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Implementation & Monitoring Adaptation Projects

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Contents of the Presentation

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- Types of adaptation
- Monitoring adaptation, how is it different?
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Our starting point, 2004

What can we learn from 40 years of COSUDE's work in the NRM domain that is relevant for adaptation to climate change?

Technical interventions: what should we do more of?

Social processes: what kind of institutions?

What are the relevant lessons from development projects for CCA?

→ Given temporal issues of adaptation: what contributes to the sustainability of interventions and institutions?

Development & Adaptation

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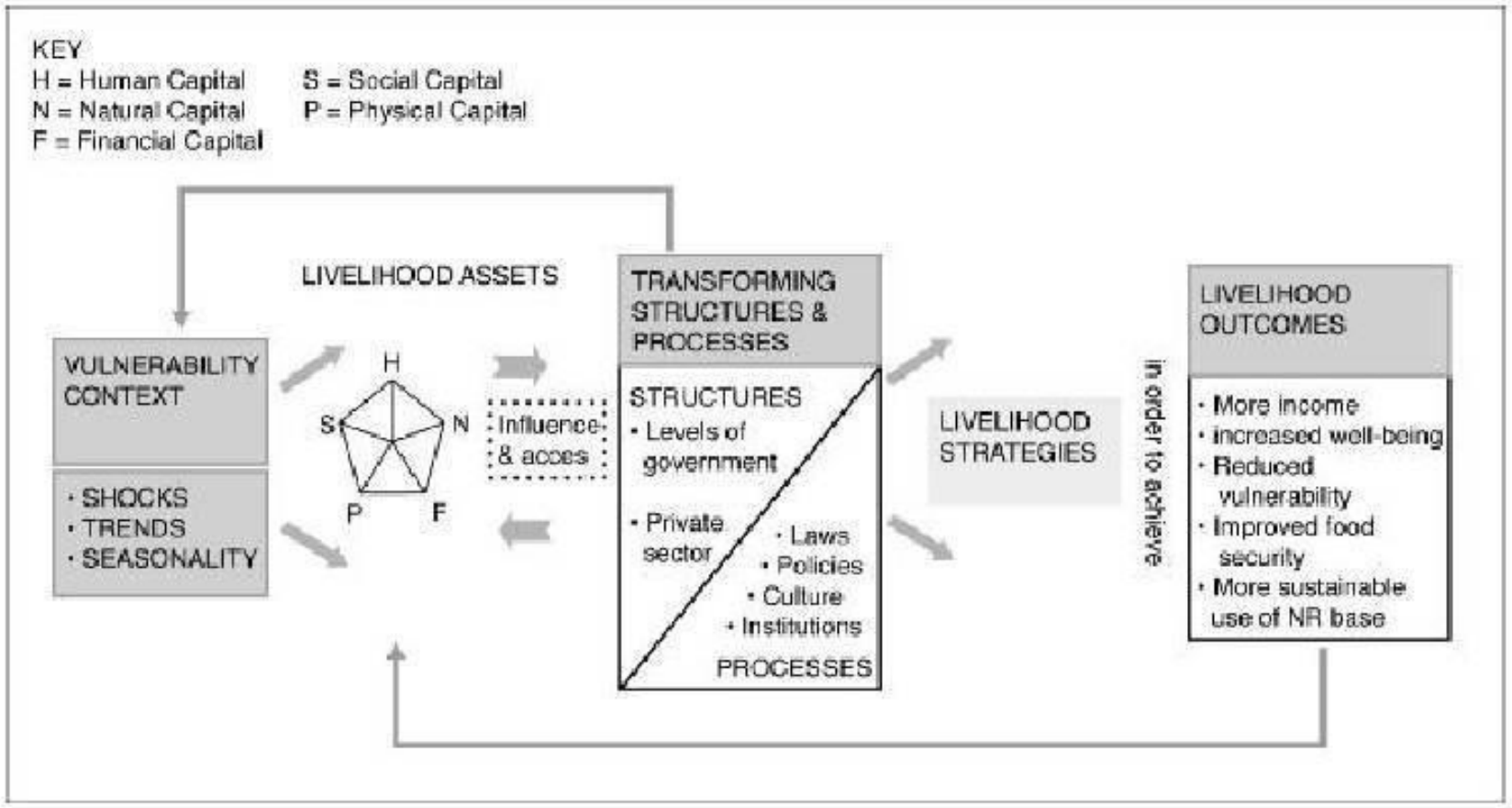
Addressing drivers of vulnerability	**Building response capacity**	**Managing climate risk**	**Confronting impacts of climate change**
Activities that reduce poverty and address other limiting capabilities that make people vulnerable to harm. ➔ Very little attention to specific climate change impacts.	Adaptation activities focus on building robust systems for problem solving.	Climate information is incorporated into decisions to reduce negative effects on resources and livelihoods.	Actions focus almost exclusively on addressing impacts associated with climate change.

Vulnerability focus **Impact focus**

The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach



Ex-Post Assessment

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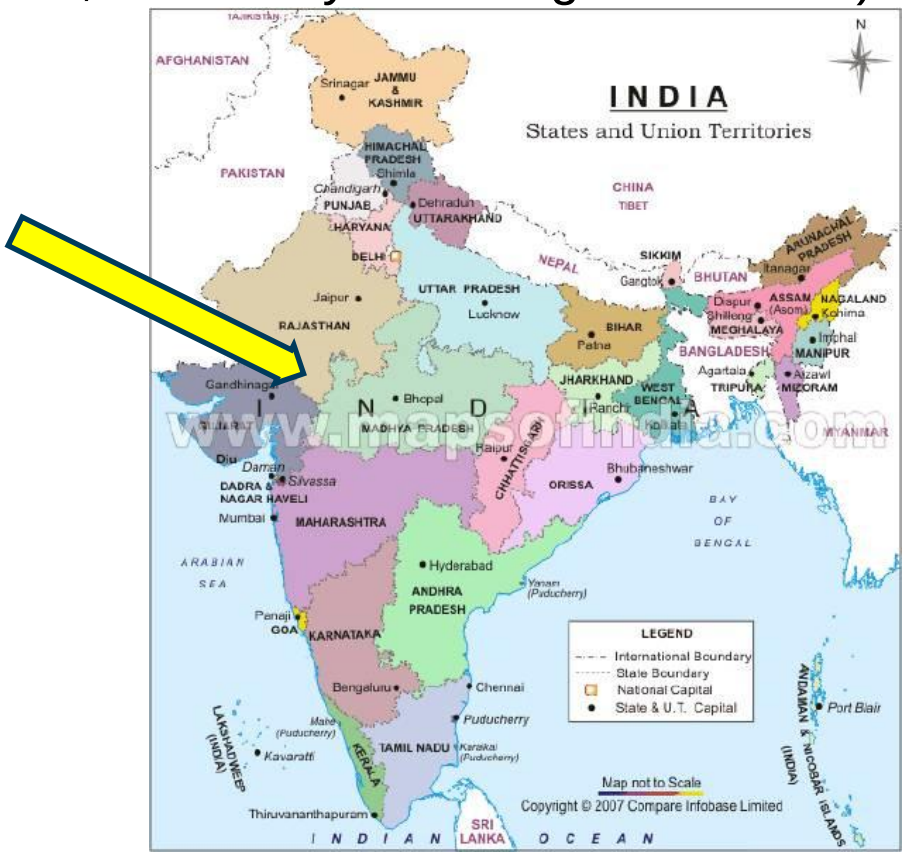
Project: Community managed improvement of natural resources for sustainable livelihoods

- Objective: Natural resource regeneration (strengthening community groups, improving farming systems, subsidiary income generation…)
- Location: 10 villages
- Duration: 1993-2000



Case: Community managed improvement.... (cont.)

Vulnerability Context:

- Hot semi-arid eco-region
- 600 mm rainfall, 22-44 C° in summer, growing period 90-120 days
- Mainly subsistence farming, 60% of H/H below poverty level
- Overexploitation of groundwater

Case: Community managed improvement.... (cont.)

Results/effects of projects interventions on livelihoods assets:

Example: Collective pasture management

- Protection of **common** pasture land joint resp. of all households
- Maintenance of physical structures through voluntary labour contribution
- Control of violations through informal committee imposing penalties
- Distribution of produce by the cut and carry system

Case: Community managed improvement.... (cont.)

Livelihood Outcomes in relation to coping with climate risks :

- Increased natural resource base (water, irrigated crop & pasture land) leading to higher income and better food security
- Investment in human capital resulted in enhanced capacity of community for NR management
- Access to credit and linking with external support agencies for livelihood diversification
- Today Self help groups continue to manage and maintain assets in the same spirit as agreed during the project
- Coping with drought (2000-2003) by shifting from wheat to less water intensive crops like cluster beans, barley, mustard….
  ➔ **towards building response capacities at local level**

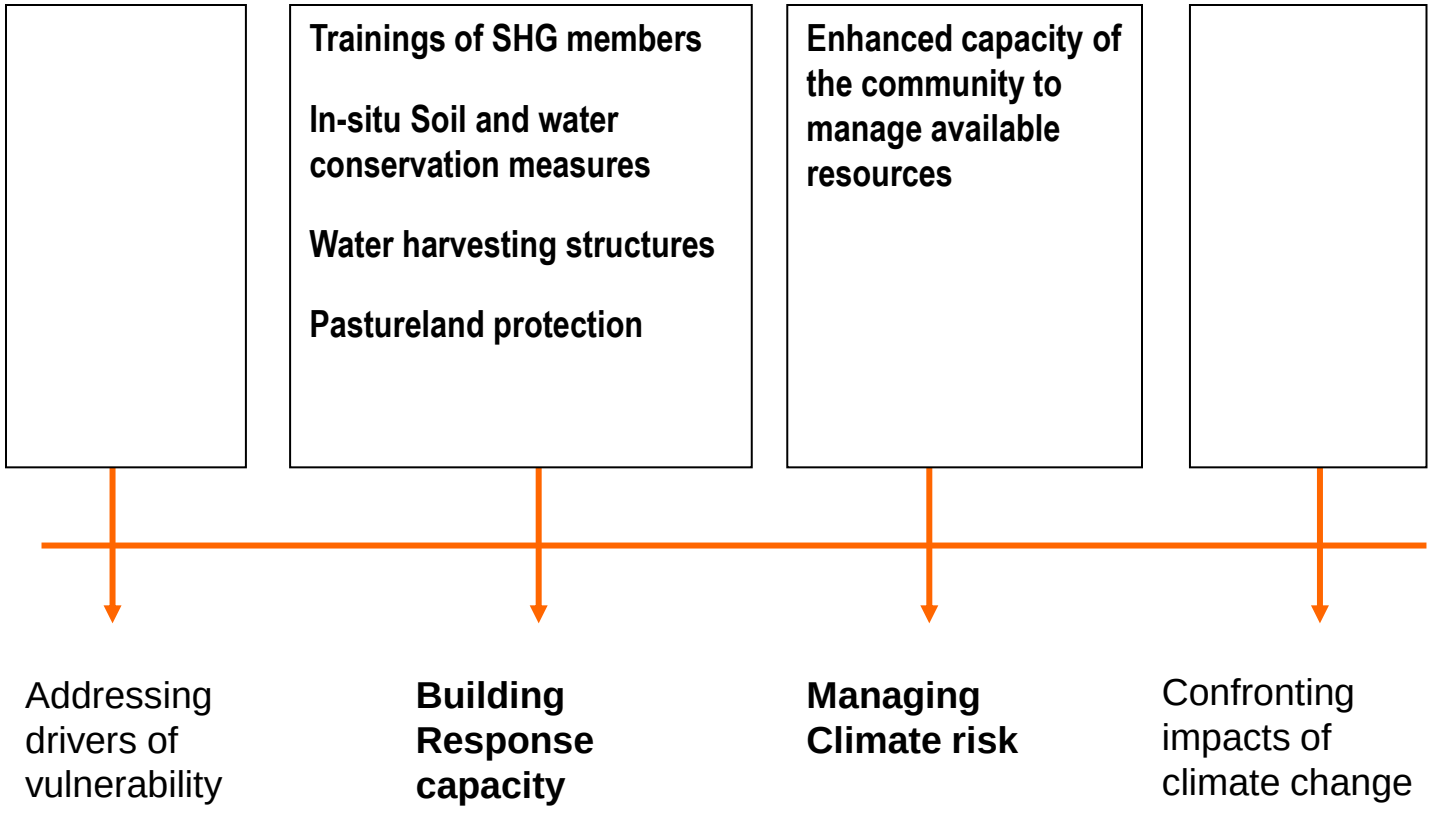
Lessons:

Combination of:

- soil and water conservation,
- water harvesting structures,
- sustainable agriculture,
- livelihood promotion,
- local employment and income generation

helped reduce stress during long dry spells and provided security during droughts

Case conclusions using continuum approach



General conclusions (all case studies)

Past NRM interventions have enhanced resilience of local communities through building up livelihood assets (use of local resources, “learning by doing” etc.)

➔ **Building response capacity**

Need to explicitly identify and build in measures focusing on ability to **manage climate risks** (and where applicable: confronting impacts of CC)

Example: Timely access to weather information, option sets, access to knowledge and information

Creation/strengthening of local institutions to improve planning and management skills leads to continuity, ability to leverage external resources and creation of knowledge

General conclusions (cont.)

Elements of strong local institutions:

- History of collective action to deal with adversity
- Capacities to plan collectively, deal with trade offs
- Clear resource management principles
- Homogeneity of interests – reliance on a common resource
- Appropriate (and changing) leadership

➔ Transfer of leadership to elected bodies, an interesting development.

Types of Adaptation Actions

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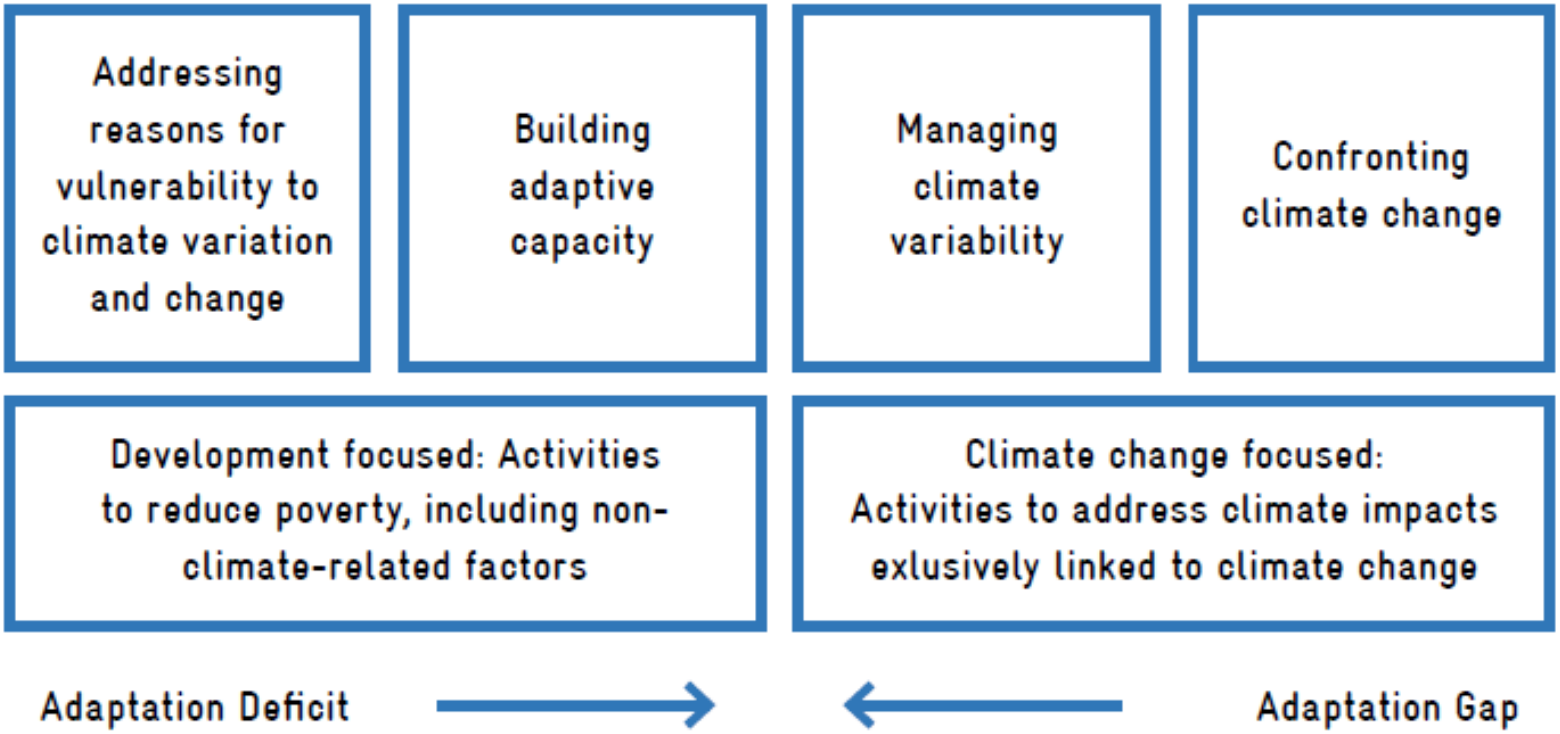
Figure 1. Adaptation Continuum



Source: modified from McGray et al. 2007 and World Bank 2011

Disaster Risk Management & CCA

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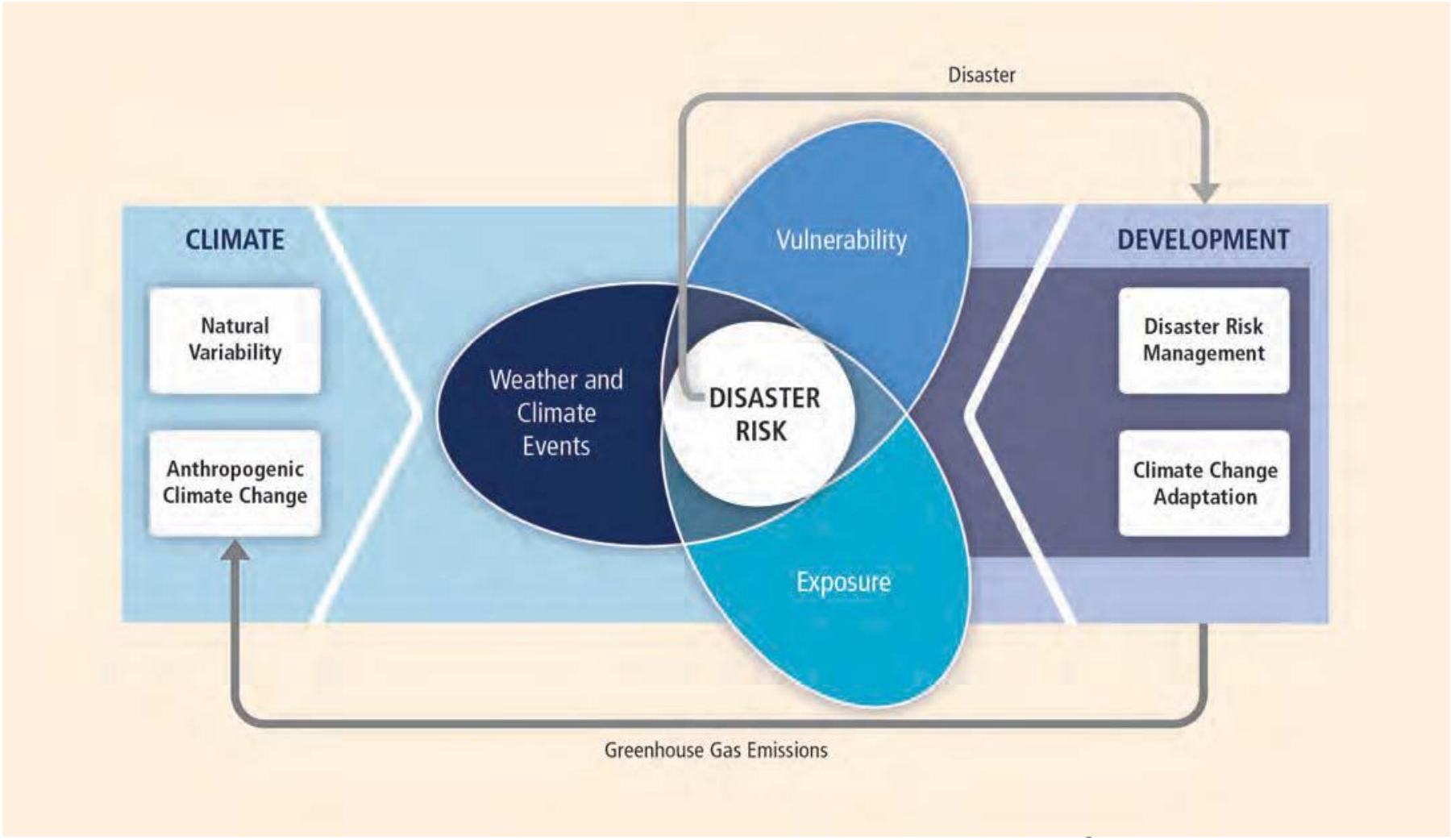

Types of Adaptation Actions

Levels:
Community based Adaptation
Sector specific Adaptation projects
National level Policy initiatives

Triggers:
Autonomous adaptation
Planned Adaptation

Stages:
Incremental Adaptation
Transformation

Starting Points and Feedback Loops

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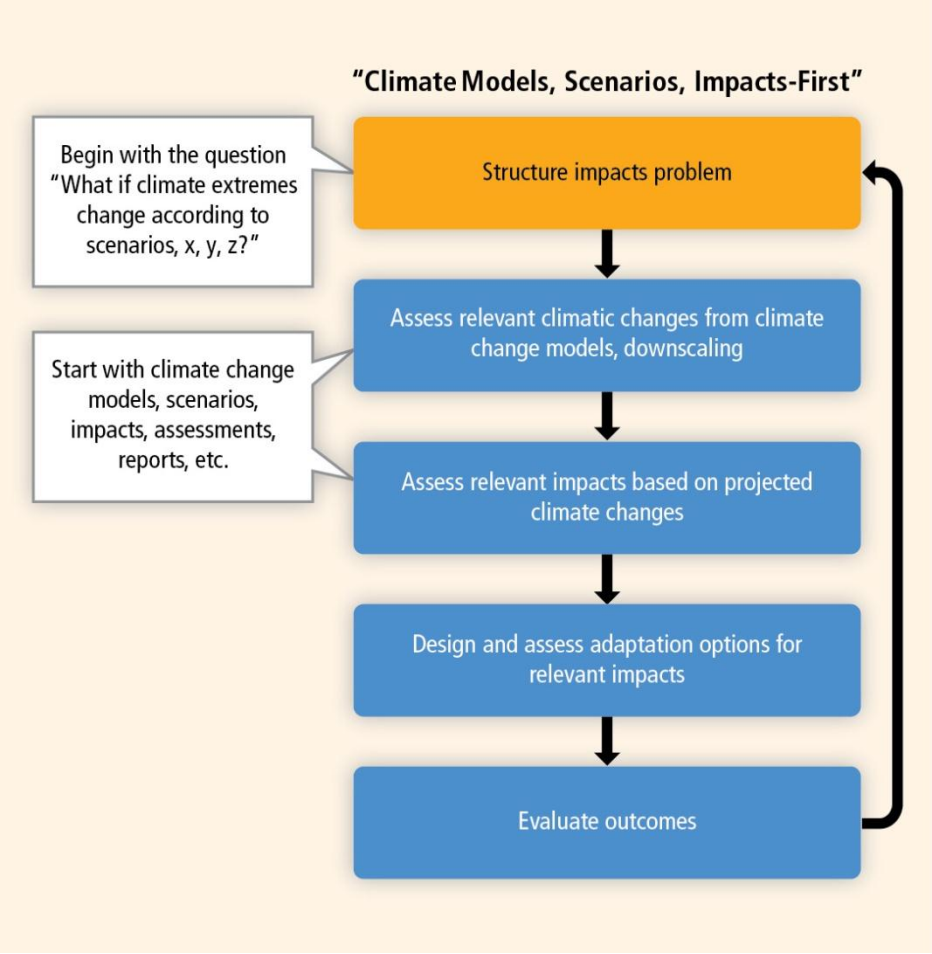

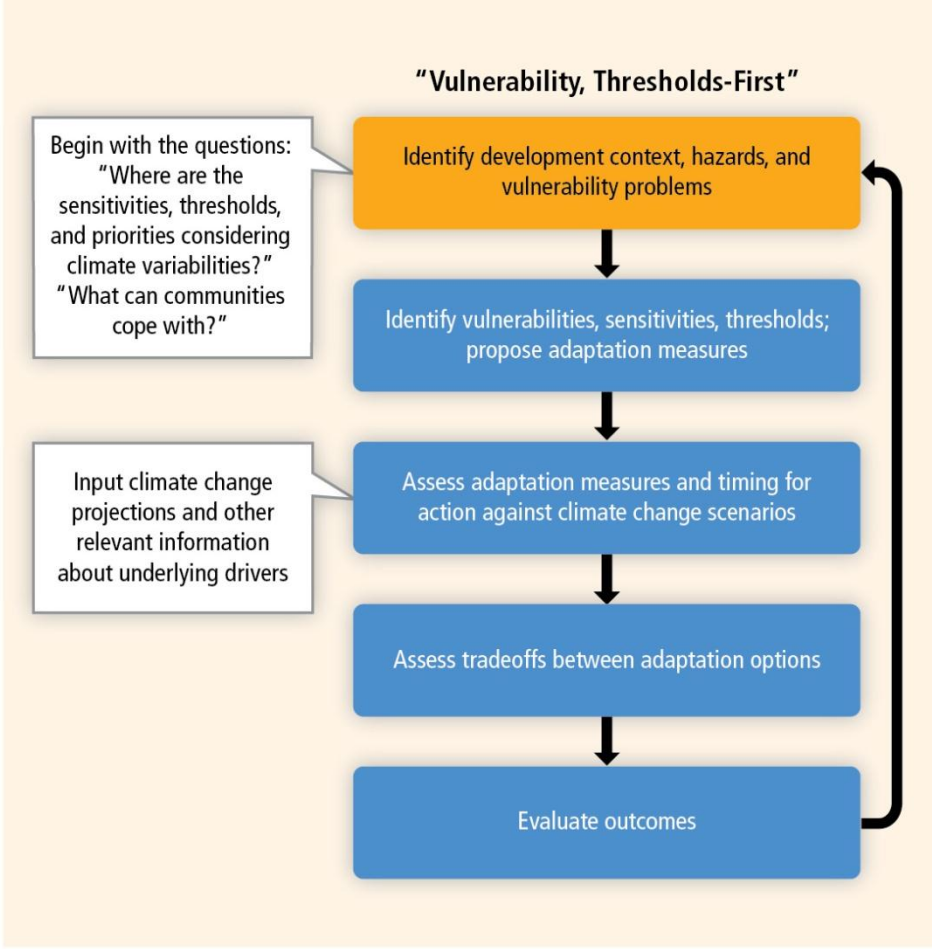

The Context in the Americas

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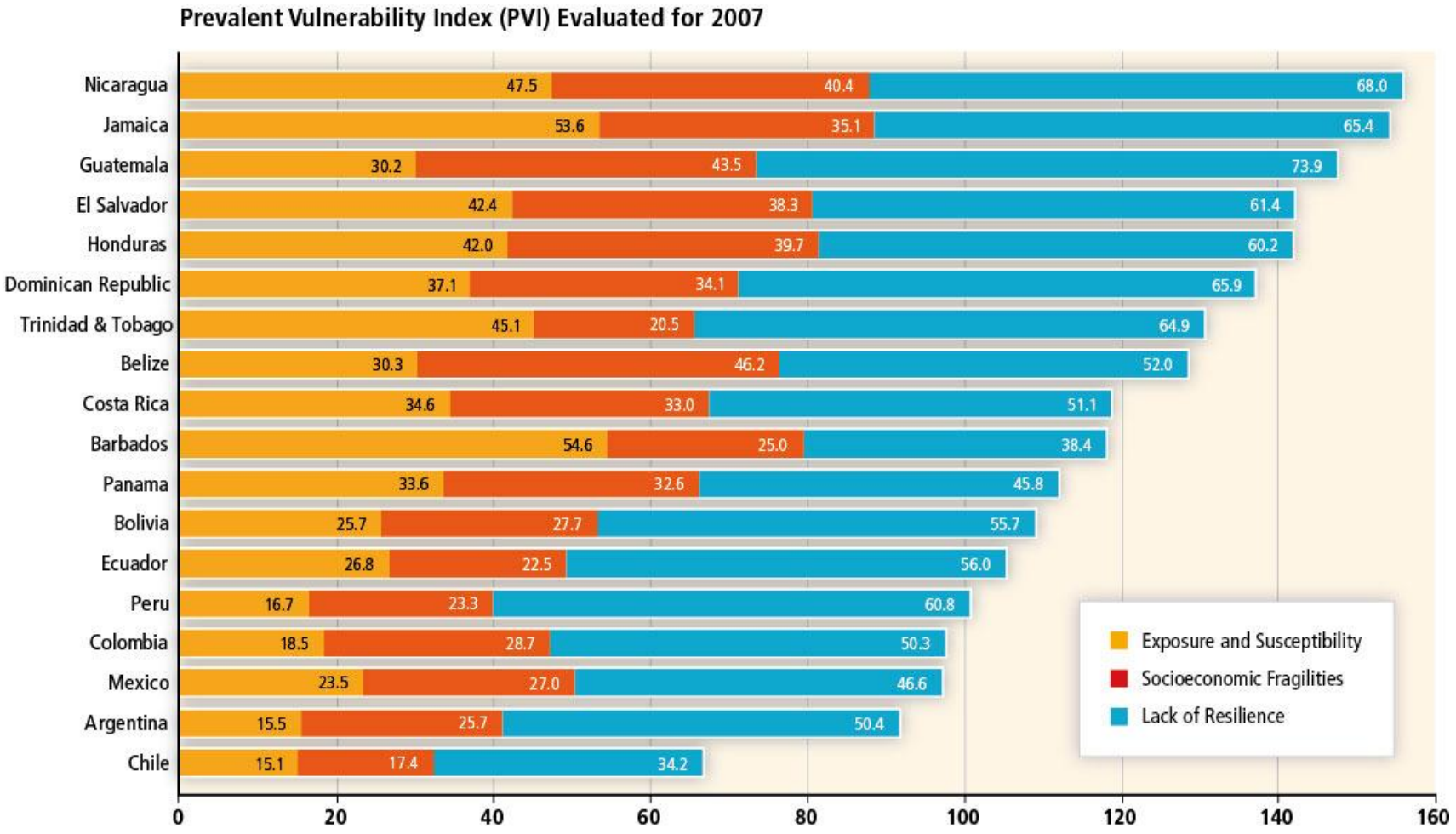
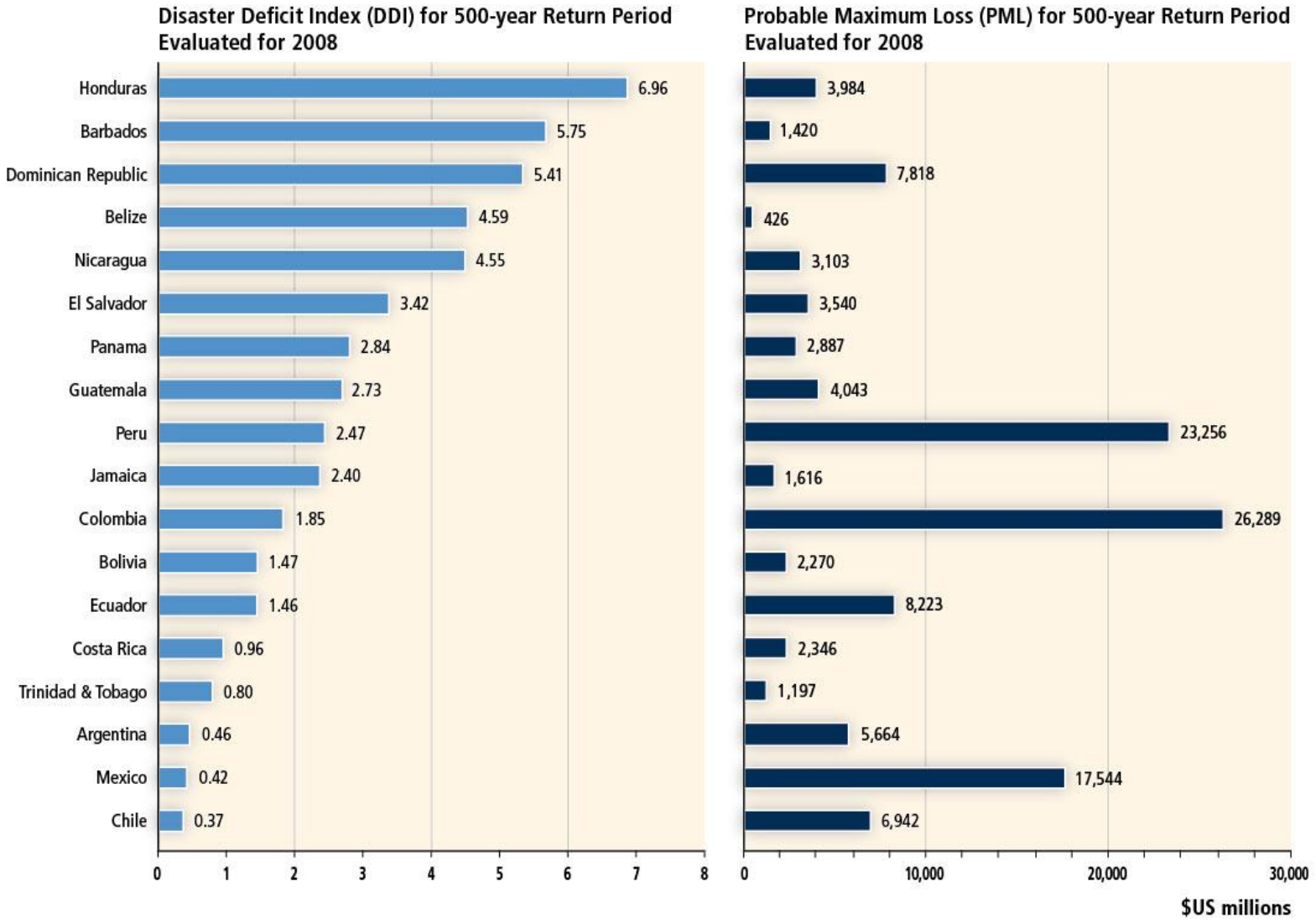


The Context and Assumptions



Multiple Actors and Roles in CCA

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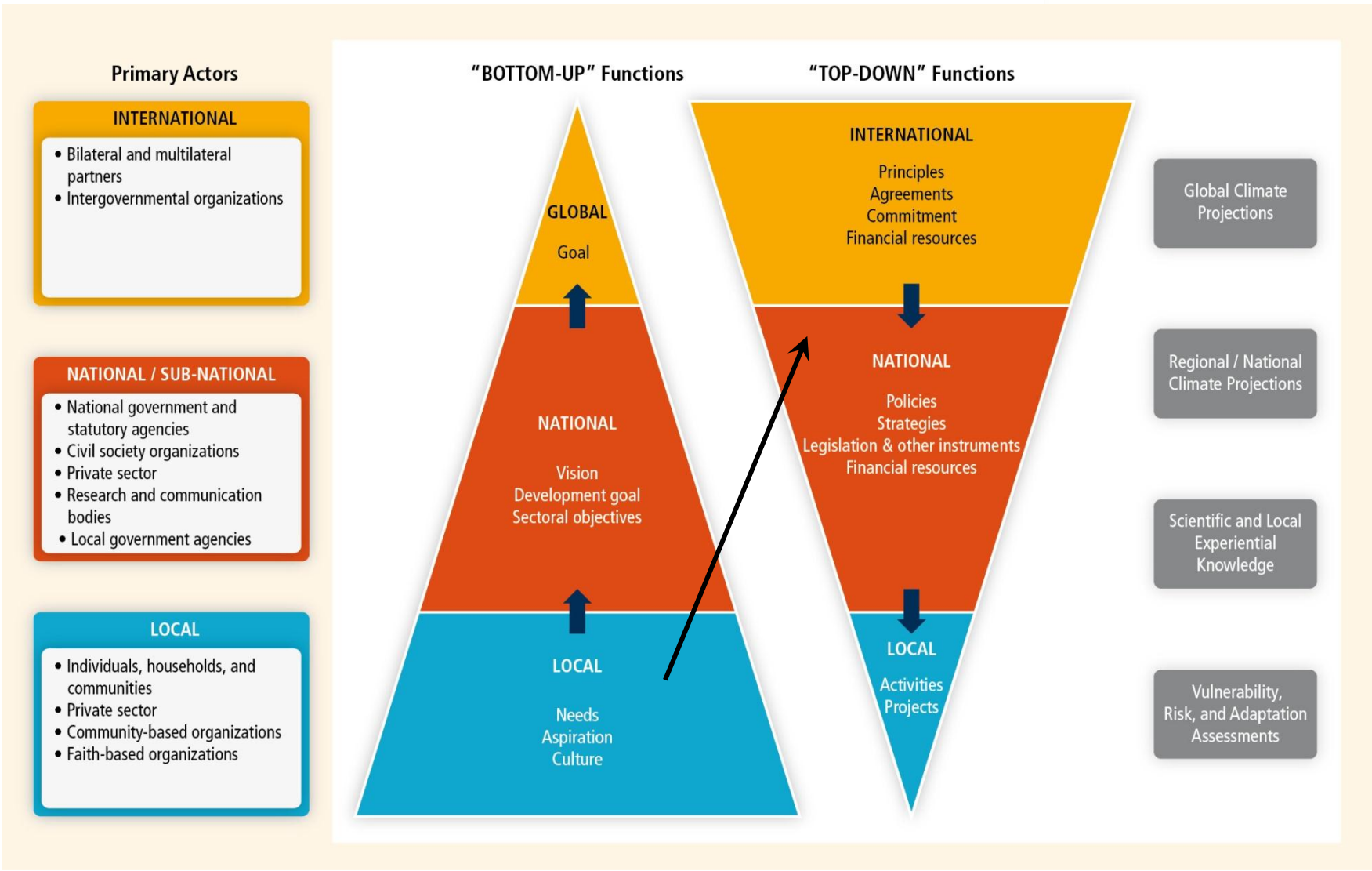

Specificities of Monitoring CCA

- To understand what works (and what does not)
- What tools are effective to manage work in the face of uncertainty?
- Accountability
- Cross sectoral - perspectives
- Inter-temporal issues
- What contributes to unplanned adaptation?
- What are the coping mechanisms?
- How has resilience been built to past events?
- What is the acceptable level of risk?
- What new strategies are needed?

→Based on assumptions of certain changes (what we are adapting to)

→Stronger focus on consideration of the context

→Diverse inputs

→In addition to tracking project impact, also need to track how our assumptions have changed

Learning & Transformation

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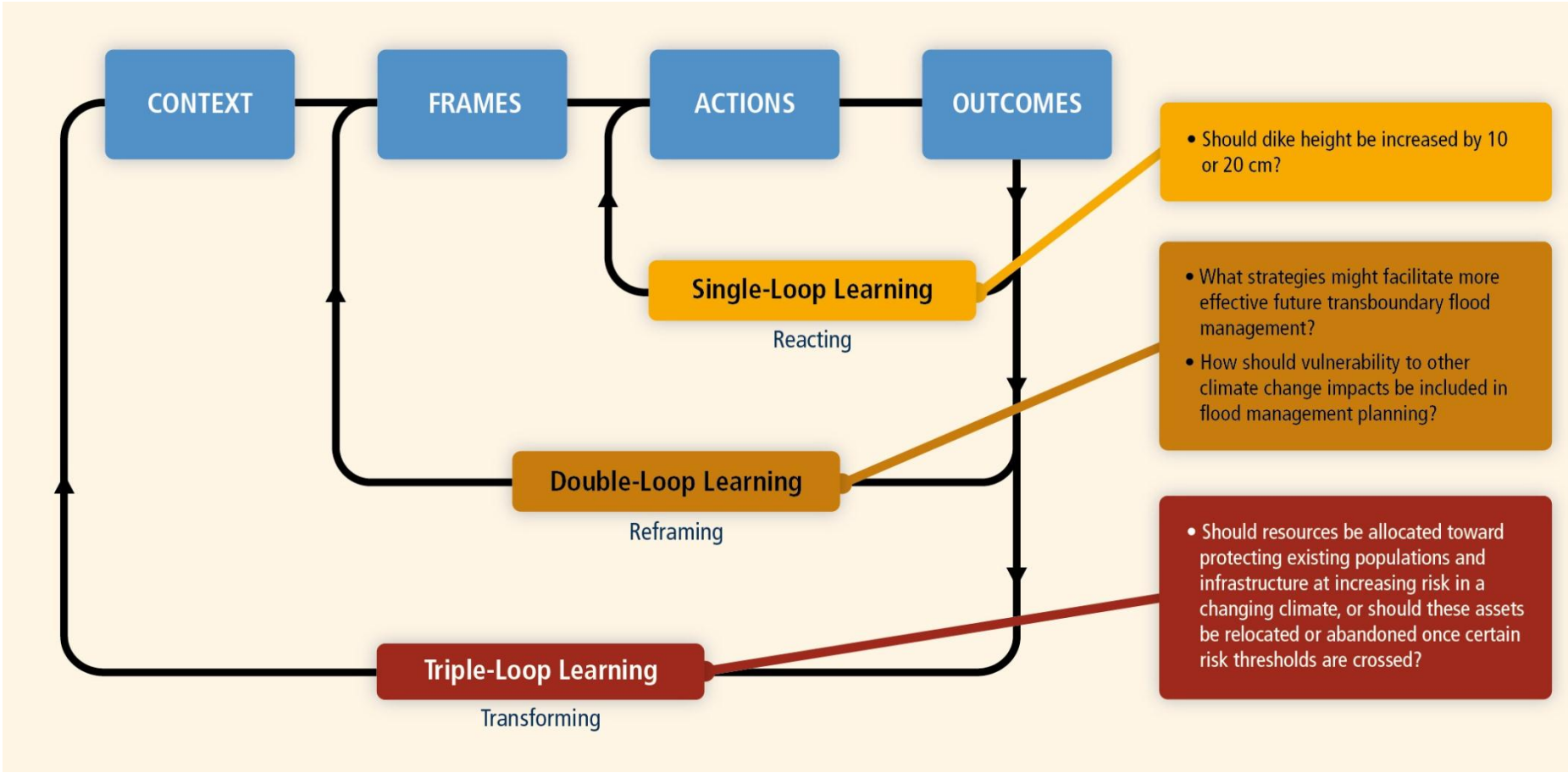
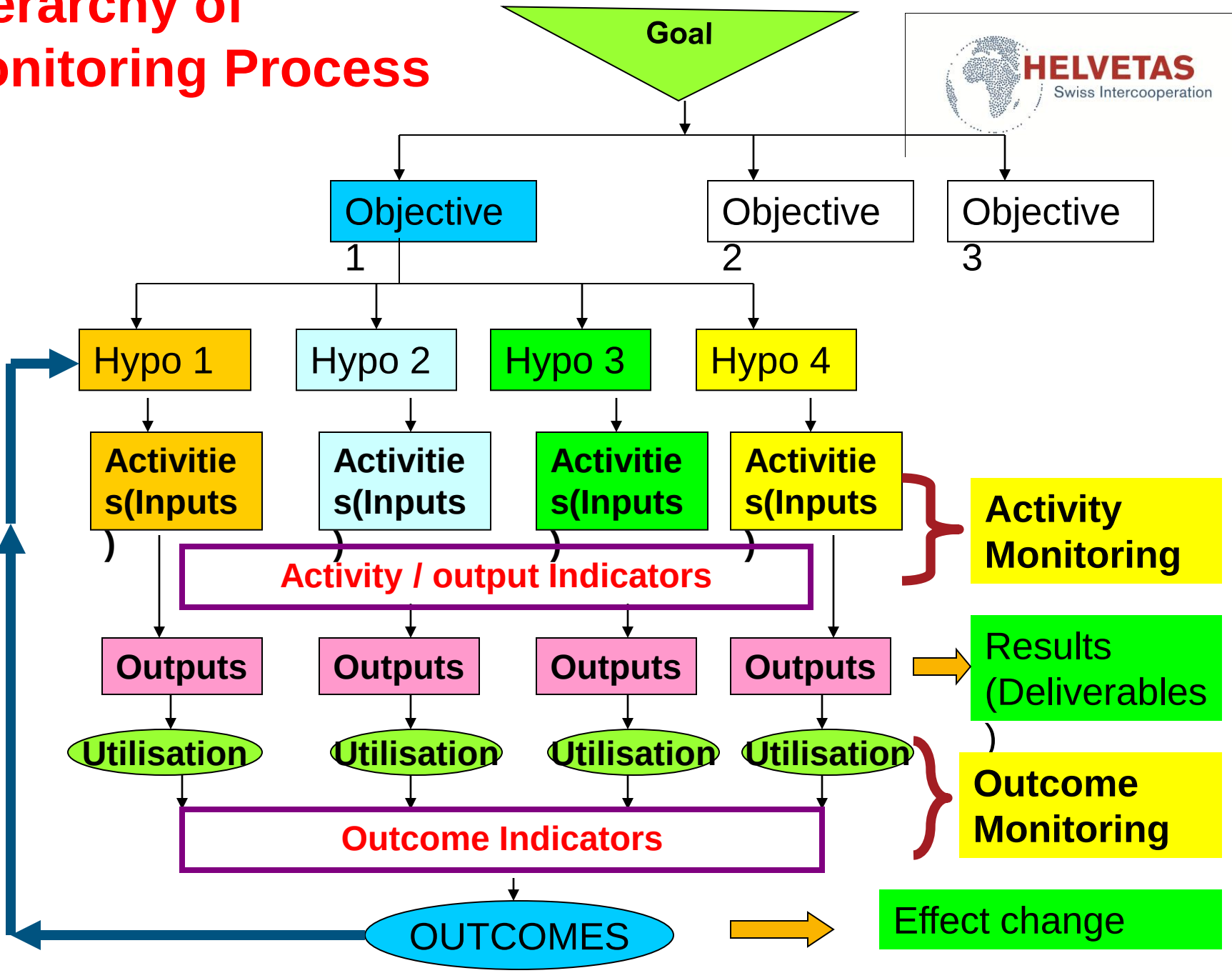


Steps in design of an M&E system

- Define the context – Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation tools (CRiSTAL)
- Identify factors that contribute to adaptation: Capacities, adaptation actions, Sustainable development
- Develop a Hypothesis for each Outcome
- Create a theory of change
- Chose indicators and set a baseline
- Use existing M&E tools (many derived from Results Based Management)

Hierarchy of Monitoring Process



Goal: Contribuir a consolidar la base de vida y reducir la vulnerabilidad al CC de estratos sociales de mediana y alta pobreza en las áreas priorizadas por el PACC, disminuyendo la migración por afectaciones ambientales ocasionadas por el CC.

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Objective: Poblaciones e instituciones públicas y privadas de las regiones Cusco y Apurímac implementan medidas de adaptación al CC, habiéndose además capitalizado aprendizaje e incidido en las políticas públicas a nivel nacional y en las negociaciones internacionales.

HI 1: Las familias fortalecen sus capacidades e implementan medidas de adaptación al CC que contribuyen a la sostenibilidad de sus medios de vida	HI 2: Las comunidades en las microcuencas priorizan en su gestión comunal acciones orientadas a la adaptación al CC e inciden ante sus autoridades locales	HI 3: Los equipos políticos y técnicos (locales, regionales y nacionales) han fortalecido sus competencias para promover políticas y acciones de adaptación al CC	HI 4: Los gobiernos locales, regionales y sus asociaciones en el área de intervención, implementan estrategias y políticas que promueven la adaptación al CC	HI 5: La política pública nacional de cambio climático se fortalece capitalizando los aprendizajes generados en lo regional y local
Al menos 28% de familias de la microcuenca Huacrahuacho y Mollebamba	Al menos 63% de las organizaciones dentro de las comunidades	Al menos el 50% de los equipos políticos y técnicos	Los gobiernos locales, regionales y sus asociaciones en el área de intervención, implementan estrategias y políticas	Al menos 1 política pública nacional de CC.

Some Resources

- Making Adaptation Count: Concepts and Options for Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation: http://www.wri.org/publication/making-adaptation-count
- LDCF/SCCF: Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT)110, 2011
- World Bank: Guidance Note: Selection of Specific M&E Indicators for Adaptation, 2009
- UNDP (GEF): Adaptation Policy Frameworks for Climate Change (APF98), 2010
- GEF: Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool, 2009
- UNDP: Adaptation Policy Framework
- OECD: Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Cooperation, 2009
- WRI: National Adaptation Capacity Framework:
- GEF Climate Eval website: http://www.climate-eval.org/
- International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie): Impact Evaluation and Interventions to Address Climate Change - A Scoping Study,109 2010
- CARE: Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA94), 2009
- IISD: Community based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRiSTAL)

http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2007/brochure_cristal.pdf

- EC/EuropeAid: Tools and Methods – Guidelines on the Integration of Environment and Climate Change in Development Cooperation,100 2009

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Thank you!