

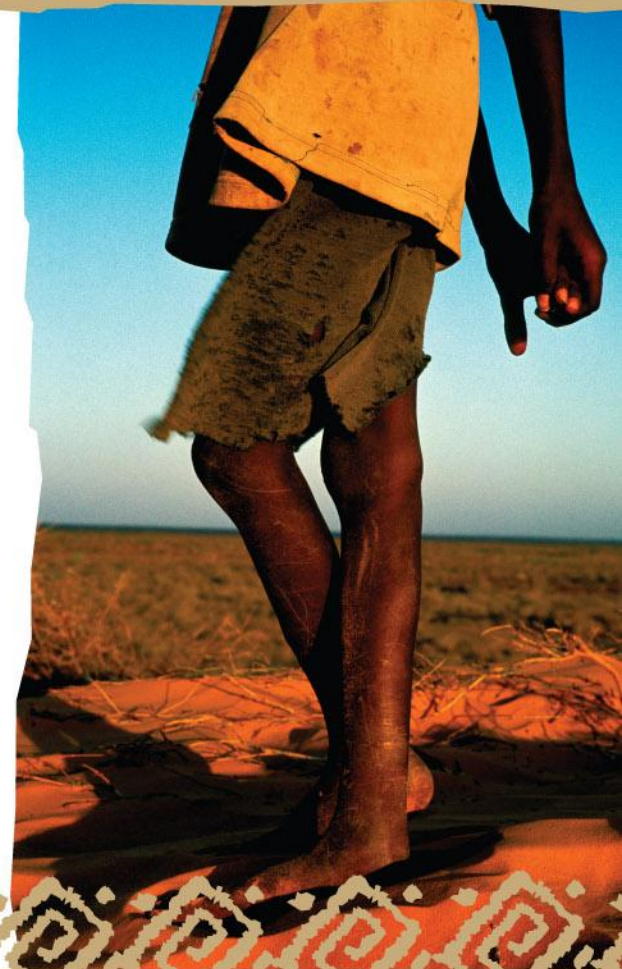
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Partenariat avec les Communautés de Base

Fatima Denton

Chef de Programme



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Quel partenariat avec les communautés de base dans le programme ACCA

- ▶ Partenaires essentiels – la base de notre programme
- ▶ Ils alimentent nos recherches
- ▶ Représentent une composante importante dans évaluation de nos activités
- ▶ La finalité - Améliorer significativement la capacité des pays africains à s'adapter aux changements climatiques sous une forme qui **profite aux plus vulnérables**
- ▶ Partenaires invisibles mais incontournables

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Les Objectifs de l' Atelier

- ▶ Réflexion - constitution d'un groupe de réflexion sur le type de partenariat à bâtir avec les communautés de base
- ▶ La Demande - Identifier des portes d'entrée pour mieux répondre aux besoins et à la demande d'adaptation venant des groupes vulnérables
- ▶ Opérationnalisation - Discuter sur les modalités opérationnelles du soutien d'ACCA pour les Organisations Communautaires de Base

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4 Idées Maitresses

- ▶ Partenariat
- ▶ Connaissances Locales
- ▶ Recherche Action – Participation
- ▶ Apprentissage

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Connaissance Locales

- ▶ La valeur des connaissances locales et endogènes
- Les connaissances locales sont les premiers piliers pour une adaptation efficace et pérenne
- Les connaissances locales pourraient aider les planificateurs et décideurs de prendre des mesures anticipatrices
- La valorisation de ces connaissances est une forme d'autonomisation et de renforcement des capacités des plus vulnérables

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La finalité

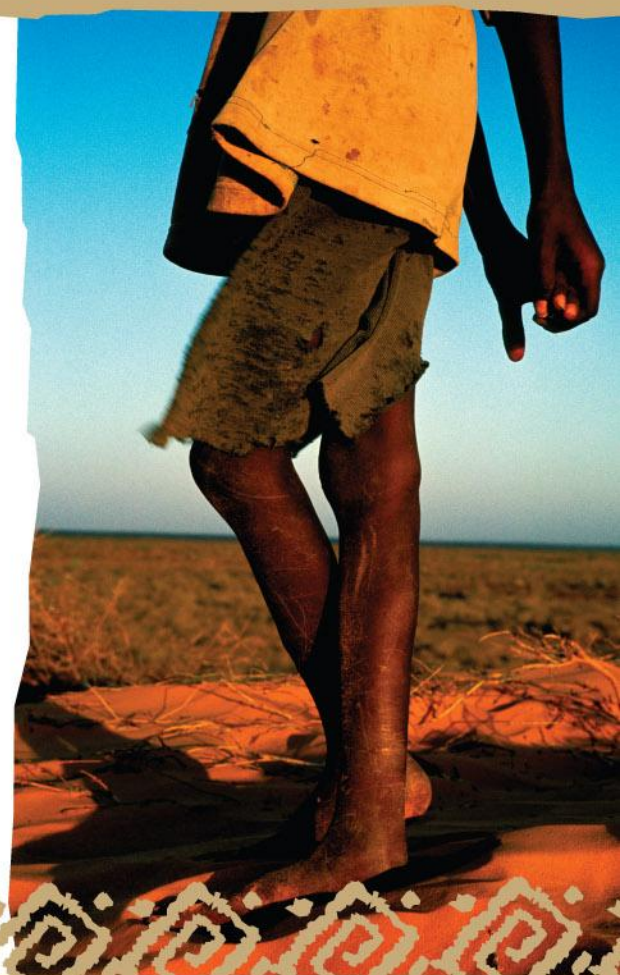
- ▶ Avoir une meilleure cartographie des connaissances locales à travers les réalités du terrain
- ▶ mieux comprendre la dynamique communautaire et organisationnelle
- ▶ Identifier des portes d'entrée pour atteindre les populations les plus vulnérables,
- ▶ Utiliser leurs témoignages comme une base pour éclairer les politiques et mettre en plan des projets pilotes
- ▶ Comprendre leurs besoins de recherche et d'information et identifier les moyens pour satisfaire cette demande
- ▶ Mettre en place un guide de bonnes pratiques pour consolider et capitaliser les acquis en matière d'adaptation

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Towards a Demand-Led Adaptation – Community Based Partnerships

Fatima Denton
ACCA



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3 Key Questions

- ▶ What do we know already?
- ▶ What do we need to know more about?
- ▶ Where do we need to be?

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Towards a Demand –Led Adaptation and Community Based Partnerships

What do we know ? – Climate Change & Var.

- ✓ Climate change and variability will affect the poor
 - ▶ Climate extremes (increase in temperature, floods, droughts) affect the adaptive capacity of the poor
- ✓ Poor communities are most exposed to climate variability – precarious living conditions and unsustainable practices for livelihoods opportunities
- ✓ For instance pastoralists tend to rely on marginal lands and are therefore vulnerable to drought
- ✓ Climate and climate variability tend to combine to affect people's lives and livelihoods

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Impacts of Climate Variability on the Poor

- ▶ High temperatures
- ▶ Climate variation, changes in precipitation and run off
- ▶ Climate extremes, water stress
- ▶ Health risks – increase in malaria and vector borne disease impacts
- ▶ Water and food security, reduced opportunities for agricultural and natural resources

- ▶ Results :Limited capacity to cope

Inability to prepare,
anticipate and
mitigate resulting impacts

Inability to recover from
climatic shocks

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Demand –Led Adaptation and Community Based Partnerships

What do we know ? - Social Capital

- ▶ Good adaptation strategies are necessary steps to reduce risks and anticipate disasters
- ▶ Communities have different types of capitals that can be strengthened to reduce their vulnerability
- ▶ Social networks are critical safety nets in addressing climate variability and change
- ▶ Understand the resilience of vulnerable groups and their social and informal networks can be a driver to resource management

Partnering with Communities

What do we know? – Information and Knowledge

- ▶ Information is essential to understanding the multidimensional nature of poverty
- ▶ Good information distribution systems can help anticipate climate change related disasters
- ▶ Developing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable groups can be a driver for vulnerability reduction
- ▶ Indigenous knowledge and adaptive capacity is poorly understood by development planners

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Demand-Led Adaptation & Community Based Partnerships

What do we need to know more about? – Coping Strategies

- ▶ Deepen our understand on current traditional knowledge and coping strategies

Agricultural – related strategies

- Diversifying crop varieties – drought resistant crops
- Seasonal migration
- Diversifying economic activities
- Traditional risk-sharing mechanisms
- Traditional forecasting
- Social networks as safety nets

Pastoralism

- Risk spreading – spreading livestock among different herders (pastoralists)
- Diversifying their breed and species of livestock that are adapted to wetter and drier conditions

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Towards a Demand-Led Adaptation – Partnering with Community Based Organisations

What do we need to know more about ? – Coping Strategies

- ▶ Vulnerability is an indication of people's exposure to external risks, shocks and stresses and their ability or inability to cope and recover from the resulting impacts
- ▶ Vulnerable communities have developed coping strategies in times of stress
- ▶ Traditional coping strategies will be insufficient with the range and severity of climate extremes
- ▶ Some of these strategies are already insufficient to cope with current environmental stress

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Towards a Demand –Led Adaptation and Communities based Partnerships

- ▶ **What do we need to know more of - Taping into community resources and reservoir of knowledge**
- ▶ What types of information and research needs do communities have?
- ▶ How can this information be banked?
- ▶ How can we build on current knowledge to put in place more robust planning mechanisms?
- ▶ Which coping strategies can be strengthened or altered to suit a changing environment?

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Towards a Demand-Led Adaptation- Community Based Adaptation

Where do we need to be?

- ▶ Placing more resources at demand side
- ▶ Building networks of trust between communities and researchers
- ▶ Using community knowledge as foundation for effective adaptation

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Towards a Demand-Led Adaptation – Community Based Partnerships

Where do we need to be?

- ▶ Supporting the response capacities vulnerable groups
- social capital – supporting networks that act as insurance or safety nets
- Physical capital – climate proofing and identifying ways of strengthening physical capital by making these more climate resilient
- Human capital - understanding the knowledge and informational needs of communities and providing these in ways that are understood by communities
- Natural capital – protecting the resilience of natural systems given communities' reliance on these systems for livelihoods and survival
- Financial capital – helping poor communities to spread risks and diversify their activities

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Towards a Demand-Led Adaptation – Community Based Partnerships

Where do we want to be ? – Long term

- ▶ Communities become real actors in formulating the type of adaptation services they require
- ▶ Develop enhanced skills and knowledge that will increase their resilience
- ▶ Diversify their options and invest in insurance based systems - formal or informal to spread risks
- ▶ Trust and partnership is built between communities, researchers and policy makers through action research

Towards a Demand-Led Adaptation – Community Based Partnerships

Where do we need to be?

Short –term – Using stories as the building block of knowledge

- Use stories as a basis for understanding social resilience
- End up with a best practices guide that will guide policy makers and help development practitioners design effective adaptation strategies
- Use stories, videos to help communities learn from each other (different countries, regions, ecological zones, social groups, climatic conditions)
- Identify and implement pilot projects – Challenge Fund

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Towards a Demand-Led Adaptation – Community Based Partnerships

Questions we need to ask?

- Story Telling Phase – Phase 1

- ▶ What should be our process of extracting such stories?
- ▶ How can we relay these stories in ways that
 - help policy makers formulate better policies
 - plan effectively
 - empower communities
 - understand their message
- ▶ What is the message of communities?
- ▶ Who needs to hear it?
- ▶ How do we follow it up?
- ▶ What types of package outputs do we need- how do we select the format that would best fit community needs?

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Towards a Demand –Led Adaptation and Community Based Partnerships

Challenge Fund – Supporting Demand –Led Adaptation – Phase 2

- What types of project should we focus on?
- What should be the process of selection?
- How do we develop a brokering mechanism that will link real needs of communities and their capacities?
- How do we invest in people but also invest in local based, community organisations? – What is the sequence of action?
- What types of approaches will cement trust and build partnerships?
- How do we use pilot project as a tool to understanding community based adaptation and resilience?
- How do we replicate good practices to reach a critical number of people?
- Should we not prioritise an integrated approach rather than a sectoral one? approach?
- How do we evaluate success and failure and draw lessons from both?

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Towards a Demand-Led Adaptation – Community Based Partnerships

- ▶ What types of partnerships do we need to foster with communities at the coalface of the impacts of climate change?
- ▶ How do we support local community based organisations to deal with issues relating to environmental resource management?
- ▶ How do we develop better information flow on issues relating to natural resource assets , its value and potential use?
- ▶ How do we increase the capacity of communities to move from “a relief culture” to one where they are planning and anticipating needs?