

EVALUATION REPORT

Review of Community Based Adaptation To Climate Change in Africa (CBAA) Projects in Kenya, Uganda, South Africa and Zimbabwe



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I am grateful to the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) for the opportunity to conduct this consultancy on the review of community based adaptation projects they are implementing in selected sites in Kenya, Uganda, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The funding for the consultancy was made by ACTS with support from Canadian International Development Agency (IDRC).

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Executive Summary

African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) is implementing Community Based adaptation in Africa (CBAA) Project in Africa, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and intermediary Organizations in 8 Countries in Africa, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia. The consultancy covered 4 countries namely Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe and South Africa

The objectives of the CBAA project are:

General objective:- To help communities in the countries identified above, adapt to climate change and share lessons learned from project activities with key stakeholders at local, national, regional and international levels, to elicit their support for climate change adaptation.

Specific Objectives are to:

- Test the efficacy of Local Options for Communities to Adapt and Technologies to Enhance Capacity (LOCATE) methodology.
- Develop a tried and tested methodology for setting baselines, monitoring and evaluating changes in climate adaptation capacity.
- Reduce the vulnerability and enhance the capacity to adapt to climate change of particularly vulnerable communities in 8 African countries.
- Develop the capacity of relevant stakeholders to mainstream climate change adaptation into plans and activities through knowledge exchanges and information provision.
- Strengthen existing networks to enhance understanding of the climate adaptation needs of vulnerable communities.
- Enlarge the body of knowledge and information on vulnerability and adaptation.

The Terms of Reference for the Consultancy were:

1. Review products and conduct interviews with CBAA project partners, and analyze messages for key policy makers on community based adaptation to climate change.
2. Conduct interviews with project partners on the project interventions and give guidelines on preparing project story lines for sharing with the donor and possible global dissemination.
3. Generate information on lessons learnt through improved capacity to understand and adapt to climate change.
4. Generate lessons learnt from the use of LOCATE in implementing CBAA project.
5. Establish whether partners through the CBAA project were able to strengthen their existing network.

Methodology

This consultancy entailed the evaluation of the activities of the project since its inception in 2008 with a focus on the outputs of the project by the different organizations. The organizations whose activities were evaluated include UHAI in Kenya, INDIGO in south Africa, DENIVA in Uganda, and ZERO in Zimbabwe. These organizations are also working with other intermediary organizations that implement activities directly with communities in

the different countries and play an oversight role in ensuring that the outputs of the project achieved directly and through collaborative linkages with various organizations and through networking. The areas covered included Wakesi and Oyola in Kenya, Munyawiri Ward in Goromonzi District in Zimbabwe, Suid Bokkeveld in Northern Cape province in South Africa and Gogonyo Sub-County, Pallisa District in Eastern Uganda.

Case study approach was applied in which each site was analysed in detail against the major outputs as per the terms of reference for this consultancy. Combination of various methods was employed to generate the necessary information for this evaluation. The methods included focus group discussions, participant observations, documents review

Highlights of Findings

- ❖ Testing of LOCATE methodology encouraged participatory learning among the different stakeholders in the different countries. The methodology generated information that was very useful for planning of adaptation activities. There were also several challenges that the methodology presented and the different organizations dealt with these differently.
- ❖ Review of the outputs achieved by the project in the different countries and based on discussions with the various partners revealed an 80 % overall performance by INDIGO in South Africa, 60 % overall performance by DENIVA in Uganda, 70 % overall performance by UHAI in Kenya and 75 % overall performance by ZERO in Zimbabwe. They have all completed the planning phase activities which entailed awareness creation and capacity building of the different communities. Several meetings, workshops and trainings have been conducted and these have attracted the participation of a wide range of stakeholders. In Uganda, Zimbabwe and South Africa, the partner organizations are already part of the national networks on climate change and these have greatly facilitated the strengthening of their networks at all levels. Several platforms for discussions have also been created at the grassroots, national and international levels to share experiences and enhance knowledge on adaptation. The CBAA Project experiences have been widely published and shared locally, nationally and internationally through meetings, training, presentation in conferences. Dissemination materials have also been produced including posters, brochures, for various audiences and some have been translated in local languages for wider readership.
- ❖ Capacity building has been achieved at grassroots, national and policy level among a wide range of stakeholders through various project activities. This has greatly enhanced the understanding on adaptation issues. The experiences from the project in the different countries have been a major source of knowledge in the capacity building and networking activities by different actors in the different countries.
- ❖ Project Design documents have been prepared by the different partner organizations in Uganda, Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe and these have identified various adaptation projects. In South Africa and Kenya, community action plans and Project Design Documents have been used to fundraise and implement adaptation projects with the communities in the different countries. In the South African case, funding has been received from the Volkswagen Foundation. In the Kenyan case, funds have been received from JICA, World Vision to support adaptation projects including water and infrastructure improvement. Uganda and Zimbabwe have prepared drafts that are still being validated by stakeholders before they can be implemented.

The Key Recommendations

- ❖ The LOCATE methodology to be made more robust and amenable to specific local conditions to enable it generate comprehensive social and ecological data for planning of adaptation projects. It should also allow for flexibility in selection of local partners for ensuring that the partner is most suited for implementation and sustaining of the project activities.
- ❖ Networking should be enhanced with policy oriented organizations for this has proved to be more effective in creating synergies and sourcing of funds. The partners who were already part of national networks on climate change have been able to develop synergies that have greatly facilitated the implementation of various project activities.
- ❖ Fundraising for the implementation of adaptation projects should be stepped up to maintain the enthusiasm created among the communities and to help translate the plans into action.
- ❖ Governments to integrate adaptation related activities in the development programmes and allocate funds that will facilitate the communities implement projects that will improve their adaptive capacities.
- ❖ Social inequity and historical injustices in the different countries need to be addressed at policy level to provide an enabling environment for implementing community based adaptation projects.
- ❖ Process approach to be emphasised to ensure continuity and sustainability of adaptation projects.
- ❖ Participatory learning to be encouraged and communities to be conscientized by change agents to a level of self-realization for them to take charge of community based adaptation processes and influence actions by governments.
- ❖ Dependency on external resources to be discouraged and communities to be facilitated to mobilize funds through capacity building and other related measures. Capacity of communities to develop proposals and access funds directly for adaptation related activities to be enhanced.
- ❖ Governance issues to be addressed more broadly at national level but with particular focus on community level governance structure and how they affect access or hinder access to the resources that the people need to improve their livelihoods and adapt to climate change.
- ❖ There should be an internal project monitoring and evaluation systems that is agreed on among partners at the inception of the project to help in the tracking of progress and in making of internal adjustments. This should be reviewed regularly to ensure that the project is on track and that all partners are moving towards achieving the goal and objectives of the project.

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List of Acronyms

ACTS	African Centre for Technology Studies
CBAA	Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change in Africa Project
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
SSNAPP	South South North Adaptation Project Protocol
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNCFCC	United Nations Convention For Climate Change
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency

1.0. Introduction

Africa is faced with various environmental problems such as drought and floods and these have increased over the years in intensity and frequency due to climate change. The poor in Africa greatly depend on natural resources to cope with extreme climatic changes such as drought and floods. Climate change is already affecting a large part of the African continent leading to increased poverty as there are fewer and fewer livelihood options and inappropriate land use policies. To facilitate the adaptation process, communities, non-governmental organization and governments in Africa need detailed information on adaptation for planning and implementing comprehensive adaptation strategies. In order to fill this gap, African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) in collaboration with partner organizations in 8 countries in Africa came up with Community Based Adaptation (CBAA) in Africa with support from IDRC. IDRC has a long experience on development issues in the region including in climate change adaptation and has developed the necessary capacity in the different countries. Participatory action research was applied and a learning by doing method applied. The knowledge, experiences and technologies generated by the project will improve adaptation and reduce the vulnerability of the communities to climate change through the implementation of adaptation projects identified through participatory learning process culminating in the preparation of project design document.

The capacity of staff in the concerned institutions will greatly be improved by the project to enable them handle climate change and adaptation issues more effectively in future. The project is also ensuring that the knowledge developed is shared widely at local, national and international levels through engagement of different stakeholders in different fora such as community meetings and workshops, regional workshops, national workshops, seminars, international conferences.

The project is being implemented in different countries with communities that are vulnerable to change in climate in areas that experience frequent droughts and floods. In Uganda the project is implemented in Gogonyo Sub-County in Pallisa District, Eastern Uganda. This is one of the poorest districts in Eastern Uganda, located in the plains of Lake Kioga drainage system. The area has extensive wetlands and lakes with low lying grasslands. Livelihood activities include rain-fed agriculture, fishing, livestock keeping. The area has high population density of 312 persons per square kilometre. The Sub-County has social, economic and environmental features that have exposed it to climate change risks including being low lying making it prone to flooding. Natural resources at the disposal of the communities continue to be negatively affected by the extreme weather conditions experienced in the area. In South Africa, the project is being implemented in Suid Bokkeveld, Northern Cape Province. The area semi-arid and is characterised by poor soils and low rainfall of between 150 mm and 300 mm and the major economic activities include keeping of livestock and growing of Rooibos Tea. There is limited arable land and the prevailing climatic conditions only allow for opportunistic crop farming. The community is marginalized and most of the agriculturally productive land is owned by white land owners to whom the coloured communities provide cheap labour particularly during the dry seasons. In Kenya, the project site is in Oyola and Wakesi located on the fringes of Lake Victoria in the Kano Plains of Western Kenya. The area is frequently

flooded and also experience episodes of drought that has greatly affected their livelihoods. The communities practice subsistence farming that is alternately practiced in the flooding plains and in the raised areas to spread the risks for the extreme weather conditions.

Uganda, Kenya and Zimbabwe are former British colonies and inherited laws and policies that by and large were not pro-poor. These countries are still young democracies and are grappling with streamlining their governance and management structures at national and local levels. Despite several land reform efforts in the post-colonial periods in these countries there is still social inequities and historical injustices suffered by the communities living in the different countries as there is still no full security of tenure therefore affecting access to natural resources needed by these communities for adaptation. Extension services are also inadequate therefore reducing access to the information and technologies for improved land use practices and better production for sale and domestic consumption in well conserved environments. The communities have also suffered due to poor governance of natural resources and failure to articulate national policies to suit the specific social, environmental and social conditions in the different countries. There has been spiraling poverty in the rural areas in the different countries due to the impacts of climate change as the poor are very much natural resources dependent among the many endogenous and exogenous factors. South Africa was under the Apartheid regime and when this collapsed there has been a new era of political leadership with new management structures upto the local level. There is still apartheid hangover as manifested in land policies where productive agricultural land is still owned by the white farmers. The land use policy changes have still not lived to the expectations of many black and coloured populations in South Africa as they are still marginalized and pushed to the periphery.

This review of the CBAA project covered 4 countries namely Uganda, Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The review focused on the outputs of the project and progress made so far as the project is in the final stages and to provide feedback and necessary recommendations to help in achieving the deliverables.

The Terms of Reference for the Consultancy were:

1. Review products and conduct interviews with CBAA project partners, and analyze messages for key policy makers on community based adaptation to climate change.
2. Conduct interviews with project partners on the project interventions and give guidelines on preparing project story lines for sharing with the donor and possible global dissemination.
3. Generate information on lessons learnt through improved capacity to understand and adapt to climate change.
4. Generate lessons learnt from the use of LOCATE in implementing CBAA project.
5. Establish whether partners through the CBAA project were able to strengthen their existing network.

2.0. Description of the the Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change in Africa (CBAA) Project

2.1. Background

Large parts of Africa are already affected by extreme climatic events such as droughts and floods resulting from the highly variable climate. This process is expected to become worse as a consequence of longterm changes in the climatic system. Whenever they occur, these extreme events negatively impact livelihoods, especially those of the poor. Local economies also get negatively affected due to the population's high and direct dependence on natural resources. For instance, over ninety percent of agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa is rain fed. Indeed, Africa has been identified as one of the continents most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It is now widely accepted that climate change is a development and environmental challenge. Climate change poses additional problems to degraded environments, high levels of poverty, food insecurity and HIV/AIDS already affecting large parts of Africa. Unless this situation is addressed, many vulnerable populations could find their situations worsening, and many countries may not make any progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There is also a risk that the gains made in development thus far may be lost, as climate related disasters cause damage and result in myriad losses. Implementing relevant, effective, and timely climate change adaptation is particularly important for African countries, as it would decrease human suffering, improve livelihoods, human and environmental health, as well as socio-economic development. In response to these challenges and issues, the African Centre for Technology Studies, in partnership with colleagues in Eastern and Southern Africa, Europe and South Asia are undertaking an action research, testing tools for community adaptation, knowledge generation and capacity building project on *Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change in Africa* (CBAA) project. This threeyear project is being implemented with selected vulnerable communities in Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

General objective:- To help communities in the countries identified above, adapt to climate change and share lessons learned from project activities with key stakeholders at local, national, regional and international levels, to elicit their support for climate change adaptation.

2.2. Specific Objectives are to:

- Test the efficacy of Local Options for Communities to Adapt and Technologies to Enhance Capacity (LOCATE) methodology.
- Develop a tried and tested methodology for setting baselines, monitoring and evaluating changes in climate adaptation capacity.
- Reduce the vulnerability and enhance the capacity to adapt to climate change of particularly vulnerable communities in 8 African countries.
- Develop the capacity of relevant stakeholders to mainstream climate change adaptation into plans and activities through knowledge exchanges and information provision.
- Strengthen existing networks to enhance understanding of the climate adaptation needs of vulnerable communities.
- Enlarge the body of knowledge and information on vulnerability and adaptation.

2.3 Methodology

LOCATE methodology, formerly known as the South South North Adaptation Project Protocol (SSNAPP), recognises contextspecificity of adaptation. It focuses on natural, human

and social capital, and disaggregates climate change, vulnerability and adaptation for analysis. It emphasises the relationship between different income streams of households and the impacts of climate change on these streams, while assessing their vulnerability and adaptation needs. Based on the outcomes of applying the LOCATE methodology, pilot community based adaptation projects will be designed and tested. The efficacy of these pilots will be assessed through participatory monitoring and evaluation methods, focusing on changes in adaptation capacity of the vulnerable. The pilot projects may include dry land livestock and agricultural production, water and forest resource management, environmental services provision and protection from desert encroachment, coastal resources, human health, early warning systems and energy access initiatives.

2.4. Project Phases

Phase 1: An assessment of local indigenous knowledge, sociocultural factors and dynamics that affect vulnerability among certain groups in the community, and their capacities to adapt to climate change will be conducted. LOCATE methodology will be tested, adaptation projects designed and pilot projects mobilized in each country.

Phase 2: Implementation of selected community based adaptation projects and dissemination of scientific and nonscientific outputs.

Phase 3: Evaluation. The project will be monitored and evaluated continuously, in a participatory manner.

2.5. Expected outcomes of the CBAA project include:

- Improved capacity of vulnerable communities in different ecosystems in 8 African countries to understand and appropriately adapt to climate change.
- Improved capacities of African scientists, research organizations, local and national nongovernmental organizations, decision-makers and policy institutes to conduct action research on climate change vulnerability and adaptation, and appropriate communication of research results to other stakeholders.
- Products and tools for integrating climate information into development activities including workshops and dialogues with policy makers and other stakeholders in the 8 countries developed.
- Targeted and timely information on Community Based Adaptation provided to selected national and international policy processes through the National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA) in the pilot project countries, as well as at regional, continental and global levels.
- Strong and lasting partnerships built among southern organizations to address climate change and trust built with and between vulnerable communities.

3. 0. Methodology

Several methods were applied in generating the primary and secondary information needed for this evaluation:

3.1 Documents Review

Various documents were reviewed to provide information for review including project progress reports, minutes of meetings by the different partners, videos on activities carried out at the different sites, photos capturing adaptation activities at the different sites, workshop reports, training reports, project documents.

3.2. Focus Group Discussions

Checklist of discussion topics were prepared to help generate the information needed for evaluation (See Annex). Project implementation teams at the implementing institutions and at partner institutions were engaged in the discussions.

3.3 Field Visits

There were visits made to the project sites in the different countries where the project is being implemented to interact with various stakeholders at the grassroots including farmers, pastoralists, fishermen, agropastoralists. This was to get their experiences, perceptions, and opinions on adaptation and get the feel of how the project has impacted on them and what activities they have been engaged in to improve their adaptive capacities.

4.0. Findings of the Review

4.1. ZIMBABWE

4.1.1. Project interventions

There are various interventions that have been achieved so far as follows:

- ❖ Awareness creation on adaptation issues among communities and other stakeholders
- ❖ Identification of participants and areas for implementing the project.
- ❖ Engagement of government ministries such as Ministry of Agriculture in preparation for the pilot project
- ❖ Involvement of Zimbabwe water authority staff to assess the water sources at the sites and what can be done to improve water supply.
- ❖ Establish demonstration centres for water conservation practices.
- ❖ Involvement of the meteorological department in providing a detailed climate outlook for the area and its impacts on agriculture in the context of climate change.
- ❖ Prepared the Project Design Document in readiness for implementation.
- ❖ Promotion of adaptation technologies such as Rope and Washer pumps which are more efficient and user friendly for all ages and will be used for the proposed conservation farming schools.

4.1.2. Locate Methodology

There was the positive and negative sides to the LOCATE technology. On the positive side it was found to be able to promote learning by doing as it was a fairly new method to the implementers of the project. It was found to be user friendly and it had room to make

mistakes and giving reasons for what you do as this was part of the learning process. The method was also very specific as it gave clear direction on the area to work and implement the project activities. On the negative side, the method was found to be pre-determined and had no flexibility in determining the partner to work with. This was found to be very restrictive in selecting the partners from the various partners working in the area particularly the ones they have had a working relation with. The method was too long, cumbersome and bureaucratic and the emphasis was in working in areas where there is already work going on and not being able to explore new areas. High level of expertise was also required at some stages such as GIS and Socio-economic survey and these had to be outsourced and this proved expensive. Some activities such as preparation of maps took long to prepare before going back to the communities.

4.1.3. Strengthening Existing Networks

- ❖ The project enhanced field based networks as a result of participating in the project.
- ❖ Learning improved among stakeholders on adaptation issues therefore enhancing networking.
- ❖ Project helped strengthen networks with partners as there were enhanced interactions and communication among them as they worked on several activities together.
- ❖ Participation in the project has raised the profile of ZERO and is currently the chair of climate change working group in Zimbabwe which is a national platform for discussing climate change issues and is a consortium of 50 NGOs working on climate change and related issues.
- ❖ Developed synergies with various organizations therefore complementing and adding value to the activities of each other.
- ❖ There is great enthusiasm from the communities and this has greatly helped in improving local networks

4.1.4. Sustainability

- ❖ Capacity building of communities on climate change adaptation and related issues through training.
- ❖ Enhanced understanding of climate change and adaptation issues.
- ❖ In the process of forming a CBO based in the project area to look at all the planned activities
- ❖ It is proposed to have demonstration centres as part of the proposed projects. All activities that will be implemented at the demonstration centres will be replicated at farm level. This will ensure that the technologies remain with the communities.
- ❖ Documentation of the progress of the project by the community themselves through community videos. This will provide learning materials and to document experiences to reflect on in future.
- ❖ Linkage of the communities with potential donors and encouraging them to seek further support. This will enable the communities take charge of the process and to give them a chance to shape their own destiny.

- ❖ Emphasizing on partnerships with communities.
- ❖ Enhancing ownership by communities and reducing dependency on the project by the communities.
- ❖ Working through networks to entice them to support some of the identified projects. OXFAM GB has shown interest and will be working closely with them and other donors to support various implementation activities.
- ❖ Managed to source funds from the Green Grants Fund as one of the members of the network has strong link to the funding agency. The funds will be used for the national Climate change working group workshop.

4.1.5. Mainstreaming Climate Change in the organization's workplans

- ❖ ZERO has been involved in climate change issues for a long time therefore climate change features very prominently in their annual workplans
- ❖ There are some learnings from the CBAA project that have been taken and mainstreamed in activities in various sectors such as energy and environment.
- ❖ Various activities of the organization have been scaled up with the help of the project.
- ❖ Clean energy strategies are now being promoted to complement various climate change activities eg Wind power generation is being undertaken by the project in another area, wood saving stoves and bread making and Beer making.

4.1.6. Lessons Learnt

During the implementation of the project various lessons were learnt:

- ❖ Mapping for vulnerability needs more time and resources and for a more indepth analysis to be achieved.
- ❖ Detailed climate change information needed for local level analysis
- ❖ Vulnerability assesment needs more tools than was initially presented by the LOCATE methodology which was more generic and did not give all the tools required.
- ❖ Identification of partners was very restrictive and there is need to chose from many partners after a thorough analysis of their strenths and weaknesses.
- ❖ There is need to make the process more participatory and inclusive to involve more players to make it more representative of all sections of the community.

4.1.7.Key messages for Policy Makers

- ❖ The government needs to create an enabling policy environment that is conducive to work and that attracts funding for the NGOs as this is the major source of support for local level development programme as government support is very minimal.
- ❖ National networks on climate change need to be strengthened and supported so that local and national NGOs work together more closely to improve the adaptation of the local people to climate change.

- ❖ Climate information need to be made more accessible and timely to enable the local communities adapt their farming practices to the changing weather conditions.
- ❖ Communities to be involved in decision making on issues affecting the management of natural resources in their areas. Emphasis on participatory processes as they ensure buy-in from communities therefore ensuring that projects dont fail hence sustainability.
- ❖ Policy makers to learn from communities as they formulate policies to ensure that they are informed by real experiences from the ground.
- ❖ The zoning of the coutry to be revised as some of the zones no longer apply as climate change has affected them and now have different weather patterns.

4.1.8. Recommendations

- ❖ Lobbying and advocacy should be intensified to have a national policy on adaptation so that NGOs can have an enabling environment to operate and to be able to raise funds from the international climate change fraternity.
- ❖ The capacity of the intermediary organizations to implement adaptation projects should be further enhanced for faster delivery of project outputs as there have been staff turnovers as this will bring the new staff at par with the partner organizations. More staff also need to be dedicated to the project for close monitoring and implementation of project activities at the grassroots.
- ❖ Local and national networks on climate change to be strengthened to share the information generated from the project more widely and to also inform the national processes.
- ❖ Implementation of adaptation projects idenfied during the planning phase to be implemented urgently to avoid dissillusion by the communities. This will also ensure that the planned activities are still relevant and that the situation has not changed.

4.2. KENYA

4.2.1. Locate Methodology

This is a process approach that generates information and helps refine the process as you go along. Should take into consideration agreements made at international level and conventions and agreements and articulate these to suit local conditions. It is easy to adapt from their experiences than implementing international conventions. Methods need modifications according to site conditions eg flooding. The method is tedious and takes too long to get all the required information from the community. There are great unpredictabilities hence making food security programmes difficult to achieve. The method is dependent on multiple stressors. Mobilization for work will depend on the people who participate as it needs very careful selection to get the right information. Method focuses more on adaptation but needs to include mitigation to make them more sustainable. Should include capacity building at community level to prepare them for the future after the project, eg Farmer Field Schools (FFS), fundraising, proposal development. The method was weak in analysis of results. Method does not emphasize on collection of secondary data.

4.2.2. Strengthening Existing Networks

Identified agriculture as major areas to focus on. They brought in Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) to improve mangoes for better yields than the indigenous mangoes. They have also engaged KARI in workshops and field visits with facilitation from the project. This initiative has now led to KARI identifying farmers as contact farmers for various agricultural initiatives eg mangoes, sorghum, sweet potatoes. They want to test most appropriate seeds that can do well in the area. Also involves the ministry of agriculture through national workshops and the District development office for Kisumu East. There were also community meetings at local churches such as Legio Maria, African Inland Church (AIC) and church leaders have been engaged in various activities. Primary school meetings were also held where courtesy calls were made to head teachers to involve them more actively. Communities have shared the development plans with other stakeholders and got assistance, including water wells, culverts, bridge. UHAI has used the plan to solicit for funds for various activities eg funding for AIDS programme from National Aids Control Council (NACC) on AIDS. They are also working closely with NEMA on environmental issues and government departments through organization of workshops. They now want to have local workshops for community based organization and Non-governmental organization to share information and experiences as they move towards exit and allow them to take control. Exploring to have radio talks on local radio stations. Linking the websites with other projects working in the area for e-sharing of information-USAID/WITECH websites. The organization is also linking with universities for capacity building and for student internships.

4.2.3. Mainstreaming Adaptation Activities in Workplans

Climate change adaptation being mainstream into UHAI activities but very subconsciously, but still not well reflected in their workplans. They also don't have any expertise to implement such off-shoot activities that are not directly related to their field. Adaptation is being integrated in the broad development agenda that the organization is implementing in various sectors such as agriculture, health, and environment. They are linking with other organization and government sectors to fund and implement the activities identified.

4.2.4. Sustainability

Facilitated the formation of community leadership structures to manage their affairs. This can now help them manage their resources and activities in any other project currently and in the future. Several capacity building activities were also conducted to build the necessary social capital for the future. Networking with others organizations in preparing to conduct farmer field schools to learn new technologies and farming practices suitable for the area. The communities are also been linked with other organizations to fund activities in the community action plans which the project facilitated in preparing.

4.2.5. Recommendations

- ❖ Pilot projects need extension to be able to complete the planned activities and assess the impacts.
- ❖ Enhancing capacity building of implementing organizations on climate change climatic change.
- ❖ Exchange visits for peer learning and experience sharing among communities.
- ❖ New approaches to change the different people in society eg the youth, women, aged and the sick.

- ❖ Monitoring and evaluation tools and methods for monitoring success need to be defined at the onset to iron out the weaknesses.
- ❖ Planning process needs to be given enough time for clear conceptualization and definition of roles among the concerned institutions.
- ❖ There should be flexibility in the planning process to allow for implementation of pilot activities depending on site conditions as different sites receive rains at different times.

4.2.6. Key Messages for Policy makers

- ❖ Link adaptation to livelihood security
- ❖ Adaptation should include mitigation in order to be more effective
- ❖ Participatory planning with vulnerable groups should be strengthened.
- ❖ Markets for the products by the vulnerable groups should be well structured and developed to ensure that the groups are not overexploited and to enhance their adaptation during extreme floods and drought.
- ❖ Infrastructure to be improved to ensure accessibility all year round for supply goods and services and resources needed for adaptation and to reach the markets.
- ❖ The social well being of the communities to be improved through investments in social facilities such as schools and hospitals.
- ❖ Improvement in the supply and distribution of safe clean drinking water to reduce incidences of water borne diseases which are very high currently.
- ❖ Political leadership and representation to be improved to ensure fair allocation of resources for development which are currently in very short supply. and the area is very much marginalized.
- ❖ Community participation in natural resources management will ensure ownership and internalization of activities hence make them more sustainable .
- ❖ Community education on government regulations through civic education , awareness creation, training and empowerment.
- ❖ Land use policies to be reviewed and ensure that the communities have security of tenure as they are currently depending on abandoned sugar cane farms for grazing and this might change when the sugar cane company resumes operations.

Review of Internal M& E

- ❖ This was not inbuilt in the initial planning process
- ❖ Participatory video was used to collect information for monitoring and evaluation by the communities.

4.3. UGANDA

4.3.1. Locate Methodology

- ❖ It is not detailed and it is a problem if you are not involved in the early stages.
- ❖ Should be developed to cover details needed for documentation so that all the needed information at all stages of the project are collected and not lost during the process .
- ❖ Tools that were used in several phases were generic and need not allow for flexibility.
- ❖ The framework gives emphasis on first 2 phases of the project cycle and the component on technologies is not emphasised and is nearly lost as the methodology does not elaborate the issue of technology. The technology issue is embedded but does not stand out.

4.3.2. Sustainability

- Local people have been involved in project planning and design.
- Emphasis on learning by doing.
- Community taking the centre stage in the whole process- people centred approaches and methods.
- Looking at programme level, and institutional level, avoiding introducing new things so that they can sustain them from their own sources.
- Sharing with district Officers and subcounty level both technical and are part of the process and have reached down to the village and parish level.- active stakeholder participation.
- Involving of local officials to ensure community participation.
- Involved academicians to generate, create, share and disseminate relevant knowledge (Makerere University actively involved in the project).
- Capacity building of communities and stakeholders
- Networking with several partner organizations for fundraising
- Working very closely and sharing experiences with potential donors.
- The roles of all institutions have been spelt out by National Development plan-the plan is new and started in July. The government to provide support for the Ministry of water and Environment to facilitate the rolling of NAPA which is in the process.
- ❖ Lobbying the government to be pro-active in accessing funds from international sources such as UNFCCC.
- ❖ Part of the CLACC network which leads to several communications and sharing- this can attract resources.
- ❖ Researchers have also come to interact with DENIVA.

4.3.4. Strengthening Existing Networks

- ❖ Already a network, so it is very easy to network with other organization as it is part of their routine work.
- ❖ Learning from the project other ways of networking, collaborating and collaborating with academicians and interaction with different organizations at local community level.
- ❖ Consolidating of networks with different staff
- ❖ Engagement with government through the project has improved.

- ❖ Lessons already learnt are attracting different networks and has greatly improved the interactions with various organizations nationally and internationally. This has made them grow dramatically eg Formation of Climate Action Network.
- ❖ Uganda platform for sharing information on climate change issues and lobbying awareness, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (regional at Africa level).
- ❖ Encourage the local people to work through groups and networks.
- ❖ Members of DENIVA in different parts of the country have formed networks.
- ❖ Creating national and regional platforms and fora for tackling climate change at local community level.
- ❖ Worked with leaders at local level in planning development activities including climate change related activities- councilors, district officers.
- ❖ Presented at the fourth international conference on community adaptation in Africa in February 2010.
- ❖ National level: participated in a national platform organized by OXFAM GB in October last year.
- ❖ Climate unit invited them to the national climate change forum, June/July 2010.
- ❖ Organized workshops to share research experiences to validate and enrich findings.
- ❖ Advocating for mainstreaming of climate change issues in planning.
- ❖ Parliamentary forum of climate change is working very closely with and relationship is growing stronger . The forum also invites them regularly for various activities.
- ❖ Politicians are more familiar with mitigation but not adaptation issues.
- ❖ Climate change unit developing policies on climate change and DENIVA is involved in the process.

4.3.5. Lessons Learnt

- ❖ Document all details of the whole process for future reference and guidance of the process.
- ❖ Organize capacity building committees
- ❖ Reporting of earlier initiatives need to be done well.
- ❖ Hold continuous discussion with community to locate space before identifying notswti strengthening their capability.
- ❖ Critical assessment of different tools to see what is the best to capture the information you need depending on the specific site – exposure to many tools so that they pick on the best tool to suit different situations.
- ❖ Time is lost understanding the process by different organizations.
- ❖ Community be taken step by step to understand the process, document and share experiences.
- ❖ Mainstream climate change into the activities of different organizations-gets less priority and people fall back to their busy schedules.
- ❖ Stakeholders organization reluctant to use the locate methodology and are slow at changing to new approaches -fall back to their own way of doing things.
- ❖ The LOCATE methodology enabled partner move along with the communities and enhanced ownership and the identification of interventions.

4.3.6. Adaptation Experiences by Different Stakeholders

<i>Box 1 :Community Adaptation Experiences, Gogonyo Sub- County, Eastern Uganda</i>

The communities in Pallisa have experienced climate change and are coping with it by adjusting their farming and livelihood options. They are clearing land and cultivating closer and closer to the lake. They are also clearing the papyrus in the wetlands to grow rice. There is increased cutting of trees to open up land for cultivation. Land is inherited from the parents and the area is divided into 4 livelihood zones including fishermen, crop farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists. The communities have been involved in various adaptation projects and have had training in participatory action research. Household survey was conducted with the communities to generate baseline information for planning adaptation projects. After training, the different organised social groups have met and discussed actions they can take to improve their situations including planting of trees, setting aside land for dry season grazing by pastoralists and making of bye-laws to control the size of fishing nets to control fishing and make it more sustainable. The different groups are prepared for changes in climate by adopting different land use practices: the fishermen are catch old fish only; crop farmers are to grow drought resistant and early maturing varieties, crop rotation in the different seasons, growing of crops both in the swampy areas and in the uplands to spread the risks of crop loss due to floods; Pastoralists sell some of their livestock, buying more goats, sell of livestock and keeping money to restock during good season. The farmers need more help on crop husbandry and the pastoralists do not have adequate access to veterinary services, improvement of extension services. They need the county to formulate and enforce bye-laws and NGOs and government to provide technical guidance of farming, formation of groups and in providing tree seedlings for afforestation programmes.

Box 2 :Experiences of Intermediary Organization, Africa Network 2000, Pallisa, Eastern Uganda

The role of the organization in CBAA project has been in the mobilization of communities, capacity building, sensitization and awareness creation, organizing farmers into groups. They have been involved in the CBAA project since October, 2009. The adaptation related activities that they have been involved in include baseline survey, planning meeting. Dialogue with local authorities, feedback meetings on the survey with district officials and community representatives, validation workshops, identification of project beneficiaries totaling 400 and sensitizing them .The major achievements so far include the following: interventions identified with communities and will be taken up and rolled out later in the year during the rainy season, zoning of livelihoods done. The communities have been involved through various activities such as in the use of participatory tools for wealth ranking and prioritization of interventions, resource mapping, participatory technology development. Gender mainstreaming to be done as the project progresses to ensure that all are brought on board. The organization is influencing policy through dialogue with departmental heads during meetings which they also use to advance the adaptation course. They have identified some policies that can help in adaptation but enforcement of such policies at local level is problematic due to conflict of interest and political interference. They are also empowering the communities to articulate issues in their local councils (LC 1 – LC 3). Several measures are being taken to sustain various activities initiated with the communities including involving communities in suggesting interventions, building on what is existing on the ground such as improving the the quality of the cassava they grow, adding value to what they are already doing, linking them with larger markets for better returns for their produce, capacity building in areas of natural resources management and conservation, mentoring of identified team of community leaders to pick up the activities, engaging closely with local government to continue with started activities, involving the local government and technical departments in their activities, encouraging partner organizations to facilitate adaptation activities at community level.

The organization has also had reflections and discussions with the different communities in the different livelihood zones on the problems each group is facing currently, their coping strategies and proposed interventions that will help improve their adaptive capacities .The proposed interventions include capacity building in improved livestock and crop husbandry, growing drought resistant and early maturing crops, introduction of crops that can do well under swampy conditions such as yams, Tree planting, revolving fund, training in fish farming

Review of internal M&E

M& E framework has not been fully developed . There has been a series of meetings to discuss the details of the workplans for the project with different stakeholders. Monitoring

and evaluation has been tackled partially in these meetings and discussions are still on-going to how to conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation. They will focus on participatory monitoring and evaluation and in ensuring that all the stakeholders will monitor and evaluate the final outcome.

4.4. SOUTH AFRICA CASE

4.4.1. Key Messages for Policy Makers

- ❖ Adaptation need to be site specific
- ❖ Focus on local processes and building capacities
- ❖ Local knowledge is the key point of departure and should intergrate knowledge from the scientific domain
- ❖ Focus in working in e true/equal partnerships
- ❖ We need to have a positive vision to work towards
- ❖ We need to have functional networks that are inclusive and participatory
- ❖ Develop partnerships with local government and national and various like minded organizations.
- ❖ Build trust and confidence among key stakeholders and maintain it.
- ❖ Synergistic relationships to be encouraged among all involved in the project.
- ❖ Important to work with local partners who understand the local dynamics and work within local structures.

- ❖ Facilitation of local adaptation processes need to be adequate.
- ❖ Incentive should be provided in a cautious way to avoid dependency.
- ❖ Testing methodology in a range of conditions -open to learning and develop sound methodology.
- ❖ We need to create an enabling environment to learn at all levels and ensure that they are interlinked and creates room for synergies.

4.4.2. Project Interventions

4.4.2.1. Community level

- ❖ Develop methods and approaches to increase adaptive capacities of small scale farmers in Suid Bokkeveld.
- ❖ Participatory Action Research process focussing on temperature and rainfall monitoring, looking at seasonal forecasts and validating their accuracy.
- ❖ Reflection on impacts and responses of climate variability.
- ❖ Establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluation of the success of adaptation measures – narrative and interviews with farmers on drought conducted.
- ❖ Baseline on ground water monitoring.
- ❖ Linking farmers to various climate events – climate change and justice hearings for fair trade and climate change in Nairobi.
- ❖ Facilitate community based information exchange processes.
- ❖ Linking farmers to technical and financial support nationally and globally, eg the Rooibos Tea Farmers have formed a cooperative to market the Tea.

4.2.2.2.National Level

- ❖ Training on community based adaptation
- ❖ Compiling hand book on community based adaptation
- ❖ Conducting Training of Trainers (TOT)
- ❖ Setting up of national adaptation network
- ❖ Attended various policy meetings through the adaptation network – concerted effort by civil society not individual effort.
- ❖ Attended national climate summit with trade events on adaptation presentation at COP 15 in Copenhagen, in climate and development day.
- ❖ Key note speaker in Toronto on Climate change for disenfranchised people.

4.4.3. Lessons learnt :

- Locate the process in the existing local institution and ongoing activities as this can open many options.
- Start-up fund for implementation of initial activities to avoid time lag between formulation of an idea and implementation.
- Linking to the policy process is very important to ensure that there is impact.
- More learning platforms to be created at all levels – continous structured platforms e.g Discussion Groups, exchange visits among partners, websites (interactive tool for sharing information, for learning and discussions such as Blogs on thematic areas).
- Communication and learning opportunities among partners to be expanded.
- All partners to work more closely towards achieving a common goal with facilitation from the lead agency.
- Active participation in development of proposals and budgets by all partners desirable for effective project implementation.
- Exercise flexibility in the implementation process to handle emerging issues that might affect the project outcome subject to discussion with partners.

4.4.4. Locate Methodology

- ❖ More reflection needed on the methodology and tools.
- ❖ The merits and challenges experienced are sunnarized in the table below:

Merits	Challenges of the LOCATE methodology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear process especially on assesing vulnerability. ▪ GIS component useful ▪ if skills exist in-house-good tool for interaction with policy level (maps are convincing) ▪ Step by step methodology easy to follow as it has clear structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vulnerability assesment can be more detailed-not specific enough for varied local conditions. ▪ If no GIS skills exist in –house this process could be expensive , sometimes spatial data is not available or innacurate.Therefore the GIS process should be be an optional step. ▪ Local partners are not factored in the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participatory planning- including beneficiaries of projects. ▪ Partnerships of national and local NGO for capacity development can be an exciting learning partnership. ▪ Facilitating fund raising with local partner-important capacity development area if done as a learning exercise. ▪ Testing the LOCATE methodology in different settings/countries, cultures- excellent learning opportunity about how robust the methodology is. ▪ Flexible in implementation phase – but also provides little guidance on implementation. ▪ PIN can be useful – but often donors have their own requirements. 	<p>budgets- very limited budgets for initial implementation (include budget for local partner and budget for start up projects).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Methodology does not provide enough tools in details- challenging for less capacitated partners. ▪ Long participatory process can raise high expectations. ▪ Assumption: that local partner is less capacitated in CBA implementation. In this case it was the other way round as INDIGO played a double role. ▪ It is difficult to raise funds for ‘ new’ projects-this takes time and can lead to frustration on the ground (a kick start fund could bridge the gap). ▪ We need to ensure that partnerships in adaptation projects are balanced and built on trust. This requires joint planning, transparency of budget and process and will facilitate open learning.
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4.4.5. Strengthening Existing Networks

- ❖ Community based adaptation training – integrated with many people in different areas
- ❖ Establishment of national networks on adaptation .
- ❖ Expanding the network to academic and scientific areas to find more solutions
- ❖ Scientific presentations in various fora nationally and internationally.
- ❖ Participatory Video training has generated enthusiasm among project staff and communities hence contributed to improving local networks.

4.4.6. Review of Internal M&E

- ❖ INDIGO has an in-built internal evaluation as part of all projects they implement.
- ❖ Monthly reflections on projects – to stimulate broader thinking and to review the deliverables. This is done for 2 days every month and has helped keep track on progress and bring all actors on board.
- ❖ This has also been used to identify gaps in implementations and plan accordingly.
- ❖ Participatory Video has been used to capture changes and to reflect on progress made by the project.

4.4.7. Sustainability

- ❖ Focus on ownership as community was part of the process to ensure sustainability.
- ❖ Adaptation network will ensure ongoing learning and exchange.
- ❖ Capacity building within the organization and community.
- ❖ Empowerment of the communities to continue with the process
- ❖ Created an enabling environment for the local communities to empower themselves through strengthening local structures and linking to better markets for products by the communities.
- ❖ Ongoing learning process and exit is not very key as they focus on continuous visibility as a development agency.

4.4.8. Adaptation Experiences by Stakeholders

Box 3: Suid Bokkeveld Farmers Adaptation Experiences, Northern Cape Province, South Africa

Suid Bokkeveld communities have had various climate change related activities with INDIGO. Awareness and sensitization workshops have been conducted on climate change and related issues. There were climate change workshops that were organized to share information and help the farmers reflect and discuss on future forecasts and plan farming activities for the next season. They also help in validating the climate data and their implications of their farming practices and livelihoods. They have also been facilitated to form a cooperative to produce and market Rooibos tea. Climate Diary has been designed to help the communities record climate data particularly rainfall and temperatures. Workshops have helped the communities unpack complex issues and to discuss strategies to respond and to prepare for the future. Understanding on climate change has greatly been enhanced through interaction with Scientists and sharing of information and experiences among farmers from other parts of the expansive landscape. There are differences in different farms and how people are responding to the different conditions which are shared in the workshops. The communities have experienced several episodes of drought in the past and water springs dried up and they had to travel very long distances to get water for their livestock. Most of the tea dried up but the wild tea recovered and grew again. Tea growing is a very important activity in the area and they grow both wild and planted tea which are harvested every 2 years and one year respectively. Climate change is not new to the community as they have experienced climate variability over the years. The community members expressed divided opinion regarding whether climate has changed or its normal variability. However, they are in agreement regarding the changes in rainfall patterns as they did not receive rains in June and July which are usually the main rain months. The communities have had to diversify their livelihood activities to cope better with climate change including adjusting farming practices, roof water harvesting and storage in big tanks, sinking of more boreholes, construction of concrete water dams for expanded water storage, sharing of implements to clean fountains. In the past during the Apartheid regime, small scale farmers did not have access to information. In the recent past several NGOs have been active in conducting trainings and providing the necessary information for improving farming practices. They also have mentor farmers on the ground to assist other farmers and to share knowledge and for peer learning

5.0 . DISCUSSION

The different countries visited, Uganda, Kenya, Zimbabwe and South Africa are at different stages in the project implementation process. Due to the specific conditions in each country, there has been mixed experiences. There were several methodological issues raised on the LOCATE methodology and each country had their share of experiences with it. Generally, the method enabled them to explore with different partners and come up with site specific

activities and projects on adaptation. They explored and generated information that helped push the process forward. However, the methodology needs to be modified and to be made more robust and amenable to the specific conditions in the different countries. The project implementers on the ground need to be exposed to a wide range of tools for collecting social and ecological data for comprehensive analysis of adaptation and for design, implementation and evaluation of adaptation projects. Development of appropriate tools and technologies to facilitate the improvement of the adaptive capacities of the different target communities was also part of what the method was to achieve. This did not come out very clearly in most of the cases and therefore need to be spelt out and emphasized. The project therefore needs to step up its effort to work more closely with mainstream government departments, NGOs and community based organizations to identify some of the flagship technologies that will help the targeted rural communities sustainably adapt to climate change under the prevailing conditions in the different countries.

There were staff turnovers at the various institutions that made continuity a problem and in some instances slowed down the project as they received the initial training on the methodology. Some aspects of the methodology were also too complicated to be handled by the communities in the different countries and external technical expertise had to be sort including mapping and GIS. This created anxiety coupled with the fact that the time between planning and implementation of proposed project activities have also been very long. Continuous visibility of the project is essential to ensure that the proposed activities are on track and to avoid disillusion from the communities as they had to spend considerable time in conceptualizing and internalizing the project despite the many challenges they had to face such as extreme weather conditions, drought and floods, economic crisis, political instability.

Awareness has been created among these communities and a little more investment is needed to continue with the capitalization of these communities to ensure sustainable adaptation is achieved. Lobbying and advocacy needs to be intensified to interest government, non-governmental organizations and the international donor communities to take up a more proactive role in tackling climate change issues. The efforts of the NGOs involved in the CBA project have started bearing fruit as they are being called upon from time to time to guide climate change policy formulations. The various partner institutions have also been able to contribute to the knowledge on community based adaptation and have been able to publish widely both locally and internationally. This need to be sustained to ensure that the experiences gained are consolidated and used to further the climate change adaptation course locally, nationally and internationally. More efforts should be geared towards preparation of dissemination materials for local and international scientific audience. The information generated so far from the project is substantial and more still need to be done to ensure that it reaches all key stakeholders in a form that is consumable for various end-users including communities, policy makers, government officials. In Zimbabwe and South Africa, several dissemination materials have been produced including in the local languages for wider readership.

The policy environment in the different countries is found to be varied and affects the targeted communities. Access to land and security of tenure is very important in the climate change adaptation processes and more energy still need to be directed at having land use policies that are sensitive to the needs and aspirations of the local populations. In the event of extreme climatic conditions people depend more on the exploitation of natural resources to adapt to climate change hence need for policies that address these issues and provide alternatives so that the environment and the people are not stretched to the limits. The national policies was

found to affect the way people access and utilize resources for improving their adaptive capacities. The organizations working in the project are playing a key role in advocacy as some are already part of a larger national policy network. They need to be facilitated further to intensify their efforts through organizing community meetings, workshops and conferences to share experiences and to publish more widely for different audiences.

The local populations operate within a wider national system and are directly affected by actions of governments and policies put in place by governments. Some of these actions and policies are very much anti-development and scares away donors who provide the greatest support for rural development programmes. This calls for very tactful ways of influencing government policies without being confrontational to ensure there is continuous flow of services and benefits that will contribute to the facilitation of adaptation at local level. The experiences from the CBAA project are continuously being appreciated by different organizations and most of them are taking adaptation issues on board as reflected in the current adaptation discourses in different countries. The climate change working groups and networks in the different countries are embracing adaptation issues and sharing information more widely at all levels.

Participatory learning and action has driven the process and all stakeholders are going through experiential learning leading into action. This has so far worked very well and the partner institutions are embracing it well. However, it needs to be sustained through creation of synergies among key players and through aggressive fundraising to support identified pilot adaptation projects. In the different countries, fundraising is going on though at a slow pace and in some of the countries there are still macro-economic policy issues to deal with that are not creating an enabling environment funding community based adaptation activities. There is need for concerted efforts among key stakeholders to sustain the adaptation projects identified by the organizations in the different countries. Funding need to be sourced locally, nationally and internationally. Government development programmes need to factor in adaptation related activities and allocate the necessary funds through existing mechanisms. Governments in the region also need to strategically position themselves to benefit from international climate change funding instruments and to also create a favourable environment to facilitate inflow of funds from various funding agencies.

The CBAA Project is being implemented in different countries by different organizations. These organizations have different mandates and have different implementation schedules. The overall coordination of the project activities need to ensure that all the organizations involved are pulling in the same direction to achieve the goal and objectives of the project. In order to be able to achieve all the deliverables for the project, there is need to improve on the coordination to ensure that the different organizations are giving the activities of the project a higher priority and not just concentrating in their routine activities. This calls for very close follow-ups on the implementation to achieve the agreed targets. The selection of such organizations need to be more rigorous to ensure that they are equal to the task and that they are community based for close monitoring of activities. Most of the organizations are based far from the project sites and only travel occasionally when there are planned activities. This is very critical for example in the Uganda case where the project started about a year late as this will facilitate the implementation of the project activities and move towards completion of the project as planned if extension is not given to cover the lost time.

There has been renewed interest in climate change by the governments in the countries visited and there is strong government representation in climate change debates at national and

international level. NGOs working in the CBAA Project are being called upon from time to time to guide these processes as they have real experiences to share. This needs to be continued to inform national and international climate change processes. The members of the communities have also been involved in climate change fora which is good progress and more of these should take place in the international arena. Communities need to be facilitated to share such experiences across the country and across continents to enrich the climate change discussions at all levels.

5.1. The Key Recommendations

- ❖ The LOCATE methodology to be made more robust and amenable to specific local conditions to enable it generate comprehensive social and ecological data for planning of adaptation projects. It should also allow for flexibility in selection of local partners for ensuring that the partner is most suited for implementation and sustaining of the project activities.
- ❖ Networking should be enhanced with policy oriented organizations for this has proved to be more effective in creating synergies and sourcing of funds. The partners who were already part of national networks on climate change have been able to develop synergies that have greatly facilitated the implementation of various project activities.
- ❖ Fundraising for the implementation of adaptation projects should be stepped up to maintain the enthusiasm created among the communities and to help translate the plans into action.
- ❖ Governments to integrate adaptation related activities in the development programmes at grassroot level and allocate funds that will facilitate the communities implement projects that will improve their adaptive capacities.
- ❖ Social inequalities and historical injustices in the different countries need to be addressed at policy level to provide an enabling environment for implementing community based adaptation projects.
- ❖ Process approach to be emphasised to ensure continuity and sustainability of adaptation projects.
- ❖ Participatory learning to be encouraged and communities to be conscientized by change agents to a level of self-realization for them to take charge of community based adaptation processes and influence actions by governments and other actors.
- ❖ Dependency on external resources to be discouraged and communities to be facilitated to mobilize funds through capacity building and other related measures. Capacity of communities to develop proposals and access funds directly for adaptation related activities to be enhanced.
- ❖ Governance issues to be addressed more broadly at national level but with particular focus on community level governance structure and how they affect access or hinder access to the resources that the people need to improve their livelihoods and adapt to climate change.

- ❖ There should be an internal project monitoring and evaluation systems that is agreed on among partners at the inception of the project to help in the tracking of progress and in making of internal adjustments. This should be reviewed regularly to ensure that the project is on track and that all partners are moving towards achieving the goal and objectives of the project and that all deliverables are achieved on time.

6.0. CONCLUSIONS

The review finds that adaptation issues in Africa are still not fully understood to enable the implementation of comprehensive programmes to tackle it. Several governments in the region are striving to put measures in place to improve the adaptive capacities of the communities most affected by climate change. Experiences from the region has also shown that climate change adaptation is a complex and multi-faceted and therefore needs to be handled through an interactive, participatory and inclusive process.. Strong linkages among different sectors to be emphasized. The project has helped demystify climate change among many actors and it is now gradually being more clearly understood to be a local problem that needs local solutions and not a global concept as it was taken in the past. Climate change issues have now dominated the national discourse and governments in the regions have intensified discussions on how to work with different partners locally and internationally to come up with long lasting homegrown solutions. The project has provided platforms for discussion of adaptation issues and for sharing and communicating the relevant information needed for decision support in different organizations and governments. The specific country experiences have helped put climate change adaptation into perspective and are being used to inform national and international policy processes. The project has also contributed to the testing of tools that can be used under different social and environmental conditions to develop, implement and evaluate adaptation project there contributing to the body of knowledge on adaptation.

There are also various internal and external dynamics that have to be considered to ensure that adaptation programmes are effective. The social organization of the different communities to access and utilize the resources they need for adaptation is important. There are also issues of land which is a very emotive issue in many of the countries visited. There are also other mediating factors such as government policies, markets and infrastructure that also affect the way local communities adapt. Programmes dealing with adaptation have to integrate all this factors. Some of these need the concerted efforts of different actors to be able to achieve the intended impacts in the short and long-term.

Experiences from the different cases have also shown that its not enough to only focus on adaptation but there is need to link with mitigation measures to be more effective. For example, improving agricultural yields in an area will help in improving community-based adaptation but if there are no good roads to link to external market outlets, the impact will be very minimal. During floods some of the sites are cut –off as the road network is very poor and people are not able to access the markets very easily to get the resources they require for their livelihoods and to take their produce to the market.

Vulnerability assesments were conducted through activities of the project in the different countries and historical examination conducted to inform the process and to plan for the future. In the process, capacity of the different communities to understand climate change adaptation was greatly improved. This helped with the visualization and reflection on climate change and how it has affected them over the years and to forecast the future. This has generated the baseline information needed for planning adaptation programmes. However, these plans should translalte into immediate action to improve the capacities of these communities to adapt to climate change in the short, medium and long-term. There are efforts

by the project to influence policy from below and from the top by engaging government and key actors at different levels and adaptation is now featuring in plans of different organizations working with communities and is now being understood in the context of multiple stressors. Governments in the region to be encouraged to allocate more resources to adaptation related activities at community level and to facilitate in sustaining different initiatives to ensure sustainable adaptation. The communities in the different countries also need to be empowered to take charge of their destiny and shape their future. This needs knowledge, resources, appropriate technologies, information to be at the disposal of these communities continuously.

