

The Adaptation Fund (AF) NGO Network: Mapping and Evaluating the AF's funded Projects

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The AF NGO network

- ✓ **Platform for a multi-stakeholder** participation, hosted by Germanwatch
 - ✓ Contribute to **successful outcomes** in the interest of the **most vulnerables communities**.
 - ✓ Advocate for an inclusive and unbiased consultative process throughout the projects and to track adaptation finance
 - ✓ **Support NGOs** in developing countries by increasing their capacity
- ✓ Provide **regular briefing reports** of the AF Board meeting and **quaterly publish newsletter** about project areas
- ✓ Engage in **regular CSO dialogue** with the AF Board
- ✓ **Baseline mapping of awareness** and involvement of different stakeholders
- ✓ More than **45 subscibed members** and 8 partners: Senegal, Benin, South Africa, Jamaica, Kenya, Cambodia, Tanzania, Honduras



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Case studies

✓ The case studies were conducted in seven countries: Benin, Honduras, Pakistan, Nicaragua, South Africa, Jamaica, Senegal

Country and Implementing Entity	Project context	project approval date	Partner in compiling the case study, contact person
1. Honduras UNDP)	Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources in Honduras	March 2011	Fundaciòn Vida, Isaac Ferrera
2. Pakistan (UNDP)	Glacier-lake outburst floods	December 2010	LEAD Pakistan, Kashmala Shahab Kakakhel
3. Senegal	Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas	September 2011	Enda TM, Emanuel Seck
4. Nicaragua (UNDP)	Reduction of Risks and Vulnerability Based on Flooding and Droughts in the Estero Real River Watershed	December 2010	Centro Humbolt, Mónica López Baltodano
5. Jamaica	Enhancing the Resilience of the Agriculture Sector and Coastal Areas to Protect Livelihoods and Improve Food Security	June 2012	Panos Caribbean, Indi McLymont-Lafayett
6. Benin	Adaptation of Cotonou Lagoon ecosystems and human communities to sea level rise and extreme weather events impacts	?	OFEDI, Krystel Dossou
7. South Africa	Establishing and NIE and developing a project proposal for the AF	?	INDIGO development & change, Bettina Koelle



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Case studies

Focus

- ✓ Describe in a concise manner the state of project implementation, based on in-country consultations
- ✓ The projects presented here are in different stages of implementation.
- ✓ The case studies commissioned focus on :
 - ✓ level of collaboration of implementing agencies and stakeholders
 - ✓ Access modalities to funding
 - ✓ Levels of awareness amongst stakeholders
 - ✓ Engagement of the vulnerable communities in the project areas
 - ✓ Achievements and challenges
 - ✓ Lessons learnt & conclusions

Methodologies

- ✓ qualitative research techniques considering project documents and processes
- ✓ consultations with relevant stakeholders on different levels
- ✓ level of public awareness about adaptation, particularly in the project areas
- ✓ National policies and strategies and institutions involved in the implementation



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Senegal case study

Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas

Emmanuel Seck, ENDA TM



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Case study: Senegal

Adaptation Fund profile

Project title: Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas

Project documents: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/1327-adaptation-coastal-erosion-vulnerable-areas>

AFB approval date: 17 September, 2010

Duration: Jan. 2011-Jan. 2013 (2 years)

Budget: US\$ 8,619,000, US\$ 7,869,000 disbursed by November 2011

Implementation: Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE) (NIE)

Execution: Directorate of Environment, NGO “Green Senegal” and Association “Dynamique Femme”

State of implementation: Building up of coastal protection facilities. 4th Semester

Case study preparation: ENDA TM, Senegal

Objectives

- Implement the actions to protect the coastal areas of Rufisque, Saly, and Joal against erosion;

- Implement the actions to fight the salinization of agricultural lands;

Assist local communities of the coastal area of Joal, especially women, in handling fish processing areas of the districts located along the littoral

- Communicate on the adaptation, sensitize and train local people on climate change adaptation techniques in coastal areas



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Achievements

- ✓ Building of coastal protection infrastructures in Rufisque,
- ✓ Rehabilitation of the anti-salt dike in Joal;
- ✓ Establishment of the national steering committee ;
- ✓ Increase of public awareness, communication and information (radioprograms, meetings, website, etc.)
- ✓ A network of coastal stakeholders



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Response to community concerns



Salinity affected paddy fields thus for over a decade we can no longer practice rice growing. We hope that the rehabilitation of the dike will allow us to revive this activity”.

- Anna Ndiaye, responsible of women association, Joal-Fadiouth-



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Key challenges

- ✓ Importance of expanse to cover in relation to available resources (risk of circumvention of the Joal's anti-salt dike by seawater);
- ✓ Establishment of protection infrastructures (Saly) before the end of the project (January 2013);
- ✓ Delay for the vote of Coastal Act.

"It is a godsend opportunity that will save us from the threats of encroachment of the sea on the coast and allow us to save our livelihoods ..."
-Project beneficiary-



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Recommendations

- ✓ Integration of the project into the dynamics of local planning. Then adaptation measures in beneficiary localities will not affect non beneficiary communities.
- ✓ Encourage ownership of the project by the population for their viability and or sustainability
- ✓ As catalyst of adaptation measures, the project must motivate government to adopt a large strategy on coastal management.



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Honduras case study

Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources in Honduras; Increased Systemic Resilience and Reduced Vulnerability of the urban poor

Isaac Ferrera, Fundación Vida



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Project Objective

- Project Objective: **To increase resilience** to climate change water-related risks in the most vulnerable population in Tegucigalpa, Honduras through pilot activities and an overarching intervention **to mainstream climate change** considerations into the water sector (SERNA, 2010).
- The project aims **to validate specific adaptation measures** that range from economic incentives to investments in low-cost technologies, which will help to orient the work at a local and political level on climate change adaptation in Honduras.



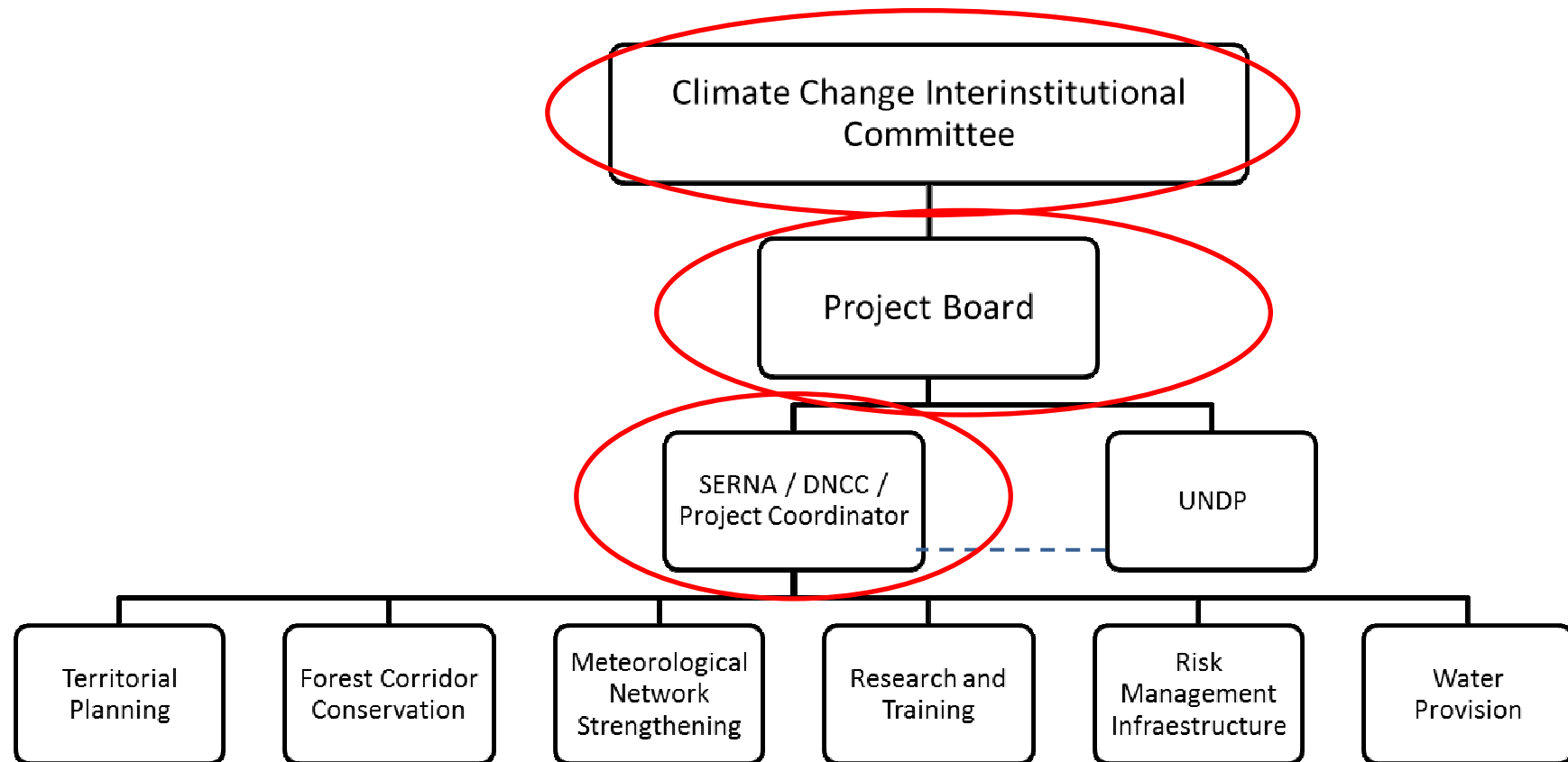
Nueva Danli neighborhood, one of the communities being attended by the project

From concept to implementation



- The project was conceptualized at the same time that the National Climate Change Strategy
- Drafting process included: a) inputs and concerns that arised during the design of the strategy, b) lessons learned from other projects, c) opinion of local people (surveys)
- SERNA defined an implementation structure looking for: a) transparency, b) participation – most vulnerable - , c) reduction of labor and administrative costs.

What is the institutional framework for the project?



- Institutional, technical approaches and administrative processes are taking place for the first time
- The learning curve is different for each institution. Some institutions move ahead sooner depending on its own understanding and flexibility

What are the expected results of the project?

- National Water Law and National Plan Law incorporate climate change and variability considerations.
- At least 13,000 poor households have reduced vulnerability to flooding and landslide risks.
- At least 10,000 poor households increase their access to water by 50% through pilot activities.
- At least four regional development plans have incorporated climate change considerations.



Barrels are used to collect water in some houses due to change in rain patterns

What are the expected results of the project?

- 30 hydro- meteorological stations installed following WMO standards
- 60,000 ha of forest corridors are under effective protection.
- 300 stakeholders who participate in training on climate change report effective application of new knowledge.
- 30 key institutions participate in water and climate policy dialogues.



Hydro-meteorological equipment

What are the main achievements so far?

- **Inter-institutional coordination/arrangement:** The project has managed to create six inter-institutional teams.



Inter-institutional team working on methodological guidelines for adaptation

What are the main achievements so far?

- **Information flow:** The project has allowed a better flow of information among institutions, beneficiaries and NGOs.
- **Beneficiaries' participation:** Some activities are being done under special schedules to promote equal participation. Participation is not only to inform but for decision-making on project activities.



The watershed council was created by the project to promote a more efficient use and conservation of water resources



*Local beneficiaries
working on
conservation/restoration
of water recharge areas*



- **Participation from NGOs:** There has been coordination in some activities with NGOs. A further NGO involvement could be recommended.
- **Incorporation of climate change local planning and adaptation technologies:** They are being piloted for the first time!



Educational and awareness materials on climate change at a local fair

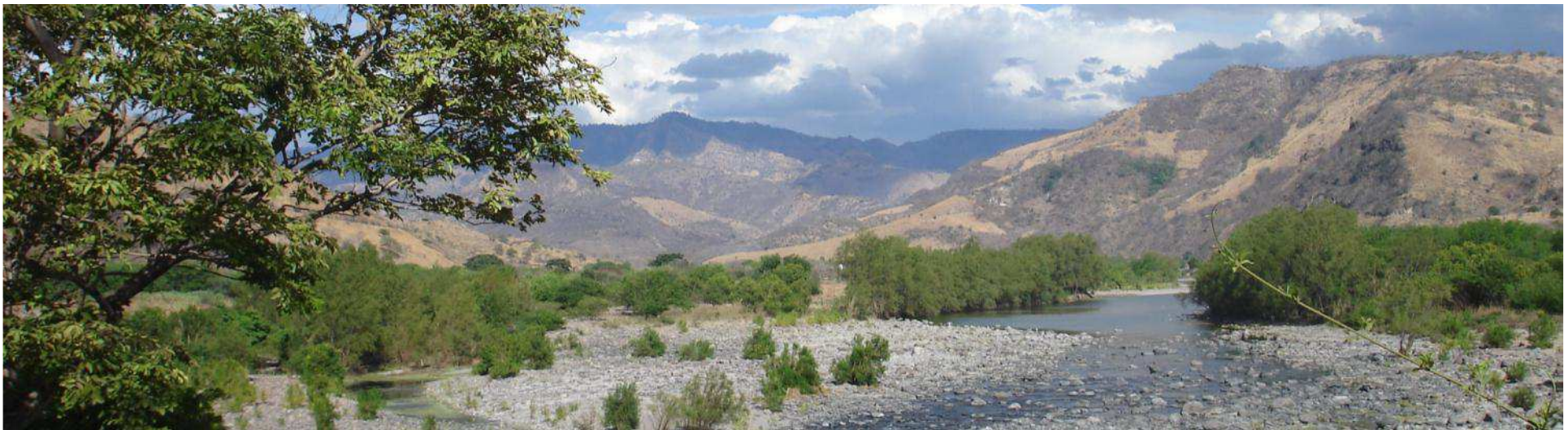


Technical and social process for the design of the rainwater harvesting systems as a an adaptation measure to climate change



Future challenges

- To maintain/increase coordination and participation at governmental and local level
- To target some “challenging” project targets on issues such as relocation/water access improvement
- To replicate and mainstream what is being learned!
- To attract more funding for adaptation!



South Africa case study

**In the process of identifying and
conceptualising a direct access
proposal**

Bettina Koelle, Indigo development and change



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NIE: South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)

✓ Process led by an Interim Steering Committee,
Steering Committee to be finalised

✓ Consultative Process

✓ Consulting with civil society, academia,
government departments on all levels and business
✓ Project development under way



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Key principles (South Africa)

- ✓ The NIE process must **be transparent, accessible and accountable**
- ✓ **Partnerships** should be promoted – at all stages of the project
- ✓ Investments should be **coordinated** and **programmatic**
- ✓ **Communities** should be supported to access funds directly
- ✓ Projects should link with national and sub-national **enabling frameworks**
- ✓ The process should lay a **foundation** for future investments **Key outcomes**
- ✓ Projects must aim to deliver concrete and tangible results
- ✓ Learning networks and communities of practice



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Benin case Study

**Project endorsed in the
pipeline, to be fully developed**

Krystel Dossou, OFEDI



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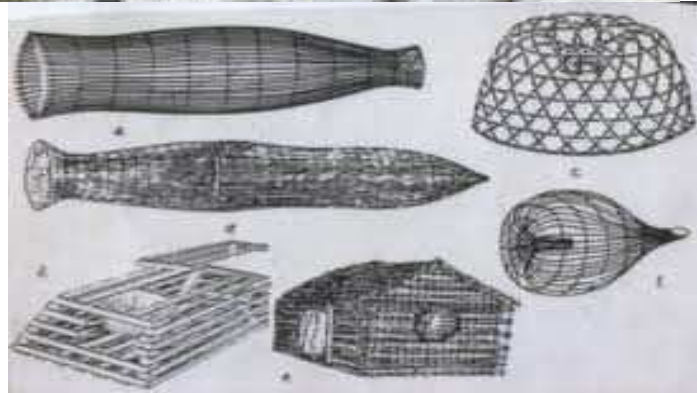
Objectives and components of Benin project



✓ Protection of the lagoon shores, rehabilitation of the infrastructures;

✓ Fight against the pollution of the lagoon and living environment;

✓ Fight against the seasonal floods of the shores and riparian areas and sensitization of economic operators;



✓ Mainstreaming climate changes adaptation strategies in the legal texts regulating fishery and back-up the redeployment of affected fishermen;

✓ Sensitization and training of the local communities on climate changes, adaptation techniques and best practices.



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Challenges

- ✓ Good participative process to update final project proposal
- ✓ Dialogue framework with all stakeholders (F, N, FD, LG);
- ✓ Improvement of living conditions and fishing



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Summary findings

Limitations

- ✓ Findings are not applicable to all countries
- ✓ Different scope of the studies and time constraints do not allow a full assessment

Key findings

- ✓ All projects are much appreciated and come in time
- ✓ Only parts of the overall adaptation needs addressed within each respective country
- ✓ Clear call for scaling-up of the resources available per country



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Summary findings

Recommendations

- ✓ local stakeholders and vulnerable group must be involved from outset
- ✓ inter-institutional and multi-stakeholders coordination, the projects are a good opportunity to promote transparency
- ✓ ownership is higher when project has infrastructure components or tangible deliveries
- ✓ Direct access is no impediment to having direct link to local communities



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Thanks for the attention
www.af-network.org
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