

NAMIBIA

Improving water availability & land management in Osumati Region Grant amount: \$50,000

Namibia is the driest country in Africa, with a variable climate and significant water shortage issues. Scientists predict that climate change will heighten this aridity as well as increase the variability and intensity of rainfall events. These changes will damage crops, encourage erosion, reduce groundwater recharge, and threaten the livelihoods of agricultural communities.

In response, CBA supports a local community-based organization, OIKE (Omalundu Imuna-

Komitiye Yelungameno), to pilot measures to increase water use efficiency, improve water availability, and manage increasing erosion and flood risks. OIKE is a farmers' organization exclusively managed by volunteers - 70% of whom are women - elected by 10,000 community members.

Co-financing from project partners supports activities aimed at baseline environmental management, including well rehabilitation and sustainable land management.



Community-Based Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation in Action

www.undp-adaptation.org/project/cba



For more information, please contact;

Pradeep Kurukulasuriya
UNDP Bureau of Development Policy
Energy & Environment Group
pradeep.kurukulasuriya@undp.org

Delfin Ganapin
UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme
delfin.ganapin@undp.org

Charles Nyandiga
Project Coordinator
UvNDP GEF Community-Based Adaptation Project
charles.nyandiga@undp.org

PARTNERSHIPS

UNDP invites potential partners to participate in the CBA Programme. At the global level, the CBA project encourages South-South and North-South partnerships to support adaptation at the community level, and to support evidence-based learning and policy support. Bilateral and international organization partnerships are particularly encouraged. At the national and sub-national level, local NGOs and Community-Based Organizations are invited to participate in the CBA Programme with ideas for potential projects. Interested parties should contact the CBA National Coordinator in their respective country. Additional details can be found on the project website

www.undp-adaptation.org/project/cba

IMAGES

FRONT *Main Image:* Community meeting at the Maikoulake Village, Niger

FRONT *Bottom images, left to right:* Vulnerability Reduction Assessment Mid-term meeting in Dakoro Village, Niger; Community members applying sustainable agriculture practices on Blue Mountains slopes, Jamaica; Woman from the Dakoro Village explaining that each community member has an impact in the project, Niger.

INSIDE *Center Image:* Staff members in the field during the UNDP-GEF CBA Mid-Course Workshop, Jamaica. Country images: Coastal erosion, Samoa; Community members working to protect against the loss of agricultural lands in the Cockpit Country, Jamaica; Drip irrigation method, Niger; Inspection of damaged irrigation systems, Kazakhstan.

BACK *Top Image:* Villagers in Namibia
Bottom images, left to right: Using palms as fuel, Morocco; Community at work for safer slopes on the Blue Mountains, Jamaica; Participatory meeting, including women, to design the project activities, Niger



SAMOA

Satoalepai village coastal adaptation project *Grant amount: \$30,000*

Most of Samoa's people live within one kilometre of the coast and face significant climate change threats from stronger cyclones, storm surges and sea level rise. In addition, natural coastal defences such as wetlands, mangroves, and coral reefs are under stress from a combination of human and environmental pressures – beach erosion, deforestation of mangroves, and coral bleaching.

CBA is supporting the village of Satoalepai to reduce its vulnerability to flooding events. The project will help the village build box culverts that will enable the free flow of water from the wetlands to the sea thereby reducing the risks that the wetlands behind the village will flood after heavy rains, destroying agricultural land and homes. This measure will also help re-establish the natural dynamic equilibrium and health of the wetlands which community

members rely upon for their livelihoods and provide an escape route to move to higher ground during severe storms. Additionally, the project will plant mangroves to help strengthen the wetlands in conjunction with a climate change awareness programme.

The Satoalepai project partners with AusAID to co-fund the project's efforts. In addition, one national UNV volunteer is fully dedicated spending her time in the field with the partners and communities, listening to people's concerns and ideas, building their adaptive capacities, and mobilizing them to voluntarily participate in project activities.



JAMAICA

Land preservation measures to combat climate change *Grant amount: \$45,000*

Climate change projections for Jamaica include an increased intensity of extreme storms and rainfall, as well as worsening levels of drought. In the Cockpit Country, increases in rainfall intensity will heighten the risk of flooding, especially during the rainy seasons. Existing flash flood patterns already pose a significant threat as river embankments erode and the stability of bridges is compromised. Exacerbation of flash flooding risks due to climate change would further threaten the viability of agriculture in the region by destroying crops, eroding lands, and spreading chemical contaminants

One of Jamaica's last remaining wildernesses, the Cockpit Country area is of significant global importance because of its unique topography and its large quantity of endemic species. The Martha Brae watershed encompasses several residential com-

munities, including Bunkers Hill, which has about 2,000 residents. Residents are mostly farmers and the community utilizes the local ecosystem's services to maintain their livelihoods, especially rivers, which provide domestic and irrigation water. Residents of Bunkers Hill are affected by frequent flooding which causes erosion, destroys infrastructure, and damages local croplands. The CBA project is working through the local Bunkers Hill Community Development Council to stabilize and reinforce riverbank slopes to protect against the loss of agricultural lands. The project aims to fortify community resources, such as croplands and bridges and make them increasingly resilient to flooding and erosion. Techniques include reinforcing erosion-prone areas by constructing "natural" stone barriers and planting indigenous species and building culverts to divert floodwaters away from bridges.



CBA The Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) programme seeks to encourage systemic change in national adaptation-related policy through evidence based results from a portfolio of community-driven climate change risk management projects. The programme promotes global learning related to community adaptation by sharing lessons from a range of initiatives focusing on natural resource management.

The programme is a collaboration led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with financing from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). The Small Grants Programme (SGP) is the delivery mechanism. The UN Volunteers has partnered with UNDP and GEF/SGP to enhance community mobilization, recognize volunteers' contribution, and ensure inclusive participation around the project, as well as to facilitate capacity building of partner NGOs and CBOs. In addition, funding is provided by the Government of Japan, the Government of Switzerland, and AusAid.

Building resilience to climate change

People in small communities are the most severely affected by climate change impacts, but are often the least equipped to cope and adapt. While the need for action is pressing, there are few practical examples of support for adaptation at the community level.

CBA Project Timeframe

- 2009** 31 projects under implementation
- 2010** 50-60 projects under implementation
- 2012** 80-120 projects under implementation

The CBA programme addresses this gap by supporting community-driven projects that will pilot a range of climate risk management practices at the local level. The initiative seeks to support 8-12 projects in each of ten pilot countries, and a total of 80-120 projects globally by 2012. Taking a natural resource management approach, the CBA programme focuses on adaptation approaches that also generate global environmental benefits in areas such as biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management. Projects will contribute towards country-driven priorities on natural resource management and climate change adaptation. The projects will in turn leverage systemic policy changes at a national level that are necessary to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts.



The Community-Based Adaptation Programme

- USD \$4.5 million (+co-financing)
- Up to \$50K per project (+ co-financing)
- Five years, 2008–2012
- 8–12 projects per country
- Approx. 120 projects globally
- Ten pilot countries: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Samoa, Viet Nam
- Key partners: UNDP, The Global Environment Facility, GEF/SGP, United Nations Volunteers, AusAID, Government of Japan

The UNDP approach to adaptation is ultimately about doing development differently — integrating climate change risk management into MDG-focused initiatives. CBA projects add an adaptation layer to sound community-based development initiatives – ensuring that development gains are not threatened by

climate change impacts. UNDP's CBA programme officially began implementation in February 2008. Country programme strategies have been developed in the ten pilot countries, and community outreach and project development-related activities are underway.

KAZAKHSTAN

Adapting cattle-farming practices in southern Kazakhstan *Grant amount: \$50,000*

Climate change projections for Kazakhstan forecast rising temperatures, declining average rainfall, and more variable precipitation patterns, which will increase aridity and soil erosion, shift traditional climatic zones, and threaten the country's vast steppe ecosystems. Livestock raising has been a traditional source of livelihoods for many rural villages, but climate change and anthropogenic pressures are degrading the productivity of pasture ecosystems, threatening local subsistence.

In response, the CBA programme has partnered with NGOs and community organizations across the country to pilot new livestock and water management techniques to help rural communities adapt to, and even take advantage of, changing conditions. In southern Kazakhstan, the

Zhangeldy community is developing new adaptation techniques after a severe drought in 2008 left both livestock and people on the verge of survival. With CBA assistance, the Zhuldyz Public Association, a community-based organization, is replacing intensive and unmonitored grazing practices with innovative pasture management techniques that monitor pasture conditions, determine animal impact, and regulate it by adjusting cattle load rates or grazing density. Additional changes include the introduction of rotational grazing practices that reduce overgrazing and substituting low-productivity cattle with a better adapted and more resilient local breed.



NIGER

Agropastoral adaptation in Rombou Commune *Grant amount: \$50,000*

Niger's subtropical climate is mainly very hot and dry, with much desert area. Climate change is expected to further exacerbate natural cycles of flood and drought, while increasing the overall aridity and stress on dryland ecosystems upon which rural people rely on. The CBA Programme has commenced two community projects in Niger:

The NGO Action pour la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources (AGIR) works with agropastoral communities in developing alternatives to current practices that are becoming increasingly risky. Activities include improved farming techniques and planting trees to protect against soil erosion caused by stronger winds and rainstorms and increase the fertility of degraded soils. Local project partners support activities aimed at baseline needs, including well rehabilitation.

The NGO Contribution à l'Éducation de Base focuses on trials of quick-maturing seeds and the development of seed and other inputs banks. Seed banks help farmers to even out production, which improves their ability to adapt to the increasingly variable climate. In addition, their need to resort to direct reliance on ecosystems, such as charcoal production, is reduced. Local project partners support activities aimed at baseline needs, including assistance to families in extreme poverty who would otherwise not be able to participate in long-term climate risk management activities.

The government of Japan is a key co-financing partner supporting CBA Niger.

