ADAPTATION FUND NGO NETWORK

CASE STUDIES

Civil Society Engagement under the Adaptation Fund

Independent Insights and Country Perspectives

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Supporting the most vulnerable to climate change.

Imprint

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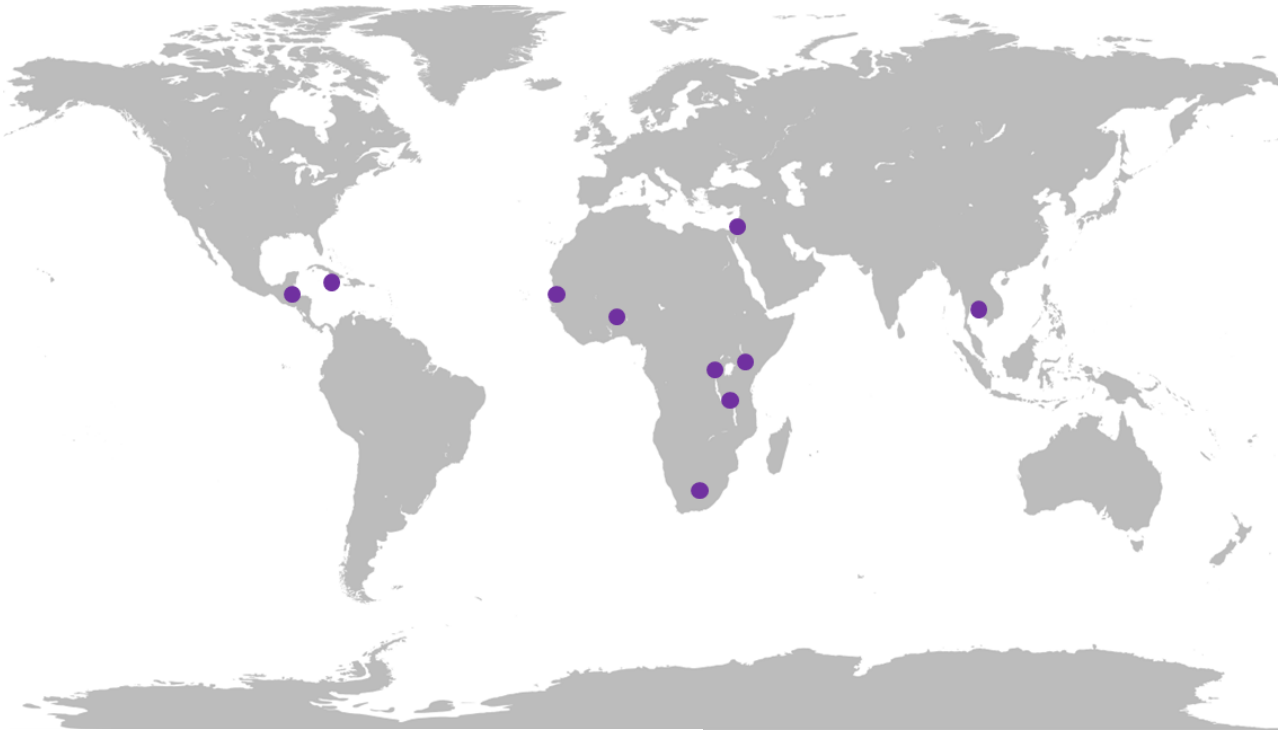
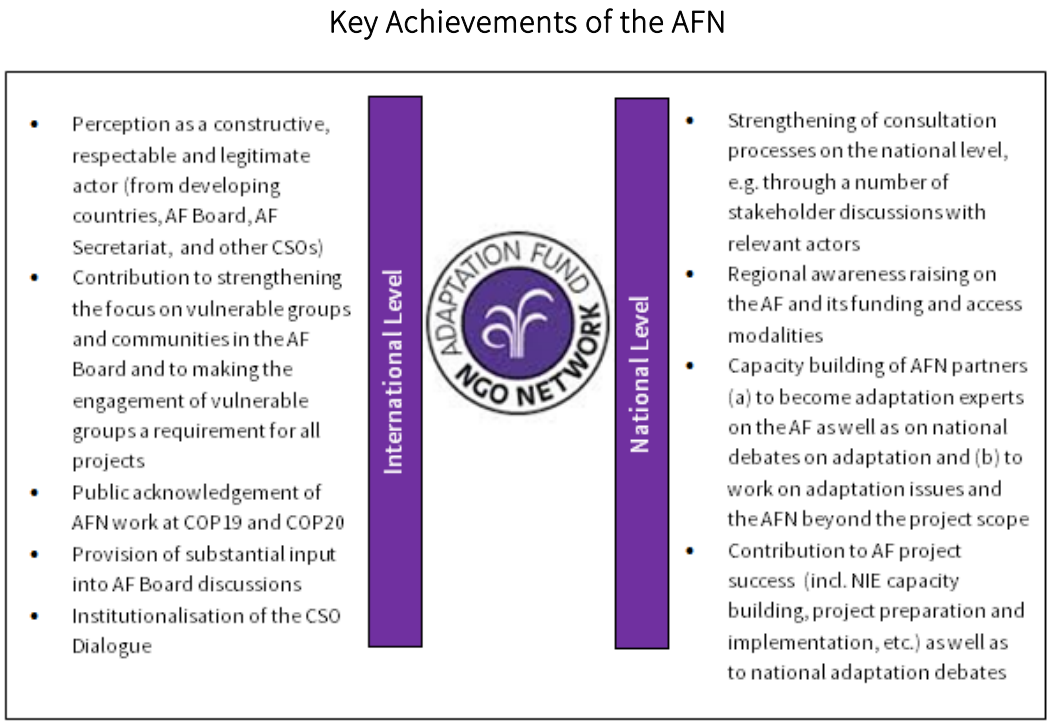
Content



Partner countries of the Adaptation Fund NGO Network

1. The Adaptation Fund and the Adaptation Fund NGO Network

The Adaptation Fund NGO Network (AFN) was initiated in 2010 after the first project proposal submitted to the Adaptation Fund by Senegal was approved. The AFN is a social feedback mechanism, in which national civil society organizations accompany the Adaptation Fund project planning and implementation process to ensure positive project impacts for vulnerable groups and communities. It is the AFN's objective to be supportive to the innovative features of the Adaptation Fund such as its direct access modality and its developing country majority in the decision making structure. The AFN has ten financially supported partners[1] and more than 130 associated members.[2] Figure 1 exemplifies the main achievements of the AFN's work in the past five years.



Achievements of the Adaptation Fund NGO Network

As representatives of the AFN the ten partner organisations have talked to affected communities, particularly most vulnerable groups and communities and have done a great amount of communication work in order to bring the issue of climate change adaptation into public debates and on national agendas in the past five years. Moreover, a number of partners have become valuable resource persons and adaptation experts in their respective countries, shaping national discussions on this particular climate change issue. With their specific focus on the Adaptation Fund they have facilitated stakeholder discussions with national and multilateral implementing entities and in a critically and constructive manner brought forward project ideas and project implementation processes. After all, their lessons and experiences haven been fed into international discussions,

[1] Partner countries inlcude: Honduras, Jamaica, Senegal, Benin, South Africa, Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya, Jordan and Cambodia

[2] The list of associated members can be found here: https://af-network.org/members-af-ngo-network

inter alia at Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board Meetings as well as official UNFCCC events such as COPs, with the result of rising international recognition and acceptance of the AFN's work.

With a cumulative receipt of around USD 470 million the Adaptation Fund has significantly shaped and advanced the implementation of climate change adaptation in almost 50 developing countries, particularly as direct access modalities have strengthened ownership and built capacities in those countries. As a coalition of NGOs and interested stakeholders following the development of the Adaptation Fund and its funded projects, the AFN strives for a sustainable dynamic influence on politics and the engagement of civil society. For a holistic implementation of adaptation actions that serves the needs of the most vulnerable groups and populations to the impacts of climate change, such an independent non-governmental accompaniment can be very valuable. While it can on the one hand hold national governments accountable to their adaptation efforts, it can at the same time bring a reality-check to decision makers in international funding institutions such as the Adaptation Fund.

This publication provides the reader with a sound overview of the in-country activities of the AFN. It on the one hand portrays the particular project contexts and illustrates how civil society can shape implementation processes of adaptation projects. By presenting lessons learnt from AFN partner countries we hope to inspire other civil society actors working on climate change adaptation to accompany those projects in a critical and constructive manner.

Normative Framework of the Adaptation Fund NGO Network

The AFN is committed to enable and promote climate resilient development in developing countries. Its normative framework is anchored in a human rights-based understanding of the reality of climate change as well as the basic ideas of climate justice. Democratic principles such as accountability, transparency and public participation in decision-making are the cornerstones of such a normative framework.

Consequently, the ultimate vision of the AFN is to bring vulnerable groups, historically least responsible for causing climate change and benefiting least from carbon-intensive economic growth, to the centre of adaptation actions. Only this can ensure effective, efficient and equitable adaptation outcomes.

A focus on vulnerable people, groups and communities entails a twofold approach. First, it prescribes the prioritisation of vulnerable groups from project development to implementation and learning. Second, it implies for governments and implementing entities to adhere to the principles of transparency and accountability to countries' citizens, including vulnerable groups.

Climate vulnerability is not a stigma. The AFN does not want to endorse a patronizing approach that sees vulnerable people as mere 'beneficiaries' of climate change adaptation actions. Rather, the AFN puts strategic emphasis on transformative approaches, such as the direct access modalities that cut out additional layers of governance and heteronomy. Such approaches, however, come with added responsibilities for national governments, namely the commitment that Adaptation Fund funds are disbursed in a way that serve the intended purpose and reach vulnerable people, groups and communities. To ensure an effective engagement towards the Adaptation Fund and national governments the AFN frames its interaction as critical but constructive.

2. Adaptation Snapshots from Countries' Perspectives

2.1 Honduras

Project Title	Addressing climate change risk on water resources in Honduras; increased systemic resilience and reduced vulnerability of urban poor
Project Document	https://acchonduras.wordpress.com/
Adaption Fund Board Approval Date	September 2010
Duration	Five Years
Budget (overall)	US $5,180,000
Implementation Entity	Honduran Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), now known as MiAm-biente.
Execution Entity	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
State of Implementation	Currently the status of the project is in its 4th year of implementation phase.

Overview of the Project

Honduras is considered one of the most vulnerable countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as it is strongly affected by the negative impacts of its naturally variable climate and topography. This is why the Adaptation Fund project has designed and implemented activities aimed at achieving adaptation to climate change, well as to increasing the resilience of local communities to natural disasters and extreme climate events.

The Adaptation Fund (AF) project has focused on addressing the development and protection of the country's variable water resources. The project has been implemented in the urban periphery of the Central District, where residents are more vulnerable to climate change because of their low household incomes and the fact of living in high-risk areas. Every year these communities have faced the risk of floods or lack of drinking water a situation that has been reversed following the intervention of the AF project.

Project activities were designed to include:

- capacity building
- technology transfer
- pilot projects
- building adaptive capacities

Signing of the engagement letter between the municipal governments near the Biological Central Corridor.

The aim was that project activities would be undertaken jointly with multiple stakeholders, each with specific capabilities and potential in climate change adaptation. It is worth noting that each component of the project relies on the involvement of these stakeholders, who are from various sectors, including academia, various ministries and government departments, local governments (municipalities) and non-governmental organization (NGOs).

The project it is focused to achieve three outcomes:

- Create institutional structures that are relevant for decision-making, including the National Water Authority, which should be strengthened to incorporate the risks of climate change in water resources management and planning processes.
- Implement base measures to safeguard the water supply of the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas in response to current and projected water scarcity and the area's vulnerability to extreme weather events.
- Build defined capabilities and tools that will enable stakeholders at all levels to respond effectively to the impacts of long-term climate change.

Current State of the Project

Now in its fourth year of implementation, the project is entering its final stage. Throughout these four years, one outstanding achievement has been the constant work of strengthening knowledge management, institutional capacity and networking work, which has been complemented by the commitment made by each stakeholder involved in the project (that is, beneficiaries, implementers and funding entities).

In relation to knowledge management and networking, the project has promoted training activities and exchange of experiences; these have been key ensuring which examples of good practices are replicated throughout the project. One example is the work carried out with five local governments, located close to the Biological Central Corridor, which have been working and sharing forest management plans with the municipalities of Tatumbla, Santa Ana, Ojojona, Villa de San Francisco and Valle de Ángeles. The AF project supported that initiative by creating a space where the municipalities could share lessons learned and best practices in the implementation of those plans. It also provided the municipalities with the necessary equipment to fight forest fires in order to protect the Biological Central Corridor.

Presentation of forest management plans for the Biological Central Corridor

One of the challenges for the development of project activities was the 2014 change in government authorities that exposed the weak institutional capacity of government bodies. This meant a delay in the planned activities, and the project was forced to liaise with the new authorities in order to explain, the purpose of the project and why the country needed to adopt adaptation measures to tackle climate change and related water resource issues. In order to prevent such challenges in the future, the design phase must include some measure or strategy to ensure that governmental changes do not affect or delay project implementation.

One of the positive achievements of the project in terms of good management and implementation has been the effort made to bring together key actors who could make institutional synergies. This led to a strengthening of commitment and active participation from various sectors and the successful development of activities to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to climate change within the Central District.

This is the first time that a project in Honduras has seen inter-institutional participation. That cooperation has meant that different institutions have maintained an interest in owning and participating in the project's activities. One example of this is the participation of the Institute of Earth Sciences, which, with technical support from other institutions, has been conducting research and studies related to the use of water resources. The Institute has been developing methodological tools to be used by technicians and/or beneficiaries in local communities research related to levels of surface and groundwater basins surrounding the Central District.

Role of Civil Society

The added value that the Adaptation Fund NGO Network (AFN) has provided to the Honduras project has been the support of Fundación Vida, who prepares an annual report, called *Perceptions Report* – providing feedback to the country's Project Board. The report contains details of the project's activities and highlights factors that have led to the project's success, as well as any causes of delay or challenge to implementers or beneficiaries.

The participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) in implementing the project is essential for decision making and implementation. CSOs have a leading role, as they have the most experience of working closely with targeted beneficiary communities, and have best awareness of the local needs. CSOs may be more critical as well as impartial in providing insights to the project team in its assessments and operations related to project implementation.

Civil society has certainly played a key role in the success of the project, particularly in the transfer of knowledge to beneficiaries. CSOs have thereby helped to extend understanding and awareness of the negative impacts of climate change and how these can be addressed by each community. They have also helped to ensure the protection of water resources as a source of potable water for the Central District and municipalities close to the Biological Central Corridor. With the collaboration of CSOs, the project has also been able to facilitate the implementation of methodological tools that aim to build the capacity of local communities in identifying key actors, risk scenarios and immediate actions to take in climate risk management.

Adaptation Fund Project Honduras

Honduras is one of the countries in Central America that is most vulnerable to natural phenomena. However, the Adaptation Fund project has made a valuable contribution to reducing this vulnerability.

When the project began to implement of adaptation activities, there was an atmosphere of uncertainty and doubt. This was the first time in Honduras that a project would have the active participation (in implementation, research and training) of various multi-sector stakeholders. Concerns were based particularly on how complicated it would be to coordinate joint actions among various institutions.

However, coordinated work by various stakeholders has been one of the strengths of the project as it has developed. The different institutions involved have been successful in implementing activities jointly, establishing commitment and involvement from all key stakeholders.

The Adaptation Fund project has ensured that climate change is now one of the key issues that must be urgently addressed at national level by both 'The Mission – Vision Country Plan' and the 'Presidential Agenda'. The project has also initiated moves towards the creation of National Adaptation Plans (NAP) to develop appropriate measures and strategies to address the climate change adaptation.

To conclude, we wish to emphasize that we have learned many lessons. However, there is one lesson we consider most important for AF projects in other countries to replicate – that is, the systematization and the constant and dynamic exchange of information. That process has enabled us to create a project website where information is easily accessible to anyone who requires it–thus building capacity in technology transfer.

2.2 Jamaica

Project Title	Enhancing the resilience of the agricultural sector and coastal areas to protect livelihoods and improve food security
Project Document	https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/enhancing-the-resilience-of-the-agricultural-sector-and-coastal-areas-to-protect-livelihoods-and-improve-food-security/
Adaption Fund Board Approval Date	28 June 2012
Duration	Three Years
Budget (overall)	US $9,185,000
Implementation Entity	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Execution Entity	National Environment and Planning Agency, National Works Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (working with the National Irrigation Commission and the Rural Agriculture Development Authority), as well as the Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment (working with the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management)
State of Implementation	The project is progressing, although challenges persist with regard to Component 1. Project proponents and community stakeholders in Negril, notably hoteliers, remain at odds over the installation of breakwaters to help arrest coastal erosion in the resort town.

Overview of the Project

The overall aim of Jamaica's Adaptation Fund (AF) project is to boost coastline protection, safeguard livelihoods and enhance food security for vulnerable communities in a number of the island's 14 parishes.

The intended beneficiaries of the project are farmers, fisherfolk and other groups experiencing or otherwise at risk of climate change impacts (e.g. drought, hurricanes, flooding, coastal erosion, etc.). Project activities are specifically intended to help improve land and water management practices, especially in agriculture and tourism.

The project also aims to strengthen coastal protection and build institutional and local-level capacity for climate change adaptation, while improving water harvesting and management and implementing erosion and flood control, which improve soil moisture retention. It is also intended to support climate-resilient coastal management in Negril, with the planned construction of breakwaters to help solve the resort town's beach erosion problems.

The project has three components, namely:

- Increasing the climate resilience of the Negril coastline.

- Enhancing the climate resilience of the agricultural sector by improving water and land management in select communities.
- Improving institutional and local-level capacity in the sustainable management of natural resources, in disaster risk reduction in targeted vulnerable areas, and in raising awareness of behaviour modification.

Important to the success of the project is civil society buy-in and support, particularly as one looks at long-term adaptation. Towards that end, the national implementing entity – the Planning Institute of Jamaica – has sought, with varying levels of success, to reach civil society actors, including the intended beneficiaries, and engage them on the project and its intended outcomes. To make that happen, the Institute has utilised a number of strategies – from community meetings to the use of gatekeepers and the media. Gatekeeper in this context refers to someone who controls access to other constituents/civil society actors/key interest groups.

The use of the above methods has reaped dividends, some more than others. Success has depended on the constituents/targeted beneficiaries and the level of community mobilisation carried out in preparation for the engagement. Also important has been the level of interest as informed, in no small measure, by the perceived risk to livelihoods ~~of~~ from climate change.

Current State of the Project

One of the innovative methods used by the Jamaica project has been the participatory approach. Ahead of the proposal development, the national implementing entity (NIE) undertook extensive consultations with a range of government, community and civil society groups. Together with scientific research findings, the discussions with and suggestions from these various groups were used to inform the project concept and, ultimately, the finalised proposal. This participatory approach helped to foster an enabling environment for the successful implementation of the project, as various stakeholders were sensitised through that process.
However, the NIE was inconsistent in its application of the participatory process. This meant there were gaps between the project approval and actual implementation, which led to an erosion of the gains of that enabling environment. As a result, when project implementation began in Negril, for example, some stakeholders were resistant to the breakwaters – a development that has posed a challenge for the project.

Nevertheless, Panos, an Adaptation Fund NGO Network partner, notes the positive effects of civil society engagement in the project, consistency in the application of which the NIE has worked to re-establish. This has been evidenced by repeated moves to resolve the situation in Negril as well as in the implementation of the other project components.

This is not a standard approach for many projects in Jamaica such that it adds value to the AF project. Civil society engagement also augurs well for the sustainability of the project over the long term and helps to promote project accountability.

Role of Civil Society

The AF NGO Network has incentivised the need for continued efforts at civil society engagement with, and acceptance of, the project, certainly as one considers the ‘observer’ role it has played.

Panos is of the view that it has been beneficial for stakeholders to know that an independent party – and one with links to the AF – has followed the process while at the same time chroni-

cling developments. This, we believe, is evidenced by the continued successful engagement with both the NIE and civil society actors amidst challenges, as in Component 1.

Panos' own inputs and stakeholder consultations have provided additional opportunity for discussion on emergent issues and helped to foster public awareness of the project and of climate change adaptation generally.

Panos has made field visits to communities where the project is being implemented and has gathered valuable feedback from those most affected – feedback which is then shared with the NIE. This has helped to facilitate continued adjustments to the project to ensure that objectives are being met.

Meanwhile, the overall purpose and goal of civil society participation in the project is to help ensure community buy-in as part of efforts to realise sustainability while advancing the climate change adaptation agenda on the island.

Indeed, civil society organisations (CSOs) have a critical role to play in raising awareness of the project's achievements. While the Jamaica project makes allowances through Component 3 for awareness-raising, CSOs, in undertaking this function, enhance NIE efforts while offering a unique perspective.

This is an area that requires ongoing attention. Currently, the Negril Area Environmental Protection Trust, a CSO, sits on the Project Steering Committee and is tasked with providing a perspective on its implementation while also keeping local community interests abreast of developments. However, there is concern about the efficiency of that organisation in making the latter happen. At a Panos event in June 2014, it emerged that local community actors were dissatisfied with the way information trickled down from the Steering Committee to community players. That is something that needs to be addressed.

At the same time, civil society has weighed in on the project in other ways. This is evident with regard to Component 1. Local actors, notably hoteliers in Negril, are against the installation of breakwaters and have voiced their opposition via the media and in writing to the NIE and the national executing entity as well as to the AF Board.

In the face of such opposition, there has been a delay in starting work on Component 1 while the NIE seeks to reach an amicable settlement of the issue. This testifies to civil society's own resilience in pursuing the matter and suggests the NIE's own commitment to active civil society involvement in the project.

The NIE is even now seeking to have the matter mediated, following a complaint registered by the hoteliers with the Office of the Public Defender about the project.

At community level, civil society participation is evidenced through farmers' cooperatives and, in at least three of the rural communities visited in central Jamaica, the cooperatives are working in sync with the project.

Jamaica's AF Project: Challenges and Opportunities

"The project has been going well so far. Persons are learning a lot, [including] different ways of farming that will help us adjust to climate change. One of the methods working so far is the ditch method. We are using two types of ditches now. We use the basin for the plantains and you can see this for the demo plot. Another method is using the boundary/barrier crops such as pineapple [and] lychee." Kavin Shirley, farmer, Thompson Town

Kavin Shirley's feedback and that of other farmers in the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester indicate that the project is revolutionising their farming practices. But although Components 2 and 3 proceed apace, there has not been much national discussion on these aspects of the project in comparison to Component 1 in Negril, where there is an impasse between project proponents and local actors over proposed work.

Farmer Ceph Edwards proudly shows off a yam grown on his farm. He is the only farmer in Orange Hill, Clarendon to participate in the Adaptation Fund project, and it has made a significant difference to the way he approaches water conservation. Under the project, he has also been planting new crops, such as pineapples, which are more adaptable to drought.

The NIE and Negril stakeholders, notably the hoteliers, have for several months been at loggerheads over the installation of breakwaters as a solution to coastal erosion. The situation has been fuelled by questions over the adequacy of the consultations organised under that component of the project and the insistence of the hoteliers that breakwaters are an inappropriate and risky option for their town.

The Negril component has helped to raise national awareness and prompted discourse on adaptation in Jamaica through media coverage of the developments. It has also affected national processes, in that the NIE and the Negril stakeholders have taken the matter to arbitra-

tion through national mechanisms, notably the Office of the Public Defender and the Dispute Resolution Foundation.

So far, lessons learned include:

- Public consultations must take account of a wide variety of community actors, including special interests.
- Planned public consultations must be accompanied by planned public awareness campaigns that not only give notice of the consultations but also explain their value and place in the country's wider climate change adaptation agenda.
- Public consultations can prove time consuming and costly, and so they must be planned accordingly, in the interest of project sustainability and overall success.
- Participation and consultation should be sustained – sporadic consultations will result in gaps in communication and understanding.

Mary Veira, a representative of tourism interests in Negril, is interviewed by the documentary team from OCM Productions, who were retained by Panos Caribbean under the AF NGO Network project, to capture lessons learned from the Negril component of the Jamaica AF project.

Expectations for Components 2 and 3 appear to be on track, but there has been some change in expectations for Component 1 due to the situation involving stakeholders. The expectation of a permanent solution to beach erosion may have to be adjusted if the dispute resolution mechanisms in place cannot resolve the issue to the satisfaction of the different interests.

Panos would, nonetheless, recommend that the same type of project be funded in other countries. Despite the challenges, or perhaps because of them, the Jamaica project helps to make the case for project implementation by national entities with the capacity to undertake similar projects aimed at effective climate change adaptation over the long term. Further, it is Panos' view that the project arrangement, as it is, helps to foster buy-in and ownership of project outputs and overall achievements.

On the issue of sustainability, in the case of Negril, for example, the NIE has made considerable effort to address the concerns of hoteliers. Their support is critical, as work to be carried out under Component 1 will require their oversight and interest to safeguard gains once the project comes to an end.

In the rural communities of Clarendon and Manchester, farmers and other residents (over 40 people were interviewed in two field trips) indicate that the project is having a significant impact on their lives. Although they identified project areas that could be improved, their feedback, on the whole, was very positive. Examples were given of improved farming practices and water harvesting options, which lightened the workload of poorer community members.

There can be little doubt of the value of the AF project to Jamaica's overall climate strategy, which — as reflected in the island's Climate Change Framework Policy and Action Plan — requires collaboration between government and civil society. Furthermore, the project illustrates important lessons concerning multi-sectoral approaches to climate change, public participation and collaboration, precautionary approaches, transparency and accountability, best science, and sustainable use of natural resources — all of which are principles underpinning Jamaica's climate policy.

As to collaboration in the project to date, the various constituents work together and harmonise their work in Jamaica, as informed by the Climate Change Policy Framework and Action Plan and streamlined through the Ministry of Water, Land, Environment, and Climate Change, with the Climate Change Division positioned to take the lead, and in line with the national development plan, *Vision 2030 Jamaica*.

2.3 Senegal

Project Title	Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas in Senegal
Project Document	https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/adaptation-to-coastal-erosion-in-vulnerable-areas
Adaption Fund Board Approval Date	June 2010
Duration	Two Years (2011 to 2013)
Budget (overall)	US $8,619,000
Implementation Entity	Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE), accredited in March 2010
Execution Entity	Directorate of Environment, Green Senegal and Association Dynamique Femmes
State of Implementation	The Senegal project ended in 2014 with significant achievements in the communities of Joal, Rufisque and Saly.

Overview of the Project

The project 'Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas of Senegal' was the first to be financed by the Adaptation Fund and was implemented in Joal, Rufisque and Saly. The executing entities were the Directorate of Environment and Classified Areas (DECA), Green Senegal, a non-governmental organisation (NGO), and the Association Dynamique Femmes – all working in partnership with Joal-Fadiouth and the Centre de Suivi Ecologique [Ecological Monitoring Centre] (CSE) as the national implementing entity.

The project facilitated the construction of coastal protection works in Joal, Rufisque and Saly to reduce the impacts of climate change while strengthening the resilience of coastal ecosystems. Works included:

- a seawall measuring 730 metres in Rufisque
- 3,300km of anti-salt dyke in Joal
- two rubble-mound breakwaters in Saly

The project also contributed significantly to the development of local communities through:

- The rehabilitation of fish processing areas in Saly and Joal.
- The rehabilitation and protection of the fishing dock in Joal.

In relation to monitoring and implementation of Adaptation Fund projects, civil society organisations, organised as a network coordinated by Germanwatch, have played a role in strengthening the capacities of civil society – supporting and working with local communities to achieve project objectives. The Adaptation Fund NGO Network (AFN) places particular emphasis on ensuring that mechanisms are established to guarantee the involvement of local people in adaptation projects, and that the assigned funds contribute to poverty reduction, especially among the most vulnerable groups.

ENDA, a member of the AFN, endeavoured to strengthen the project's awareness raising, support, advice, monitoring and evaluation activities. In addition to researching the participation and involvement of civil society organisations in the project's implementation, ENDA organised information- and experience-sharing workshops, dialogues and field visits. It identified impact indicators to assess the effects of the project on beneficiary communities and is now active in sustaining the project's achievements.

Current State of the Project

The accreditation of the first national implementing entity, CSE, at the 9th Adaptation Fund Board meeting in March 2010 was a historic milestone – marking the first realisation of the direct access approach to climate financing.

The project 'Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas of Senegal' began its work in January 2011 and ended in July 2014, instead of January 2013 as planned. The key achievements of the project were the construction of coastal protection facilities (anti-salt dike in Joal, seawall and breakwater in Rufisque and Saly), reclamation of saline land, development of fishing docks and processing areas (Saly and Joal) and cross-cutting activities such as training, awareness raising, knowledge sharing, sanitation, regulations, etc.

Communication, information and public awareness activities were undertaken jointly with community radio on issues related to adaptation to climate change (for example, local management, sanitation in fisheries, coastal erosion, etc.). Other activities such as home visits, social mobilisation, focus groups, regattas and traditional wrestling were organised to increase public awareness of issues related to coastal erosion, waste management, sanitation and hygiene, and the fight against sand mining. Local consultation frameworks, especially in Joal, increased participation by local stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of the project, and in the exchange of information and experience. An exit strategy was developed to ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements. With that strategy as a guide for the maintenance of infrastructure, local management committees were set up and trees planted in areas of recovered land.

Several visits were organised for parliamentarians, government officials, journalists and the Adaptation Fund Secretariat so they could witness first-hand the achievements of the project. Intensive advocacy drew the attention of national authorities to the importance of the project, its achievements and the need for additional resources to consolidate the gains. It resulted in a visit to project sites by the Minister of Environment, and subsequently by the President. The Minister made a commitment to mobilise financial resources from the national budget as well as from other donors for the works in Saly to be completed and extended.

Head of State visit in Saly (Source: CSE)

It should be noted that maintenance of the facilities constructed by the project is challenging due to financial, technical and organisational limitations. Also, we must emphasise the lack of an operational strategy for risk management, the lack of plans for land recovered through the anti-salt dike, the lack of a monitoring policy regarding sharing benefits and project responsibilities, and, lastly, the lack of a community ownership policy despite an agreement ceding back infrastructures to local authorities.

Local committees should be revived or created to ensure sustainability of the project's achievements. Such committees should establish management and sustainability plans that would take project achievements into account in local development processes and promote income-generating activities related to the management of infrastructures and the environment – for example, fish farming, market gardening and the process of local products.

Role of Civil Society

The project was implemented in a favourable environment of participation and partnership between government institutions, civil society organisations (CSOs), community-based organisations (CBOs) and local residents.

ENDA has been very active on climate adaptation issues, both before and after the establishment of the national implementing entity (NIE) and approval of the AF project. It has also promoted the idea of environmental democracy in Senegal. ENDA had previously worked with Association Dynamique Femmes in building their capacities on environmental and project management. Along with communities in Joal, ENDA advocated intensely that the national authority rehabilitate the anti-salt dyke.

Upon approval of the Senegalese project, ENDA published a paper inviting national authorities to consider it as a responsibility more than an opportunity. As the first country to be financed by the Adaptation Fund, Senegal was challenged to succeed in implementing the project for the sake of this mechanism's credibility and the confidence of donors to support it. This challenge was taken on by the authorities, who requested the input of all relevant actors, including ENDA, in order to make the project a success.

ENDA worked closely with the NIE, executing entities, communities and local authorities through meetings, workshops, dialogues, awareness-raising campaigns, advocacy and field visits. It took on a monitoring role to ensure that the adaptation project was well implemented and in a transparent and inclusive manner. ENDA provided advice and technical support to the NIE and executing entities based in Joal community, such as Association Dynamique Femmes. It shared information on what people expected from the project with stakeholders, particularly community-based organisations at project implementation sites.

These activities created platforms of information exchange on the project and opportunities to strengthen ownership of the project by beneficiaries. Studies of project implementation provided guidance and useful information to the NIE and executing entities. Globally, ENDA activities allowed for monitoring the project's progress, improving its implementation and involving more partners in the field other than the executing entities.

Furthermore, at training workshops in Blantyre, Malawi and Lome, Togo, ENDA shared the project's NIE experience and CSO participation. They hoped this would promote the involvement of NIEs as a way of strengthening national institutional mechanisms to achieve better climate finance governance.

The involvement of a CSO and an NGO – Association Dynamique Femmes and Green Senegal respectively – as executing entities was a positive sign of government openness on the issue of climate change adaptation. The two organisations helped to strengthen local capacity on adaptation techniques and to raise awareness of climate change among coastal communities. They had also assisted in the development of the coastal facilities and advocated for the improvement of regulations pertaining to the management of the coastline, by taking climate change into account.

The sustainability of the project was a challenge for CSOs, particularly in relation to maintenance of and financial resources for the infrastructures. They set up a network of coastal actors and local management committees and then advocated for additional national resources to consolidate the project's achievements; their advocacy resulted in a commitment of the Minister of Environment to mobilize financial resources up to US$1,000,000 from the national budget. Publications and films about the project sites were developed.

ENDA and Green Senegal facilitated partnership between other CBOs and institutions such as the French Fund on Environment, the Agricultural Research Institute, and the Project to Support Local Small-scale irrigation to develop income-generating activities.

Lessons from 'Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas in Senegal'

Coastal protection was the main concern of the AF project in Senegal. It covered both urban (Rufisque and Saly) and rural (Joal) areas and prioritised sectors identified in the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) – for example, fishing, agriculture and tourism. For all sectors, the project targeted vulnerable population groups, including women, small-scale farmers and fishermen, who are faced with decreasing fishing resources, the destruction of houses and infrastructure, the salinization of land and a reduction in available agricultural land.

Project achievements include: rehabilitation of the anti-salt dyke to boost rice production and reduce salinization of arable lands; creation of fish-smoking facilities and coastal facilities (seawall and breakwater); restoration of fishing docks; and awareness raising and capacity-building of local people on adaptation techniques concerning climate change, particularly in relation to coastal erosion.

Rice growing in Joal

These achievements could certainly have been made by other initiatives but we must recognise that it would be difficult for a local association to establish an NIE and implement a project to adapt to coastal erosion. Likewise, it is likely that local knowledge of climate change and techniques for adapting to coastal erosion would not be increased.

One of the major successes of this project lies in its community development approach. For example, the municipality of Ngueniene was not a direct beneficiary of the project but was closely linked with Joal. As a result, land reclamation carried out under the project increased the availability of arable land and led, therefore, to a change in agricultural practices and greater agricultural productivity in Ngueniene.

The project also greatly contributed to the strengthening of women's leadership in commercial matters and the establishment of local structures that enabled participation by local authorities and communities.

The project acted as a catalyst, stimulating local development in the fishing, tourism and agriculture sectors. But it is important that development in one area does not adversely affect a neighbouring area. This happened in the case of Saly, where the new breakwater diverted water to either side, amplifying coastal erosion outside Saly. The communities of Joal and Saly continue to advocate for the extension of the anti-salt dyke and the breakwater. In this regard, the Director of Environment indicated that, when stabilising the coasts, "We should avoid damaging others. So we should assess the impact upstream and downstream for not transposing the problem elsewhere."

The AF funding did create a certain amount of institutional instability, as new staff were recruited who had knowledge of the project and Adaptation Fund procedures. That slightly delayed implementation of the project and could, in some cases, weaken structures such as NIEs, which must have some autonomy.

The AF project was in line with national priorities as identified in the Senegalese National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). The NAPA prioritised three sectors vulnerable to climate change: water resources, agriculture and coastal areas. It also linked with the programme 'Integrating adaptation to climate change (INTAC) into sustainable development in Senegal', which is supported by the United Nations Development Programme. INTAC had developed demonstration activities centred on coastal protection infrastructures. The West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) contributed to activities undertaken by the adaptation project, particularly in erecting the seawall in Rufisque.

Senegal and its national implementing entity have created a success story that other countries can follow. In West Africa, for example, where almost 60% of the population lives in coastal areas, WAEMU is developing a regional programme to erect seawalls in countries affected by, or at risk of, coastal erosion or rising seas. Based on its experience of Adaptation Fund procedures, the Senegalese NIE is often asked to support countries in establishing implementing entities and it was recently accredited as an NIE for Green Climate Fund.

2.4 Benin

Project Title	Adaptation of ecosystems and human systems of the Cotonou Lagoon to the impacts of sea level rise and extreme weather events
Project Document	https://www.adaptation-fund.org/generic/proposal-for-benin
Adaption Fund Board Approval Date	March 2012
Duration	Four Years
Budget (overall)	US$8,913,255
Implementation Entity	Fonds National pour l'Environnement et le Climat (in English: Climate and Environmental National Fund)
Execution Entity	DGE (Directorate of Benin Environment), Mu-nicipality of Coto-nou, NGO, community associations
State of Implementation	The project proposal continues to be improved in the light of AFB's remarks.

Overview of the Project

In June 2011, Fonds National pour l'Environnement et le Climat (FNEC) was accredited by the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) as a national implementing entity (NIE) for Adaptation Fund projects. Following an AF call for applications, Benin submitted a proposal in January 2012 for a project titled 'Adaptation of ecosystems and human systems of the Cotonou Lagoon to the impacts of sea level rise and extreme weather events'. The estimated cost of the project was US$8,913,255 and implementation was expected to last four years, from October 2012 to October 2016. However, due to comments made by the AF Board of Directors at its 22nd session, the project could not be approved definitively. Currently, the proposal is under review and is subject to change, especially concerning the cost and schedule first proposed.

In relation to the advanced degradation of the Cotonou Lagoon shore, due to rising sea levels and a resurgence of adverse weather events, the project has set itself a general objective of contributing to the implementation of the coastal component of the National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change in Benin (NAPA-Benin), drawn up in 2007. More specifically, the project intends to erect infrastructures to control coastal erosion and to undertake related activities to increase community resilience to climate change.

Current State of the Project

Benin's project application has yet to be definitively approved by the AFB. In response to AFB comments, the NIE undertook an environmental and social impact assessment and a technical feasibility study and also reformulated the proposal in order to demonstrate that the project meets climate change adaptation requirements. The project proposal was sent to the AFB on 4th of August 2015, which however sent back the document with a number of comments. As

the NIE was not able to send responses on time, Benin's project was not being considered at the latest AF Board meeting in Bonn in October 2015. The NIE is now planning to send the new version of the project proposal to the AF Board in January 2016 in order for the project proposal to be discussed at the AF Board meeting in March 2016.

Since 1 October 2015 a national consultant is now reviewing the project proposal in view of the AFB's comments. What is clear at this stage is that the project proposal needs to be rewritten reflecting the spirit of a true adaptation project. The project will focus on three main issues:

- Rebuilding the dam between the Channel and the sea.
- Securing banks to stop coastal erosion by the construction of anti-erosion protection wall.
- Awareness raising of local communities.

Consultations with stakeholders will be redone at some point and the budget will be revised downwards to release a budget margin. The new budget will allow Benin to introduce new concept notes for adaptation projects on the whole country, like the model of South Africa.

Role of Civil Society

Most importantly for the AFN is our strong position as the NIE's external partner. The NIE has confidence in the Network and we have been involved in the project's progress since June 2014. An important achievement for us is that our role as the independent voice of disadvantaged communities is recognised by the NIE.

NIE technical managers often contact us for information about the AF application process and how to improve their project proposal. We have a valued role in establishing a framework for permanent dialogue between stakeholders and the NIE. Although the Benin project remains unfunded, our input and stakeholder consultations have made an impact on the AF project process. For example, we commented on the environmental and social impact assessment document, ensuring that the viewpoints of every stakeholder were taken into account. We proposed two local actors, CARE Benin and Municipality of Cotonou, who now attend the document's validation workshops. We have also helped the local community to understand how this project could greatly improve their way of life if they were to be involved.

The project document highlights the key role that CSOs will have in project implementation, in particular at two important levels:

- Outreach to disadvantaged communities.
- Ensuring that the process will benefit the indigenous peoples of the Cotonou Lagoon.

CSOs, with support from the AFN, have set up a local network that will undertake substantive AF work in the coming months.

The Benin AF Project: Four Years of Ping-Pong

The story of the Benin project so far could be summarised as a game of ping-pong – the players being the NIE and the AFB.

The AFB expressed serious concerns about the NIE's fiduciary standards; that led to the NIE making many changes in its governance. The Board also expressed the hope that the project would take into account the interests of local communities. Overall, the AFB's meticulous analysis of the project proposal and its comments on the proposal's shortcomings were effective in building the capacity of the NIE.

Among the AFB's major concerns was whether the project was well and truly a climate change adaptation project. Therefore, we will, in the near future, organise a workshop for experts and others to formulate a revised proposal. We hope the main outcome of the workshop will be to put the human face of adaptation into the project proposal; we will then submit a roadmap to the NIE showing how those project would be put into action.

2.5 South Africa

Two Project Titles	Taking adaptation to the ground: a small grants facility for enabling local level responses to climate change / Building resilience in the Greater uMngeni Catchment
Project Document	https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/taking-adaptation-to-the-ground-a-small-grants-facility-for-enabling-local-level-responses-to-climate-change/ https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/building-resilience-in-the-greater-umngeni-catchment/
Adaption Fund Board Approval Date	10 October 2015 / 10 October 2014
Duration	Four Years / Five Years
Budget (overall)	US$2,442,682 / US$7,495,055
Implementation Entity	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) / South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)
Execution Entity	SouthSouthNorth / uMgungundlovu District Municipality
State of Implementation	The project is in the preparatory phase and organisations working in Mopani and Namakwa district municipalities will be invited to apply for Small Grants for Adaptation from September 2015, up to approximately US$100,000 per grant. It is expected that projects will be implemented from 2016 to 2019. Preparations for project implementation are underway. The Project Management Unit has been set up and project implementation will start towards the end of 2015.

Overview of the Projects

Taking Adaptation to the Ground: a small grants facility for enabling local level responses to climate change in South Africa

This project is being implemented by the executing entity SouthSouthNorth in two district municipalities that have been identified as being especially vulnerable to climate change, and will be supported by two facilitating agencies:

- Mopani District (Limpopo Province), facilitated by Choice Trust
- Namakwa District (Northern Cape Province), facilitated by Conservation South Africa.

Climate change projections indicate that both districts will experience a hotter climate and a change in rainfall patterns, affecting evaporation rates and thus water availability. Agriculture is one of the most vulnerable sectors to the impacts of climate change. Agriculture also is one of the main livelihood activities of the communities in these regions, which further increases

dependency on water resources for food production and income. Health implications due to higher temperatures and more erratic rainfalls are also expected.

Bet Sass already experiences the impacts of climate change: high temperatures and sever droughts have led to huge crop losses in the recent past.

The need for direct community access to finance for local climate change adaptation was highlighted at a national stakeholder workshop organised by the national implementing entity (NIE) in October 2012. The project aims to enable stakeholders to identify, develop and implement adaptation response projects through a Community Adaptation Small Grants Facility (SGF) that will provide funding directly to stakeholders for projects benefiting the most vulnerable communities. The SGF will be implemented through three components: providing access to the small grants; increasing and empowering institutional capacity; and facilitating future up-scaling and replication of small grant-financing approaches through documenting lessons learned. It is anticipated that 12 grants of US$100,000 each will be awarded in the context of this project.

Building Resilience in the Greater uMngeni Catchment, South Africa

This project will be implemented in the uMgungundlovu District Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal. The area is highly vulnerable to climate variability, with a projected warmer future and increased frequency and intensity of extreme events. The uMgungundlovu District Municipality (UMDM) is located in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands area, which climate change studies have shown is one of three climate change hotspots in South Africa. Threats to these communities include informal settlements in flood plains, poor land use management and farming practices that are not resilient to climate variations, all of which further intensify the possible impacts of climate change. The overall aim of the uMngeni resilience project is therefore to reduce the vulnerability of these communities, including small-scale farmers, to climate change impacts

through combining traditional and scientific knowledge with an integrated approach to adaptation. This will be achieved through four project interventions focusing on:

- Early warning and ward-based disaster response systems
- Ecological and engineering infrastructure solutions
- Entegration of climate-resilient crops and climate-smart techniques
- Disseminating adaptation lessons learned and policy recommendations.

Adaptation options need to consider long term impacts- and should ideally involve the younger generation.

Several sites within UMDM have been selected for the project, based on the results of a vulnerability assessment, various stakeholder consultations and site visits. These sites are: the low-lying high-density settlements of Ward 8 of Vulindlela in Msunduzi Local Municipality; the rural farming area of Ward 8 of Swayimane in uMshwathi Local Municipality; and the rural area of Ward 5 of Nhlazuka, located in Richmond Local Municipality.

Current State of the Projects

These two Adaptation Fund projects were approved at the same time and are now in the implementation phase. The implementation of both projects is overseen by the NIE Steering Committee, which includes representatives from various government departments (Environmental Affairs, Treasury, National Planning) and from civil society (The South African Adaptation Network).

Update: Small Grants Facility

Contracting of the executing entity (EE) and facilitating agencies is completed. A Project Advisory Group has been established and is convened by the EE (SouthSouthNorth) and comprises representatives from the Namakwa and Mopani District municipality, the Department of Environmental Affairs and the South African Adaptation Network. We anticipate that the first proposals to the Small Grants Facility will be submitted in late 2015 and that implementation of these projects will start in the first half of 2016. It is commendable that this project includes an independent learning component to document and highlight lessons learned. As the South African government has expressed an interest in implementing this approach at a national level should it be successful, illustrating that funding provided by the Adaptation Fund Board has the potential to lever national support for vulnerable communities in South Africa and further afield.

Update: uMngeni Catchment Project

The Project Management Unit (PMU) at uMgungundlovu District Municipality was set up during the first half of 2015. The PMU is responsible for coordinating all the components of the project and for ensuring that project funds are used to achieve the project deliverables and targets, and that the project complies with the requirements of the national implementing entity and the Adaptation Fund. The project manager was appointed in July 2015. Further appointments to strengthen the team and facilitate the delivery of the project will be made in the coming months.

Various pre-inception activities took place leading up to the launch of the project in the last quarter of 2015. To assist in the development of detailed project implementation plans, our implementing partners have visited the project areas and participated in workshops. A due diligence was conducted by SANBI in August 2015, which included reviewing the procurement systems and procedures, financial management systems and technical reporting systems of each partner. The aim was to determine alignment with Adaptation Fund requirements. Over the next few months, governance structures and processes will be set up and all project personnel will undergo training on the environmental and social safeguards before the project implementation begins.

Role of Civil Society

The South African NIE has been collaborating with a range of stakeholders and partners, including civil society organisations (CSOs). The consultative process was instrumental in defining the adaptation projects and the implementation is being guided and overseen by the NIE Steering Committee, which includes representation from civil society.

While the uMngenin Catchment project is implemented by the district municipality, the Small Grants Facility is implemented by South African non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the hope that this will lead to a sound local anchoring of the project. The involvement of civil society organisations in these projects is crucial – not only in a consultative function, but in leading, guiding or supporting project implementation. CSOs also have an important role in documenting learning and applying it to new approaches being developed. It is in this collaborative effort between CSOs and national and local government that the needs of the vulnerable can

be effectively addressed. These two projects have the potential to shift the adaptation landscape in South Africa and to foster active and innovative adaptation at local level.

The Adaptation Fund NGO network was able to constructively support the NIE in planning the proposals and is currently supporting the monitoring and evaluation process for both projects.

South Africa: Learning about Innovation in Local Adaptation Processes

The arid and variable climate of South Africa, combined with the current climate change projections for the country, influence our ability to achieve sustainable social, economic and environmental development. Projected climate change impacts threaten food and water security, health and livelihoods – which are vital factors in social well-being. Rural and poor communities live in areas most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change; they are also exposed to non-climate-driven factors that increase their vulnerability. The South African adaptation projects are addressing two of the most critical adaptation challenges in the country:

- How to implement innovative and effective adaptation measures at local level that will benefit the most vulnerable
- How to implement adaptation in a complex local setting focusing on an entire catchment area.

Sanna Hesselman threshing wheat the traditional way: local knowledge is important in considering adaptation options.

Although both projects are exploring these challenges, it is the Small Grants Facility which has the potential to shape and transform adaptation at local level in South Africa. It has been recognised that effective adaptation is often rooted in local action, and that addressing the needs of the most vulnerable is more effective if those groups are actively involved in shaping their own development pathways. In this context, the Small Grants Facility is exploring a new, and hopefully effective, way of promoting 'enhanced direct access' for vulnerable groups.

Hendrick Hesselman winnowing wheat on his farm: wheat production in Namakwa District has become less viable in the past decade.

Implementation is supported by two facilitating agencies in the area: two local NGOs with sound connections to the most vulnerable groups in the area. The project has support from a range of government departments and thus also creates the opportunity to implement local adaptation in a more integrated way – involving a variety of local, district and national organisations. The endeavour to combine local needs with a more integrated response is potentially a transformative approach in South Africa that could be implemented in all provinces. It is thus even more important that a sound learning process engages all stakeholders to reflect on challenges and successes to ensure that the experiences of this pilot phase can inform a national programme for adaptation.

There is great commitment to learn from this process – and this creates an opportunity for greater synergetic learning across spheres of government and civil society, including academia and other concerned stakeholders.

2.6 Tanzania

Two Project Titles	Implementation of concrete adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability of livelihoods and economy of coastal communities of Tanzania
Adaption Fund Board Approval Date	14 December 2011
Duration	Five Years (November 2012 to October 2017)
Budget (overall)	US$5,008,564
Implementation Entity	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Execution Entity	Vice-President's Office – Division of Environment (VPO-DoE)
State of Implementation	After a long delay, on-ground project imple-mentation is expected to start later in 2015. The project's Senior Technical Adviser (STA) and other consultants have been appointed and the workplan and baseline information have been updated.

Overview of the Project

The Tanzania Adaptation Fund (AF) project titled 'Implementation of concrete adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability of livelihoods and economy of coastal communities of Tanzania' is a five-year project (November 2012 to October 2017) with a budget of US$5,008,564. It is being implemented by a Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) incorporating the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the Implementing Entity (IE) and Tanzania Vice-President's Office – Division of Environment (VPO-DoE) as the Executing Entity (EE). The project is implemented in two districts, namely Ilala and Temeke districts of Dar es Salaam region.

The project was prepared to respond to impacts of sea level rise and changes in precipitation patterns caused by climate change and their direct and indirect effects, such as droughts, floods, infrastructure degradation and environmental degradation. The main objective of the project is to reduce vulnerability of ecosystems, infrastructure and economy in Tanzania through implementation of concrete and urgent adaptation measures. Beneficiaries of the project will include rural communities and urban poor, fisherfolk, women, small businesses and urban dwellers.

The project is divided into three components, with expected outcomes specified for each component:

- Addressing climate change impacts on key infrastructure and settlements. Expected outcome: Adverse impacts of sea level rise and floods on coastal infrastructures and settlements reduced.
- Ecosystem-Based Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM). Expected outcome: Coastal ecosystems are rehabilitated and ICAM is implemented.

- Knowledge, coastal monitoring and policy linkages. Expected outcome: Knowledge of climate impacts and adaptation measures is increased.[3]

Components 1 and 2 together seek to provide a comprehensive and cost-effective set of protective measures and are designed to be implemented jointly. Component 1 sets out hard protective measures; Component 2 prescribes soft measures designed to increase the resilience of ecosystems that provide protection against climate change impacts on the coast. These ecosystem rehabilitation works will also serve to maximise the efficiency of infrastructure works and achieve maximum coastal protection. Activities in Component 3 ensure that appropriate learning is taking place and that policy linkages are in place for upscaling, mainstreaming and replicating lessons into national development processes as well as for ensuring the sustainability of project achievements.[4]

Sections of the sea wall to be rehabilitated and constructed along Obama Avenue – formerly Ocean Road

Current State of the Project

The AF project was approved in December 2011 and a contract between the AF and UNEP was signed on 29 February 2012. This was followed by an inception workshop held on 29-30 October 2012. Further activities have since been delayed, although progress has been made on preparatory work, including:

[3] URT (2010): Tanzania Adaptation Fund Project Proposal
[4] URT (2010): Tanzania Adaptation Fund Project Proposal

- Appointment of Professor Timotheo Ferreira from Portugal as the project's Senior Technical Adviser (STA) in October 2013
- Formation of 12-person project taskforce
- Review of project workplan and updating of baseline (conducted by C4 EcoSolutions which was completed in September 2014)
- Second draft of the Ecosystem-Based Integrated Coastal Area Management (EBICAM) action plan developed by the taskforce
- Engagement of and signing contracts with consultants and specialists on 30 January 2015. These are specialists in coastal management, rural energy, and reef and climate change knowledge management
- Training provided from 18-22 December 2014 on sustainable mangrove management, and renewable and efficient energy for community representatives and municipal officers in Ilala, Temeke and Kinondoni districts (the first two being the project areas)
- Project sites visited by consultants (Arup Group Engineering Firm) who are conducting feasibility study after the VPO-DoE signed a contract with United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) on 30 January 2015 to undertake the task.

Sections of the sea wall constructed along Obama Avenue – formerly Ocean Road

The Tanzania AF project is being implemented under the same institutional arrangements as the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) project. The two projects are also being implemented during the same period, which might therefore create synergy and contribute to cost reductions during implementation of the projects.

Within the VPO-DoE, there are expectations that the project will be completed within the remaining timeframe. There is a belief that, as consultants have been appointed and other preparations made, construction and rehabilitation of sea wall and drainage systems could be implemented with immediate effect. Moreover, the AF Project Coordinator reported that independent monitoring by ForumCC through the AFN has kept the project team on course to ensure they overcome delays.

Despite the above mentioned enthusiasm from VPO-DoE, ForumCC sees major challenges resulting from the delays and the remaining implementation timeframe being short. The long delay may mean that inflation has increased project costs and create more difficulties for project implementation. Moreover, as on-ground activities should have begun in June 2015, the timeframe does not seem practical – particularly as the feasibility study report was not yet completed at the time of writing this report.

Role of Civil Society

ForumCC officially joined the AFN in October 2012 and has been independently monitoring implementation of the AF project and, later, the LDCF project. The main objectives of ForumCC, its members and other Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are:

- To engage and follow-up on the AF project in Tanzania, including providing checks and balances, and ensuring the project is successfully implemented and achieves its targets and objectives
- To facilitate participation of vulnerable communities, CSOs and other stakeholders in planning and implementing the project
- To influence adaptation architecture and share lessons within and outside Tanzania to promote good practice and ensure similar mistakes are not made in other projects.

One result of ForumCC's independent monitoring was that more stakeholders became involved during re-planning and implementation of the project. For example, the VPO-DoE asked ForumCC to help C4 EcoSolution (the consultants engaged to update the AF and LDCF project baselines) by linking them with CSOs working at project sites. As a result, CSOs in the project areas were able to contribute to the updated baseline. Also, the VPO-DoE engaged ForumCC to raise awareness and create CSO networks in LDCF project sites.

ForumCC's relationships with the AF and LDCF implementing entity (UNEP) and executing entity (VPO-DoE) have strengthened over the past two years. This is mainly due to the consistent constructive inputs and contributions from ForumCC, which include raising awareness among stakeholders, sharing project site visit reports, providing recommendations from stakeholders' dialogues and meetings, and producing statements, briefings and various studies.

The VPO-DoE engaged ForumCC in initial project activities, such as asking ForumCC to assist the consultant, C4 EcoSolution, with the second draft baseline survey to ensure that non-state actors were involved. The VPO-DoE also supported ForumCC by providing it with information, participating in meetings and media events organised by the Forum, and giving presentations in a number of Forum activities, including pre-COP workshops. Moreover, the VPO-DoE includes ForumCC representatives in government delegations to COP meetings.

Generally, the government acknowledges that ForumCC is the national platform which engages CSOs on climate change issues in Tanzania.

Adaptation Fund Project in Tansania: the Mid-term Story

In 2015, the project should be in its mid-term year, but delays have meant that on-ground implementation has not begun. The delays were mostly due to the long procurement processes

of engaging the project's Senior Technical Adviser (STA) and other consultants. Further delays were caused by excessive bureaucracy and lack of proper coordination.

Some lessons for other projects and interventions can be drawn from the Tanzania AF project experience. These include, first, by integrating procurement procedures into project design – including a appointing a procurement officer specifically for the project – so that excessive government bureaucratic procurement procedures could be avoided. Second, formation of a multi-stakeholder project taskforce can enhance coordination and sharing of knowledge. Third, implementing two or more similar projects (eg, the AF and LDCF projects) in parallel helps to reduce costs, facilitate implementation and create synergies.

The AF project links with the following laws, plans and strategies in Tanzania related to climate change adaptation:

- Environment Management Act (EMA), 2004: Under Section 75 (a), the Minister responsible is required take measures to address climate change, particularly the impacts of climate change and *adaptation measures (which are carried out under the AF project)*.
- NAPA 2007: The AF project links with NAPA project priority number 13 out of the 14 listed. It requires '*Construction of artificial structures, e.g., sea walls, artificially placing sand on the beaches and coastal drain beach management system.'*
- National Climate Change Strategy 2012: The project links with coastal and marine environment sectors under '*Adaptation Strategies'* identified in the strategy.
- National Environment Action Plan 2013-2018: The project links with '*Priority Action 7.5'* under 'Implementation Plan – Climate Change Challenge/Issue'. The priority action entails to '*Design and implement programmes and projects at LGAs level to address adaptation.'*

A number of actors are working on climate change in Tanzania including – government ministries, departments and agencies; donor groups, CSOs, private sector organisations and the media. However, as reported by respondents and noted in study observations, actors have not, on the whole, worked very closely in carrying out adaptation projects, although there is some interaction as mentioned above.

In Tanzania, donors have formed a thematic group – the Donor Partners Group on Environment (DPGE), which helps to build synergies and coordinate initiatives on natural resources, climate change and the environment within the country. The DPGE comprises representatives from country embassies, development agencies and banks, as well as from UN agencies.

ForumCC has been working towards engaging donors, government, CSOs, communities and other stakeholders in different climate change adaptation initiatives. This has been done through stakeholders' meetings and dialogues, media work and online activities. ForumCC has also been invited to donor meetings and government planning meetings to provide input and suggest improved strategies for climate change initiatives. This has been taken further, with CSOs and government, or CSOs and donors, or CSOs, donor and government, jointly implementing projects or organising events. ForumCC has jointly organised events and implemented projects with both donors and the government; for example, it will be raising awareness and creating CBOs' networks in LDCF project sites on behalf of the government.

2.7 Jordan

Project Title	Increasing the resilience of poor and vulnerable communities to climate change impacts in Jordan through implementing innovative projects in water and agriculture in support of adaptation to climate change
Adaption Fund Board Approval Date	April 2015
Duration	Four Years
Budget (overall)	US$9,226,000
Implementation Entity	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) / Enhanced Social & Economic Productivity Program (EPP)
Execution Entity	Jordan Valley Authority (JVA)/Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ); Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI); Petra Development Tourism Region Authority (PDTRA); Ministry of Environment (MoE); Ministry of Agriculture (MoA); National Center for Agricultural Research & Extension (NCARE); Royal Scientific Society (RSS); Jordan Food & Drug Administration (JFDA); Department of Meteorology; Jordan Standards & Metrology Organization (JSMO)
State of Implementation	The project was initiated in Jordan, and a steering committee meeting has been formed. The inception workshop will take place in the near future.

Overview of the Project

Jordan is considered to be one of the ten driest countries in the world. With demand for water exceeding available resources, and all sectors requiring access to safe water supplies, the government has been under pressure to meet urgent needs and, thus, to consider adaptation measures to cope with climate change and its serious effects on water resources.

Therefore, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) through its Enhanced Social & Economic Productivity Program (EPP), as the representative national implementing entity (NIE), submitted a proposal to the Adaptation Fund (AF) in 2013 – the first project in Jordan to address adaptation issues. The project was approved by the AF in April 2015. It will be implemented through the MOPIC over four years, with a total budget of $9,226,000.

The executing entities for the project are: Jordan Valley Authority (JVA)/Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ); Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI); Petra Development Tourism Region Authority (PDTRA); Ministry of Environment (MoE); Ministry of Agriculture (MoA); Jordan Hashemite Fund for Development of Jordan Badia (HFDB); National Center for Agricultural Research & Extension (NCARE); Royal Scientific Society (RSS); Jordan Food & Drug Administration (JFDA); Department of Meteorology; and Jordan Standards & Metrology Organization (JSMO).

Current State of the Project

Jordan's project was approved by the AF in April 2015. The process that followed that approval decision included signing the contract for initiating implementation – but there have been some delays:

- The official governmental procedure for approving projects requires that all project documents are translated into Arabic by a well-recognised and certified office. This has caused some delays in the signatory process.
- Delays have occurred in following the official channels for obtaining governmental approval of the contracts documents.
- After the project was approved by the High Council of Ministers, there was a delay in the NIE signing of the contract due to the absence of the relevant Minister at the time.

The project documents were eventually signed and sent to the AF Board, with implementation due to start accordingly. However, delays in releasing the inception workshop and formation of the project steering committee, which aimed to implement and oversee project activities occurred due to the start of the Holy Month of Ramadan.

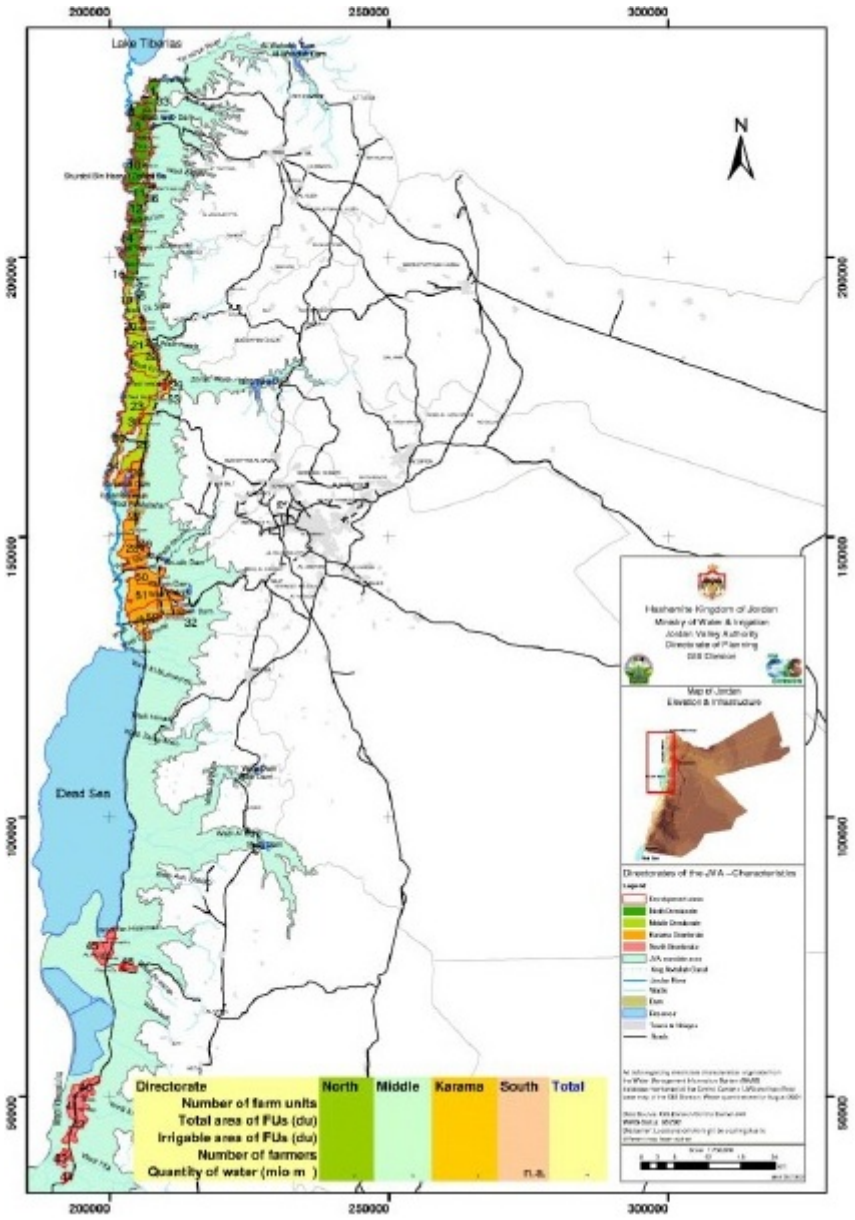
Insights into the feasibility of project activities and possible challenges should be identified after the inception workshop, especially as five executing entities will participate. However, the following are potential challenges:

- Governmental routine procedures and delays that might happen in that regard.
- Whether it will be possible to revise workplans and responsibilities to implement the project effectively and on time.
- Loss of control due to lack of detail in the project plan, and the involvement of different executing entities.

This is the first adaptation project in Jordan. It is addressing sensitive issues related to water and agriculture and we expect to achieve significant impact. The project will engage vulnerable communities living in areas of poverty who are particularly sensitive to climate change due to water shortage and livelihood choices. While it is appropriate that the project includes a wide spectrum of stakeholders, this could pose some initial challenges in terms of delaying the overall process of implementation.

Role of Civil Society

The Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan (JREDS) was involved recently with the AFN. It has utilised that experience to support the NIE by providing insights and knowledge throughout the process of amending the project proposal. This helped to strengthen JREDS' collaboration with the NIE and will certainly be reflected in JREDS' role as an observer of the project's implementation.



Map showing four geographical regions of Jordan Valley & farm units.

JREDS aims to provide support and assistance to the vulnerable communities targeted by the project, and also to ensure that the project achieves its objectives. Its involvement will highlight the role, strength and power of community-based organisations in facilitating project implementation. That will be achieved through observing project implementation as undertaken by the NIE, executing entities and local authority, as well as working with communities. Moreover, JREDS will use its strength in advocacy to influence sustainability of the project and ensure the engagement of relevant stakeholders.

Raising awareness about the project and its achievements and challenges will help to direct the project in the appropriate way. JREDS will work towards raising awareness using several methods, including: 1) monitoring, observation and overseeing implementation of the project; 2) advocacy and lobbying to ensure implementation is appropriate and of benefit to vulnerable local groups; 3) collecting and disseminating information related to the project implementation, success stories and challenges; 4) educating local communities about the project aims

and objectives and inform them about progress; and 5) supporting the participation of local communities in steering committee meetings, scoping sessions, inception workshops, etc.

Adaptation Fund Project Story

Generally, the NIE and the executing entities are working together harmoniously on this project and the national steering committee includes representatives from each organisation.
The AF project is important to Jordan: by proposing adaptation measures it has initiated re-thinking at national level. Previously, the government has promoted mitigation measures to address climate change impacts, but it has now agreed that the priority should be adaptation rather than mitigation. In addition, this project will support Jordan's attempt to establish national adaptation plans, led by the Ministry of Environment of Jordan.

As was noted in the Third National Communication (TNC) report of 2014, climate risks to the agricultural sector in Jordan are immediate and critical problems, as the majority of the rural population depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihoods. In addition, the report stated that the expected impacts of climate change – particularly reduced agricultural productivity and water availability – threaten livelihoods and keep vulnerable people insecure. Thus, the key adaptation measure in the agricultural/food security sector will be setting and implementing a sustainable agriculture policy.

Proposed location at Wadi Musa wastewater treatment unit where the project intervention will aim to provide a supplementary water as a result of wastewater reuse & rainwater harvesting for agriculture purposes, which will be reflected positively on the vulnerable local communities.

The aims of the AF project align with expectations raised by the TNC as it will:

- Provide unique, efficient, simple and cost-effective technologies to communities in arid regions – for example through deployment advanced innovative irrigation methods such as drip, spray and micro-sprinklers.
- Limit the impact of climate change on water supplies by re-using treated wastewater and harvesting rainwater – thereby reducing consumption of scarce groundwater.
- Implement a holistic approach to integrated water management in remote arid regions.

- Release fresh water sources for potable water supplies and other priority uses and replacing it with treated wastewater for irrigation purposes.
- Enhance water distribution services and increase irrigation network efficiency and implement low-cost, low-technology yet sustainable and practical water re-use programmes for rural communities.

Moreover, the project will:

- Strengthen the ability of remote poor communities to make informed decisions about the climate change risks affecting their area.
- Educate targeted communities about the aims of the project and involve them in all phases of implementation.
- Reduce the health risks associated with certain irrigation practices and motivate the targeted communities to work together and support each other.

The project fits with the National Climate Change Policy for 2013-2020 developed by the Ministry of Environment. The long-term goals of that policy and those of the Sector Strategic Guidance Framework of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan are to achieve a proactive, climate risk-resilient Jordan, to remain a low-carbon but growing economy, with healthy, sustainable, resilient communities, sustainable water and agricultural resources, and to bring about thriving and productive ecosystems on a path towards sustainable development.

2.8 Kenya

Project Title	Integrated programme to build resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Kenya
Adaption Fund Board Approval Date	December 2014
Duration	Three Years
Budget (overall)	US$9,832,021
Implementation Entity	National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)
Execution Entity	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Tana and Athi Development Authority (TARDA) and Coastal Development Authority (CDA)
State of Implementation	Project funds were released in January 2015. Kenya is currently finalising plans to start implementation, and the National Treasury is preparing to authorise the designated authority, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, to issue formal authority to NEMA to incur expenditure.

Overview of the Project

Kenya's Adaptation Fund (AF) project, 'Integrated programme to build resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in Kenya', runs for three years with a budget of US$9,832,021. It is being managed by the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) as the national implementing entity (NIE). The three executing entities are the Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), the Tana and Athi Development Authority (TARDA) and the Coastal Development Authority (CDA).

The executing entities will have contractual engagements with the NIE and will report directly to the NIE. As the project starts, each executing entity will appoint a team leader to oversee coordination, management, implementation, monitoring and reporting of programme activities. A programme steering committee will be established, with membership from each executing entity, the designated authority, beneficiaries and the NIE. That committee will oversee overall programme implementation. There are 11 implementing entities: TARDA, KEFRI, CDA, World Vision, Kenya Red Cross, Vired (Victoria Institute for Research on Environment and Development), Nasaru Community-Based Organisation, Caritas, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Kenyatta University and Hornaid.

An NIE committee (already in existence) at NEMA will have the role of broad supervision of project implementation – approving work plans and reviewing progress. The committee will also undertake monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of programme activities. It will ensure prudent expenditure of financial resources and also undertake all the other stipulated NIE roles.

Funds for the project were released about eight months ago (as at August 2015), and we are now in the final stages of preparing for the project to start. Internal procedures and consulta-

tions between the National Treasury and the designated authority (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources) are near complete.
It is expected that the NIE will be given authority to incur expenditure on the Kenya project soon. The project will be implemented in counties spread across Kenya's eastern, western, central, north-eastern and coastal regions. The target beneficiaries are smallholder communities in arid, semi-arid and wetland ecosystems that are experiencing the adverse impacts of climate change. Kenya started working with the Adaptation Fund network in 2012.

Current State of the Project

Although funds for the Kenya project were released in January 2015, the project ips yet to be rolled out. Interviews with National Treasury officials in August 2015 confirmed that the only delay at the moment is due to internal procedures within government prior to issuance of Authority to Incur Expenditure to the NIE by Kenya's National Treasury.

Improved water storage, Kwenia, Kajiado

The innovative aspects of the project include the unique mix of ecosystems (dry lands and wetlands) and a combination of local and international development organisations. This will facilitate learning, exchange of learning, sharing of lessons and capacity building. Another innovative arrangement is the multi-tier structure for project delivery and clear division of roles. Whereas the NIE has overall responsibility for project management and accountability, the project has a steering committee and team leaders from the three executing entities. In addition, there is a project secretariat housed at the NIE tasked with coordinating project activities. Another innovative aspect is the inclusion of an elaborate lesson-learning framework built into the M&E system.

In order to fast-track project delivery, it is important that:

- The NIE get the Project Steering Committee up and running.
- Government internal procedures be made more enabling, faster and less bureaucratic.

- The NIE improve information sharing and efficiency of communication.
- The NIE be more accessible to the project partners and, more importantly, Practical Action as the appointed non-governmental organisation (NGO) accompanying the adaptation project.
- A project management and delivery structure be designed and clearly elaborated. There are concerns about chains of command and confusion about line-management roles being taken on by entities who are also project implementers.
- The NIE use print and electronic media to raise awareness among communities, both nationally and in the counties, that the project has been funded, to update various important stakeholders, such as county governments, on when the project will start, and to organise formal launches.

Role of Civil Society

The AF NGO Network has been instrumental in broadening awareness of the project in Kenya. Since becoming a member of the Network in 2012, Practical Action has been at the forefront of raising awareness of the AF, nationally, at county level and among civil society groups. With annual funding from Germanwatch, Practical Action has organised civil society consultation forums at national and county levels. These forums have been important vehicles to engage the NIE and government institutions linked to the project.

As the NGO working with the adaptation project in Kenya, Practical Action facilitates regular exchange of information, lessons, programmes of work and events. Practical Action also shares a number of online platforms with many agencies involved in adaptation work. Civil society organisations (CSOs) are essential actors in policy advocacy, lobbying and influencing. They play a critical role in raising awareness, holding institutions and duty bearers to account, and building grassroots capacity. CSOs also work with beneficiary communities to undertake social audits of projects that have been implemented. Effectively, they act as reality checks.

Solar water pumping system Oltepesi, Kajiado

Health Cattle, Oltepesi, Kajiado

Practical Action is an active participant in NGO coordination meetings at both national and county levels. It is also a member of several technical working groups and civil society forums – for example, technical working groups in water, livestock, food security, natural resources and animal health. Practical Action is a member of the ASAL Alliance of civil society actors and sits on various disaster risk management forums. As part of its Adaptation Fund role, Practical Action is a member of the Kenya National Climate Change CSOs Forum, which holds regular sessions. Other CSOs involved in adaptation work include Care Kenya, Christian Aid, TROCAIRE, Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG), Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA),

Transparency International - Kenya, Institute of Environment and Water Managementand National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), among others.

The Kenya Story on Adaptation

In Kenya, both the AF project and the AF NGO Network (AFN) work have made significant contributions to national and local processes – contributions that would otherwise not have been made. Using the convening power conferred upon it by Germanwatch, Practical Action has organised and facilitated several civil society consultation meetings at all levels over the last four years. These are critical awareness-raising forums that bring together civil society groups, decision makers and other stakeholders within the adaptation landscape. The AFN has also contributed to national and global debates on adaptation by enabling Practical Action to actively participate in the Conference of the Parties (COP) processes, starting with country-level preparations, through to global events in different capitals worldwide. Through this work, Practical Action has become a valued partner nationally on key deliberations focusing on adaptation in various sectors. Using leverage from its own track record on adaptation, the project and the NGO Network, Practical Action has been given significant space nationally in Kenya as the NGO of choice when it comes to matters concerning 'sustainable energy for all' as espoused by the UN's SE4ALL Initiative.

The AFN work in Kenya has also provided space for different grassroots organisations to come together to share lessons and experiences (both positive and negative). In addition, the consultation forums have enabled implementing organisations to compare readiness plans and share lessons on their ongoing adaptation projects. During the study, two field visits were made: one to Nasaru Women Group in Kajiado (a dry-land ecosystem) and the other to Vired in Kenya's Nyanza region (wetland ecosystem). Both agencies are involved in excellent ongoing work on adaptation and are very ready to start implementing the AF project in Kenya (individual site visit notes below).

Improved rock catchment and water reservoirs, Kajiado

The Nasaru Women Group's current work on adaptation

Evaline Solonka, aged 34, and mother of four, Jemima Sidaya, 29, a mother of three, and Ann Nemagai (45) are today very happy mothers. They say the times when they lived for days without water for their basic daily needs are now gone; the same with the days when women had to trek long distances (up to 20km) to fetch water. The risks that women and girls used to face (eg, physical violence, including rape) while trekking seven to 15 hours in search of water are also now behind them, thanks to the Nasaru Women Group's projects on water harvesting (surface run-off, solar pumping from boreholes and rock catchments), storage and reticulation. With adaptation funds from the government and other donors, the organisation has constructed water pans, livestock water troughs and storage tanks in Kajiado and is looking to scale-up some of the technologies through Kenya's current Adaptation Fund project.

Drainage canals for flood mitigation, Nyando

Vired's current work on adaptation

Mary Achieng, a 38-year-old mother in Nyando, happily talks of improved safety and security of local livelihood assets following Vired's construction of drainage canals and dykes in the region. Prior to Vired's interventions, households would see their houses, livestock and property swept away by the swollen River Nyando down to Lake Victoria. Learning from other adaptation work elsewhere, Vired worked with local communities to generate hazard maps, including identifying the best locations for canals and dykes to tackle the ever-increasing flood threats. Today, residents in the area live without fear of floods because the canals that have been constructed provide excellent drainage and, in addition, provide water for micro-irrigation along their routes and for household use. Horticultural crops like tomatoes can be grown along the canals. Canal water is also directed to water retention ponds and dams to prolong its availability and utilisation.

In its role as one of the implementing entities of the Adaptation Fund project, Vired will use this livelihood security project to draw some aspects of wetland ecosystems into the Adaptation Fund project.

Water retention pond, Nyando

Conclusion

On the whole, the AF project is well embedded within Kenya's overall climate change adaptation strategy. The government has prioritised climate change mitigation and adaptation in its policies and strategies. Through the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, the designated authority, Kenya recognises the need to enhance coordination of climate change adaptation activities through various policy instruments with the overall aim of climate-proofing socioeconomic development across the country. To operationalise this, the National Environment Management Authority was established under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act No. 8 of 1999 as the principal instrument of government in the implementation of all policies relating to the environment.

Nationally, Kenya has a good strategy to ensure proper coordination of adaptation activities at all levels, ie, donors, government departments and development agencies. Under the country's Climate Change Response Strategy, all actions and project activities must fit Kenya's climate change adaptation framework, and all new adaptation projects must be approved by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources. Major donors such as the European Union, the UK Department for International Development and USAID are also increasingly coordinating and pooling their funding resources for adaptation.

2.9 Cambodia

Project Title	Enhancing climate change resilience of rural communities living in protected areas of Cambodia
Adaption Fund Board Approval Date	28 June 2012
Duration	October 2012 until January 2017
Budget (overall)	US$4,954,273
Implementation Entity	United Nations Environment Programme
Execution Entity	Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
State of Implementation	The project has carried out a number of activities, including training courses, distribution of water tankers and home garden equipment, and, in recent months, identification of suitable families for piloting agro-forestry. However, in order to sustain the project in the long term, more attention needs to be given to community involvement and building the capacity of local populations.

Overview of the Project

The Adaptation Fund Project in Cambodia, 'Enhancing climate change resilience of rural communities living in protected areas of Cambodia', targets five selected protected areas (CPAs) of the country. The project has an approved budget of US$4,954,273 and is expected to run from October 2012 until January 2017. The project received its first instalment of funds (US$1,107,231) in June 2012. The funding has been used to successfully implement several components of the project – such as planting trees, constructing reservoirs, and helping to build the problem-solving capacity of local communities, etc. Project goals for 2015 onwards focus on expanding eco-agriculture (ie, home gardening and raising livestock) throughout the CPAs, establishing an eco-tourist area, and further forest restoration within the regions.

Consultation between all stakeholders, government agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) has been undertaken to ensure that everyone involved has the opportunity to provide feedback and suggestions. The project has been well received by the selected communities. During project site visits in 2014, community members reported that the project had already provided them with invaluable knowledge and infrastructure to cope with climate change. However, problems such as lack of leadership and the limited participation of women in the selected communities have proven to be minor setbacks. The Royal Government of Cambodia and its supporting ministries have cooperated with the project and several meaningful meetings have been held with relevant NGOs. There were 95 community-based climate change projects being implemented since 2003 in Cambodia; however, there is currently no formal mechanism to track the projects and their financing. Therefore, an important goal for

future climate change adaptation projects in Cambodia would be to improve the government's tracking of climate change projects and their financing[5].

Current State of the Project

The implementing and executing entities for the project are the United Nations Environment Programme and Cambodia's Ministry of Environment respectively. The project aims to increase food supply and reduce soil erosion in Chiork Beungprey, Chom Thlork, Skor Mreach (all in Beung Per Wildlife Sanctuary), Ronouk Khgeng (Phnom Prech Wildlife Sanctuary) and Chop Tasok (Phnom Kulen National Park). So far, the key achievements of the project include:

- Restoring the variety of plant species in at least 1,875 hectares of degraded forests.
- Enrichment-planting of rice paddy boundaries and other cultivated areas with multi-use tree species that will enhance crop productivity.
- Setting up trial plots of several drought-tolerant hybrid rice cultivars in order to assess their potential yield and suitability for cultivation.
- Intensifying and diversifying the productivity of at least 1,907 family agriculture areas (including home gardens ranging in size from 0.2 hectares to 1 hectare) in communities living around the forest sites.

The project was implemented in 2012 and will be completed in 2017, and an official from the ministry has informed us that at least 50% of the project's objectives have been achieved. The project team has planted 25,000 forest trees and 20,000 fruit trees, and has provided vegetable seeds, rice seed, livestock and water containers to the target families. Training has been given to community members on animal husbandry, tree seedlings, effective use of fertiliser, savings groups, forest protection law and climate change awareness.

Role of Civil Society

In 2012 the NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF) formed a partnership with Germanwatch to work intensely on climate change financing and monitor the progress of this adaptation fund project.

NGOF is an umbrella organisation with a membership that includes affected communities, local and international NGOs. It works to influence government policies in relation to the environment, climate change, natural resources, land security, the national budget, pro-poor policies, forestry, Indigenous People (IP), hydropower, etc. Across the climate change and environment sectors, NGOF cooperates with development partners and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in organising events, consultation workshops and partnerships. However, as this project was only approved by the Adaptation Fund Board in 2012, information about the project has not yet been released to the public widely either via the MoE website or to the media.

[5] Climate Change Financing in Cambodia/NGO forum on Cambodia 2013

The NGOs Environment and Climate Change Alliance (NECA) of NGOF has conducted several field visits to adaptation project areas. NGOF staff have met with MoE decision makers to discuss the status of the project and have asked them to conduct joint field visit to the CPAs and meet with target beneficiaries.

With funding support from Germanwatch (2012-16), NGOF and its members are able to carry out the following activities at national level:

- Conduct baseline mapping of the adaptation fund project in Cambodia.
- Organise and facilitate field visits to adaptation project areas.
- Organise consultations with affected communities on the adaptation project and on government policies.
- Raise awareness and improve communication about climate change adaptation.
- Inform the national implementing entity of local needs and community perceptions of the project.
- Promote South-South knowledge sharing.
- Participate in dialogues with multilateral and national implementing entities on the adaptation fund and its projects.
- Participate in the National Adaptation Plan process in Cambodia.
- Develop case studies on adaptation fund projects.
- Organise regional hub workshops on climate change adaptation.

Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Rural Communities in Protected Areas of Cambodia

Interviews were conducted with 73 villagers in eight villages within three Community Protected Areas (Chiork Beungprey, Chom Thlork, Skor Mreach). Most of the beneficiaries appreciated the usefulness of the adaptation project and said the project has helped to improve their livelihood. “They gave us the vegetable seeds, I grew them and now I have vegetables to eat and I can sell some to my neighbour to get some money,” said one villager in Brasat Andet village. Based on the capacity-building opportunity provided to the community, villagers have a better understanding of the impacts of climate change and have learned various ways to adapt, for example by changing the rice variety and planting techniques. Their attitude towards the forest has also changed: “Now they love the forest more than before and committed to protecting it ... and are willing to protect it by patrolling and keeping each other informed about any illegal tree cutting,” said village head Chi Ork.

Despite the positive impact, the project has faced a number of challenges. One of the major concerns is sustainability. While the project is trying to help people to adapt, it has not addressed one of the root causes of the problem – mainly the shortage of water. Lack of rainfall and the absence of irrigation systems prevent villagers from fully participating in the project. “I want to grow more vegetables but there is no water. Some of the vegetables I grew already died,” said a villager in Ngorn village. Therefore, we believe that once water is available, the project will be successful.

Also, a few of the villagers interviewed have no plans for what they will do after the project ends. “I’m not sure what to do after I use up the crop seedlings. I don’t have money to buy new seedlings,” said one villager in Brasat Andet village. For long-term sustainability, the Ministry of

Environment should work with villagers to develop a community plan and an exit strategy to ensure that the project activities will continue when the project funding comes to an end. This will entail building the community's technical knowledge, as well as ensuring there are financial and community engagement plans to ensure ownership and sustainability.

Furthermore, we recommend that the project focus more on adaptation activities, sustainability, ownership, target beneficiaries and communication between project team and beneficiaries. We would recommend that the project:

- Raise awareness at local level about climate change and disaster risks and solutions.
- Improve communication, collaboration and coordination at all levels (vertical and horizontal).
- Provide special support for poor and vulnerable households (identify which poor households are most vulnerable).
- Enhance community involvement in the local plan – social capital.
- Identify and deal with urgent needs and local priorities.
- Consider medium- and long-term planning that sets out clear roles and responsibilities for different stakeholders.

Germanwatch

Following the motto “Observing, Analysing, Acting”, Germanwatch has been actively promoting global equity and the preservation of livelihoods since 1991. In doing so, we focus on the politics and economics of the North and their worldwide consequences. The situation of marginalised people in the South is the starting point of our work. Together with our members and supporters as well as with other actors in civil society, we intend to represent a strong lobby for sustainable development. We attempt to approach our goals by advocating for the prevention of dangerous climate change, for food security, and compliance of companies with human rights.

Germanwatch is funded by membership fees, donations, grants from the “Stiftung Zukunftsfähigkeit” (Foundation for Sustainability) as well as grants from various other public and private donors.

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