

Annual Project Report (APR)

The format of the APR is **fully flexible**. It must, however, cover the essential elements on results, namely progress towards outcome, outputs produced and relevant efforts on partnerships and soft assistance. Each office may add any other element, depending on the project and results.

For project: Project 54763, Atlas Project ID: 00046129 – Community-Based Adaptation

Period covered: March 2010 – January 2011

PROJECT PERFORMANCE—CONTRIBUTION TO THE SRF GOALS

[The table below briefly analyzes the contribution of the project during the period of review towards the attainment of an outcome. The Project Manager will concentrate on the “Update on outputs” column, but as the technical expert may also have input or views for the column “Update on outcome”. Any given project contributes to one outcome. If the project or programme is large with several components, it may contribute to more than one outcome. If so, also include these outcomes, or cross-refer outputs to the outcome.]

SRF Goal: [imported from SRF]		SRF Sub Goal: [imported from SRF]		Strategic Area of Support: [from SRF]		
Outcomes	Update on outcome	Annual outputs	Update on outputs	Reasons if progress below target	Update on partnership strategies	Recommendations and proposed action
Outcome 1: Enhanced adaptive capacity allows communities to reduce their vulnerability to adverse impacts of future climate hazards.		1.1 Development of Country Programme Strategies	Country strategies in all 10 participating countries were developed within 4 months of project start up.	Progress on target	The partnerships strategies have continually involved participating NGO’s/CBO/s and government entities. This strategy continues to generate ownerships, in-kind resource contributions and sometimes cash contribution by bilateral organizations	The completed Country Strategies needs to be revised and aligned with new policy directions and plans in Morocco, Bangladesh and Guatemala because they are developing projects in 2011-2012. With the global debates focusing on green economy and the outcome of Cancun meeting pointing towards a Green Climate Fund, the national climate change development agenda are changing and the

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		<p>Output 1.2 To select NGOs/CBOs with capacity to design and support implementation of CBA projects.</p>	<p>In 2010, 11 new NGOs/CBOs who had comparative advantage in terms of designing and supporting implementation of community-based adaptation-related activities, were identified in 3 out of the 10 participating countries. To build adequate capacity for the NGOs/CBOs as dictated in the GEF/SPA guidelines, the CBA project</p>	<p>Progress above target</p>	<p>such as GTZ</p> <p>Additional partnerships with Peace Corps Volunteers, ACCMA, GTZ, Fondation credit Agricole, Fondation ZAKORA environment were forged this year, in Morocco where 2 projects have been approved and in Guatemala where also 2 full sized projects have been prepared and not yet endorsed by the NSC.</p> <p>Established collaboration with Africa Adaptation programme (AAP) has gained recognition of CBA in Niger and Morocco, resulting in joint missions and projects based on CBA tools and experiences. CBA provides technical support to new AAP CBA</p>	<p>project must be resilient and flexible to change with it.</p> <p>In this regard, it is important to undertake a partial retrofitting exercise of the logical framework for the project. Better outcome indicators and reporting are needed to effectively conduct monitoring and evaluation and to reflect the current discourse in CCA.</p>

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			<p>has developed templates, a toolkit, guide book on gender and a case study on Conservation Agriculture in Namibia. In addition, the project has trained the NGOs/CBOs on designing SPA eligible projects, gender mainstreaming, climate change adaptation, undertaking VRA and supported communities in participatory methodologies including volunteerism and inclusive participation. .</p> <p>The NGOs are also trained in conducting CCA, financial reporting, project monitoring and evaluation, looking at economic and environmental outcomes, thematic training on adaptation and mitigation, adaptive land and water management practices, CBA project development and VRA knowledge sharing, Training was also conducted for journalists and NGO's.</p> <p>UN Volunteers are also very involved with the CBA concept/project development cycle. Presentations from</p>		<p>projects.</p> <p>CARE has elected our NGO partner in Niger to implement their Adaptation Learning Program given the capacities they learned from CBA. Another NGO partners have advocated for CBA and included it in their local development plan.</p>	<p>Similar workshop for both UNV and NCs should be organized in 2012 to be used for stock taking on lessons from CBA projects.</p>

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		<p>Output 1.3: A portfolio of CBA projects</p>	<p>CBA-UNV Workshop in Dakar held in August 2010 were widely disseminated and adapted to train partners. In Morocco, locally-adapted guidelines for CBA project identification and development for proponents was developed.</p> <p>Additional 3 NGOs/CBOs were selected and 17 out of the 18 concepts were cleared by the National Steering Committee.</p> <p>In 2010, up to 11 of concepts and 15 full proposals were technically cleared by the NSC in 9 out of 10 countries. Additionally, up to \$.876 have been disbursed to date with a total of 15 MOA;s approved for funding. By the end of 2010, there were 44 projects under implementation, with \$1.9 of SPA funds released, and \$.528 released from co-financing from GoJ, GoS, and AusAID.</p>	<p>Progress on target</p>		<p>The portfolio of projects needs to be diversified to capture all identified CCA risks through the VRA process. This project requires special capacity building and support in terms of technical know-how and understanding of the adaptation measures.</p> <p>Capacity building and awareness-raising require continued effort when working at the community and national levels. Many local NGOs and CBOs have limited technical and implementation capacity.</p>

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			<p>Many projects are already successful in strengthening communities' capacities to adapt to climate change and decreasing their vulnerabilities. In Niger, despite the very harsh droughts, famine and floods, initial stock of 3,625 kg of improved seeds was reconstituted in one community bank by the community members. This generated an increase of direct beneficiaries from 400 to 934 (60% were women) because this adaptive measures saved lives.</p> <p>In Samoa, CBA communities were not affected by floods during the last rainy season as community members had cleaned up the river, built retaining walls, planted and protected areas. Wetlands were improved to provide ecosystem services and fishermen have reported an increase in the number of fishes, as well as the fish size. The Samoan's have secured livelihoods with less siltation, clearer waters, and the return of mangroves evident in</p>			<p>Long-term capacity building is required for the sustainability of the project at the local level. Success stories in Morocco and other countries should be shared.</p>

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			<p>the rivers.</p> <p>In Namibia, despite erratic rainfall, drought and water logging due to floods, pearl millet yields have increased by 500% per hectare. Through the training of 332 farmers in conservation agriculture tillage , drip irrigation, and use of organic fertilizer, mulching and bio char to improve soil fertility and water harvesting, the farmers have applied their newly gained knowledge on their farms, community plots (approx.size 22.2 hectares) and diversified their crops. Additionally, communities harvested twice as much vegetables (marketed spinach) leading to increased earnings. During the mid-term VRAs, community members stated that their livelihoods and food security has improved. Communities have empahasized the importance of gaining new skills that they would like to see spread by authorities at national levels.</p>			

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			<p>For M&E, monitoring of at least 42 projects through regular project site visits, implementation of participative monitoring tools, and continuous communication with all partners. In Morocco, alone, the project introduced innovative monitoring practices for sustainability such as “youth reporting programs”. In Namibia, the project trained the self-help groups’ coordinators on participative M&E.</p> <p>VRA continued to be conducted in all projects. For example, 14 initial VRA workshops were conducted in Morocco, merging it with practical exercises such as seasonal calendars and developing guidelines in French, English, and Arabic. VRA is now generating rich dialogue, creating positive dynamism (“solutions oriented”), enhancing accountability, facilitating community mobilization, social cohesion and ownership. One briefing material was</p>			

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			<p>prepared for Namibia, Kazakhstan and Niger on Japan and Swiss funds utilization by July 2010. Up to 3 briefing notes were prepared for internal use and also for EEG director while hosting Namibian Ambassador while in NY. A number of briefing materials were prepared for the Adaptation Coordination Meeting held monthly and for feeding into the quarterly UNDP wide adaptation reports.</p>			<p>Further strategic engagement of policy makers at strategic levels should be vigorously pursued by involving policy makers in outreach activities and field</p>

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<p>Outcome 2: National policies and programmes include community adaptation priorities to promote replication, up-scaling and integration of best practices derived from CBA projects.</p>		<p>Output 2.1 Policy makers engaged in the CBA process</p>	<p>The PMU made several field visits to project sites and engaged with policy makers. PM made 5 missions of which 3 were in CBA countries and 2 in international meetings discussing CBA. Several (over 45) in-country missions were undertaken by countries NC's and UNV's on behalf of the project.</p> <p>In all CBA countries, results are reported to the SGP National Steering Committee, some of whom work in the ministries (such as Ministry of Agriculture and Planning Insitute in Jamaica). This is critical in policy influence.</p> <p>Examples of policy influence activities at the local level are:</p> <p>In Namibia, CBA partners contributed to the development of the National Climate Change Policy (launched by the Ministry of Environment in November 2010). The President and Prime Minister of Namibia visited the projects</p>	<p>Progress on target</p>		<p>days.</p> <p>Activities in each country should be shared in a strategic way. Feedback on the optimism and drive of community members to highlight CBA guidelines at the national level by authorities should be common in the pilots, Additionally; findings of national round table meetings should be shared and followed up on.</p> <p>This should be continued in the future and the progress reports published, especially the half year donor reports.</p>

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			<p>sites and have encouraged the communities to replicate CBA. They also have advocated for the CBA concept at the National Assembly. CBA is working closely with regional Councils, local and traditional authorities, farmers, organizations, national/international institutions of higher learning, and vocational centers.</p> <p>In Kazakhstan, round tables have taken place with government officials, NGO representatives, academics on climate change adaptation problems and CBA approaches were discussed. In addition, local level adaptation round tables have been conducted at the same time.</p> <p>In Niger, a local Committee of Adaptation has been created in Tamalolo, which holds site for 3 of 7 CBA projects. It is composed of: departmental prefect, mayor, representative of traditional leaders, community representatives, a local politician, technical</p>			

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			<p>services, NGO partners of the CBA, a representative of development partners who are active in the department of Tanout. TV</p> <p>In Morocco, CBA projects are implemented with POS (large governmental programme for oasis) and collaborate with numerous governmental bodies for technical trainings and replication opportunities (Water and Forest High Commisariat and Provincial and Regional delegations, Provincial Delegations of Agriculture, National Institute of Agricultural Research, National school of Forest Engineering, National Direction of Meteorology). 3 project sites in Morocco has also been featured in a French TV documentary in Adaptation.</p> <p>In Guatemala, CBA was presented to non-governmental and governmental organizations, which led to the</p>			

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			<p>introduction of CBA to the National Round Table for Climate Change, the Network of Indigenous Women for Biodiversity, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, National Council of Protected Areas, Ministry of Nutrition and Food Security, Union of Small Landholding Farmers, National Association of Coffee, Helvetas, as well as universities, and regional/local authorities (deputy mayors, representatives of community development councils) .</p> <p>In Samoa, CBA projects are aligned with the Samoan Government' Coastal Infrastructure Mangement Plans and are concretely mainstreamed in another large CBA programme (MAP).</p> <p>The progress of each CBA projects were reported in 4 quarterly reports and project based reports prepared by partnersA thematic paper</p>			

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			<p>covering 6 themes (88 Pages long) was also prepared and PDF copy is ready for distribution and publication. Similarly, a gender guidebook was finalized and disseminated in many fora (UNFCCC COP 16 in Cancun, GEF Assembly meeting in Bonn Germany, MDG Summit in NY and CBD COP 10 in Nagoya, Japan) with impressive results and feedbacks where the project continues to get request from those who participated in the meetings. A case study on the CBA CA in Namibia was completed and shared in COP 10 in Cancun. PDF copy is available for dissemination of project results. Lastly, in February, the project shared lessons learned in the international CBA conference in Tanzania.</p> <p>All KM products are disseminated globally or locally, and are available in the website.</p> <p>A CBA Web-site was designed and is operational</p>			

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		Output 2.2 Lessons from community-based adaptation-related activities compiled and disseminated	<p>(http://www.undp-adaptation.org/projects/cba). This website is maintained and is up to date with current information. In the homepage, all current articles written about CBA by external parties (newspapers, NGO partners) and by internal CBA staff are available. It also holds all conferences CBA was involved in as well as all KM products (videos and publications) created by CBA. Each country page has a overview of climate challenges in the country, the CBA country programme strategy, and the various projects under implementation with photos from the project sites. A Knowledge Management page also exists which is organized by the type of product and date of availability.</p> <p>Besides regular up-keep, the website is modified on a quarterly basis based on analysis on visitor profiles and assessed needs (Google</p>	Progress above target		Results and lessons learned from CBA activities need to be documented and communicated in order to gain support and exercise influence. SGP NCs are charged with responsibility. More specifically, in those countries where a relevant set of activities has already taken place, it is important now to

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			<p>Analytics).</p> <p>The CBA information is anchored within the SGP database in which all monitorable VRA and IAS data are captured. In addition, non quantitative narrative data are included for all projects. The data input has been done by most countries with exceptions of Bangladesh and Guatemala. Other countries, except Namibia and Vietnam, have 100% data inputs and information is up to date.</p> <p>All official documents are also stored in the UNDP filing system as well as the UNDP-GEF database (PIMS)</p> <p>A workshop was convened in Dakar for the UNV component of the project which brought 7 countries in one meeting where lessons and practices were shared. Conducting VRA/IAS has always been a weakness of the local project staff. In this workshop, crucial review of the</p>			<p>focus on collecting and systematizing information and experiences. It is strongly recommended that a number of case studies are prepared, finalized and disseminated.</p>

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<p>Outcome 3: Cooperation among member countries promotes innovation in the design and implementation of adaptation to climate change including variability projects/policies</p>		<p>Output 3.1 CBA website</p>	<p>CBA M&E system was reviewed and recommendations have been tested in Morocco. Knowledge gained from this workshop has been applied to their respective projects and have proven successful results through the implementation of participative monitoring tools and constant communication with the communities. Following monitoring visits, management issues were identified and corrective measures were taken. For example, in Niger, NGO partners were networked to better maximize synergies and complimentaries, and launch new programmatic results for more efficiency.</p> <p>A meeting and policy workshop was conducted in Namibia where parliamentarians were engaged. In Niger participants also shared their practices in that workshop. In addition, in central Asia, Kazakhstan organized two round tables in Astana in which cross</p>	<p>Progress above target</p>		<p>The website will be modified to cater to the newly formed architecture/cluster that CBA now belongs to. More functionalities attractive to readerships needs are being explored. To keep the website innovative, there needs to be an interactive component wherein all CBA stakeholders can engage in discussions. Complimentary to the website, CBA will use Team Works for this purpose and invite internal and external partners. Similarly, developing a UNV page in the website will happen in Q2 to Q3 of 2011</p>

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		<p data-bbox="520 610 716 699">Output 3.2 Global database of CBA projects</p> <p data-bbox="520 1341 695 1367">Output 3.3 Best</p>	<p data-bbox="785 399 1125 634">boundary lessons sharing was conducted and achieved. This has since led to a concept on CCA in Kazakhstan and central Asia, which has also attracted co-financing from the Government of Kazakhstan and UNDP CO</p> <p data-bbox="785 704 1121 1089">Another important lesson learning and sharing process was achieved through country based newsletter and electronic prints. In Jamaica, a CBA article was posted on a local daily, In Samoa, Bolivia, Morocco and Kazakhstan, newsletters and sand watch documentaries were finalized and used for sensitization in addition to participatory videos in these countries.</p> <p data-bbox="785 1130 1108 1367">CBA project provided an update on the progress to the board members in April 2010. In addition, it prepared short one page policy and state of events to GEF and the UNFCCC during the GEF assembly meeting of the two</p>	<p data-bbox="1150 643 1251 699">Progress on target</p>		<p data-bbox="1562 578 1898 911">These indicators need to be monitored on a country-by-country basis. In addition, the project team, with the support of a monitoring and evaluation expert, will identify one/ two indicators for measuring IAS across the individual CBA projects in order to ensure consistency and coherence across the portfolio.</p> <p data-bbox="1562 1008 1906 1211">The project management unit will organize trainings of NCs and UNVs to ensure that the process of measuring IAS indicators is internalized and promote a proper understanding of the IAS measure</p> <p data-bbox="1562 1341 1822 1367">The practice of regional</p>

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		<p>practices and lessons learned exchanged among countries</p> <p>Output 3.4 Guidance documents for GEF and others on CBA programming and project support</p>	<p>important Climate change process.</p> <p>An idea note on the potential CBA phase 2 was also shared with GEF and a full PIF is under preparations. Similar lessons have been shared with IAs, the GEF Secretariat and GEF Council in November on progress and results from the CBA</p>	<p>Progress on target</p>		<p>workshops (along the line of the UNV workshop that took place in August 2010) among project team members, especially for the NC alone and a mixed of both, should be promoted in order to enhance fertilization of ideas among pilot countries</p>

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						Using the results of the project

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						<p>so far, a negotiation with GEF to set aside resources for CBA should be pursued by the Communities cluster head.</p> <p><i>Recent documentation of the CBA portfolio with UNDP covering SCCF, AF and LDCF projects and SGP project point out to large portfolio of \$123.8 Million and a projected GEF 5 of \$73 Million in funding. A negotiation should be opened with either GEF/AF on a corporate nature of resources to CBA. A proposal to GEF on the possibility and justification for a corporate project of GEF on CBA should be prepared by PMU through communities cluster to GEF/AF boards.</i></p>

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PROJECT PERFORMANCE—IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

(Covered in above table under update on partnership strategies)

RATING ON PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS

For outcomes:

Positive change (determined by evidence of movement from the baseline towards the end-SRF target measured by an outcome indicator)

For outputs: Applied to each output target

No (not achieved)

Partial (only if two-thirds or more of a quantitative target is achieved)

SOFT ASSISTANCE NOT PROVIDED THROUGH PROJECTS OR PROGRAMMES

[Soft assistance contributes to the outcome and/or outputs. This section asks the Project Manager to provide information about any activities conducted that were **not** envisaged in the work plan or have yet to produce concrete results. It aims to identify additional or specific activities that are required to ensure progress towards the outcome. This section of the APR could contribute to the reporting section in the ROAR regarding narrative on “advocacy and policy dialogue”. It allows the country office and the project to work in the same direction in advocacy and dialogue. If soft assistance is not an issue for the project or too sensitive to address, this section may be left empty.]

What are the key activities (if any) of soft assistance undertaken by the project?

1. Monitoring in aspects of governments involvements, volunteerism, communities commitment to Community based adaptation
2. Commissioning of journalists to document and air findings on CBA
3. Preparations of proposals for the Plant genetic treaty “call for proposals” provided parallel funding options which could qualify as soft assistance to CBA activities in Namibia and Niger.

LESSONS LEARNED

1. In global programs, good communication is vital to exchange experiences among country stakeholders and partners. Success requires close cooperation and coordination between all participating partners
2. The vulnerability reduction assessment (VRA) has proven a useful tool for enhancing capacity building, fostering local ownership, and capturing emerging lessons from project implementation. The CBA project has created a good potential for learning by piloting the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) tool. The tool has been highly effective in raising local awareness of climate change risks, identifying community needs and

capturing local knowledge and ideas. However, its reliability and consistency in terms of generating quantitative measurements is questioned by some of the project staff.

3. Ensuring effective involvement of local and national authorities increases the chance of community based adaption activities to be scaled up and achieve their full potential. Linkages to the national adaptation program are key in order to have influence in policy at the national level. For long terms sustainability, community needs and vulnerability to climate change also need to be mainstreamed into municipal policies and planning. Building strong linkages with national and municipal authorities increase the chances of internalization of policy and sustainability.
- 4.
5. Capacity building and awareness-raising require continued effort when working at the community level
6. Local Ownership and in-kind contributions are key factors for the success of community level adaptation projects:

Prepared by:

Signature and Stamp

For UNDP

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