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**Annual Report for PIMS: 3508-Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change  
(GEF SPA-Global FSP)**

**Year 2011**



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## List of Acronyms

AF	Adaptation Funds
ALM	Adaptation Learning Mechanism
BTOR	Back to Office Reports
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CBA5	The Fifth Community Based Adaptation Conference
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CoP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
EE-Net	Energy and Environment Network
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
IAS	Impact Assessment Systems
IVF	International Year of Volunteers
KAZ	Kazakhstan
KM	Knowledge Management
MAP	Mekong Asia and Pacific
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NSC	National Steering Committee
PIF	Project Information Form
PMU	Participatory Monitoring Unit
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SCCF	Special Climate Change Funds
SDC	Switzerland Development Cooperation
SPA	Strategic Priority on Adaptation
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
VRA	Vulnerability Reduction Assessments

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## Introduction

Community based adaptation (CBA) is an important component in the GEF's support to countries to manage and reduce the inevitable climate change impacts. Communities are often at the forefront of experiencing unprecedented climate change impacts but are the least able to overcome resultant effects of the impacts on their livelihoods and on the ecosystems which they rely on. UNDP GEF accessed resources from the Strategic Priority on Adaptation for the utilization of evidenced based climate change adaptation activities by the ten pilot countries. The execution of the projects is implemented through the GEF SGP mechanisms and infrastructure. UNOPS supports the execution process by providing administrative functions. Additional resources from bilateral sources (Japan, Switzerland, Australia, and in-country government support) to implement community projects that develop local capacities to plan for and manage long-term climate change pressures were also secured.

The overall CBA project is ensuring that the resources are flowing to communities for demonstration initiatives, testing and validating techniques and approaches on climate resilience activities and coping mechanisms as well as codifying and disseminating knowledge. Lessons coming out of the individual projects are being fed into many levels of analysis and decision making in pilot countries. These are further guiding national and sub-national level policy, strategies and plans that support and facilitate behavioral adjustments that are necessary to address possible future climate change.

## Approaches and delivery

The delivery mechanism of the Community-Based Adaptation projects is the SGP infrastructure in 9 of the 10 pilot countries (Bolivia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Niger, Morocco, Samoa and Vietnam). In one country (Bangladesh) the projects are delivered by the UNDP Country Office. CBA activities are aimed primarily at building the capacity of participating stakeholders at the local level. The pilot countries are characterized by different ecosystems and geographical circumstances that are broadly representative of ecosystems and biomes found around the world. Thus, the experience and knowledge gained from capacity development in these communities will potentially lead to replication of best practice in many more countries and in various ecosystem types based on CBA project typologies.

The use of the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) tool for CBA projects is important in linking the outcomes of the project to the GEF criteria of global environmental benefits. Similarly, participatory identification of project activities by all stakeholders, of "climate sensitive" natural resource sectors to be targeted by the interventions, is important in developing strategies and evaluating success of adaptation measures used. Therefore, capacity building is an integral component of the suits of actions provided to the CBA projects in participating countries and communities.

Similarly, a mixture of volunteerism specialists, communities and technical experts in one project, presents an opportunity for CBO and NGO community to learn and engage in various skills imparted by the team which can help in determining a holistic approach that communities can use to manage livelihood options leading to a sustainable access and utilization of natural resources. The livelihood options may include: (i) *natural assets* such as coastal fishing grounds; (ii) *physical assets* such as markets for produce and roads to markets; (iii) *human assets* such as knowledge of local conditions; (iv) *social assets* including strong local user associations and family ties; and (v) *financial assets* accruing from the sales of natural resources. With the recognition of the impacts of climate change on these assets, the target communities themselves developed the CBA country programme strategy and its response measures in a participatory fashion.

## Key results of activities

The key results for 2011 are summarized in Table 1, below.

<b>Outcome 1: Enhanced adaptive capacity allows communities to reduce their vulnerability to adverse impacts of future climate hazards.</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Results and recommendations</b>
1.1 Development of Country Programme Strategies.	Country strategies in all 10 participating countries were developed within 4 months of project implementation.
1.2 To select NGOs/CBOs with capacity to design and support implementation of CBA projects.	<p>From 2008 to 2011, all NGOs/CBOs, who had comparative advantage in terms of designing and supporting implementation of community-based adaptation-related activities, have been identified and selected in the 10 participating countries. The focus on the prior years, which will continue into 2012, is to train the NGOs/CBOs on how to build their own capacities to manage impacts of climate change as dictated in the GEF/SPA guidelines. In the 2011 APR, it was noted that the project's capacity building and awareness-raising requires continued effort when working at the community and national levels and that many local NGOs and CBOs have limited technical and implementation capacity. Therefore, long-term capacity building is required for the sustainability of the project at the local level.</p> <p>Similarly, the project has developed tools that communities are trained on and continually use. These tools, processes and methods include: the CBA project-developed templates (conducting CCA, financial reporting, project monitoring and evaluation, Assessing economic and environmental outcomes, training requirements for adaptation and mitigation, undertaking adaptive land and water management practices, CBA project development processes, VRA and knowledge sharing strategies), CCA toolkit, CBA and Gender Guidebook and a case studies (Namibia conservation tillage documentary). Additionally, in 2011, a 4-page "How-to" Inclusivity document was developed and disseminated to highlight the importance of including everyone in the community including the elderly, children, people with disabilities, etc. The project also jointly published an article for an international audience on "Seeking Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for Up-Scaling Community-Based Adaptation"</p> <p>NGOs/CBOs were also trained on the design of GEF SPA eligible projects where the following components were taught: gender mainstreaming, climate change adaptation, policy influence, Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA), and support to communities in participatory methodologies including volunteerism and inclusive participation. Trainings were also conducted for journalists and NGO's. UN Volunteers have also been very involved with the CBA concept/project development cycle. In 2011, 4 projects in Guatemala and 8 projects in Morocco were prepared with the support from UNVs and NCs.</p>
1.3: A portfolio of CBA projects	In 2011, 17 full proposals were technically cleared by the NSC in 3 out of 10 countries. The three countries were the last to prepare projects, and these 17 projects are the last projects to be implemented under the pilot CBA project,

	<p>which has stopped further project preparations this year. With regard to project closures, 5 of the 64 projects were completed in 2011. 59 projects will close on or before December 31, 2012, when the pilot CBA project is planned to operationally close.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2: National policies and programmes include community adaptation priorities to promote replication, up-scaling and integration of best practices derived from CBA projects.</b></p>	
<p>Output 2.1 Policy makers engaged in the CBA process</p>	<p>In all CBA countries, project results are reported to the SGP National Steering Committee, some of whom are government officials and work in line Ministries (such as Ministry of Agriculture and Planning Institute in Jamaica). This is an important consideration in influencing policy. On the other hand, CBA continues to work closely with regional councils, local and traditional authorities, farmers, organizations, national and international institutions of higher learning, and vocational centres.</p> <p>Some examples of policy-influencing activities at the local level are: i) In Morocco, CBA contributed to the Climate Change matrix strategy as solicited by the Ministry of Environment. The inputs on the policy at national level aimed at reinforcement of CBA approaches, community mobilization, capacity building and gender mainstreaming; ii) In Kazakhstan, round tables were conducted with government officials, NGO representatives, and academics on climate change adaptation problems. The CBA approaches were discussed as forming possible solutions to the identified problems. Additionally, demonstration plots and trainings were used to share information and to involve community leaders and policy makers (local and regional).</p> <p>Collaboration with policy makers ensured information is disseminated through the official channels; iii) In Namibia, in an effort to formulate policy and to influence already existing policies at the local and national levels, the CBA team participated in a conference held in Namibia by both Governments of Tanzania and Namibia, which was hosted by the World Bank. On the cross-country information exchange, the CBA team shared their CBA experiences and approaches on community participation, volunteerism and resource management practices applied in the projects in various venues such as CBA5 and in bilateral meetings in Africa; and iv) In Samoa, CBA projects are aligned with the Samoan Government' Coastal Infrastructure Management Plans and are concretely mainstreamed in another large stand alone CBA programme (MAP CBA).</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Lessons from community-based adaptation-related activities compiled and disseminated</p>	<p>The progress of each CBA project was reported in four quarterly reports and project-based reports prepared by PMU, based on information from the field. The CBA and Gender guidebook, "How-to" Inclusivity publication and an Issue Brief on "CBA and Gender" were disseminated at UNFCCC COP17. Success stories of CBA projects were highlighted in the UNDP Quarterly CCA newsletter and in the GEF website. In August 2011, two UNVs attended the Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa: Gender and Community-Based Adaptation Workshop in Ghana and shared experiences on the CBA on gender mainstreaming and successful adaptation methods to CC. In March 2011, the project shared lessons learned in the international CBA conference in Bangladesh and continues to contribute to the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM). Overall, all KM products are disseminated globally or locally, and are</p>

	available in the CBA website. During this period of reporting many KM products were in the process of preparations by consultants. Most of these will move into 2012 to be completed.
<b>Outcome 3: Cooperation among member countries promotes innovation in the design and implementation of adaptation to climate change, including variability, projects/policies</b>	
Output 3.1 CBA website	A CBA Web-site was designed and is operational ( <a href="http://www.undp-adaptation.org/projects/cba">http://www.undp-adaptation.org/projects/cba</a> ). This website is maintained and up-to-date with current information. On the homepage, all articles written about CBA by external parties (newspapers, NGO partners) and by internal CBA staff are available. It also holds all conferences in which the CBA staffs were involved as well as all KM products (videos and publications) created by CBA. Each country page has an 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 type of product and the date that the product was made available. Besides regular up-keep, the website is modified on a quarterly basis based on analysis of visitor profiles and assessed needs through the use of Google Analytics tool.
Output 3.2 Global database of CBA projects	The CBA database is anchored within the SGP database in which all monitorable VRA and IAS data are stored. In addition, non quantitative narrative data are also included for all projects. The data inputs are continually done by all countries CBA personnel. Other countries, except Namibia, Niger and Vietnam, have 100% data inputs and information is up to date. All official documents are also stored in the UNDP filing system as well as the UNDP-GEF database (PIMS).
Output 3.3 Best practices and lessons learned exchanged among countries	This activity is handled at two levels. One is the sharing of KM products by all interested parties and in international seminars, workshops and conferences. The other way is sharing information and lessons in-country and between countries. For example, a round table meeting between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan to discuss current CC challenges in Central Asia and to share CBA practices in KAZ was held. The key partners discussed the regional aspects of adaptation and developed a complex set of primary measures to be taken at the local level, in governmental led efforts and also by inter-governmental and inter-country initiatives. Similarly, cross-country exchanges between Namibia and Tanzania occurred as stated in output 2.1. Knowledge sharing was also disseminated via participatory videos. For this purpose, Bolivia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Samoa, Niger and Morocco have developed PVs for national/global dissemination. The CBA PMU provided an update on the progress to the board members in May 2011.
Output 3.4 Guidance documents for GEF and others on CBA programming and project support	A CBA Practitioners' Guidebook is under development and aimed to be finalized in the last quarter of 2012. Additionally, the following publications are being developed in 2012: 1) A Comparative Studies publication is being prepared for KAZ, Samoa and Jamaica; 2) A Policy brief on "Sustainable Land and Watershed Management Activities of the UNDP GEF CBA Project"; 3) Document on VRA experiences in the project; and 4) A Lessons Learned publication based on the technical report prepared for and at the time of the midterm review of the project.



## General summary of key focus areas of projects in the countries

In **Namibia**, most projects aim to support communities to adjust agricultural practices to reduce climate change risks. Specific activities include: soil conservation, water harvesting and handmade wells, and awareness raising interventions. Projects in **Niger**, however, promote sustainable farming techniques that enhance yields while helping regenerate the soil, demonstrating quick maturing varieties of local staple crops and further testing their vulnerability to drought. The use of drip irrigation systems and the transfer of drip technology are helping increase agricultural productivity. In addition, the initiatives target training of farmers in resilient techniques that help improve soil fertility, dune fixation and natural regeneration through “farmer to farmer innovations”. To overcome the barriers associated with community asset poverty, animal drawn ploughs and fertilizers are provided together with establishment of community-managed banks for provision of agricultural inputs. Project activities in **Morocco** focus on adaptation in natural resource-dependent communities, while targeting the management of water resources, sustainable and productive agriculture, soil erosion and land degradation, forestry and coastal zones.

In **Samoa**, CBA projects support communities to increase drainage through construction of culverts, wetlands rehabilitation and replanting in order to address sea level rise due to climate change. Among the central activities is the restoration of coastal defenses through vegetation rehabilitation to attenuate storm surges and reduce siltation of coral reefs. Key activities in **Vietnam** raise awareness among the local authorities, demonstrate sustainable land and water management, and promote new agricultural practices aimed at enhancing plant genetic resource diversity and increasing productivity of resistant crop varieties. CBA activities promote the conservation of local rice varieties that are resilient to increased droughts and salt-water intrusion and support sustainable fisheries management by testing climate change adaptation models in aquaculture and fisheries.

In **Kazakhstan**, the CBA projects focus mainly on sustainable land management, irrigation technologies and range management. The Swiss Government provides co-financing for six out of nine projects addressing land degradation and water scarcity. In efforts to upscale CBA knowledge sharing amongst Kazakhstan and the other Central Asian countries, national and regional roundtables provide a platform to bring together farmers and government representatives for exchange of experiences and to devise next steps. The key challenges with CBA activities in Kazakhstan are related to inadequate capacity of local communities to manage and utilize grants, the need for training in M&E and effective and timely task realization. The focus of CBA activities in **Jamaica** is on cost effective soil conservation techniques, organic and greenhouse farming to protect biodiversity by reducing the need to expand agricultural plots into forests, and protecting communities from landslides and crop destruction from increased floods and droughts.

The **Bolivia** CBA portfolio targets the management of forest watersheds by enhanced tree planting, restoration of soil and water resources and improvement of livelihoods. Additionally, initiatives include promotion of agro-forestry techniques and contouring and terracing techniques for water and resource management on-farms. Specific focus is on Cherimoya cultivation and its resilience to climate change. Targeted training on Climate Change Adaptation is conducted for municipal residents as well as the key groups such as youths. On the other hand, in **Guatemala**, CBA projects focus on community-based natural disaster risk reduction activities in rural communities in globally important ecosystems and watersheds, targeting mainly the management of natural resources to increase resilience to climate change impacts. Currently, there are four (4) projects under implementation in Guatemala. Similarly, five projects were implemented in **Bangladesh** in 2011. Key activities included the piloting of sustainable agriculture practices, improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem management for fishing, and restoration of livelihood opportunities of women in vulnerable communities.

## Volunteerism and CBA Activities

The UN Volunteers partner with UNDP and GEF SGP to enhance community mobilization, to recognize local volunteers' contributions, and to ensure inclusive participation around the CBA project, as well as to facilitate capacity building of partner NGOs and CBOs. UNV's support is fully integrated into the UNDP-GEF CBA project: UNV volunteers support the SGP National Coordinators to implement CBA projects at the country level, not only on the voluntary aspects, but are involved in the whole of the CBA implementation and monitoring process. Some UNV volunteers are acting as the CBA assistant to the SGP National Coordinators, while others, in some circumstances, have acted as the main CBA project managers in the countries.

During this reporting period, seven (7) UN Volunteers have supported the mobilization of more than 2,000 local community volunteers for developing and implementing CBA projects in seven UNV-supported CBA countries. For example, over and above the local community members, 210 local volunteers were mobilized in Jamaica and Morocco. In other instances, the volunteers have played a pivotal role. In Jamaica for example, a two-day mangrove replanting activity provided the opportunity for CBA volunteers across the island to collaborate with the [Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation \(CCAM\)](#), an NGO and CBA grantee. The mangrove planting exercise was carried out in the designated areas of Portland Bight and provided the platform for the sharing of lessons on adaptation at the community level and provided local networking opportunities. This also showcased the work of volunteers in celebration of the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of International Volunteer Day, highlighting the contribution that volunteers are making to the development and sustainability of their environment. In Morocco, community mobilization efforts with the Peace Corps that started in early 2011 were continued.

Additionally, UNVs assigned to the CBA project constantly exchanged information with UNV Headquarters for the UNV International Year of Volunteer (IVV)+10. Further information on how CBA activities have contributed to the activities of UNV are documented periodically on the UNV website <http://www.unv.org.ma/>. Although there are no UN Volunteers assigned to the CBA projects in Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, or Vietnam, community mobilization, volunteerism activities and inclusive participation are very much practiced all throughout the project cycles.

In **Kazakhstan**, where five projects are concluding this year, the change in the attitude and approach of the local community members is striking. In the beginning of the individual projects, community members were passive and leaned towards a "wait-and-see" attitude. Throughout the project, they were encouraged to be active players in their communities. By the end of the projects, local community members enthusiastically continued the project activities themselves. The positive results achieved by the CBA projects have become the best demonstration of community initiative, and they have contributed to community mobilization, as people continue to see and reap the benefits from project activities. On the other hand, a key achievement of the project in **Vietnam** relates to an award ceremony. Awards were given to three (3) projects by the respective People's Committee of the provinces where the projects are being implemented. Both the grantees and the National Coordinator in Vietnam were recognized for their work with the community members and were shown public appreciations for their roles in having introduced adaptive practices to the communities using the most acceptable participatory approaches in the localities.

## New project development processes

Since the global CBA Project is set to financially close in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2013, all projects in the 10 countries are expected to conclude by December 2012. To ensure global project deadlines are met, the CBA Project Management Unit (PMU) halted the development of new concepts in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2011.

No new project development, with the exception of proposals pipelined before the third quarter of 2011, was approved.

In **Guatemala**, UNDP, UNV, and SGP developed two new project concept notes during the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter. Project proposals from these concepts were approved in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter by the CBA PMU as well as the National Steering Committee (NSC). The Memoranda of Agreement (MoA) were also signed by the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter. However, in **Morocco**, a project proposal (*Ijoukak*) that was under development since the first quarter of 2011 was cancelled due to the grantee's apparent lack of motivation. Despite the advanced stage of project development, the Board of the grantee organization changed, which resulted in huge local administrative delays, as well as a sudden diminished response and cooperation from the grantee. On-going efforts with another project proposal (TIZZA) were initiated for implementation upon the MoA being signed. This project was approved in June 2011. In **Kazakhstan**, the Zhuldyz project was cancelled in September 2011. Only the first tranche was released and the remaining grants were re-allocated to a new project (BIOGEN) which is to conclude in December 2012.

## Monitoring and evaluation of projects

The PMU and UNV effectively monitored 64 projects through many field visits and missions to project sites, by implementing the pilot participative monitoring tools, and maintaining continuous communication with grantees. All back-to-office reports (BTOR) are filed by PMU. Specifically, UNV volunteers are taking time to go to the field to build a cultural understanding and respect with the communities, listen carefully to community members, explain with patience and in accessible and culturally acceptable words, the rationale of the partnership and also provide technical information needed by communities. This is necessary for communities to mobilize themselves and to sustain projects when there is trust and confidence, and when they understand and see benefits emerging from the participatory process. Additionally, the CBA teams in the field are encouraged to trouble-shoot and to try to solve all problems pertaining to community motivation as well as tackle issues with finances, recruitment of vendors and consultants whenever applicable.

The sustainability and replication of the current projects are also assessed in the M&E site visits. During site visits, all associated risks are anticipated. In addition to on-going trouble-shooting, the CBA teams and community members may reach out and train other marginalized communities and enhance their adaptive capacities to climate change.

## Training and capacity building of grantees and partners

The project supported CBO/NGO partners in facilitating their capacity building in the following areas:

The Regional Round Table in Kazakhstan was arranged in October in Almaty. 70 participants from all over the Central Asia Region came to discuss contemporary adaptation topics in their countries at the event, including government representatives, NGOs, academicians, local community representatives, and representatives from bilateral and regional initiatives, etc. At the event, experiences from the nine (9) CBA Kazakhstan projects at the local, national and regional level were widely discussed and also shared, as well as the proposed adaptation measures to be taken in key areas (water efficient use, sustainable land management, climate risks, etc.). The key take-away was the need to discuss the regional aspects of CC adaptation and to develop trans-boundary measures to be taken at all level of governments and within intergovernmental initiatives across the region.

In **Jamaica**, training sessions were conducted for the three targeted communities involved in the PEPA project. Areas covered were volunteerism and inclusive participation, project management and report

writing, and participatory monitoring and evaluation. The CBA team partnered with the Social Development Commission (SDC) in facilitating the training sessions.

In **Bangladesh**, local community members were trained on alternative agriculture practices in the face of increased water salinity and lack of fresh water for drinking and agriculture. Additionally, in efforts for gender mainstreaming, two (2) new women’s resource centres were formed and with the existing Women’s Resource Centre members, they were trained on homestead-based alternative income generating activities. VRA training was given to on-going projects primarily in Bangladesh, Guatemala and Morocco, where new projects were implemented in the reporting year.

In support of the International year of the Forest, the **CBA Jamaica team** mobilized community members from all CBA projects to support a mangrove replanting initiative. The event was held in October 2011 and was organized by a partner NGO – the CCAM group. This initiative was also in recognition of the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of International Year of the Volunteer (IVD 10+), and to highlight the role that CBA volunteers have been making in their communities and their contributions in helping to support vulnerable communities to become more resilient to climate change impacts. This activity was attended by a wide cross-section of participants who shared lessons learnt and best practices.

## Knowledge management, sharing lessons learnt, project promotion and networking

The project continued to develop many KM products and also disseminated them in key events. Attached to this document is a stock taking of what KM products were developed, where they were used and the benefits that were accrued from their use. A full listing is provided as Annex 1 to this report. For details of these project products, please note that all knowledge products are publicly available at the CBA website: [www.undp-adaptation.org/project/cba](http://www.undp-adaptation.org/project/cba).

## Implementation status of projects in pilot countries

The project was officially launched in February 2008 and since then, country programme strategies have been developed, vulnerability reduction assessments conducted, community solidarity and cohesion pursued, photo stories, project information sheets and participatory videos and various knowledge management products developed. The community outreach and project development activities are at different stages in each country, as detailed in the Table 2 below:

Country	Projects in implementation
Bangladesh	5 projects
Bolivia	6 projects
Guatemala	4 projects
Jamaica	5 projects
Kazakhstan	9 projects
Morocco	8 projects
Niger	7 projects

Namibia	5 projects
Samoa	8 projects
Vietnam	7 projects

Table 2: CBA implementation status in respective pilot countries

## Partnerships

The project has established viable partnerships at the local level. These partnerships are summarized as shown in Table 3 below:

**Table 3: Listing of all partnerships created to implement projects in pilot countries**

<b>BOLIVIA</b>	CUNA ASSOCIATION (LOCAL NGO)  FAN – FUNDACION AMIGOS DE LA NATURALEZA (Local NGO)  Natura (Moro Moro) BOLIVIA NATURA FOUNDATION (NGO LOCAL)  PLAN INTERNATIONAL BOLIVIA (NGOs LOCAL)  Facultad de Agronomia (Local NGO)
<b>GUATEMALA</b>	NGOS: APRODIC, Grupo Mixto Los Reforestales, Chacabense/ODICH, Pin Pin, IUCN, CBA was introduced to the Network of Indigenous Women for Biodiversity, the National Round Table for Climate Change, to Agricultural Promoters, Youth Groups, the National Forestry Institute, the Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources, the National Council for Protected Areas, the Ministry of Nutrition and Food Security, Union of Small Landholding Farmers, National Association of Coffee, Helvetas, to universities and regional/local authorities (deputy mayors, representatives of community development councils).
<b>JAMAICA</b>	NGOS: Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust (JCdT), Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (CCAMF), Bunkers Hill Community Development Committee, Glengoffe CDC, Local Forest Management Committee (LFMC) AND Portland Environment Protection Association (PEPA) from Cockpit Country, University of West Indies, Professor Michael Taylor, Schools that participated in the poster competition: Cassava River Primary and Infant School, Bellevue Primary, Association of Development Agency (a civil society group).
<b>KAZAKHSTAN</b>	NGOS: Akbota Public Foundation, Kogal Public Association, Biogene Public Association, <i>Kazakhstan Farmer Foundation</i> , Vidergebur PO, SKO Farmer and Entrepreneur Support Fund Public Foundation, Water Users' Initiative Group, Association of Landscape Planning Development.
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	<b>NGOS:</b> CES and OIKE
<b>NIGER</b>	<b>NGOS:</b> Association de Lutte pour l'Atosuffisance et le Developpement (ALAD), Ecole Instrument de Paix (EIP), CRAC-GRN, YANAHI, AGIR, CEB, N'Nyat.
<b>SAMOA</b>	<b>NGOS</b> Fasitootai, Safai, Satoalepai, Fagamalo, Lelpa, Avao, Saleia, Vaipolui. In Samoa, our lessons are already concretely mainstreamed in another large CBA programme, the Mekong Asia Pacific programme funded by AusAid in 20 countries. Moreover, CBA projects are aligned with the Samoan Government's Coastal Infrastructure Management plans (in fact, several CBA projects have originally been developed by the Government under this plan with communities' consultations).
<b>VIETNAM</b>	<b>NGOS:</b> Union of Science and Technology Association in Ha Tinh, Farmers Association of Bac Lieu, Union of Science and Technology Association Binh Dinh, Consultative and Research Center on Natural Resource Management (CORENARM) in Huong Phong, Fisheries Association of Thanh Hoa, Women Union of Vin Chau, Hoang Chao Fisheries Association.
<b>BANGLADESH</b>	<b>NGOS:</b> Research and Development for the People (RDOP), Practical Action, Gram Bikash, Shahayak Sangstha (GBSS), Center for Natural Resource (CNRS), Biudhi Investigate and Research Assembly of Men (BIRAM).

## Projects Impacts Assessment in 2011

The methodology for measuring project impacts and contributions to global environmental benefits is through the vulnerability reduction assessment (VRA) process and the Impact Assessment System (IAS) designed in accordance with the generic indicators of UNDP CCA and SGP focal areas of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management respectively. The VRA scores are obtained three times during the project cycle. The first set of scores are the baseline measurements obtained during the development of a project proposal; the second set of scores are the mid-term measurements obtained in the middle of project implementation; and the third set of scores are the final measurements obtained towards the closure of a project. The range of scores is from 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest.

The averaged VRA value at the portfolio level reflects the communities' perception of how climate change threatens their livelihoods and the ecosystems on which they rely. The measurements reported in this period fall within three groups: i) Group 1: The projects that have performed all three sets of scores: the baseline, mid-term, and final VRA measurements; ii) Group 2: The projects that have performed only two sets of scores: the baseline and mid-term VRA measurements. The third or final VRA scores for these projects will be available towards their closure in 2012; and iii) Group 3: The newly programmed projects in 2011 (Bangladesh, Guatemala and Morocco) that have only performed the baseline measurements. The mid-term and final VRA scores for these projects will be available by end of 2012. Please refer to the section titled "Preliminary Results of Vulnerability Reduction Assessments" below for indicative results.

From the 64 projects being implemented globally, IAS data was available from 40 projects. For a detailed summary of information, please refer to Table 4 below. This appeared to be the most least understood indicator at the country levels even after the PMU has made a lot of efforts to talk to National coordinators and UNV's. The reasons can be attributable to the little capacities of project staff in this area requiring complicated simulated computation. This is an important aspect of the GEF support to pilot this project since the global environmental benefits could in a way be reflective of the impacts of the projects.

## Key results of the Impact Assessment System (IAS)

The figures indicated in Table 4 relate to direct impact areas where projects were implemented or targeted. For example, more than 9,662 hectares have been directly impacted and restored with the inputs of the projects. These results were achieved by working with over 100 community groupings comprising over 240,000 community members. Similarly, the projects have helped protect over 72 different species of flora and fauna across the pilot countries. Another significant result across the region is that the CBA projects have influenced or contributed to shaping 33 local policies and over 66 national level policy discussions on climate change adaptation. The influence of these projects in surrounding areas was not assessed at this time nor was opinion surveys undertaken with the affected population to measure the effects of the capacity building efforts of the projects. These two important indicators/milestones will need to be investigated as post project measures of sustainability and impacts.

As noted in the Table below, there are significant missing data points which were not measured by field staff for one reason or another. This presented challenges in getting accurate and holistic data for this important variable, especially for biodiversity focal area projects. Another challenge with tracking these data is related to the fact that it is not easy to identify and measure impacts, especially within such a short time span (< 2 years on the average) as that in which GEF SGP projects are implemented on the ground.

**Table 4: Impact Assessment System (IAS) information as at December 2011**

Country	PI	PD	Areas of land restored	NT	LPD	NPD	GS	LPB	CMP	CIMP

			(ha)							
Bangladesh	5	1	No data	4	1	No data	No data	No data	21	66,859
Bolivia	6	4	58.6	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	6	2,514
Guatemala	4	0		No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	4	800
Jamaica	6	4	140	3	2	No data	No data	No data	7	27,100
Kazakhstan	8	5	8479	12	4	No data	No data	No data	12	14,414
Namibia	6	0		No data	n/a	No data	No data	No data	8	2,900
Niger	7	4	259.3	6	1	No data	No data	No data	7	26,900
Morocco	7	7	286	30	10	1	72	1	12	11,744
Samoa	8	8	253	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	7	4,551
Vietnam	7	7	136	12	15	No data	No data	No data	20	84,548
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9,661.9</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>242,330</b>

Key:

PI:	Total number of Projects implemented
PD:	Refers to the number of Projects with Impact assessment systems (IAS) data included in the computation in the Table.
NPD:	Number of projects where new technologies were introduced, developed or applied
LPD:	Number of Local Policies prepared with information coming out of Land Degradation GEF focal area projects
NP:	Number of National Policies prepared with information coming out of Land Degradation GEF focal area projects
GS:	Number of Globally Significant Species protected by project
LPB:	Number of Local Policies prepared with information from projects within the Biodiversity GEF focal area
CMP:	Number of communities reached or impacted by projects
CIMP:	Number of individual communities members reached or impacted by projects

## Preliminary results of Vulnerability Reduction Assessments

### Group 1 Projects:

Vulnerability assessments on the mid-term and final evaluations were completed for eight (8) projects in Kazakhstan, Jamaica, and Niger. The averaged VRA values at the portfolio level reflect improvements in perceptions of the contributions of the projects in reducing vulnerability to climate change, as seen in Table 4. On a scale of 1-5 and with ‘min’ being the score from the mid-term evaluation and max being the score from the final evaluation, the VRA average scores at portfolio level are as follows: Jamaica (min=2.15, max=2.25), Kazakhstan (min=3.49, max=3.97), and Niger (min=4.1, max=4.5). When grouped together, these 8 projects have a min=2.58 and a max= 3.03, giving an increase of .46 of the mean VRA scores for the sets of projects in this category.

The increase in VRA scores is an indication of the progress in tackling the communities’ vulnerability to climate change impacts, which can be attributed to knowledge and skills gained by the communities in their respective countries. These figures also show that various communities’ responses to variability of climate change and subsequent adaptation measures are context and area-specific. The project’s VRA qualitative data also showed similar positive trends. In addition to the perceived environmental benefits brought on by adaptive land/water resource management practices, local communities have experienced economic benefits (food security and increase in employment) from increased crop production. They also believe that social cohesion has been strengthened within the communities by tackling challenges together and empowering each other through sharing of new skills learned. Communities’ confidence in their abilities to cope with climate change can be generally considered to be continually increasing throughout the project life cycle as attested by the increases in VRA and impact assessment scores over the years. With these tangible results coming from the CBA projects, motivation, confidence, sustainability and replication can be secured for these project.

Vulnerability Measure	Countries		
	Jamaica	Kazakhstan	Niger
Average VRA figure			
Min	2.15	3.49	4.1

Max	2.25	3.97	4.5
Variance	.10	.48	.4

Table 5: Minimum and maximum average VRA scores at the country level: from mid-term and final VRA assessments.

## Group 2 Projects

Vulnerability assessments at the baseline stage and mid-term evaluations of projects were completed for 23 projects in Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Niger, Samoa and Vietnam. As in Table 4, the averaged VRA values at the portfolio level reflect improvements in perceptions of communities towards perceived climate change threats and risks. As shown in Table 5 below, the VRA portfolio average scores for the countries in this group were as follows: Jamaica (min=2.39, max=3.44), Kazakhstan (min=4.22 max=4.18), Namibia (min=2.97, max 2.90), Niger (min=1.96, max=3.69), Samoa (min=1.6, max=2.5) and Vietnam (min=3.46, max=3.57). When grouped together, these 17 projects have a mean min=2.58 and a max= 3.03, resulting in an overall increase in VRA scores of .46.

Once again, this is a clear indication of progress in reduction of vulnerability of communities and enhanced resiliency to climate change through the implemented project activities on capacity-building and awareness-raising. Through the training sessions and workshops, the communities are showing better understanding of climate change impacts and are making efforts to tackle the problems in an adaptive and sustainable manner; however, these are context-specific and project/sector-specific. Additionally, the communities in the project sites now understand better that their traditional resource management practices sometimes contribute to mal-adaptation and are changing strategies and lifestyles as they see results from the new adaptive methods demonstrated through the projects. Furthermore, support from local and state officials, non-existent before the CBA project, has motivated the communities even more.

During these assessments, challenges were also raised that included the passiveness or lack of interest by some community members, as well as the difficulty in accessing the new species or varieties (seeds) introduced by a project. For example, in Vietnam, in search for drought-resistant varieties of rice, beans and peanuts trials on their adaptiveness to salt-water intrusion, using selected mung bean, proved difficult to evaluate. Further, in Kazakhstan and Namibia, communities' perception about the improvements of the vulnerability does indicate that the impacts of climate change are getting magnified with time as they become more aware of changes associated with local climate variability. In some instances, enhanced awareness led to much more accurate assessments compared to the baselines. In such situations, the VRA data showed negative variances. Specific results are elaborated in Table 5, below.

Countries						
Average VRA	Jamaica	Kazakhstan	Namibia	Niger	Samoa	Vietnam
Min	2.39	4.22	2.97	1.96	1.6	3.46
Max	-3.14	4.18	2.90	3.69	2.5	3.57
Variance	.75	-.04	-.07	1.74	.09	.11

Table 6: Minimum and maximum average VRA scores at the country level: from baseline and mid-term VRA assessments.

## Group 3 Projects

For newly programmed projects in 2011, baseline vulnerability assessments were completed by five (5) projects in Bangladesh, two (2) projects in Guatemala and three (3) projects in Morocco. The averaged VRA values at the portfolio level reflect the communities' perceptions of how climate change threatens



their livelihoods and future. The communities do not feel they have the proper knowledge of climate change and how to be resilient from its effects, nor do they feel that they have the proper resources to combat climate change on their own. Out of the four VRA questions, VRA question 4 pertaining to the confidence of the community that their capacity and knowledge to tackle climate change impacts will increase through the CBA projects is given the highest score by the communities. In the case of Bangladesh, for instance, all VRA questions relating to climate change threats and how it affects the local community members have average scores from 2.5 to 2.7. However, questions pertaining to the communities' confidence that they will be able to adapt to climate change with the CBA project's support had an average score of 3.78. Table 6 below is a summary of the status of the VRA scores at the baseline stage of these new projects.

Vulnerability Measure	Countries		
	Bangladesh	Guatemala	Morocco
Average VRA			
Baseline	3.07	3.91	1.81

Table 7: Baseline average VRA scores at the country level for newly programmed projects in Q3/Q4 2011

## Status of Project 'Closing' in Countries

Ten projects will close this period (Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Namibia and Samoa). A final evaluation report template was developed in Jamaica during the country visit of the Global Project Coordinator. Other final evaluation reports have been prepared in local languages, and will be translated to English and submitted to the PMU. Three projects in Kazakhstan that were originally planned to close this period are extended to 2012 due to extra resources at the local level. The Akbota project received additional co-financing from the Coca-Cola Company of \$100,000 (cash) and will expand project activities to mid-2012. Similarly, the Kargaly and Burevestnik projects are also expanding project activities to mid-2012, due to saving project resources. All other projects will run up to December 2012 at which point all country projects are expected to operationally close. The overall project will however remain active until mid June 2013 when it is expected to financially close.

## Resource Utilization Matrix

The Table below shows expenditure levels from the inception of the project (2008) until December 2011 with a total of \$5,034,694.22 expended, including cost-shared agreements in Namibia, Niger and Kazakhstan and with UNV.

Outcome/Activity	Amounts (\$)
Outcome 1: Enhanced adaptive Capacity	2,457,504.64
Outcome 2: National Policies & Programmes	391,353.25
Outcome 3: Cooperation Among Countries	99,660.53
Outcome 4: Monitoring & Evaluation	768,656.99
Outcome 5: Project Management	82,346.86
Cost-Shared Agreement: Niger- JTF	183,609.59

Cost Shared Agreement: Namibia-JTF	186,915.60
Cost Shared Agreement: UNV	700,805.98
Swiss Contribution	163,840.78
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5,034,694.22</b>

Table 8: Funds utilization from project inception to December 2011

## Potential for replication and policy strengthening

The activities that have been supported aim at realizing effective stewardships of global environmental benefits as well as preparing communities to better manage risks associated with climate change. Early and important lessons have been generated from the pilot initiatives. These lessons suggest that; (i) the ability of communities to manage weather risks can be extended, with appropriate adjustments and infusion of relevant information, to inform the management of a range of likely future risks at landscape levels; and (ii) institutional and policy arrangements that reflect indigenous knowledge coupled with scientific based information and know-how is a necessary input to inform national and sub-national enabling environments to support adaptation.

Civil society, the primary implementers of the CBA projects, is an important spur to articulating and contributing experience towards codification and distribution of knowledge. The GEF's involvement in supporting community-based adaptation through the Special Climate Change Fund therefore is a critical step towards supporting civil society-led and owned climate change risk management practices

## Looking Forwards: Mainstreaming, phasing in and transitioning of SPA CBA activities into ongoing processes at country level

The process of phasing in, transitioning and mainstreaming of CBA activities in project countries will therefore require, among other strategies, the following suggestions as relevant to specific countries:

- i) **Samoa and Jamaica:** All ongoing SPA activities will be continued within the Ausaid funded projects of SIDS CBA in Jamaica and MAP CBA in Samoa. Consequently, all projects will have to be brought to its logical conclusion within the December 2012-January 2013 timelines or thereafter through these existing initiatives. Ideally, the two countries should ensure that these projects can close as scheduled but if not can continue being handled through the infrastructure of the two initiatives.
- ii) **Morocco:** The ongoing projects will be mainstreamed within the existing SGP programmes, partner agency programmes (GTZ and Peace Corps) whenever possible, government (particularly Ministry of Environment) and other relevant in-country stakeholders.
- iii) **Niger and Namibia:** the ongoing programmes will be phased into the activities of the SGP-led process of the AAP programme, regular SGP activities and eventually, unfinished activities can be positioned to be continued in the recently approved PIF on adaptation for Niger and the pipelined one for Namibia. Both of these national adaptation projects have close resemblance and or were informed by the ongoing SPA CBA project in their respective countries. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture in all countries that have been working closely with the project should be kept informed and can involve additional activities in Dakoro and Tamalolo project sites in Niger and also in northern Omusati region of

Namibia. CES in Namibia is a capable national NGO with capacity to move forwards with the unfinished Namibian implementation in the northern part of the country. In addition, for Namibia, the Environmental Investment Fund (EIF) is a good partner to embrace for sustainability options.

iv) **Kazakhstan:** continuation of the programme will be contextualized within implementation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which was also largely informed and contributed to by the SPA CBA projects. Greater linkages with the ongoing SGP regular programme and other partner NGOs as well as the UNDP Country Office should provide a safe niche for continuation of SPA CBA activities within Kazakhstan and its replication in central Asia region.

v) **Bolivia:** the best practices from ongoing and finalized projects will be mainstreamed in government processes and the SGP upgraded Country Programme and should inform future work in CCA in the country.

vii) **Guatemala:** the upcoming national CBA project funded by the Adaptation Fund forms a clear linkage with SPA CBA as it was also an offshoot of the pilot project in Guatemala. Similarly, SGP regular activities can also assist in the continuation of the programme where project preparations followed the SGP's innovative "almanario" tool.

vi) **Bangladesh:** the ongoing projects will be mainstreamed in the UNDP activities of Disaster Risk Reduction and government programs and will form part and parcel of the activities of the large NGOs (Practical Action, etc.) who are implementing the projects.

vii) **Vietnam:** The SPA CBA activities could add value and can support ongoing activities of both Ausaid supported programmes of MAP CBA, the UNDP regular programme, Save the Children Fund-Australia and Plan International in Vietnam. In addition, some of the good replication and mainstreaming activities can be taken up in GEF SGP regular activities to be supported from STAR resources and other co-financing activities when these become available. It will be important that SGP Vietnam position itself to continue to mainstream SPA CBA activities into government processes and initiate discussion with the WB CSO's in-country funding scheme for possible future financing of CBA. It will also be important to engage with the UNDP RTA for CCA, based in Bangkok for possible synergies with existing and upcoming initiatives.

## Key recommendations and lessons

### i) General Lessons

1] The involvement of international and national volunteers in CBA projects has proven very valuable for the pioneer project. In seven of the 10 pilot countries, volunteers have become the main drivers of local level initiatives, community mobilization agents and the first people communities go to either to report their challenges or share important indigenous knowledge that has proven indispensable to implementing the grant projects.

When the volunteers were part of the communities or came from another part of the country, data and information collection from projects was much easier. It was also evident from the countries with volunteers that projects were implemented with the required consultative processes in a much more organized way than those countries without volunteers. Further, participation of communities themselves is a voluntary act; this project benefitted immensely from the voluntary contributions of communities given that GEF resources were insufficient to adequately or fully implement the country programme strategies. As such, the project was able to develop and test implementation of a volunteerism methodology which can be applied in other similar situation as a best practice.

2] Activities supported by the project aimed at enhancing effective stewardship of community resources for global environmental benefits as well as improving management of risks associated with climate change. Early and important lessons have been generated from the pilot initiatives. These lessons suggest that:

- (i) the ability of communities to manage weather risks can be extended, with appropriate adjustments and infusion of relevant information, to inform the management of a range of likely future risks at landscape levels; and
- (ii) institutional and policy arrangements in communities that is informed by indigenous knowledge coupled with scientific based information and know-how can inform better inherent community practices in managing the impacts of climate change. Therefore, indigenous knowledge and scientific information are necessary input to inform national, sub-national and community institutional set ups necessary to provide an enabling environment for community adaptation.

3] Civil society organizations, the primary project implementers, are key actors in articulating relevant knowledge products and are important in determining proper codification and distribution of knowledge to stakeholders and others. UNV's involvement in supporting community-based adaptation has been a critical factor in assisting CSOs to develop robust risk management practices.

4] In global programs, good communications is vital to exchange experiences among and between country stakeholders and partners. Success, such as those registered in the project, requires close cooperation and coordination between all participating partners. This project success is a joint product of negotiation, information sharing and working together of at least three agencies (UNDP, UNV and GEF) and partners (Governments of Japan and Switzerland) managing various institutional barriers to achieve good results at community levels. From this collaborative efforts, capacity building and awareness-raising were cornerstone in working with communities and these can be generalized as requiring continued effort by all agencies when working at the community level and in a collaborative manner. Specifically, local ownership, volunteerism and in-kind contributions in whatever form these may come into the projects are considerable key factors for the success of community level adaptation projects.

5] Ensuring effective involvement of local and national authorities increases the chances that community based adaptation activities will be scaled up and achieve broader impact at landscape or sub-regional levels. Linkages to the national adaptation program (such as the national adaptation action plans) are important for securing the influence necessary for policy change at the national level based on evidence produced by the projects. For long term sustainability, community needs and their vulnerability to climate change should be reflected in mainstream municipal policies and planning. Building strong relationships with national and municipal authorities increases the chances of internalization of policies and sustainability of project results.

6] Community transformation begins with change agents working towards new perceptions and attitudes. Once community behavior and lifestyles are changed, the new practices brought in by change agents can impact the systems in which communities rely for their survival with minimal negative impacts put on the ecosystem resources, leading to sustainable lifestyles. Communities and individuals in these ecosystems therefore must see the need to transform their behavior. Following this general principle, the CBA project helped communities to analyze their current practices (which were unsustainable and maladaptive) and achieve new innovations by using the participatory approach, while simultaneously providing technical advice and support, throughout the project cycle. Through participatory knowledge-generation and capacity building workshops on climate change adaptation, the CBA project helped project stakeholders to develop the capacity and confidence to lead these changes in more than 200 communities in 10 countries through the implementation of over 60 successful projects. As indicated by the general

improvement in VRA scores, the communities felt more equipped to confront climate change impacts using the solutions and measures learned in the course of the project. These made the communities much more resilient to climate change impacts in their localities.

7] CBA is implemented using GEF SGP mechanisms. These mechanisms are anchored in volunteerism at a number of critical levels of the project. The National Steering Committee is a voluntary organ, established at country level with a majority of civil society members. In addition, CBA is assisted by UN volunteers as community grassroots mobilizers who have contributed their knowledge and time to the process of decision making and implementation. For example, it is now common for many other stand alone initiatives such as the Africa Adaptation programme, to use GEF SGP mechanisms to implement community based components of national level programmes. This mechanism has also demonstrated that policies at the national level can be influenced through evidence and lessons coming from small community led projects.

## **ii) Recommendations**

1. Given the significant results of the project to date, it is clear that the model of community based adaptation developed and implemented under this project has proven successful and is likely to become even more effective with improvements to programming and operations using the experience gained from this pilot. For example, nationally executed projects by governments aimed at community adaptation to climate change will need to be styled to accommodate the participatory nature and the design that this project has piloted. Results from this project have demonstrated and validated a flexible, community-driven way of mobilizing, planning and implementing community based adaptation projects.
2. A number of options should be explored to build on the success of this project and maximize up-scaling and replication of CBA best practice. First, the successful country programmes in the ten participating countries should be up-scaled to cover broader geographic areas with the aim of creating a critical mass of projects, experience and capacity – a tipping point – so that adoption of CBA best practice and the development of community level adaptive management capacity becomes more and more widespread. The funding for these individual up-scaled country programs would need to be explored in light of differing criteria and priorities of the various funding sources (GEF, LDCF, SCCF, AF). Individual national level CBA programmes are under development in Niger and Namibia, while there is interest from Jamaica, Vietnam and Bangladesh. A second option would be to upscale the current CBA programme to cover another 15-20 countries or more – this could be done with or without adopting the first option. Funding options would also need to be assessed.
3. The global debate on climate change increasingly underscores the importance of climate change adaptation; national strategies to address climate change are changing. The current project and any other future similar CBA projects of UNDP and other partners which, aim to influence upstream policy changes should embrace greater flexibility and should change with the new global debates. In the future, CBA Country Programmes should explicitly target the generation and dissemination of knowledge to policy makers and opinion leaders, as well as donors and others, as a fundamental part of project design. Analyses of best practice and policy implications, advisory notes, policy briefs and other documents should be provided. These materials could be distributed worldwide through the SGP network of National Steering Committees. This project has already put out an advisory note on possible policy change within the sustainable land management and watershed management sectors.
4. The CBA project piloted the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) tool, which has been highly effective in raising local awareness of climate change risks, identifying community needs and capturing local knowledge and ideas. However, its quantitative measurements of subjective

perceptions are unreliable because of its complexity and the difficulty of communities in understanding and responding to the questions. The VRA should be further simplified and customized as necessary for application in other countries.

5. Similarly, the pioneer project tested an important operational aspect of implementation. The GEF SGP mechanism (NC, Steering Committee, etc.), and the partnership with UN Volunteers, provided the necessary structure and process to allow meaningful participation of communities. This mechanism of decentralized decision making through a nationally constituted steering committee, provided for easier management of the consultative processes and decision making in addition to the simplification and flexibility provided by the style and manner of the GEF SGP grant making process. This process and mechanism vary markedly from the way full-size projects, which requires rigorous scientific inputs at all levels, are designed and executed. Thus, future CBA projects from GEF and other sources should follow the GEF SGP implementation modality that is tested and proven to be conducive to CBA types of projects and can provide the necessary sustainability and transitioning of projects into existing programmes.
6. For a systematic approach to popularize CBA principles and practices, apart from the global platforms for sharing knowledge, the lessons coming from the pilots point to the benefits of establishing networks and sub-networks at global, national, sub national and local levels to articulate the ideals and principles of CBA processes and practices.

## ANNEX 1: Listing of Knowledge Management products and their distribution channels

Product Title	Knowledge Product theme/ description	Goal	Target Audience	Distribution channels	Contact Person	Type (publication, website, etc)	Language versions
Gender, Climate Change and Community-Based Adaptation	Gender Mainstreaming in CBA projects	Highlight UNDP's work on the ground on both the social, environmental and economic threads. The guidebook presents gender-mainstreaming experiences and examples from the UNDP/GEF CBA projects as well as beneficial lessons drawn from SGP's work in over 122 countries.	Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP15, COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA; GEF ASSEMBLY	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Publication/Guidebook	English; French (in process)
CBA "How-To: Inclusivity"	Inclusion of all community members in CBA projects	Highlights risks associated with CC that threaten marginalized communities and/or erode progress towards inequality and poverty alleviation in many developing countries. This 4-page publication highlights that specific attention must be given and what the measures to use that are necessary to remove barriers to full participation of marginalized groups and their inclusion on all stages of the projects (design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation).	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5, COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Publication/Guidebook	English
CBA Success Stories - For GEF	Lessons Learned from selected CBA projects	Short stories capturing successful concrete results in Kazakhstan (2), Namibia (1), and Jamaica (1). Stories include lessons learned by community members and UN Volunteers and other project partners at the local level, as well as environmental benefits and policy influence at the local and national level, plus cross-country knowledge exchange.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; GEF website; UNDP Newsletter (August 2011)	Anna Lisa Jose	Issue Brief	English
Gender and Community-Based Adaptation to climate change	CBA and Gender Mainstreaming	Features collaboration and advocacy strategies of the CBA project on gender mainstreaming. Also includes examples of gender mainstreaming from selected CBA projects.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; COP16	Anna Lisa Jose	Issue Brief	English
Community-Based to CC: Equator Prize Award-winning project in Morocco	CBA Morocco Project: Equator Prize Award-winning	Project highlights in social-economic, environmental and policy impacts as well as gender empowerment and social inclusion/volunteerism for sustainability.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; CBA6	Anna Lisa Jose	Issue Brief	English
Thematic papers	Synthesis on	Discusses how the CBA	GEF, UN	CBA website;	Charles	Publication/G	English

on CBA at portfolio levels within the UNDP-GEF Project	environmental themes of CBA portfolio	project has contributed towards the GEF Operational programmes as well as the capacity development aspects of the project. Specific themes discussed in the technical paper includes: protection of fauna and flora, land management and rehabilitation, agriculture and communities, appropriate technology transfer and adoption.	agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Nyandiga	uidebook	
Methodology to measure volunteers' contribution to CBA	Guidance note	Guidance manual to support UNDP-GEF CBA country teams to measure volunteers' contribution to CBA programme/projects.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Charles Nyandiga/ Adeline Aubry	Guidance note	English
Harnessing multiple coping strategies for a holistic approach towards community adaptation to climate change: the use of Conservation Agriculture (CA) in Namibia	Case Study	Discusses a new but filed proven technology for supporting communities and women groups interested in dryland's management agriculture. This case study will elaborate in simple language how to rally communities towards conservation agriculture and the use of more resilient crops in drylands ecosystems. It borrows the practices of the CBA activities of CES and the Namibian Conservation research Centre's findings on CA	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Charles Nyandiga	Case Study	English
Community-Based Adaptation for Lelepa Village (Samoa)	Case Study targeted to the GEF CCA Report	Discusses briefly the Climate Change risks, adaptation measures and solutions that are under implementation and examines early results of the project through a lessons learned documentation.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Charles Nyandiga	Case Study	English
A Toolkit for Designing Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives	Adaptation Initiatives	A toolkit to support all those involved in the design of measurable, verifiable, and reportable adaptation initiatives.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Pradeep Kurukulasu riya	Toolkit	English
UNFCCC- The Nairobi Work Programme: On Impacts, Vulnerability, and Adaptation to Climate Change	UNFCCC, with contributions from UNDP Adaptation and UNDP-GEF CBA	A synthesis of outcomes, good practices, lessons learned, and future challenges and opportunities	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Pradeep Kurukulasu riya	Synthesis Report	English
Community-Based Adaptation in Niger	Donor Report (GoJ)	A brief summary on the CBA projects in Niger co-financed by the Government of Japan. Highlighted are the targeted	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs,	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Charles Nyandiga	2-page briefing notes	English



		areas of intervention and support to local communities focusing on project development, Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA), and knowledge management and sharing of lessons learnt.	development agencies and other community-based practioners				
Community-Based Adaptation in Namibia	Donor Report (GoJ)	A brief summary on the CBA projects in Namibia co-financed by the Government of Japan. Highlighted are the targeted areas of intervention and support to local communities focusing on project development, Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA), and knowledge management and sharing of lessons learnt.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Charles Nyandiga	2-page briefing notes	English
Community-Based Adaptation in Kazakhstan and Central Asia	Donor Report (Government of Switzerland)	A brief summary on the CBA projects in Namibia co-financed by the Government of Japan. Highlighted are the targeted areas of intervention and support to local communities focusing on project development, Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA), and knowledge management and sharing of lessons learnt.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Charles Nyandiga	2-page briefing notes	English
"Tarwi: the Seeds of the Future" Participatory Video		A participatory video on a CBA project in Bolivia titled "Recovery of Tarwi (Lupinus Mutabilis S.) Seeds in four communities of the Carabuco Municipality that surrounds the Titicaca Lake". It highlights the value added of the increase in production of Tarwi crops through the use of certified seeds, as a measure for the adaptation to climate change and a way to reduce the inhabitants' vulnerability. The video is collaboration between the local villagers, UNDP-GEF CBA, and Asociacion CUNA (local NGO).	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Participatory Video	English
Tiwizi: Community unites for adaptation to climate change		A participatory documentary produced by the community of Igiouaz to share their contribution to adaptation to climate change. Inclusive participation and solidarity are major tools that vulnerable communities have to face climate change, but they need strong support to adapt in a sustainable manner. During the video workshops, local community members share their knowledge and skills, and share ideas during discussion workshops about climate change and adaptation.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Participatory Video	English

Tofiga o Pili A'au: Community-Based Climate Change Adaptation in Samoa		The video is a result of a training workshop to teach local villagers in participatory video techniques. The training worked directly with local people in vulnerable low-lying area of the coastline from the communities of Salei'a, Satoalepai, Fagamalo, Lelepa, Vaipouli, and Avao. It has resulted in enhancing CBA projects, working with indigenous people and marginalized communities, according to a human rights-based approach, enhanced adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change, and sharing of lessons learned from the projects.	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Participatory Video	English
Video on Community-Based Adaptation		A short video on various CBA projects produced for the MDG Summit in September 2010. It features testimonials from grantees on the importance of CBA project and how the project has improved their lives and capacity to adapt to climate change	GEF, UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Participatory Video	English
Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change Brochure		The global CBA 2010 brochure showcasing the different community-driven projects that pilots a range of climate risk management practices at the local level. Taking a natural resource management approach, the CBA project focuses on adaptation approaches that also generate global environmental benefits in the areas of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management. The projects will in turn leverage systemic policy changes at the national level that are necessary to reduce vulnerability to CC impacts.	UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Brochure	English
Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change: Supporting Climate Resilience and Grassroots Actions to Policy Change		Highlights UNDP's support to marginalized communities to help them better adapts to anticipated climate change risks. UNDP's grassroots component of its corporate programme on climate change adaptation is designed to: 1.) Strengthen the ability of community's to design and implement measures against climate change challenges; 2.) Ensure that the voices of community's are heard by governments and development agencies; 3.)Support the diffusion of indigenous knowledge on managing climate related risks; 4.) Lessons and practices from	UN agencies, Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practioners	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net	Anna Lisa Jose/Charles Nyandiga	Banner	English

		community led initiatives inform the preparation of national policies.					
Community-based adaptation to flooding in Avao village		A summary of one (out of 8) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Samoa to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Community-based adaptation to flooding and sea level rise in Fagamalo village		A summary of one (out of 8) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Samoa to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Reduce impacts of climate change-driven erosion through protection and conservation of mangrove and coral reef ecosystems in Fasitootai village		A summary of one (out of 8) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Samoa to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Community-based adaptation to flooding and sea level rise in Safa'i village		A summary of one (out of 8) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Samoa to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Intensifying goat herding to help women adapt to climate change in Tamalolo		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Niger to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Reconstitution of hut livestock to reduce household vulnerability to climate change in the communities of Houtchi and Dan Djaoudi, Roubou		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Niger to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Project in support for adjustment to Climate change in the community of Tamalolo		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Niger to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16;	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English

		environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	Governments	CARE Workshop on CBA			
Expansion of agro-forestry practices in five country villages in Tamalolo		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Niger to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Contributing to improving agro-forestry and using improved seeds in the community of Maigochi Saboua, Roubou		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Niger to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Climate-resilient horse production in Kargaly village		Summary of one (out of 9) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Kazakhstan to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Reducing vulnerability to declining water supplies in Burevestnik rural community		Summary of one (out of 9) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Kazakhstan to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Autumn/Winter irrigation as an adaptive mechanism for efficient use of water resources in Sady Shakirov		Summary of one (out of 9) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Kazakhstan to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Demonstration of Adaptive Land Management under Climate Change Conditions in Priozernoye		Summary of one (out of 9) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Kazakhstan to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Harnessing multiple coping strategies enhanced via a holistic approach		A summary of one (out of 2) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Namibia to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change	External and internal audiences including Practitioners,	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences:	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English

to community adaptation to climate change		impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	Donors, and Governments	CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA			
Increasing community adaptation and ecosystem resilience to climate change in Portland Bight		Summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Jamaica to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Glengoffe climate change adaptation		Summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Jamaica to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Adaptive agroforestry in the Saipina municipality		A summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Bolivia to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Community water resource management as an adaptation strategy in Vallegrande		A summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Bolivia to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Adjusting community agricultural practices to reduce climate change risk in Omusati region.		A summary of one (out of 2) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Namibia to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Strengthening the TARGMUISTE oasis ecosystem's resiliency to the impacts of climate change and improving the local community's capacity to adapt to reduced water resources and soil degradation		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Morocco to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Building the forest ecosystem's		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in	External and internal	CBA website; ALM website;	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English

resiliency and improving two communities' capacities to adapt to the effects of climate change, particularly the increase and intensification of drought periods, through a sustainable and integrated farming and forestry strategy in the Province of Azilal – High Atlas.		Morocco to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA			
Project Agroforestry and soil and water conservation as strategies to build the Boumaad mountain ecosystem's resiliency and the local community's adaptive capacities		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Morocco to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Strengthening the resiliency of the IGUIWAZ oasis ecosystem to the impacts of climate change and improving the local community's capacity to adapt to reduced water resources and soil degradation		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Morocco to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Strengthening the resilience of the Sidi Majbeur mountain ecosystem and reinforcing the community's adaptive capacities to increasingly erratic rainstorms and diminishing overall rainfall, through erosion control, conservation farming and income diversification, based on pilot vetiver application		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Morocco to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Enhancing the resiliency of the oasis agrobiodiversity and strengthening the Laachoria community's capacities to adapt to growing climatic variability		A summary of one (out of 7) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Morocco to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English

and intensified droughts, through a strategy of natural resource and endemic species conservation.							
Promoting agro-based diversified activities for improving food and household livelihood security of vulnerable Adibashi Community in hilly areas of Bakshiganj Upzila under Jamalpur District		A summary of one (out of 5) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Bangladesh to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Strengthening Resilience of Climate Change-Affected Communities in South-western Coastal Areas of Bangladesh		A summary of one (out of 5) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Bangladesh to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Community-Based Wetland Management Project		A summary of one (out of 5) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Bangladesh to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Reducing Climate Change-Driven Erosion and Landslide Risks through Sustainable Agriculture for Safer Slopes		A summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Jamaica to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Land & Preservation Measures to Combat Climate Change Pressures in Cockpit Country's Marth Brae Watershed		A summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Jamaica to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and Governments	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16; CARE Workshop on CBA	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English
Cockpit Country Adaptation to Climate Change Variability		A summary of one (out of 6) UNDP/GEF CBA projects in Jamaica to strengthen the resiliency of communities to address climate change impacts. Highlights on global	External and internal audiences including Practitioners, Donors, and	CBA website; ALM website; Teamwork's; EE-Net; Global Conferences: CBA5; COP16;	Anna Lisa Jose	Fast Facts	English

		environmental benefits, community ownership and sustainability and policy influence are also included.	Governments	CARE Workshop on CBA			
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