA; GEF ASSEMBLY	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Publication/ Guidebook	English; French (in process)
CBA "How-To: Inclusivity"	Inclusion of all community members in CBA projects	Highlights risks associated with CC that threaten marginalized communities and/or erode progress towards inequality and poverty alleviation in many developing countries. This 4-page publication highlights that specific attention must be given and what the measures to use that are necessary to remove barriers to full participation of marginalized groups and their inclusion on all stages of the projects (design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation).	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5, COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Publication/ Guidebook	English
CBA Success Stories - For GEF	Lessons Learned from selected CBA projects	Short stories capturing successful concrete results in Kazakhstan (2), Namibia (1), and Jamaica (1). Stories include lessons learned by community members and UN Volunteers and other project partners at the local level, as well as environmental benefits and policy influence at the local and national level, plus cross-country knowledge exchange.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; GEF website; UNDP Newsletter (August 2011)	Anna Lisa Jose	Issue Brief	English
Gender and Community-Based Adaptation to climate change	CBA and Gender Mainstreaming	Features collaboration and advocacy strategies of the CBA project on gender mainstreaming. Also includes examples of gender mainstreaming from selected CBA projects.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; COP16	Anna Lisa Jose	Issue Brief	English
Community-Based to CC: Equator Prize Award-winning project in Morocco	CBA Morocco Project: Equator Prize Award-winning	Project highlights in social-economic, environmental and policy impacts as well as gender empowerment and social inclusion/volunteerism for sustainability.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; CBA6	Anna Lisa Jose	Issue Brief	English
Thematic papers	Synthesis on	Discusses how the CBA	GEF, UN	CBA website;	Charles	Publication/	English

on CBA at portfolio levels within the UNDP-GEF Project	environmental themes of CBA portfolio	project has contributed towards the GEF Operational programmes as well as the capacity development aspects of the project. Specific themes discussed in the technical paper includes: protection of fauna and flora, land management and rehabilitation, agriculture and communities, appropriate technology transfer and adoption.	agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Nyandiga	Guidebook	
Methodology to measure volunteers' contribution to CBA	Guidance note	Guidance manual to support UNDP-GEF CBA country teams to measure volunteers' contribution to CBA programme/projects.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Charles Nyandiga/ Adeline Aubry	Guidance note	English
Harnessing multiple coping strategies for a holistic approach towards community adaptation to climate change: the use of Conservation Agriculture (CA) in Namibia	Case Study	Discusses a new but filed proven technology for supporting communities and women groups interested in dryland's management agriculture. This case study will elaborate in simple language how to rally communities towards conservation agriculture and the use of more resilient crops in drylands ecosystems. It borrows the practices of the CBA activities of CES and the Namibian Conservation research Centre's findings on CA	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Charles Nyandiga	Case Study	English
Community-Based Adaptation for Lelepa Village (Samoa)	Case Study targeted to the GEF CCA Report	Discusses briefly the Climate Change risks, adaptation measures and solutions that are under implementation and examines early results of the project through a lessons learned documentation.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Charles Nyandiga	Case Study	English
A Toolkit for Designing Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives	Adaptation Initiatives	A toolkit to support all those involved in the design of measurable, verifiable, and reportable adaptation initiatives.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Pradeep Kurukulasu riya	Toolkit	English
UNFCCC- The Nairobi Work Programme: On Impacts, Vulnerability, and Adaptation to Climate Change	UNFCCC, with contributions from UNDP Adaptation and UNDP-GEF CBA	A synthesis of outcomes, good practices, lessons learned, and future challenges and opportunities	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Pradeep Kurukulasu riya	Synthesis Report	English
Community-Based Adaptation in	Donor Report (GoJ)	A brief summary on the CBA projects in Niger co-financed	GEF, UN agencies,	CBA website; ALM website;	Charles Nyandiga	2-page briefing	English

Niger		by the Government of Japan. Highlighted are the targeted areas of intervention and support to local communities focusing on project development, Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA), and knowledge management and sharing of lessons learnt.	Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	Teamwork's; EE-Net		notes	
Community-Based Adaptation in Namibia	Donor Report (GoJ)	A brief summary on the CBA projects in Namibia co-financed by the Government of Japan. Highlighted are the targeted areas of intervention and support to local communities focusing on project development, Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA), and knowledge management and sharing of lessons learnt.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Charles Nyandiga	2-page briefing notes	English
Community-Based Adaptation in Kazakhstan and Central Asia	Donor Report (Government of Switzerland)	A brief summary on the CBA projects in Namibia co-financed by the Government of Japan. Highlighted are the targeted areas of intervention and support to local communities focusing on project development, Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA), and knowledge management and sharing of lessons learnt.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Charles Nyandiga	2-page briefing notes	English
"Tarwi: the Seeds of the Future" Participatory Video		A participatory video on a CBA project in Bolivia titled "Recovery of Tarwi (Lupinus Mutabilis S.) Seeds in four communities of the Carabuco Municipality that surrounds the Titicaca Lake". It highlights the value added of the increase in production of Tarwi crops through the use of certified seeds, as a measure for the adaptation to climate change and a way to reduce the inhabitants' vulnerability. The video is collaboration between the local villagers, UNDP-GEF CBA, and Asociacion CUNA (local NGO).	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Participatory Video	English
Tiwizi: Community unites for adaptation to climate change		A participatory documentary produced by the community of Igiouaz to share their contribution to adaptation to climate change. Inclusive participation and solidarity are major tools that vulnerable communities have to face climate change, but they need strong support to adapt in a sustainable manner. During the video workshops, local community members share their knowledge and skills, and share ideas during discussion workshops about climate change and adaptation.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Participatory Video	English
Tofiga o Pili A'au:		The video is a result of a	GEF, UN	CBA website;	Anna Lisa	Participatory	English

Community-Based Climate Change Adaptation in Samoa		training workshop to teach local villagers in participatory video techniques. The training worked directly with local people in vulnerable low-lying area of the coastline from the communities of Salei'a, Satoalepai, Fagamalo, Lelepa, Vaipouli, and Avao. It has resulted in enhancing CBA projects, working with indigenous people and marginalized communities, according to a human rights-based approach, enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change, and sharing of lessons learned from the projects.	agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practitioners	ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Jose/Charles Nyandiga	y Video	
Video on Community-Based Adaptation		A short video on various CBA projects produced for the MDG Summit in September 2010. It features testimonials from grantees on the importance of CBA project and how the project has improved their lives and capacity to adapt to climate change	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practitioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Participatory Video	English
Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change Brochure		The global CBA 2010 brochure showcasing the different community-driven projects that pilots a range of climate risk management practices at the local level. Taking a natural resource management approach, the CBA project focuses on adaptation approaches that also generate global environmental benefits in the areas of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management. The projects will in turn leverage systemic policy changes at the national level that are necessary to reduce vulnerability to CC impacts.	UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practitioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Brochure	English
Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change: Supporting Climate Resilience and Grassroots Actions to Policy Change		Highlights UNDP's support to marginalized communities to help them better adapt to anticipated climate change risks. UNDP's grassroots component of its corporate programme on climate change adaptation is designed to: 1.) Strengthen the ability of community's to design and implement measures against climate change challenges; 2.) Ensure that the voices of community's are heard by governments and development agencies; 3.) Support the diffusion of indigenous knowledge on managing climate related risks; 4.) Lessons and practices from community led initiatives inform the preparation of national policies.	UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practitioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Banner	English

Community-based adaptation to flooding in Avao village		A summary of one (out of 8) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Samoa to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Community-based adaptation to flooding and sea level rise in Fagamalo village		A summary of one (out of 8) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Samoa to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Reduce impacts of climate change-driven erosion through protection and conservation of mangrove and coral reef ecosystems in Fasitootai village		A summary of one (out of 8) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Samoa to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Community-based adaptation to flooding and sea level rise in Safa'i village		A summary of one (out of 8) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Samoa to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Intensifying goat herding to help women adapt to climate change in Tamalolo		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Niger to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Reconstitution of hut livestock to reduce household vulnerability to climate change in the communities of Houtchi and Dan Djaoudi, Roubou		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Niger to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Project in support for adjustment to Climate change in the community of Tamalolo		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Niger to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Expansion of agro-forestry		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in	External and internal	CBA website; ALM website;	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English

practices in five country villages in Tamalolo		Niger to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA			
Contributing to improving agro-forestry and using improved seeds in the community of Maigochi Saboua, Roubou		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Niger to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Climate-resilient horse production in Kargaly village		Summary of one (out of 9) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Kazakhstan to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Reducing vulnerability to declining water supplies in Burevestnik rural community		Summary of one (out of 9) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Kazakhstan to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Autumn/Winter irrigation as an adaptive mechanism for efficient use of water resources in Sady Shakirov		Summary of one (out of 9) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Kazakhstan to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Demonstration of Adaptive Land Management under Climate Change Conditions in Priozernoye		Summary of one (out of 9) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Kazakhstan to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Harnessing multiple coping strategies enhanced via a holistic approach to community adaptation to climate change		A summary of one (out of 2) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Namibia to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Increasing community adaptation and ecosystem		Summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Jamaica to strengthen the resiliency of communities to	External and internal audiences including	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English

resilience to climate change in Portland Bight		address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA			
Glengoffe climate change adaptation		Summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Jamaica to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Adaptive agroforestry in the Saipina municipality		A summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Bolivia to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Community water resource management as an adaptation strategy in Vallegrande		A summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Bolivia to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Adjusting community agricultural practices to reduce climate change risk in Omusati region.		A summary of one (out of 2) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Namibia to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Strengthening the TARGMUISTE oasis ecosystem's resiliency to the impacts of climate change and improving the local community's capacity to adapt to reduced water resources and soil degradation		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Morocco to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Building the forest ecosystem's resiliency and improving two communities' capacities to adapt to the effects of climate change, particularly the increase and intensification of drought periods, through a sustainable and		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Morocco to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English

integrated farming and forestry strategy in the Province of Azilal – High Atlas.							
Project Agroforestry and soil and water conservation as strategies to build the Boumaad mountain ecosystem's resiliency and the local community's adaptive capacities		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Morocco to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Strengthening the resiliency of the IGUIWAZ oasis ecosystem to the impacts of climate change and improving the local community's capacity to adapt to reduced water resources and soil degradation		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Morocco to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Strengthening the resilience of the Sidi Majbeur mountain ecosystem and reinforcing the community's adaptive capacities to increasingly erratic rainstorms and diminishing overall rainfall, through erosion control, conservation farming and income diversification, based on pilot vetiver application		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Morocco to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Enhancing the resiliency of the oasis agrobiodiversity and strengthening the Laachoria community's capacities to adapt to growing climatic variability and intensified droughts, through a strategy of natural resource and endemic species conservation.		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Morocco to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Promoting agro-based diversified activities for improving food and household livelihood security of vulnerable		A summary of one (out of 5) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Bangladesh to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits,	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English

Adibashi Community in hilly areas of Bakshiganj Upzila under Jamalpur District		community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.		Workshop on CBA			
Strengthening Resilience of Climate Change-Affected Communities in South-western Coastal Areas of Bangladesh		A summary of one (out of 5) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Bangladesh to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Community-Based Wetland Management Project		A summary of one (out of 5) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Bangladesh to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Reducing Climate Change-Driven Erosion and Landslide Risks through Sustainable Agriculture for Safer Slopes		A summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Jamaica to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Land & Preservation Measures to Combat Climate Change Pressures in Cockpit Country's Martha Brae Watershed		A summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Jamaica to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Cockpit Country Adaptation to Climate Change Variability		A summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Jamaica to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English