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SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



AusAID Community Based Adaptation (CBA) Project CPMT Consolidated Report

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Acronyms

AP	Adaptation Plans
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CC	Climate Change
CCPS	CBA Country Programme Strategy
CIM	Coastal infrastructure Management Plan
CO	Country Office
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CSSPD	UNDP Community Centred Sustainable Development Plan
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CRiSTAL	Community-Based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods
CVCA	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis
CVM	Community Vulnerability Maps
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ENSO	El Nino Oscillation
FSP	Full-Size Project
GEF SGP	Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
HFHF	Habitat For Humanity Fiji
ICCAI	International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative
INC	Initial National Communication
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
LAC	Latin American and Caribbean
LDCF	Least Development Country Fund
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAP	Mekong Asia Pacific
MDG	Millenium Development Goal
MOA	Memorandum Of Agreement
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NC	National Coordinator
NCC	National Climate Change Committee
NFG	National Focal Group
NSC	National Steering Committee
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OP	Operational Programme
PACC	Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change project
PACE-SD	Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development
PDR	Peoples Democratic Republic
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIDS	Small Islands Developing States
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SPA	Special Priority Adaptation

SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TAR	Technical Assessment Reports
TRAC	Target for Resource Assignment from the Core
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USP	University of the South Pacific
VRA	Vulnerability Reduction Assessment
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Summary overview

In response to a request from AusAID received towards the end of 2010, an increased collaboration between the Australian government and UNDP on the topic of CBA was finalised in June 2011 through a wider SGP grant-making programme focused on the particular needs and vulnerabilities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Overall, the expanded SIDS CBA programme was based upon the initial experiences coming out of the AusAID Mekong and Asia Pacific (MAP) CBA programme, and retained the same primary objectives and deliverables with increased need for knowledge sharing and networking within the region. The goals of the SIDS CBA are namely to: (i) improve the adaptive capacity of communities, thereby to reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change risks; (ii) provide countries with concrete ground-level experience with local climate change adaptation, and; (iii) provide clear policy lessons and mainstream CBA within national processes and up scale practices across scale. Similarly, the primary objective of the SIDS CBA will be to reduce vulnerability and increase the adaptative capacity of small island communities to manage the additional risks presented by climate change.

A SIDS CBA cost sharing agreement between AusAID and UNDP was finalized in 2 June 2011 through the signing of an agreement for a total of AUD \$6 million. A first instalment of about AUD \$2.75 million was received. It is expected that activities for the expanded SIDS CBA programme will address 38 target SIDS countries worldwide (an increase from 19 countries initially included under the MAP CBA project collaboration framework). All of the relevant Pacific SIDS countries are included under the broadened SIDS CBA framework, whilst the four Asian countries (Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka and Vietnam) will continue to be addressed separately under the MAP CBA project document.

Against the above background, some variations were introduced to the SIDS CBA strategy arising from the on-the-ground experiences of the GEF Special Priority on Adaptation (SPA) and MAP CBA projects under implementation. These included: (i) taking advantage of the lessons learned of past SGP CBA projects; (ii) a more flexible use of vulnerability assessments tools; (iii) an improved M&E and technical assistance framework; (iv) a new strategy to attract and scale up successful CBA experiences; as well as (v) a more vigorous pursuit of visibility for AusAID, UNDP and GEF SGP. In addition, the expanded collaboration also seeks to further strengthen linkages with the AusAID International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI); AusAID regional outposts (based in Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago; and Suva, Fiji); as well as other regional programmes in the Caribbean (5Cs), and the Pacific (SPREP).

As of early March 2012, SIDS CBA induction and regional workshops have now been held in each of the four world regions (Asia, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, and the Pacific). In each case, the main objective of the workshops was to *“provide initial training, harmonize approaches and share experiences in CBA and to enhance knowledge sharing within participating SGP SIDS CBA countries”*. As a

result of the four regional workshops completed, the majority of the new SGP SIDS countries have begun preparing strategy documents (SGP CPS Annexes) for CPMT review.

In Asia, the regional workshop was held on 15-20 August, 2011, in Beijing, China, during which the four Mekong and Asian MAP CBA countries (Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka and Vietnam) shared experiences with two of the new SIDS CBA countries (Timor Leste and the Maldives). For the Indian and Atlantic Ocean SIDS, the launch workshop was held in Africa in Ghana, Accra on 19-23 September, 2011 in which 5 countries (Seychelles, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Mauritius and Cape Verde) participated.

For the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region, the official global launch workshop for the expanded AusAID SIDS CBA was held on 19-21 November, 2011, in Managua, Nicaragua. For the LAC region, participants from 9 SGP countries (Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad & Tobago) took part out of 15 expected in the entire sub-region.¹ The SIDS CBA global launch, officiated by the UNDP Nicaragua Country Resident Representative and the GEF SGP Global Manager, was covered by journalists from the local press. In addition, outputs from the meeting were disseminated globally through the IIED 'Climate-L' and 'SIDS-L' networks. Internally, the meeting was featured prominently throughout the UNDP and SGP intranet sites.

For the Pacific, the regional workshop was held from 27 February to 2 March, 2012, in Sigatoka, Fiji, with the participation of 9 MAP/SIDS CBA countries (from Fiji, Tuvalu, Nauru, Samoa, Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, and Vanuatu). SGP National Coordinators, Sub-Regional Coordinators (SRCs), and National Focal Points (NFPs), GEF Secretariat, AusAID (Fiji, Suva outpost), inter/national partners (ICCAI and IWRM), and representatives of UN agencies, met to discuss the SGP programme's OP5 core objectives in the Pacific, as well arrangements and lessons learned on CBA from across the region.



Pacific Regional Workshop Participants at Biasevu Waterfall, FIJI (MAP CBA project site).

¹ During SGP OP5, the six countries of the SGP Barbados OCES sub-region (Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, St. Nevis & Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines) are in the process of being converted into six 'stand alone' SGP country programmes, whilst Guyana is in the process of being included as a new OP5 participating country.

In each of the SGP regional workshops, CPMT and regional experts provided a series of technical and capacity-building inputs. In the Pacific regional workshop, the AusAID representative advised participants that national climate change information can be accessed online from the AusAID-funded Pacific Climate Change Science Programme which is available at:

<http://www.cawcr.gov.au/projects/PCCSP/publications.html>. In the African and LAC regional workshops, the project benefitted and teamed up with the UNDP Gender Team and their affiliated regional gender advisors. In the specific case of LAC, support was also received from the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) for Latin America; an advisor from the UNDP/GEF Regional Centre in Panama; the Programme Manager from the Barbados UNDP Country Office in charge of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); and a resource person coming from an ongoing GEF LDCF Project Manager (based in Haiti). These experts provided an overview of the linkages of CBA and gender, DRR, as well as in the formulation of other relevant social inclusion indicators.

Since late December 2011, the CPMT CBA focal point (Mr. Charles Nyandiga) has circulated a customised SIDS CBA country programme proposal template, discussed extensively during the regional meetings, to all the participating SIDS CBA countries. In addition, the CPMT has worked with UNOPS to establish a budgetary structure for the programme which will complement the anticipated next phase of funds to be received from the GEF for its 5th Operational Phase (OP5) running from July 2010 to June 2014.

In this regard, three of the 38 countries indicated in Table 1 of the SIDS CBA framework are OP5 “start up countries” (Sao Tome & Principe, Guyana and Timor Leste). Following SGP country appraisal missions to Guyana and Timor Leste in late 2011 and early 2012, SGP National Coordinators are in the process of recruitment in these countries, whilst the remaining CPMT mission to Sao Tome & Principe is expected for the second half of 2012. Once the SGP has been established in these countries, SIDS CBA activities will be launched in tandem with the commencement of GEF grant-making for OP5. Similarly, a dedicated follow-up meeting for the start up ‘stand alone’ countries in the Caribbean region is planned in the second part of 2012 (when new SGP National Coordinators are on board).

In addition, CPMT has finalised the recruitment of an international support consultant, Ms. Leanne Harrison, to support the needs of both the SIDS and MAP CBA (to replace the former consultant Mr. Kevin Petrini who left the programme in mid-2011). The costs of the international consultant, based in New Zealand, will be shared by both the MAP and SIDS CBA projects to provide regional back-stopping, technical support, lessons learned and knowledge management.

Ms. Harrison, who joined the SGP Pacific regional workshop in late February 2012 brings to SIDS CBA considerable experience of SGP operations in the Pacific (previously employed by NZAID as a regional support consultant for the Pacific Environment Fund [PEF] delivered through SGP in the region); as well as through her earlier work as a UNV Coordinator working with the SGP (whilst based in the Barbados OECS region for three years).

Part I: MAP CBA (February 2011- February 2012)

1.1 Summary of Progress

Over the past 12 months, MAP CBA progress has followed consistent positive trends in both the Asian and Pacific regions. In the four Asian countries, the programme has matured to a stage where almost 100% of funds have been allocated to a total of 7 planning grants and 20 projects. All 7 planning grants have been successfully completed. Out of the 20 projects, 3 have been completed, 16 report good implementation progress with most being over half-way through planned activities, and finally, one knowledge management project to document case studies is beginning implementation. The MAP CBA programme in Asia is at an advanced stage and it is anticipated that the coming year will focus on completing outstanding project activities, final project reporting and Knowledge Management activities such as documenting key lessons, developing case studies and sharing experiences. For example, we anticipate case studies distinguishing the adaptation additionality. Climate problems in every location are clear, the challenge is that proposed activities often appear development-oriented. The results of the second rounds of VRAs will help determine if community adaptive capacity has really improved through these interventions.

In contrast, the Pacific region has focussed on finalising the foundation stages of programming such as completing MAP CBA CPS', building local networks, building local awareness of climate change concepts, formalising partnerships for implementation, conducting capacity building activities, approving full projects and conducting initial site visits to proposed sites. In the Pacific, there are 7 approved projects starting implementation over the coming months, and 7 full project concepts which should be approved in June 2012. There have been significant changes in personnel in this region which have contributed to slower than expected progress. Part of this is due to 3 countries becoming full country programmes (FSM, ROP and RMI). CPMT visited these countries in February/March 2012 in order to finalise the last stages of this process. PNG is now the only full country programme without a National Coordinator. NC Interviews for PNG are scheduled to take place in June 2012.

It should be noted there are still on-going capacity issues with some countries in the Pacific programme and still some countries that are engaged in staff recruitment (~5 countries). To address this issue the recent Pacific Regional Workshop (February 2012) provided further training to clarify CBA concepts, processes and associated tools such as VRA. The focus for the coming year will be to concentrate on supporting those countries who are poised to engage in project implementation. There will also be a concerted effort to continue to work with the often smaller countries who have limited human capacity. Further, four countries in the Pacific region which have had part-time NFP positions until the end of OP4, are in the process of being converted into OP5 "stand alone" SGP country programmes. These programmes include the Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, and the

Republic of Marshall Islands which are recruiting a full-time SGP National Coordinator, contracted by UNOPS. In the case of SGP Nauru, the time commitment of the part-time NFP position is also in the process of being reviewed in the light of the government STAR endorsement for the programme. In the SGP Fiji and SGP Samoa Sub-Regional programmes, recruitments which were pending in 2011 have been completed and CBA projects are beginning implementation, producing positive indications of progress in their sub-regional portfolios.

Interestingly, although not surprisingly, when reviewing the sectoral focus of projects, the focus for both regions is predominantly a range of food security and diversification of income-base project activities. There is also a trend towards water security and agricultural or farming based initiatives. This indicates that climate change is affecting people's basic survival needs in these regions and that MAP CBA is at the forefront of risk management.

Partnering for complementarity has also featured strongly in many countries and has been achieved on a programmatic scale in countries such as Fiji, Samoa and Cambodia. All countries report that SGP has been an effective mechanism for reaching those communities who are at most risk to the threats posed by Climate Change. GEF SGP and AusAID are widely recognised as supporting these regions to build community adaptive capacity.

1.2 Country Updates: Asia

In **Viet Nam**, during the reporting period in 2011, there were five on-going MAP CBA projects which absorbed 100% of the MAP CBA allocation (with grant delivery of approximately US\$135,000). More details on the projects are noted below:

Project Name	Project Budget (USD\$)	Status:	Brief Description:
CBA/VN/MAP/10/04 Develop a community-based agricultural production model to effectively adapt to flooding in the low-lying areas of Ky Lo River, Xuan Quang 2 Commune, Dong Xuan District, Phu Yen Province.	50,000USD	Under implementation	The project aims to test a crop which reduce the impact of flooding of which the frequency and intensity is increased by CC impact. Techniques on sustainable land management and a crop change will be transferred and tested by the community.
CBA/VN/MAP/10/03 Contribute to sustainable peanut production by addressing droughts in Quat Xa village, Cam Thanh commune, Cam Lo district, Quang Tri province.	50,000USD	Under implementation	The project aims to promote a sustainable peanut production in the context of prolonged drought in the dry area. Techniques on sustainable land and water management, and drought tolerant peanut varieties will be tested by the community.
CBA/VN/MAP/10/02 Experimenting a model in peanut production to adapt to droughts and flooding in Binh Thuan commune, Tay Son district, Binh Dinh province.	50,000USD	Under implementation	The project aims to reduce the impact of droughts and flooding on rice production by replacing one rice crop with peanut in the project area.
CBA/VN/MAP/10/01	50,000USD	Under	The project aims to collect and document traditional knowledge of fishermen in their traditional fishing and verify under

Strengthening local adaptive capacity of fisheries village: the case of Do Son, Hai Phong		implementation	the CC context. The project also identifies and tests some income activities to diversify community income to reduce the risks from fishing activities.
VN/MAP-CBA/2010/05 Developing a community model of climate change adaptation in a floating village in Ha Long	50,000USD	Under implementation	The project aims to test an aquaculture model which can reduce pollution increased by CC impact.

The SGP NC reports that four of the MAP CBA projects are progressing with good results and one is facing “*difficulties in project management and late progress and limited results*” (CBA/VN/MAP/10/01). The Vietnam CBA portfolio includes successful experimentation of improved crops adapting to climate change impacts (droughts, flooding, and natural disasters) in most project interventions (despite the weather for calendar year 2011 being reported as “very unfavourable”). SGP Vietnam has reported better understanding and awareness of local stakeholders on climate change adaptation, as well as increased capacity of project grantees who participated in training activities organized by SGP (i.e. training workshops on project management and exchange). The NC reports that the positive experience of the MAP CBA portfolio interventions can be attributed in large part to the previous experience gained from the pilot projects implemented under the 10-country global SPA CBA programme.

In terms of lessons learned, Vietnam reports that there is a need for an enhanced combination of traditional knowledge (TK) and “advanced technologies” to be transferred to community to adapt effectively to climate change. In Vietnam, adaptation may be considered as cost effective if interlinked with “integrated approaches” to CBA, including *inter alia* through the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and sustainable livelihoods. The experience of MAP CBA in Vietnam reports thus far that using the existing SGP mechanism has been effective and efficient in delivering CBA funding, whilst making “*best use of relevant research results in effective implementation of climate change adaptation projects*”.

In **Lao PDR**, the CBA CPS developed as annex to the existing SGP Lao PDR CPS, has been translated into the national Lao language and shared widely with CSOs and stakeholders. In addition, the forms and guidelines attached to the CBA CPS were distributed publicly before the call for project proposal conducted through local media and the UNDP CO website (both in English and Lao). The CPS “indicated principles” include: (i) climate change adaptation are priority projects at local communities; (ii) support for capacity building, technological development and technology transfers in matters of cleaner energy, as well as for implementing adaptation strategies and actions; (iii) capacity building for local communities in developing and implementing climate change adaptation initiatives; (iv) integrated adaptation solutions that are “*low-cost, improve energy efficiency, promote cleaner production and generate economic, environmental and socioeconomic benefits*”; as well as (v) increased public awareness and understanding of climate change impacts.

According to the original CBA CPS, a portfolio of 5-6 projects has been targeted for development for the MAP-CBA Lao PDR. In actual practice, a total of 9 projects were

awarded including 4 planning grants (three to CBOs, one to an education institution - the 'Community Development and Training Center') and one to a local NGO with the targeted intervention sectors on agriculture, water and forestry. From the total \$250,000 grant allocation provided under the MAP-CBA, the SGP Lao PDR has so far committed US\$241,824 (equivalent to approximately 96.73% of the allocation). The following table provides more detailed updates on the Laos programme:

Project Name	Project Budget (USD\$)	Progress Report	Description
Kioutaloun 1 Development Project	5,000	Satisfactory completed	Planning grant
Solar Energy and Sustainable Development	5,000	Satisfactory completed	Planning grant
Environment Protection and Development	5,000	Satisfactory completed	Planning grant
Return Trees to Forest	5,000	Satisfactory completed	Planning grant
Solar-powered water pumping,	47,524	Ongoing/Full grants	Offer a healthy, clean, reliable and affordable drinking water supply for poor households in isolated off- grid communities in Lao PDR without relying on firewood for water sterilization. That will provide water to a minimum of 3,355 people and other populations living in the near surrounding areas.
Environment Protection and Development	45,000	Ongoing/Full grants	Improve the lives of shifting cultivation farmers with developing of other food security sources as alternative and additional
Solar Energy and Sustainable Development	45,000	Ongoing/Full grants	Promote the use of small alternative energy saving technology drying food crop and forestry products thus contributing to the decreasing of deforestation, providing climate change adaptation because of growing scarcity of fuel wood, to eat more hygienic food and sell more value added agricultural and forestry products.
Return Trees to Forest	39,300	Ongoing/Full grants	Promote and train farmers in ecologically sound agricultural production methods, the use of seed varieties that will increase crop yields and will investigate the feasibility of growing alternative subsistence and cash crops that are more resilient to climate change risk factors.
Kioutaloun 1 Development Project	45,000	Ongoing/Full grants	Improve the lives of shifting cultivation farmers with developing of other food security sources as alternative and additional
Total for MAP CBA	241,824	4 planning grants 5 full projects	96.73% of the total grant allocation for Lao PDR MAP CBA Programme which is \$250,000

Laos PDR Pipeline Projects

Project Name	Project Budget (USD\$)	Progress Report	Description
Buffer Zone Recover and Management	44,500	The project concept note was submitted to SGP Lao PDR and categorized as first priority for coming (GEF5) first round consideration. NSCs' meeting expected to be held late February 2011 - the actual proposal has yet to receive	Project purposively to continue FAO funding ended by building community capacity in buffer zone use and management and mobilizing local resources for the sustainability of project activities
Community Water Supply	50,000	The project concept note was submitted to SGP Lao PDR and categorized as first priority for coming (GEF5) first round consideration. NSCs' meeting expected to be held late February 2011.	Project tries to solve drought issues related to health and hygienic in isolated village of Sonnabouly district, Savannakhet province – southern of Laos. Building the capacity of community in management of water supply and awareness on diseases related to water are also major input
Implementation of biogas digesters technology in rural area for climate change adaptation	50,000	The project concept note was submitted to SGP Lao PDR and categorized as first priority for coming (GEF5) first round consideration. NSCs' meeting expected to be held late February 2011	The group that targeted directly as key recipient of project benefits is the women of Nognang village that are involved in alcohol distillation. In this village, women implement alcohol distillation but they are also in charge of firewood supplying for alcohol distillation, cooking and boiling water for drinking.
Local Red Crab Consumption and Re-product as mean of Food Security	45,000	The project concept note was submitted to SGP Lao PDR and categorized as first priority for coming (GEF5) first round consideration. NSCs' meeting expected to be held late February 2011.	Generations, indigenous people live in proposed project location consume red crab as one of nutrients sources. This stream animal adds its value as additional source of cash income for the poor families
Local Fish Conservation for Climate Change adaptive	50,000	The project concept note was submitted to SGP Lao PDR and categorized as first priority for coming (GEF5) first round consideration. NSCs' meeting expected to be held late February 2011 - the actual proposal has yet to receive	Strengthening food security means for local people is important capacity building process for the poor particularly
TOTAL	239,500		

The key components of projects MAP-CBA Lao PDR projects have been: (i) community adaptive capacity building through provision of “secondary professions” and food security; (ii) irrigation, crop diversity, storage and preservation; (iii) livestock raising and small entrepreneur development; and (iv) community-based agricultural adaptation practices. In addition, the CBA projects have also simultaneously addressed increased health services, improved water storage capabilities, water purification, climate change awareness raising, knowledge sharing, and introduction to alternative energy technologies.

The provision of CBA planning grants enabled partners/grantees to hire a consultant to assist them in the development of a full CBA project proposal, as well as to build capacity to implement and administer the project efficiently and ensured planned outcomes. During the application of planning grants for project proposals development, an initial VRA was carried out in target villages. A broad range of sub-groups were included in the VRA and each different sub group was given the opportunity to express their opinion of their current vulnerability to climate change. Approximately 200 to 400 people attended each of the 4 VRA sessions.

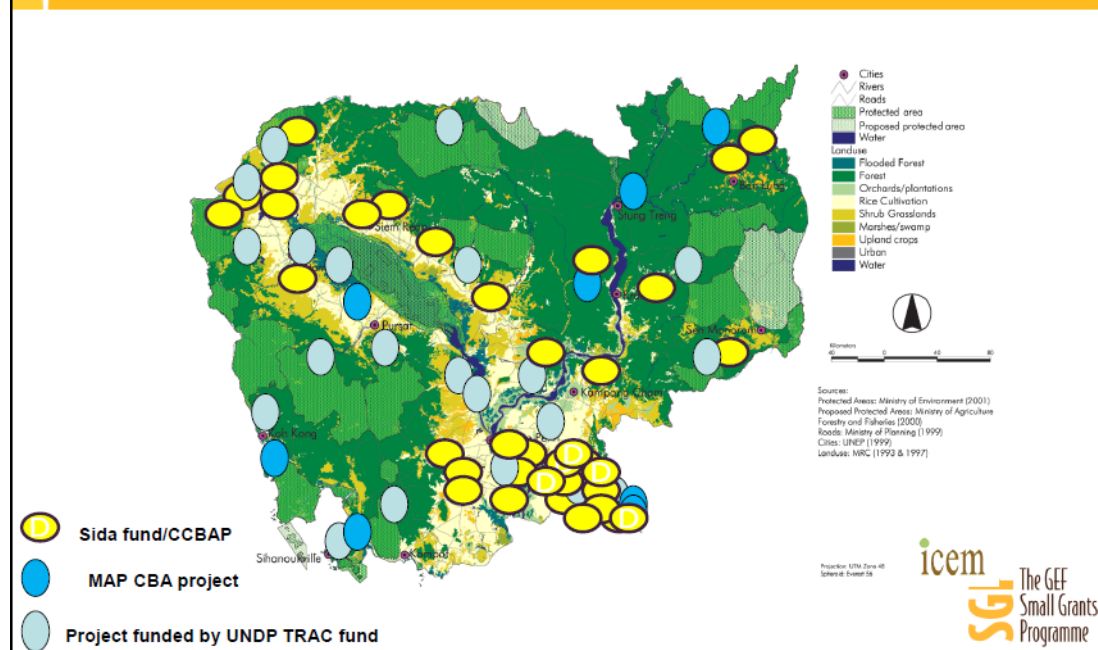
The Lao PDR pre-visits were conducted by the SGP NC and NSCs for preliminary assessment of project activities, as well as to give project proponents recommendations regarding how to submit a proposal in line with the SGP/MAP-CBA criteria. The visits were focused mainly on interviews with stakeholders including project proponents, villagers, and local officials as well as observations of living conditions and surrounding environment in the target villages. Most of the interviews issues regarding difficulties and needs of target villagers were addressed.

Under the full MAP CBA project implementation, the Lao PDR projects have been supporting the capacity strengthen of communities to manage anticipated climate change risks through promotion of livelihood alternatives:

- ✓ 171 community members trained, of whom 147 women were involved from various levels, institutions and villages;
- ✓ 23 village veterinarian assistants (comprising of 16 women and 7 men) successfully vaccinated a total of 8,075 poultry animals during the period from June to October 2011. As a result, the vaccination scheme has reached over 600 households, in order to ensure that poultry animals, especially chickens, have been protected against emergent diseases;
- ✓ Villagers are pleased that they now have access to clean water which can reduce their transportation burden, especially for women and children. Overall, the project portfolio has provided clean drinking water and reduced the daily workload for 446 households (totalling 2,999 people);
- ✓ Project provision of important inputs and resources at knowledge center for further development in Lao PDR localities.

In **Cambodia**, the MAP CBA has committed 100% of its allocation of \$250,000 to a range of projects as part of a growing portfolio of national CBA projects funded by different donors (including funds provided by UNDP TRAC for \$540,000, as well as Swedish Sida for \$2.57 million – see map below of regional distribution of projects:

Locations of CBA Projects funded in Cambodia



During 2009-2011, a series of activities were carried out by GEF/SGP team to implement the MAP CBA/CCBAP programme. Below are the main activities:

Develop CBA country Programme Strategy (CPS): MAP CBA Country Programme Strategy developed and approved by NSC and CPMT. The CPS was translated into Khmer language and widely shared with LINGOs/CBOs and Stakeholders. The SGP team also developed the MAP CBA brochure- How to access MAP CBA funding in both English and Khmer.

Community-based project development and implementation: In the Cambodia MAP CBA CPS, it was expected at least 6 projects should be developed and implemented with a total grant allocation of \$250,000. At the end of the 2nd year (December 2011) of its implementation, 3 planning and 5 community-based Adaptation projects, with a total funding of US \$24,336.50 have been developed and implemented in the priority sites identified by the Cambodia CBA CPS. A total of \$92,088 co-financing at the project level has been raised. At the programme level, more than USD 2.5 million have been raised to implement a programme call Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP). With this support we have funded 39 CBA projects which covered more than 200 villages, 96 communes and 45 districts and 18 provinces of Cambodia. The CCBAP was launched in January 2011 as an initiative to support the community based adaptation programme in Cambodia. The main objectives of the launch are i) to introduce Community Based Adaptation (CBA) approaches by sharing CBA successful stories and good practices and ii) to provide information on the structure and management of the CCBAP, including indication of eligible criteria for project funding and guideline notes for the submission of concept papers.

339 representatives from LNGOs and CBOs benefited from 7 trainings on Vulnerability Reduction Assessment and Proposal Writing, and Project Management and Financial Management. The LNGOs and CBOs used the knowledge gained from these trainings to develop the full proposal to apply for CCBAP and MAP CBA funding. In addition, the LNGOs and CBOs also benefited from the recommendations of the SGP team from the field appraisal visits to the project sites as they incorporated these recommendations to further improve the quality of their proposals. In addition, to the provision of trainings and coaching, planning grants were provided to the requested LNGOs and CBOs to conduct the VRA exercise, which covers more than 200 villages in 96 communes in 18 provinces. The results of this exercise allow the local communities and local authority to take part in the project design and implementation as they identify their needs which will be responded through the project activities.

Following the trainings and the field appraisal visits, 45 of out 60 proposals were approved by the National Steering Committee (NSC). These proposals were approved based on the condition that they met the key selection criteria as described in the strategic funding direction of the MAP CBA/CCBAP which includes: (1) contribution to the overall objective of MAP CBA/CCBAP, (2) provision of sufficient capacity of the organization in managing and implementing the project, (3) demonstration of innovative adaptation activities and technologies, (4) demonstration of the intension of the project to reduce the vulnerability of the local communities, and (5) benefiting the vulnerable groups such as women, disable people, elderly people, children and indigenous people.

In addition, a Gender Action Plan was developed which identified key gender goals that the programme would like to achieve. These goals include: (1) women are able to apply practical skills and knowledge to adapt to climate change to enhance their livelihoods, and (2) women are empowered to participate in decision making and are built with confidence and trust among the communities. Key indicators and activities to support the achievement of these goals will be mainstreamed into the key activities of the project activities of the LNGOs and CBOs that receive funding from the programmes.

Final draft VRA guide for practitioners have been developed, shared and consulted with more than 200 participants from key stakeholders from 50 CSO representative, 96 commune councils and policy makers during the two days Nation Workshop on Mainstreaming Community Based Adaptation into sub-national planning which was organized by SGP team on the 22-23 December 2011.

Dissemination and sharing lesson and good practices on design and implement of Community based Adaptation project with more than 300 participants from key stakeholders such as LNGOs/CBOs, representative from project beneficiaries, commune council members, donors and policy makers through conducting reflection workshop and National workshop on Mainstreaming Community Based Adaptation into sub-national level planning.

Cambodia GEF SGP has achieved the following key results:

1. MAP CBA country Programme Strategy both English and Khmer developed and approved by NSC and CPMT.

2. Committing 99.73 % of the total MAP CBA grants allocation USD 250,000 and 99% of 2 million grant line of the CCBAP/Sida funding.
3. Supervising, assisting in development of 60 projects and finally 45 CBA projects were approved by 7 NSC meetings.
4. Mobilizing NSC strong support and assistance to work for MAP CBA/CCBAP programme.
5. Being progressive in KM compared to previous years by working with Intentional Intern to finalize the final draft of VAR guide for practitioners and develop 3 successful case studies of Community Based Adaptation technique.
6. Strengthening partnership with relevant organizations and stakeholders, especially with 96 target commune council members for mainstreaming Community Based Adaptation projects into Commune Development plan and Commune Investment Plan.

In terms of lessons learned from CBA projects in Cambodia, preliminary findings from the VRA conducted in 96 communes indicate that 53% of the villagers have experience in suffering from droughts and lack of water for consumption and agriculture; 17% are vulnerable to floods; 16% experience “losing forest resources”; and 14% have inadequate agricultural skills. In response, key appropriate SGP CBA interventions suggested by the villagers include: (i) 35% of the villagers propose to have “*rehabilitation of existing water infrastructure for household consumption and agriculture*”; (ii) 35% propose to “*improve income generation through saving groups, seed banks, and chicken/cow banks*”; (iii) 16% request for provision of climatic information related to climate risks and hazards; and (iv) 13% propose to strengthen capacity of CBOs in managing natural resources including community forest, fisheries, and water resources.

The following is a table showing the projects that have been funded by MAP CBA in order to address the above issues:

Project Name	Project Budget (USD\$)	Status: Under implementation/ pipeline, etc...	Brief Description
Community Green project	2,500	Satisfactory completed	Planning grant
Better Agriculture Adaptation to Climate Change	2,600	Satisfactory completed	Planning grant
Building adaptive capacity and ecosystem resilience to floods and droughts in Indigenous and minority communities Project.	2,366.50	Satisfactory completed	Planning grant
Improve Water Resource Access and Management for Better Farming in Drought Prone Communities (IWRAM) Project	50,000.00	Ongoing/Full grants	IWRAM is a project providing support communities to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to climate change, including drought, in 7 villages of Chantrea district Svay Rieng, by building the capacity of communities to manage available water resources and irrigation systems for agricultural production, conservation of natural ecosystems and strengthen communities.
Building adaptive capacity and ecosystem resilience to floods and droughts in Indigenous and minority communities Project.	45,994.00	Ongoing/Full grants	The project aims at improving the resilience of the communities and is designed to be sustainable. Each addresses the long-term capacity and production needs of the communities, allowing them to build their development programmes in a sustainable way. Collectively, the project forms an overall production, information and institutional development programme aimed at securing benefits for the communities and the environment that sustains them in the long term.
Strengthening Community Adaptive	49,995.00	Ongoing/Full grants	The project is aiming at Reduce the vulnerability and

Capacity to Climate Change (SACTC)			increase adaptive capacity to climate change, including drought and flood by building the capacity of the communities in Ream and O commune to manage available water resources and irrigation system for agricultural production, conservation of ecosystem and strengthen communities.
Mangrove Reforestation, Conservation and Eco- Tourism Development for Improving Community Livelihood (MRCE-TDIDL)	46,381.00	Ongoing/Full grants	Project aiming at conservation of 500 ha of mangrove forest by demarcation of the area using cement pool and encouraging local participation especially women to manage and sustainable use the resources. In order to reduce vulnerability of climate change impacts which community facing more and more now, project will also provide support in developing community based eco-tourism which provide other options for improving community livelihood and welfare.
Improve Agricultural Productivity through Enhancing Capacity of the Community to Drought Resilience project	49,500.00	Ongoing/Full grants	The project is aiming at Increasing Adaptive Capacity of Community in Sna Ansar Commune and Sangkat Banteay Dei through increasing agricultural productivity and rehabilitation and management of community irrigation system. The project is also aiming at Reduce the vulnerability to climate change impacts, including drought by building the capacity of the communities in Sna Ansar Commune and Sangkat Banteay Dei to manage available water resources and irrigation system for agricultural production, conservation of ecosystem and strengthen communities' capacity to apply and demonstration of selected adaptation measures.
Total for MAP CBA funded projects	249,336.50	3 planning grants 5 full projects	99.73% of the total grant allocation for Cambodia MAP CBA Programme which is USD 250,000

In Sri Lanka, MAP CBA was launched in July 2010 with a stakeholder workshop with representation from government, civil society and academia. During the launch workshop it was decided to consider the most climate-vulnerable areas of the country for pilot projects. A 4-step process was employed to narrow down the project areas and communities. GEF SGP launched a widely advertised call for proposals from the defined climatic zones, mentioning identified vulnerable communities in order to target the pilot interventions better. A concept note template was provided under the themes of drought, floods, land degradation and landslides, and coastal hazards such as sea level rise. Over 60 proposals were received by the deadline from as many civil society organizations, mostly local NGOs. A stringent project whetting process was adopted, shortlisting was done by the technical review committee, and site visits were conducted to each short-listed location. This involved over 20 site visits to different locations in the country by members of the SGP National Steering Committee and the Technical Review Committee. Each NGO then had to make a detailed presentation to the National Steering Committee, where the final grantees were chosen.

There were several common elements to the five projects that ensured sustainability at the local level. They were;

1. Ensuring that each project is implemented by an NGO with local affiliations and presence beyond this single pilot project.
2. Ensuring that a corresponding community-based organization is involved in both implementation and monitoring of activities.
3. Ensuring that representatives of these CBOs are present at all workshops, progress evaluations and VRAs and that they are aware of budget allocations for activities.
4. Ensuring that local service delivery such as agriculture extension office, village extension officer of the Agrarian Services Department, the village administrative

official and the Provincial Irrigation authorities were on board as necessary.

In addition to this each project had its own sustainability mechanism to ensure that project interventions would continue beyond the funded period.

Project implementation was/is by Non-Governmental Organizations with a strong presence in the project locality. Each NGO had to submit a results framework with quantified targets and timeframe at the Project Development Workshop. This plan was shared with community leaders who also attended the workshop. There was a two-tier monitoring process. The technical review committee provided guidance on the technical aspects of implementation, especially on agricultural choice, tank restoration, changing cropping patterns to fit altered rainfall regime, and soil conservation. This group of experts drawn from academia and line Departments (Agriculture, Meteorology and Coast Conservation) provided field workshops and other consultations as necessary. GEF SGP staff and its National Steering Committee provided the next level of monitoring, which basically ensured that project results, timeline and financial aspects were in-line with the planned schedule. Knowledge management was integral to monitoring of results and each field visit and workshop was documented. In the field, each NGO was encouraged to document the different stages of the project through photographs and where possible, video footage. Case studies will soon be produced on projects that have completed their activities. By May to December 2013 at least 3 case studies will be completed. The case studies are on the following projects:

1.Rehabilitation of Imbulgodayaya village tank with community participation

Location - Maho

Project No. - **SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/04**

2.Community based adaptation to minimise effects of floods in Elapatha

Location - Elapatha

Project No. - **SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/05**

3.Minimizing land degradation in Serupitiya village to facilitate community based adaptation to climate change

Location - Serupitiya

Project No. - **SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/02**

The other useful tool for capturing pertinent information has been the VRAs. They have provided a means to measure results and community satisfaction of their adaptive capacity. Following GEF SGPs approach to community-driven projects, gender balance was assured in community representation in VRAs, in community activities (especially in home garden development) and in the local community-based organizations. Women's participation at meetings and community work has been more than that of the men for various reasons. Farmer organizations in Beralihela and Elapatha have active female membership. In other areas women's income generating activities were prioritized. In Thoduwawa, the coastal location with fresh water access issues, women would become the main beneficiaries of a water supply scheme. Therefore, the CBO of this location has a greater female membership, and the VRA had a disproportionate female representation. The second VRA for the

locations that have completed activities will be conducted in the first quarter of 2012, providing statistical evidence of project impact.

Below is a table summarizing the Sri Lankan MAP CBA portfolio and implementation status:

Sri Lanka Project Summary

Name of Project	Specific Climatic Hazard	Target Community and Activities	Status	Amount
<p>1.Developing community-led strategies and infrastructure to ensure adaptation to drought conditions</p> <p>(Beraiheila / SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/01)</p>	<p>The project addresses climate change induced, prolonged drought and variability of rainfall in the Dry south-eastern part of the country.</p>	<p>Objective is to ensure sustainable agricultural practices for rain-fed farming families (without assured irrigation) through village reservoir development, training programmes, marketing mechanism for agricultural products and introduction of alternate livelihoods</p>	<p>On-going. Implementation Progress 75%.</p>	<p>US\$ 40,504</p>
<p>2.Rehabilitation of Imbulgodayaya village tank with community participation</p> <p>(Maho/ SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/04)</p>	<p>In the drought-prone Intermediate zone of the country's north-western quarter where rainfall from both monsoons is limited</p>	<p>The paddy farmers in target community use stored water from an ancient village tank. Through years of negligence, the reservoir is silted and stores little water. As a result the community cannot cultivate even one full season. The project aimed to rehabilitate the tank, strengthen the dam, renovate canals, and conserve the catchment, and promote alternate livelihoods.</p>	<p>Activities completed. Implementation progress satisfactory. Monitoring ongoing</p>	<p>US\$ 44,171</p>
<p>3.Community based adaptation to minimise effects of floods in Elapatha</p> <p>(Elapatha/ SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/05)</p>	<p>The location is in the wet, low elevation where frequent flooding is common disrupting both community life and livelihood. Climate change has resulted in the increased frequency of flood events.</p>	<p>In the selected village farm families cultivate rice to meet their own food requirements and other perennial crops for cash income. The strategies proposed are renovation of the canal system, introducing tolerant varieties, improving home gardens, establishing seed banks and introducing alternate income generation avenues.</p>	<p>Activities completed. Implementation Progress highly satisfactory. Monitoring ongoing</p>	<p>US\$ 42,529</p>
<p>4.Minimizing land degradation in Serupitiya village to facilitate community based adaptation to climate change</p> <p>(Serupitiya/ SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/02)</p>	<p>In the steep hills of the Intermediate zone of the central highlands land is subjected to prolonged dry periods and very intense rainfall that aggravate soil erosion.</p>	<p>The community farmland is steep and sloping with severe soil erosion. The project aimed to introduce soil conservation and sustainable agricultural practices, and establish a market for agricultural produce. Alternate crops and alternate livelihoods were introduced to the project site to wean farmers from current destructive land-use practices</p>	<p>Activities completed. Implementation Progress satisfactory. Monitoring ongoing</p>	<p>US\$ 40,504</p>
<p>5.Climate change adaptation strategies to minimize sea level rise in Toduwawa lagoon</p> <p>(Thoduwawa/ SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/03)</p>	<p>In the coastal western belt where both longer drought and storm surges are experienced, causing water shortages and severe coastal erosion</p>	<p>Salt water intrusion is increasing in this coastal fishing area making drinking water unavailable for this community. Establishing a viable mechanism for a continued supply of potable water, improving coastal protection and introducing alternate livelihoods such as home based agriculture is planned</p>	<p>On going. Implementation progress around 35-40%</p>	<p>US\$ 44,419</p>

<p>6.Knowledge management</p> <p>unit for SGP MAP CBA</p> <p>project in Sri Lanka</p> <p>Knowledge management/</p> <p>SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/06)</p>	<p>On a special request by the National Steering Committee this project was approved to facilitate monitoring, implementation and knowledge management of the five pilot projects. The selection process was through an open advertisement and a suitable NGO was selected out of three shortlisted NGOs.</p>	<p>Knowledge management, networking, and capacity building, through support to the monitoring and evaluation process of CBA, compiling case studies, technical reports on the projects and a mini symposium at the end of the project</p>	<p>Progress 25% of target</p>	<p>US \$ 37,873</p>
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1.3 Country Updates: Pacific

In Fiji, the main objective of the CBA CPS is to reduce vulnerability to water stress and/or scarcity of clean water, as well as to strengthen the capacity of water sector institutions and communities to respond to climate variability and climate change.

Outcome 1 (*Enhanced capacity of the community to plan for water use and management*) will be achieved through dissemination of the relevant national climate change information (such as that covered by the NAPA and other national planning processes), and through the provision of training in “scenario planning” to village water committees and related partners at the community level. One of the main indicators under this outcome will be the number of community members/groups receiving training in climate resilience through water user committees.

Outcome 2 of the Fiji CBA CPS (*Water saving measures is adopted by target communities*) will be achieved through the adoption of technologies and/or best practice including: (i) rainwater harvesting; (ii) piloting of micro dams; (iii) efficient technologies; as well as (iv) awareness campaigns to reduce wastage. Some of the key indicators under this outcome include the number of districts, communities and households participating in water saving schemes, and the percentage change in consumption of centrally-distributed fresh water with respect to the MAP CBA baseline.

The Fiji CBA CPS also allows for “climate proofing” of coastal ecosystems upon which marginalized communities depend in the smaller/outer islands. This criteria was agreed upon in response to the inundation related to increased wave surges, rise in sea water temperature and saline intrusion to planting areas on the coastal belts. Over the course of 2010-2011, various activities were completed: (i) development and endorsement of the CPS Annex by National Steering Committee (2010); (ii) one VRA completed and one full project finalized and approved (2010-2011); (iii) second full project approved (2011); (iv) consultations held within SGP Country network in 2011 to identify suitable partners to work with MAP CBA.

So far, at least three additional partners have expressed interest to engage with SGP in identifying suitable communities for projects, as well as to engage a technical partner to assist in the design of projects, implementation and M&E. These partners include the WWF Pacific Fiji Programme, the University of the South Pacific (USP) PACE-SD Climate Adaptation Project; and Habitat for Humanity Fiji (HFHF). Similarly, the Fiji SGP NC was invited to be part of the Technical Advisory Committee for the USP PACE-SD project also funded by AusAID. Coordination and synergies developed have been useful for implementing MAP CBA, as well as forum to identify suitable co-financing. The following table shows the pipeline projects for Fiji:

NAME OF PROJECT	SITE	NSC APPROVAL DATE
Enhancing Community Resiliency through Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction on Vanuavatu Island	Vanuavatu Island, Lau	May 2012
Improving Land Management and adaptive	Cikobia Island	May 2012

community approaches to disaster and climate change impacts on Cikobia Island		
Food security as a community catalyst for Climate Change adaptation and enhancing watershed management and restoration on Totoya Island	Totoya Island	May 2012
Building Resiliency and Sustainable development through integrated island ecosystem management on Vono-i-Lau Island	Ono-i-Lau Island	May 2012

The successful SGP Fiji planning grant documents (including VRA results and outcomes of consultations) was shared with other pipeline communities to disseminate good practice and variations in the methodology in assessing baselines whilst capturing and addressing the vulnerability of communities in the most culturally appropriate manner. A pipeline of additional four MAP CBA projects has been established, alongside the “climate proofing” of existing and/or completed GEF-funded SGP projects.

in Kiribati, over the course of 2011, a series of activities were carried out by SGP to implement the MAP CBA programme. In particular, the Kiribati CBA CPS has been shared widely with NGOs/CBOs and stakeholders. However, it was found necessary to translate the CBA CPS into the national language of Kiribati so that isolated village communities could better understand the strategy. In this regard, the SGP country team has developed a “*Kiribati glossary of key terms*” to help translate the main environmental jargon and MAP CBA terminologies into the Kiribati vernacular.

In the Kiribati CPS (included within the SGP Fiji sub-region), a target number of at least one project for 24 inhabited islands of Kiribati was targeted in GEF 5. There are 164 villages in total in Kiribati so the potential is there for MAP CBA programme to expand to all villages in Kiribati through the SGP Kiribati programme. So far, three NFG meetings have been organized to review and approve planning grants, concepts and full MAP CBA proposal templates. As a result, two successful MAP CBA planning projects have been awarded. By June 2012 the two planning projects will have been fully developed into Full MAP CBA projects whilst one other Full MAP CBA project will be completed without a planning grant. All three projects have been approved and currently awaiting MAP CBA grants for a total funding of \$150,000. More than 50% in co-financing has been identified for each of the full proposals. Some difficulties have nonetheless been encountered in conducting the vulnerability risk assessment in strict conformity to the global guidelines given the limited literacy and capacity of remote communities living in the islands. Planning grants are vital for the successful development of a full MAP CBA project proposal and current arrangements for receiving the planning grant is not a viable option in Kiribati. Below is the table outlining the Kiribati portfolio status:

YEAR	APPROVED	DATES	GRANTEE	BUDGET US\$	PROGRESS STATUS
2011	YES	2012/2014	Rurete Coastal Management Project	50,000	Starting implementation / Awaiting First Funding Disbursement
2011	YES		KPC Erim Coastal Settlement resilience project	50,000	Starting implementation / Awaiting First Funding Disbursement
2011	YES		Bareaumai Coastal protection, water and sanitation management project	50,000	Starting implementation / Awaiting First Funding Disbursement
2012	Pipeline		6 target grantee project sites	TBA	

In Samoa, the geographic focus of the CBA programme covers the coastal areas of both Savai'i and Upolu islands. The geographic focus targets the coastal lowland areas with sites ranked highly vulnerable to extreme events and to the adverse impact of climate change including variability. The overall objective of the MAP-CBA Programme is to implement the Sustainable Development Plan (UNDP CSSPD) and the Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Plan endorsed by various government ministries and selected villages. MAP-CBA funding will be targeted to the most vulnerable communities. At this time, the Samoan NSC is reviewing the CBA CPS.

Samoa hosts a Sub-Regional Office covering Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands. Over the past 16 months there has been a change-over in SGP staff in Samoa, Niue and the Cook Islands. The previous Samoan Sub-Regional Coordinator left towards the start of 2011. A new Sub-Regional Coordinator, Margaret Yoshida, and new Programme Assistant, Ramona Sulifoa, joined the programme at the end of 2011 and the start of 2012 respectively. Their initial task was to review the Fiji SGP portfolio of projects and this included MAP CBA. The four MAP CBA projects are being reviewed in May 2012 and the report will be submitted to CPMT in early June 2012. At the same time, the National Coordinator is working to revitalize the sub-regional MAP CBA programmes which have also experienced personnel changes (National Focal Point changes in the Cook Islands and Niue). A mission was undertaken to the Cook Islands at the start of 2012 and a mission is planned to Niue in May 2012.

The indicative AusAID allocation for the sub-region is about \$440,000 (i.e. 4 x \$110,000 when divided equally between the 4 countries). The actual allocations will be assessed on demand/performance in the second half of 2012/early 2013.

A summary of the Samoan MAP CBA projects are provided below:

PROJECT NAME	BUDGET US\$	PROJECT START / END DATES	OBJECTIVE	OUTCOMES
Manono Island - Implementation of the Sustainable Development Plan (UNDP CSSPD); and the Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Plan (ADB SIAM)	MAP-CBA USD\$50,000 IFAD/other third party USD\$50,000 (projected)	August 2012 – August 2014	Priority 1 - Environmental Sustainability/Disaster Risk Reduction through strengthen natural coastal defense on the coastal areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sea wall upgrade to prevent further erosion and storm surge 2. Basic training in preparedness/response provided 3. Vulnerable housing and infrastructure relocated to safer areas promoted 4. Construction of a disaster safe house and routes identified 5. Coral reef reproduction promoted 6. Eco-tourism potential developed
Mutiatele and Malaela Villages- Implementation of the Sustainable Development Plan (UNDP CSSPD); and the Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Plan (ADB SIAM)	MAP-CBA USD\$25,000 IFAD/other third party USD\$25,000 (projected)	August 2012 – August 2014	Priority 1 - Environmental Sustainability/Disaster Risk Reduction through strengthen natural coastal defense on the coastal areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coastal protection measures strengthened (coastal erosion) 2. Preparedness/early warning for natural disaster improved 3. Waste management systems improved 4. Village infrastructure standards improved 5. Marine protected areas and coral reef reproduction promoted 6. Eco-tourism potential developed
Utufaalalafa Village- Implementation of the Sustainable Development Plan (UNDP CSSPD); and the Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Plan	MAP-CBA USD\$25,000 IFAD/other third party USD\$25,000 (projected)	August 2012 – August 2014	<p>Priority 6 - Sustainable development of the Environment</p> <p>Priority 4 - Economic Development and Small</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect the coastal environment 2. Improve preparedness for Natural Disasters 3. Improve Drainage Systems and Protect Wetlands 4. Eco-tourism potential for young

(ADB SIAM)			Business established	people developed
Saleaumua Village-Implementation of the Sustainable Development Plan (UNDP CSSPD); and the Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Plan (ADB SIAM)	MAP-CBA USD\$25,000 IFAD/other third party USD\$25,000 (projected)	August 2012 – August 2014	Priority 6 - Sustaining the Environment of Saleaumua Priority 4 - Agriculture and Fisheries	1. Replanting of Coral 2. Raising awareness of environmental issues 3. Establish and endorse Village ban on Sand Mining activities 4. Replanting of plant and trees 5. Develop and improve agriculture production 6. Fishing boats

In the **Solomon Islands**, SGP currently has a pipeline of seven active concepts under review for approval under the MAP CBA programme. As of early March 2012, these project submissions have been as follows:

Project Name	Budget US\$ solicited	Brief Description
<i>Honiara</i> : Adapting to emerging threats posed by climate change and building urban resilience	44,136	The proposed project will address adaptation issues/threats posed by climate change on livelihoods especially through food security by adapting small-scale sustainable agricultural practices, as well as water resource management.
<i>Gou'ulu</i> Coastal Protection project	29,000	The proposed project aims to protect coastlines through tree planting, protections of coastal ecosystems, retaining walls, "fill-ins" to help maintain the coastal areas and minimize land degradation, and awareness raising of sustainable harvesting of coastal resources.
<i>Taarutona</i> Climate Change project	12,105	The project goal is to respond to the impacts of climate change by raising the communities' resilience and behavior via awareness and capacity building.
<i>Walande</i> Village Community project (King Tide rehabilitation)	49,873	The proposed project aims to protect community coastal shoreline from soil erosion; to protect the marine and coastal ecosystem; to rehabilitate the surrounding mangrove forests; as well as to re-claim waste lands.
<i>Koqulavata</i> village sea-line rehabilitation project	6,000	The proposed project aims at rehabilitation of mangrove and protection of coastal ecosystems and raising awareness of communities of the threats pose by climate change.
<i>Buala</i> Sea Wall project	50,000	Rehabilitation of coastal shoreline.
<i>Marokafo, Aenataba & Ferakwai</i> (MAF) rice project	47,982	The proposed project aims to raise resilience via food security through planting of improved local rice varieties.

Whilst some of the pipeline MAP CBA projects, such as the interventions on food security, do not adhere strictly to the Solomon Island's CBA CPS thematic focus on water resource management and coastal area development, the SGP Solomon's team is in the process of consulting with the communities in order to link the proposed interventions to the relevant CBA focus areas. In the case of seawall projects, efforts continue to be exerted to support an integrated coastal area management approach, including mangrove planting and shoreline rehabilitation, prior to their submission and review as full MAP CBA project proposals.

It is expected that projects will have been approved by June 2012. The reason for the delay to project approvals in the Solomon Islands was due to delays in recruiting a National Coordinator after the previous Coordinator left in 2011. The new National Coordinator, Mr. Josiah Maesua, officially started with the SGP in late February 2012.

Part II: SIDS-CBA (June 2011- February 2012)

2.1 Summary of Progress

Out of the total of 23 new SIDS CBA countries, 14 are established SGP country programmes and nine are engaged in the establishment phase. Out of the 14 established programmes, five countries have completed their CPS (Dominica, Jamaica, Cape Verde, Suriname, and Trinidad & Tobago), four others are nearing completion (Comoros, Cuba, Guinea Bissau and Mauritius) and five active SGP countries (Belize, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Maldives and the Seychelles) have not yet submitted their draft CPS. Finally, there are nine start-up countries still engaged in SGP establishment processes (Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, St Kitts & Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines, Timor-Leste and Sao Tome & Principe).

Early results of the CPS formulation process and key responses from SIDS CBA countries are presented below:

Table 1: Status of SIDS CBA Country Programme Strategy

	Region	Country Programme	CPS First Submission	CPS Approved by SGP CPMT
Antigua & Barbuda,	Caribbean	Start-up	N/A	
Barbados	Caribbean	Start-up	N/A	
Belize	Caribbean	Ongoing		
Cape Verde	Africa	Ongoing	10-Oct-11	6-Nov-11
Comoros	Africa	Ongoing	25-Oct-11	
Cuba	Caribbean	Ongoing	26-Feb-12	
Dominica	Caribbean	Ongoing	7-Dec-11	24-Feb-12
Dominican Republic	Caribbean	Ongoing		
Grenada	Caribbean	Start-up	N/A	
Guinea Bissau	Africa	Ongoing	N/A	
Guyana	Caribbean	Start-up	N/A	
Haiti	Caribbean	Ongoing		
Jamaica	Caribbean	Ongoing	15-Sep-11	26-Nov-11
Maldives	Asia	Ongoing		
Mauritius	Africa	Ongoing	16-Feb-12	
Sao Tome & Principe	Africa	Start-up	N/A	
Seychelles	Africa	Ongoing		
St Lucia	Caribbean	Start-up	N/A	
St. Kitts and Nevis	Caribbean	Start-up	N/A	
St. Vincent & Grenadines	Caribbean	Start-up	N/A	
Suriname	Caribbean	Ongoing	12-Dec-11	18-Jan-12
Timor-Leste	Pacific	Start-up	N/A	
Trinidad & Tobago	Caribbean	Ongoing	11-Nov-11	8-Feb-12

The above progress has been achieved, in a short time, despite some significant obstacles. The process of reviewing the SIDS CBA CPS drafts has contributed significantly to the capacity building of the NFGs/NSCs and NCs in issues of CBA. This is of particular importance in terms of setting up the process of projects in countries, as well as understanding climate change baseline-additionality reasoning; M&E frameworks for CBA projects; and general project implementation.

2.2 Country Updates: Established Country Programmes

Out of the cohort of new SIDS (23), 14 of these countries have established SGP programmes. As noted above, five have approved SIDS CBA CPS (Dominica, Jamaica, Cape Verde, Suriname, and Trinidad & Tobago). These five countries have started implementation after their CPS' were approved by CPMT (followed by grant allocation letters sent out by the SGP Global Manager).

In most cases, the four countries with draft CPS (Comoros, Cuba, Guinea Bissau and Mauritius) have reported difficulties with stakeholders on agreeing to the geographical focus. All submitted drafts have already been initially reviewed by the CPMT in order to assure compliance with the SIDS CBA project document. The remaining five countries (Belize, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Maldives and the Seychelles) have been engaged in preparation activities. A follow up has been made, and all pending CPS are expected within the second quarter of 2012.

As we experienced with the earlier MAP CBA Pacific SIDS, CBA is a relatively new concept to for the Caribbean, Atlantic and Indian Ocean SIDS. To initiate any CBA programming requires participatory groundwork to ensure all stakeholders and potential partners are working with the same understanding. Continued capacity building is needed even at the stage of preparing the CBA CPS. For the SGP National Coordinators, capacities that relates to the following topics outlined below were covered in the SIDS CBA regional workshops that were conducted alongside those of the GEF SGP for its regular OP5 programming cycle. The table below summarizes the discussion themes in the capacity building workshops in all regions.

Table 2: A summary of key CBA themes presented and discussed in the regional workshops

Overall Capacity building objective: To provide initial training, harmonize approaches and share experiences in CBA and to enhance knowledge sharing within participating SGP SIDS CBA countries		
Themes/Topics	Specific Objectives	Elements of Capacity Building discussed in the Workshops
Climate Change Adaptation and CBA practices and measures	Theory, science of climate change and current global debates relevant to CBA	<p>What is Adaptation to Climate Change and why is CBA important? Overview of CBA activities in SGP OP5.</p> <p>Coordination of CBA activities with larger LDCF/SCCF Climate Change Adaptation and Adaptation networks in the Caribbean region Climate risks assessment and use of downscaled information/weather by communities in the CARICOM region Mekong Asia and the Pacific CBA project: achievements, issues and challenges GEF Strategic Priority on Adaptation CBA Project: achievements, issues and challenges</p>
Review of lessons, practices, delivery mechanisms from past adaptation initiatives and strategizing for the SIDS CBA project in the region	Provide lessons on formulating, implementing, monitoring and working with communities to mobilize them in CBA projects	<p>Preparation and finalization of the Community based adaptation country Programme Strategy: challenges and opportunities Preparation of knowledge products, codifications and management for increased impacts and communicating CBA at all levels Experiences from a National Climate Change Adaptation Project and how community components can be implemented through SGP: experiences from Haiti, SIDS CBA proposed project budgets, outputs, outcomes, methodologies, monitoring and evaluation frameworks A guide to the vulnerability reduction assessment (VRA) as a tool for planning adaptation projects at community levels: What is it, how to implement it and lessons learned from it</p>
Understanding CBA in the context of development and disaster reduction programmes CBA Projects sites selection, gender mainstreaming and	<p>Provided a review of knowledge on CBA types of initiatives and its links to disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Discuss building blocks for ensuring adequate networking and</p>	<p>Differentiating and linking of CBA projects from disaster risk reduction and development initiatives: what should be the guiding principles Community based risk screening tools and vulnerability assessments methods focusing on adaptation and livelihoods: experiences coming from local assessments PRA processes Selection of project sites and Screening criteria for CBA projects within the SGP Standards Operating guidelines: what should be the unique features to look for when sitting projects?</p>

partnerships building	partnerships that affect CBA activities such as gender and sites selection processes	Scoping for information, data and relevant pieces of past and present activities that will be key and important for immediate review and use for SIDS CBA project in the Caribbean Region Gender and CBA: Why are gender and volunteerism (all types and levels) considerations important in CBA projects: How and why should these be made integral components of CBA projects
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The country progress detailed in the matrixes below are answering to a number of the SIDS CBA project document and AusAID requirements which were agreed upon during the peer review discussion, and included in the final project document / strategy. As a result, a short synthesis of reports provided by the SGP National Coordinators is presented below. For any specific CBA implementation area currently not addressed, the table has excluded these sections since it is too early to realize progress at this stage of implementation. Inter alia, the country reports address the following key issues:

- ✓ Relevance as articulated in the country context (why are we doing this?)
- ✓ Effectiveness as provided for in the implementation progress (how is it going, will it work?)
- ✓ Efficiency analysed through risks mitigation process (is it working smoothly?)
- ✓ Monitoring and Evaluation (how do we know that we are moving towards the outcomes?)
- ✓ Sustainability (will the benefits lasts?)
- ✓ Gender equality (how are we achieving this?)
- ✓ Other highlights detailing important and emerging country situations that may influence progress and outcome of the project (such as linkages with other programmes and regional networks).

In **Jamaica**, the CPS Annex is fully developed and has been discussed with the NSC as well as the need to select partners from among those that have implemented successful projects with CBA components. The NC reports that the NSC has formulated a call for proposals but awaits the technical guidance notes and templates to be sent out from CPMT by the end of February 2012. The summary of the country highlights are presented in the table below:

Table 3: Status report for Jamaica

Country Name:	Jamaica
Background information	Jamaica received its allocation letter in December 2012 with an amount of USD70, 000.00 to be committed in year 1. In March 2012 the Secretariat will be issuing a call for concepts and is expecting to approve at least 2 concept notes for development into full project proposals.
SIDS CBA in the Jamaican Context	The Jamaican Government and other IDPs, CSOs have endorsed the project and have expressed interest in partnering the programme. The Government is currently in the process of implementing a communication project on climate change (through the Meteorological Office of Jamaica) and they have approached the GEF SGP for possible partnership in implementing same. The Government has expressed appreciation of the work being done and would very much like to continue (not to re-invent the wheel). Recently the NC and our deputy NSC chair met with the Meteorological office on this matter. While the objective will be working with the very vulnerable persons, projects will focus on addressing problems within the agricultural sector and the coastal resources are especially those in the hot spots - areas that are of global significance. Projects to be implemented will address some gaps in Jamaica's First and Second National Communication to the UNFCCC as well as those articulated in our National Development Plan - Vision 2030 under goal number #4 - Jamaica has a health Natural Environment with the key outcome #4 Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change.
Implementation	A climate change adaptation stakeholder workshop was conducted (prior to the preparation of our CPS) by the

Progress (stakeholders workshops, CPS developments, etc)	United States Agency for International Aid (USAID). This formed the basis for having a very wide stakeholder focus in developing the CPS for Jamaica. The CPS was developed (after reviewed by our National Steering Committee members) and then submitted to headquarters during the specified time for review and approval. The document was subsequently approved. A project development/capacity building/training workshop to familiarize NSC members and NGOs and CBOs on the SIDS CBA and the tools to be used for project implementation is being organized for April 2012 To be issued in March 2012
Calls for Proposal & Project identification Monitoring and Evaluation	Project implementation not yet started
Risk Management of process and projects	One of the key risks foreseen is natural disaster especially within the hurricane season, as such every effort is being made and the Secretariat and NGOs/CBOs are working with the relevant authorities to ensure that project activities are scheduled around this season.
Volunteer activities by in-country Stakeholders	As part of co-financing contribution - community workers will be volunteering their labor in implementing some of the project activities
Sustainability	The scientific nature of the project sometimes pose a great challenge for National Coordinators, as such the Secretariat has established partnership with the Climate Studies Group - University of the West Indies campus (a group of Scientists with two of its members sitting on the IPCC one of whom is a Nobel laureate), to assist in workshops, site monitoring et al., on a voluntary basis The Secretariat is hoping to mobilize resources from IDPs and to partner with the private sector to ensure some level of sustainability. As such every effort is being made to work closely with stakeholders to ensure national impact where projects implemented can be up scaled, written into policy or replicated nationally.
Gender equality & Access for the marginalized groups	Jamaica now has a national policy on gender which was incorporated into the CPS for the SIDS CBA as such in implementing projects under the SIDS CBA gender equality will be a key focus. Also on our NSC is a gender focal point that ensures that grantees are fully aware on how to address gender issues during project implementation. Before project implementation, an orientation session is organized for grantees where gender mainstreaming is one of the topics covered. For SGP Jamaica, this process (orientation) is mandatory for all new grantees.
Challenges in CBA projects and their design	The main challenge currently being faced is the tools to be used and getting the proponents on understanding how to use them in a very short time. The project templates (though still being worked on) seems to be of a very technical nature for proponents, as such much of the National Coordinator's time will have to be spent in working with proponents.
Key Lessons Learned	Implementing projects that are very scientific in nature with NGOs and CBOs will always be challenging, as such it is very important to partner with persons with the expertise and who are prepared to do so, on a voluntary basis. Knowing how to use the required tools prior to implementation is also essential, this will allow for a much easier process when imparting to other users.
Other Highlights	Jamaica now has a designated Ministry for Climate Change - Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change. The Government is very impressed with the work of GEF SGP Jamaica and was delighted to know that the programme is working with community groups more so the most vulnerable and poor in addressing climate change risks. The NC was invited to a briefing with the media and the Minister and other key stakeholders (UNDP, CSOs, and Academia et al) on the outcomes of Durban and part of the video produced under the UNDP/GEF CBA- "Time to Adapt" was shown.

In **Dominica**, SIDS CBA activities have been geared towards a national process for preparing the country CBA strategy. The strategy recognizes earlier attempts and information generated from national processes for mapping vulnerability based on other "social risk" factors that include the identified climate risks issues and possible measures to contain them in the country. The strategy has received approval from CPMT and the NC is awaiting a formal grant allocation letter in order to launch the initial project activities. A summary of the progress is detailed in the table below:

Table 4: Status report for Dominica

Country Name:	Dominica
Background information	<p>Climate change in Dominica is expected to result in temperature increase, sea-level rise, increasing erratic and intense rainfall, and increased prevalence and intensity of flood and drought water stress, and erosion risk. This will lead to substantial impacts on ecosystems, and threaten the sustainability of land management practices. The large majority of Dominica's population relies on rainfed agriculture and nature based tourism for their livelihoods, sectors that are already stressed by current (baseline) environmental pressures. Climate change impacts will further challenge ecosystems and livelihoods that are already stressed; therefore, adaptation by communities while utilizing their natural resources and ensuring thrifty management of these resources are a priority for Dominica.</p> <p>The IPCC TAR indicates reductions in rainy days and increase in intensity of precipitation which suggests an increase in probability of occurrence of more severe droughts and floods. The report indicates an intensification of El Nino Oscillation (ENSO) events which can also affect rainfall patterns and totals in the Caribbean. Another significant effect of global climate change in the Caribbean is sea level rise with IPCC estimates of annual increases of 5mm annually by 2050. This will affect storm surge and coastal erosion and is particularly important in Dominica where a high proportion of human settlements are along the coastline.²</p>
SIDS CBA in the Dominican Context	<p>Given the generally warm temperatures in the region, even small changes of temperature can have impacts on human health, plant and animal biodiversity, agriculture and water availability.</p> <p>The CBA programme in Dominica will seek to build capacity in adaptation-oriented community-based natural resource management by empowering communities to manage the ecosystems upon which they rely, in the face of climate change. The CBA programme will simultaneously support best practices and create an enabling environment to promote the mainstreaming and up scaling of best practices elicited from the CBA project.</p> <p>Activities for the CBA will be concentrated mostly on the coastal region which includes two marine reserves, These areas are expected to be highly impacted by climate change, but also provide opportunities for the generation and resilience-building which can contribute to the global environmental benefits in the face of climate change.</p> <p>A core value of the CBA is that projects will address a key climate risks and its drivers, emphasize community ownership, in partnership with relevant government ministries, NGOs, academic institutions and the private sector. Further, CBA projects will have direct bearing on providing replicable lessons and can influence policies across scale within the country. CBA funds are earmarked towards initiatives that build long-term resilience to the effects of climate change including variability, which essentially means and translate to piloting new livelihoods strategies that will be sustainable in the face of expected climate change impacts.</p> <p>In line with country driven requirements, the portfolio of CBA projects will prioritize interventions focusing on the most impacted and vulnerable women, the financially and technologically poor, fishers, landless and land-poor farmers. The portfolio of CBA projects in Dominica will be expected to generate global environmental benefits and these will be a consideration in approving the projects, particularly in the biodiversity and land degradation focal areas. The portfolio will contribute towards building ecological, social and institutional resilience that will accrue benefits to the local communities and the country in the face of pressures stemming from climate change including variability, by translating best practices identified by community-based projects into national policy and beyond.</p> <p>The CBA project will target local communities, with climate change risks related to the priority sectoral and geographical areas, such as areas experiencing damages to homes and properties; threatened water supply and its quality; damage to subsistence and commercial farming; coastal erosion; flooding and degradation of ecosystems, and damage to cultural and heritage assets. This cross-cutting approach will also address identified components of the other NAPA priority sectors.</p> <p>Communities already identified in other national projects as most vulnerable, and those located along the coastal belts will be focused on initially.</p>
Implementation Progress (stakeholders workshops, CPS developments, etc)	<p>The GEF SGP proposal for AusAid SIDS CBA was circulated to all members for their review and approval. Members approved the proposal for Dominica's participation in CBA programme. The NC reported to the NSC on the SIDS CBA meeting held in Nicaragua and shared pertinent information on the programme at the NSC meeting in December 2011.</p> <p>Information on the programme was shared with grantee organizations at a grantees Forum in December 2011 and at project meetings and has been shared with other NGOs and CBOs.</p> <p>The NC and officers of the Environmental Coordinating Unit, especially the climate change projects coordinator held discussions on the SIDS CBA and ECU made input into the CCPS giving due consideration of other national programmes and some of the work already completed.</p> <p>Vulnerable communities identified and their Community Vulnerability Maps (CVM) and Adaptation Plans (AP)</p>

² Information from IPCC TAR (Technical Assessment Reports) and Dominica's Initial National Communications Phase II Project Report

	completed under the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Project have been taken into consideration for CBA priority areas. Under the SLM, a cross section of already trained people will guide communities in developing these CVM and AP. These persons will be utilized to provide support for CBA.
	The CCPS 1 st draft was submitted in December 2011 and the 2 nd draft in February 2012. Approval of CCPS was on February 24, 2012.
Calls for Proposal & Project identification	There have been no calls for proposals as the CCPS was not yet approved but communities have been identified to be invited for an initial call for proposals
Volunteer activities by in-country Stakeholders	ECU review of first draft and input into final draft of CCPS
Sustainability	Ensure linkage with other national Climate Change programmes
Gender equality & Access for the marginalized groups	Representation of women and indigenous persons on the NSC in particular the Dominica National Council of Women and the Carib Territory.
Key Lessons Learned	Important to involve key stakeholders in planning and ensure CBA is in sync with other national CC programmes

In **Cuba**, although the country has not finalized the SIDS CBA strategy, an NSC meeting was organized to discuss the strategic directions for the SIDS CBA where a geographic focus in the southern plain of *Artemisa* and *Mayabeque* provinces has been selected as an intervention area. These regions are composed of a combination of landscapes marked by sea-marsh plains connecting with mangrove forests, marshy grasslands, calcified abrasive-cumulative plains and plantations of fodder, crops and fruit trees (on land whose relative farm value are rated as “mid to high”). The CPS target landscape is also a transitional area between the high-potential plain for farming purposes (on the north) and the wetlands (on the south). The specific zone of intervention is characterized by low-lying plains, marshy and semi-marshy areas, mangrove swamps and partially flooded forests. In particular, the following actions have been finalized by the Cuba CBA CPS:

- ✓ In country initial workshop with experts in climate change held in Havana, Cuba;
- ✓ Consultations with members of the NSC on the draft CPS and authorities of the Ministry of the environment (for the preparation of the first draft of the strategy);
- ✓ Visit to the selected region to work with local communities;
- ✓ Presentation of the draft strategy to the NSC;
- ✓ Draft CPS sent to CPMT for review (a second iteration is expected by early march 2012)

Cape Verde has developed a detailed CPS Annex including a large amount of baseline information on the national context for vulnerabilities in relation to the country context, as well as an analysis of stakeholders. The specific details of progress are detailed in the matrix table below.

Table 5: Status report for Cape Verde

Country Name:	Cape Verde
Background information	<p>Cape Verde Islands ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in March of 1995, and by 2010 it had drafted its National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA), and First and Second National Communications.</p> <p>The GEF SGP started its activities in August 2009 and by mid-2010 the programme approved 19 projects. As the programme evolved, it was selected to participate in a group of SIDS to implement a Community Based Adaptation (CBA) project, co-funded by the AusAid in 2011.</p> <p>SGP National Coordinator was involved at the project design level (sharing inputs to the proposal), and</p>

	<p>participated in a special training session, in Accra Ghana – September 2011, whereby other countries shared experiences on CBA implementation.</p> <p>Cape Verde received its CBA grant allocation letter in December of 2011 totaling \$ 120.000,00 USD, a commitment for 2 years. It is expected that calls for concepts will be issued before the end of March 2012.</p>
SIDS CBA in the Cape Verde Context	<p>Government agencies were involved in local SIDS CBA initiative since early stages. Inputs and endorsements were provided by the General Directorate of Environment, UNDP CO, National Steering Committee (NSC) members, and 4 umbrella NGOs in the country.</p> <p>SGP team also liaised with the “Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the water sector in Cape Verde”, a GEF FSP, which also endorsed the Cape Verde SIDS CBA.</p> <p>Cape Verde CBA initiatives will articulate and align its objectives with NAPA priorities while implementing cross-cutting and innovative strategies through an integrated natural resource management strategy. The objectives of the Cape Verde CBA initiative will be to (i) foster sustainable and integrated natural resource management, while improving vulnerable communities’ livelihoods resilience and climate change adaptation capacities; and to (ii) strengthen vulnerable CSOs capacities to help communities to adapt to the effects of climate change and ensure that adaptation initiatives contribute to national priorities and policies.</p>
Implementation Progress (stakeholders workshops, CPS developments, etc)	<p>At the moment SGP has not had any official stakeholders’ workshops. Nonetheless, all CBA issues have been discussed and documents have been shared with all national umbrellas NGOs, UNDP CO, NSC, current and former grantees.</p> <p>The program has had opportunities to share information in two separate island meetings, as well as during the OP5 grantee orientation workshop, held last January. The program initiated contacts to renew NSC membership. 3 new members are in the process of being invited, one of which is a climate change water sector specialist.</p>
Calls for Proposals	<p>The CPS document resulted from meetings and discussions with government agencies, NSC, UNDP CO, NAPA project staff, national umbrella NGOs, and CPMT. It has been submitted to CPMT and approved in December of 2011. After the approval the CPS was translated into Portuguese and shared with actors. Tentatively for March 2012</p>
Risk Management	<p>Torrential rains and flash floods are the risks CBA projects will be facing.</p>
Volunteer activities by in-country Stakeholders	<p>The Cape Verde CBA initiative will implement the same co-financing modalities currently in place with GEF SGP. Key activities in islands will be supported by umbrella NGOs and other key CSO partners. The CBA will also articulate and seek support from the NAPA GEF FSP.</p>
Sustainability	<p>The Cape Verde programme has enabled contacts with the 2 active GEF FSP in the country in order to assess, establish partnerships and enhance impact, since similar activities are being implemented on the ground and could be replicated.</p>
Gender equality & Access for the marginalized groups	<p>SGP CBA will continue to follow procedures to identify marginalize groups. These groups, once identified will be assisted and trained in priorities identification and proposal development. Missions with key partners (NAPA project) are being planned for areas of common interest and identified within the CPS. The procedures will also assure gender access equality.</p>
Challenges in CBA projects and their design in Cape Verde	<p>Due to the country insularity, it is difficult and expensive to get around. The programme faces different challenges because of geographic location and accessibility of local communities. SGP also can be sometimes too technical and confusing for some, and may swerve and prevent potential grantees communities’ access to grants. The National Coordination team will need to ensure that identified marginalized or women groups are given proper considerations and assistance.</p>
Other Highlights	<p>The Cape Verde NC has been invited to assist in monitoring of the Consolidation of the Protected Area System, a GEF FSP project, and has been a constant and active participant on the NAPA project meetings.</p>

In **Suriname**, the SIDS CBA CPS was finalized with an approval received from CPMT, and a grant allocation letter released to the Suriname National Coordinator. The CBA CPS will be tabled at the next NSC before any grants can be approved and released. Detail progress in the country is detailed in table below:

Table 6: Status Report for Suriname

Country Name:	Suriname
Background information	Suriname participation in the SIDS CBA programme was launched during the first regional SIDS CBA meeting in November in Nicaragua. The SIDS CBA strategy was drafted by the NC and approved by CPMT in January 2012.
SIDS CBA in the Suriname Country Context	The NC drafted the SIDS CBA strategy with the Climate Change Action Plan and the First Communication Plan as most important source documents of reference. Also, the NC was present at the a validation workshop for the draft of the second communication plan in February 2012, where the NC had talks with different government officials to introduce and explain to them the SIDS CBA project and its contribution to the national communication.
	A stakeholder workshop is planned for Tuesday 20 March where the NSC will be invited,

Implementation Progress (stakeholders workshops, CPS developments, etc)	government representatives (ministry of Environment, ministry of regional development), and NGOs working in community development. During this workshop, the climate change focal point of the ministry of environment will give a presentation on the national plans regarding climate change adaptation. The NC will give a presentation explaining the contents of the SIDS CBA programme.
	After the workshop, the NC will update the strategy with the input of the various stakeholders. An updated strategy will be shared with CPMT, the first week of April 2012. Stakeholder's workshop will be organized in March 2012. During this workshop, the first part of the workshop will inform the stakeholders on climate change adaptation in general and the CBA programme.
	With the help of a Project Coordinator for an UNDP project that involves the protection of protected areas along the coastline, a community entity has been identified for the SIDS CBA project. The CRiSTAL vulnerability assessment will be implemented in this project, because it will be a pilot project, and therefore different approaches of the methodology will be used for the vulnerability assessment (interviews, meetings, site visits, etc). This community depends heavily on tourism as a result of the turtles nestling on the sand beaches. However, due to the Amazon current (and enhanced by climate change), the sand beaches are disappearing in this particular site. Therefore, this community needs to seek for alternative income generation.
Calls for Proposal & Project identification	<p>The NC would like to initiate at least 2 projects in 2012. One is already identified, and at least one other project needs to be identified in 2012. It would be interesting to look for a different project, not located along the coast, but probably more inland, where climate change has an impact on agriculture and other activities.</p> <p>There will be different strategies for a call for proposal in 2012 as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The NC is part of a climate change email group, which involves academics, NGOs (Conservation International, WWF, Red Cross, etc), government officials, etc. A call for proposal will be emailed to this group as well as the NSC members. 2. During the stakeholder workshop of March 2012, a call will be launched as well towards the participants of the workshop 3. A call for proposals will be posted in the UNDP CO website, which also hosts the SGP website. 4. A call for proposals will be shared on the face book page of SGP Suriname.
Risk Management	Suriname has a small population of around 500,000 inhabitants, of which 350,000 are estimated to live in the capital and surrounding districts. Therefore, the challenge is to find qualified individuals/NGOs to implement the SIDS CBA projects, since most of the qualified NGOs are already involved in the regular SGP projects.
Volunteer activities by in-country Stakeholders	<p>This risk will be mitigated by constantly exploring to find relatively new NGOs who are more locally based, but with potential, and can be trained to be able to implement a CBA project. The NC has been actively traveling around the country since December 2011 and talking to communities and local organizations about the project.</p> <p>SGP plans to organize a number of sessions throughout the country (total of around 3 or 4) to inform the local organizations on climate change adaptation. The ministry of ATM (climate change focal point) will be invited to provide information during these sessions. Also, the university will be involved by requesting students to be involved in these sessions and to assist as well.</p>
Sustainability	<p>SGP has a close relationship with peace corps volunteer in Suriname, and one session will be organized for the volunteers (April or May 2012), to discuss the SIDS CBA project and to request their assistance in project ideas within their communities, as well as to inform the community what climate change actually is. The volunteers will be of great assistance, since they are fluent in the local language (Suriname has around 10 local languages) and they actually live within the communities.</p> <p>The SIDS CBA activities will be implemented in close partnership with the ministry of Environment (climate change focal point), to ensure that the government is aware of its activities, lay ground for possibilities of replication as well as policy influence at the national level.</p>
Gender equality & Access for the marginalized groups Challenges in CBA projects and their design	<p>SGP CBA will continue to follow procedures to identify marginalize groups. These groups, once identified will be assisted and trained in priorities settings and proposal development. Missions with key partners (NAPA project) are being planned for areas of common interest as identified within the CCPS. The procedures will also assure gender access equality.</p> <p>The challenge is to do with very low population density in rural areas, which are also the most vulnerable places. However, the distance is a challenge (travel time, transportation costs), as well as language barrier to deal with rural communities. SGP needs to seek for local partners, as well as ways how to explain the SIDS CBA activities.</p>

In **Belize**, The country has not finalized the CBA CPS but has already put in place the key steps to finalize a draft. The NC in Belize has made important links in the country with national stakeholders. A plan for the initial discuss of the CBA CPS has been communicated to the NSC and the UNFCCC focal points. Details of activities and progress in Belize are detailed in the table below:

Table 7: Status report for Belize

Country Name:	Belize
Background	After the training in Managua, the NC met with the NSC, the National Climate Change Committee and gave a PP presentation with the information, discussion and agreements from the meeting. An NSC meeting planned in early January 2012 to follow up on developing the draft CPS did not occur. This is because Belize is experiencing some operational and procedural issues with UNDP which have affected the NSC meetings. A second NSC meeting is scheduled for 23 March 2012. Nevertheless, some preliminary input from NSC and the National Climate Change Committee members on the CPS development is outline in this table.
Overall objective	Community Empowerment to address their perceived and real vulnerability to Climate change.
Sectoral Focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resources (for agriculture, potable water supplies, and for community use) • Agriculture and Fisheries resources of rural and coastal communities for food security • Public Health issues
Vulnerability Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water – Extreme events – Rainfall and droughts • Agriculture – Decreased yield, more pests; Fisheries – decline of coral reefs • Health – More epidemics, vector borne diseases
Baseline analysis and local priorities	Baseline: Document non-climate change pressures and climate change driven pressures on the sectors Local Priorities: Access to potable water (in keeping with MDG).
Geographic Focus	Will take advantage of community/sectoral vulnerability studies by National Emergency Management Organization and national Red Cross society
Community Project Typologies and policy strategy	The examples of projects will be drawn from Water quality monitoring; early warning/communications systems; disaster preparedness; replanting of mangroves; CC awareness campaign and Civil Society Capacity Building. The project will involve national institutions and relevant government agencies in development and implementation of projects. Data and results from projects will help government agencies address policy issues.
NCC formulation and NGO/CBO identification	NCC Formulation: Will consider a technical advisory committee to help identify/review/strengthen project proposals. Could include a senior government policy representative, sectoral representatives, representative of hydro/meteorology discipline, and/or others. NGO/CBO Identification: There are several potential NGO partners such as Programme for Belize, Belize Red Cross, and Belize Audubon Society that will be roped in. NGO Capacity Building: It is planned to have an information sharing/awareness building workshop for civil society and community groups, along with an open call for proposals.

In **Mauritius**, the country programme is taking a different approach and hopes to build on past and ongoing programmes, especially the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP), where already calls for proposals have been announced. As of early March 2012, the SGP country team is still in the process of finalizing its CBA CPS. The details of the strategy and progress to date are summarized in table below.

Table 8: Status Report for Mauritius

Country Name:	Mauritius
Background information	<p>The Republic of Mauritius (including Mauritius, Rodrigues and Agalega), a small island developing state in the Indian Ocean, faces significant climate change risks. These include sea level rise, increasingly intense storms, changing rainfall patterns, and impacts to ecosystems. Further compounding the situation are existing unsustainable practices and environmental problems (such as coastal erosion, sand mining in Rodrigues and soil erosion). The Initial National Communication (INC) of The Republic of Mauritius (1999) identified the following important sectors as most likely to be affected by the abovementioned climate change impacts: i) coastal resources; ii) agriculture; iii) water resources; iv) fisheries; v) health and well-being; vi) land-use change and forestry; and vii) biodiversity. The Republic of Mauritius is the first country to ratify the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Yet it does not have any comprehensive risk assessment and contingency plan to address the long term adaptation and resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Analysis of data from Mauritius Meteorological Services does not show any increase in the number of storms in the South West Indian Ocean basin. However, meteorological statistics of storm formations over 32 years (1975- 2008) clearly show the increasing trend in the number of intense cyclone (winds above 165 km/hr). Furthermore, since the last decade observation indicates rapid or even explosive intensification of tropical storms. Two basic</p>

	<p>factors drive the intensification of tropical cyclones, namely the sea surface temperature and the moisture content of the environment of the storm. Both of these factors have been observed to increase with climate change and global warming. Model simulation for the Indian Ocean gives a temperature increase in the range of 0.51 to 3.77 °C and sea level rise between 18 and 59 cm by 2100.</p> <p>For the Republic of Mauritius, these projected climate changes are expected to pose significant and interlinked risks to communities and ecosystems, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity of ecosystems to adapt will be exceeded, with negative consequences such as an increased risk of extinction of species. • Fisheries and aquaculture will be adversely affected as the marine ecosystem fall prey to rising temperatures. • Coastal areas will be exposed to increasing risks of coastal erosion and flooding during cyclones and tidal surges, due to sea-level rise. An increase in 5 cm in the sea level may translate into the effect of an increase of one meter during cyclones or tidal surges. Coastal ecosystems such as coral reefs, wetlands, and mangroves will be negatively affected. • Traditional and present crop varieties will suffer, impacting severely on food security. • Coastal settlements and infrastructure will be affected. • Erosion from increasingly erratic rainfall will pose significant risks to mangrove ecosystems and to near-shore corals. • Damage to coastal ecosystems, from sedimentation as well as coral bleaching, will increase vulnerability to cyclones, large waves, and storm surges. Cyclones, large waves and storm surges have the potential to damage and salinize community water resources and agricultural land. • Human health and well-being will be negatively affected by rising temperatures. • Increased incidence of diseases is very likely together with more extensive proliferation of infectious diseases
<p>SIDS CBA in the Mauritius Context</p>	<p>In view of the above context, the CBA Country Programme Strategy (CCPS) for the Republic of Mauritius aims to address climate change risks through a small set of projects that will target improved natural resource management, with the aim of increasing the resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services while sustaining livelihood of communities in the face of climate change. It puts emphasis on specific target activities that can be piloted and demonstrated on a small-scale basis rapidly with a view to draw lessons for up scaling and replication if further funds are available in the future. The expected impact indicators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 2 hectares of landscape and/or seascape under improved sustainable management and climate proofing practices • Percentage change in natural resource-dependant population with access to alternative or supplementary livelihood options
<p>Implementation Progress (stakeholders workshops, CPS developments, etc) Calls for Proposal & Project identification</p>	<p>CBA CPS in the process of approval</p> <p>In view of GEF OP5, a call for proposal was launched in 2011 and 107 concept projects were received, some 40 of which are considered eligible. Several of these eligible projects from Rodrigues and Mauritius are found to be eligible under the present CBA programme and given the relatively small amount of funding under the SIDS CBA; the NSC has decided not to launch any other call for proposal and to consider projects from the pipeline list for funding. In a meeting held on 14 November 2011 at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development between the National Coordinator SGP and the AAP focal points of the Ministry, it was also agreed that some projects which could not be funded under the AAP would be submitted to the CBA Programme for consideration. A list of 3 projects briefs related to water harvesting and livestock fodder management was subsequently submitted by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to the National Coordinator SGP on 15 November 2011 for consideration.</p>
<p>Risk Management of process and projects</p>	<p>The SIDS CBA funding is at this stage very small and will concern only a handful of projects which will be screened taking into account the other ongoing adaptation programmes in the country. Collaboration with these programmes will be sought to maximize impacts and minimize risks. Consultations will be held with proponents and capacity building training sessions held in the context of the projects to ensure minimum risk.</p>
<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>Projects that will be funded will be strategic ones from which lessons can be learned in a short time-span and these lessons can be shared with the other ongoing adaption programmes for further replication and/or up scaling.</p>
<p>Gender equality & Access for the marginalized groups Challenges in CBA projects and their design</p>	<p>After the above call for proposal, projects received show an equal distribution of NGOs and CBOs as well as a good gender balance.</p> <p>The low academic background of the grassroots proponents, The small amount of funds which may raise high expectations</p> <p>The criteria and reporting requirements of the other adaptation programmes which may delay project design and implementation.</p>

In the **Seychelles**, the SGP country has not yet finalized its CBA CPS, but has made commendable efforts in engaging with stakeholders, aligning the CBA developing portfolio to an expected national adaptation project, funded by Adaptation Fund Board and has agreed in principle on the geographical focus (islands of Praslin) for the CBA portfolio of projects. Details of progress in rolling out SIDS CBA in Seychelles as summarized in table below.

Table 9: Status Report for Seychelles

Country Name:	SEYCHELLES
Background information	<p>The Seychelles archipelago comprises of 115 coralline and granitic islands dispersed over 1.3 million square km of Southern Indian Ocean. It boasts a coastline of 747 km with 1,690 km of coral reefs and 29 km² of mangroves. The climate is tropical with average annual rainfall exceeding 1000 mm and average temperature of 26°C. The four (4) largest islands, Mahe, Praslin, La Digue and Silhouette, provide a home to 95% of the population of 86,000 Seychellois.</p> <p>The Seychelles SGP was approved in the GEF Council meeting of June 2007 and after a two-year delay, the NC was appointed in 2009. The Programme was formally launched in August 2010 with the signing of its first 5 SGP regular projects. Since then, it has approved another 5 projects till the end of OP4 in December 2010. It is a GEF 5 Category 1 country.</p>
SIDS CBA in the Seychelles Context	<p>This is the first CBA projects to be undertaken in the Seychelles despite the National Climate Change Strategy work plan planning for 4 pilot CBA projects by the end of 2010. Communities are aware of the need to address this and also Government representatives.</p>
Implementation Progress (stakeholders workshops, CPS developments, etc)	<p>First stakeholder's workshop was a consultation which was done on the island of Praslin 5 October 2011 with farmers and other members of the public. Article about the consultation appeared in the national daily newspaper. Seychelles CPS is currently under development.</p>
Calls for Proposal & Project identification	<p>Given the limited funds, the decision was made to concentrate all CBA adaptation funds on the island of Praslin so as to have maximum impact. At the first consultative meeting, participants discussed and agreed to have 2 projects addressing agricultural concerns and coastal erosion at Anse Kerlan.</p> <p>Both groups have started developing their project ideas: Praslin farmers on the other hand, discussed and agreed they wanted an adapted seed bank as a facility for the island farmers. 6th February 2012 – Anse Kerlan residents held a meeting and with their facilitator attempted their first VRA. Other meetings are planned for month of March 2012 to further develop their project idea.</p>
Risk Management of process and projects	<p>The process is slower than expected in the development of projects. However, it is felt that the process is in itself delivering results in building understanding in local communities and educating them on options they may have in dealing with adaptation.</p>
Volunteer activities by in-country Stakeholders Sustainability	<p>Seychelles has a \$6 million approved concept for the Adaptation Fund of which one component include some community participation. So this project will follow on from the CBA projects under discussion.</p>
Challenges in CBA projects and their design	<p>Community is set in their ways – tough task to convince them of advantages of Ecosystems Based Adaptation (EBA). Designing of projects is time and labor intensive.</p>

2.3 Country Updates: SGP Start-Up Country Progress

Further to the information provided in section 1.2 where progress towards SGP programme establishment for the remaining nine countries has been progressing as expected, below is table noting SGP establishment progress and actions (March 2012):

REGION	COUNTRY	SGP PROGRAMME STATUS	APPROVED BY GEF COUNCIL	NC RECRUITMENT STATUS	ANY ISSUES WITH START-UP	MEASURES BEING TAKEN TO ADDRESS DELAYS
Caribbean	Antigua & Barbuda	In Start-Up Phase	yes	advertised	No Significant Issues	N/A
	Barbados	In Start-Up Phase	yes	advertised	No Significant Issues	N/A
	Grenada	In Start-Up Phase	yes	shortlist completed, interviews being conducted June 2012	No Significant Issues	N/A
	Guyana	In Start-Up Phase	yes	selected, starts June 2012	No Significant Issues	N/A
	St Kitts & Nevis	In Start-Up Phase	yes	N/A	Start- up mission not conducted, government did not respond to official letter	A gentle reminder will be send shortly
	St Lucia	In Start-Up Phase	yes	started in February 2012, NSC in place	No Significant Issues	N/A
	St Vincent & Grenadines	In Start-Up Phase	yes	recruitment being initiated in June 2012, not yet advertised	No Significant Issues	N/A
Atlantic & Indian Oceans	Timor-Leste	In Start-Up Phase				
	Sao Tome & Principe	In Start-Up Phase				

2.4 Some challenges of CBA projects and solutions to address generic and common difficulties across countries

At this stage of implementation of the CBA projects in the SIDS CBA countries, most countries have not yet noted any particular challenge with regard to technical aspects. This is because, at this stage, consultations with national stakeholders and development of the CBA CPS Annexes have pre-occupied most new SIDS CBA countries. Nevertheless, the SGP NCs have flagged some important logistical and technical challenges listed below:

- ✓ SGP NCs, like grantees, need some level of capacity building so that they could discuss climate change matters with the NSC and project proponents. As a way to ensure that this is mentored and clear guidelines are drawn, CPMT has prepared technical and operational guidelines for programming CBA projects. Further, CPMT has provided all countries with materials coming from the “mature” SPA CBA projects, including inter alia guidance with regard to (i) CBA and inclusivity; (ii) Gender and CBA guidebook; (iii) photo stories; and (iv) other “fast facts” resulting from MAP and SPA CBA (as active links within the programme guidelines). It is expected that the above materials will assist NCs to understand vulnerability reduction assessment (VRA) methodologies and how to formulate and implement CBA activities.
- ✓ A second challenge, that is already posing concerns to certain community projects under the MAP and SIDS CBA portfolio, is the perceived “technical nature” of the CBA methodologies proposed. Reflecting a number of inbuilt flexibilities contained within the SIDS CBA programme document, a set of simplified methodologies have also been shared with SGP stakeholders at the regional workshops which include CRiSTAL and CVCA (among many others of participatory learning assessments). Both of these methodologies can be used independently and/or mixed with the UNDP VRA methodology, to sharpen the planning and monitoring outcomes of individual CBA projects. In addition, it is expected that CRiSTAL approach will improve the empirical data and information provided in the baseline planning, contributing to a more objective analysis of the results expected from the programme portfolio.
- ✓ In the light of discussions held with SGP NCs during the regional workshops, a number of different attempts to analyse the vulnerability of communities in relation to disasters and climate change have been carried out. In a number of instances, these assessments have come about via some national processes and/or projects (such as the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change project (PACC) also supported with funding provided by AusAID for the region). SGP country programmes have therefore been advised “not to re-invent the wheel” but to tap into such data sources and only complement the missing gaps using rapid appraisal methods to derive information necessary for putting together the CPS and project pipelines. This has lessened the burden on the NCs, but also ensured that the target CBA projects are either “breaking new ground” in some countries, while in others the projects can be viewed as “add on initiatives” building a coherent approach to tackling climate change at the community level.

Conclusion:

There has been significant progress in all four regions engaged in the combined MAP CBA and SIDS CBA programmes. For MAP CBA, the Mekong-Asian region is now at an advanced stage of implementation with 100% programming. Most projects are engaged in the final stage of activities such as VRA and knowledge management is becoming a major focus. It is expected that the experience and lessons from this region will be shared during the forthcoming CBA6 conference in Vietnam in April 2012. In particular, the MAP CBA portfolio of projects in Cambodia has delivered impressive results on the ground and has attracted significant additional co-financing for national CBA activities funded by UNDP TRAC resources (US\$540,000), as well as Swedish SIDA (some US\$2.57 million). Similarly, the CBA portfolio in Sri Lanka, which has benefitted greatly from strong national level scientific planning, is poised to achieve the mainstreaming and policy impact expected under the original MAP CBA project document.

For the Pacific, the coming year will be directed towards a mixture of project implementation, capacity building and supporting smaller countries to finalise CBA CPS and approve CBA pipelines.

Over the past seven months, since the SIDS CBA project document was signed with AusAID, the SIDS CBA has taken off extremely well in five out of the 14 operational SGP countries. The remaining nine countries are preparing or finalising CBA country programmes strategies and developing CBA pipelines. As noted in the country summaries in Part II, strong enthusiasm for the programme has manifested in the SIDS. Similar to the MAP CBA, countries with more experience of CBA are leading the SIDS CBA programme. Countries such as Jamaica, who had earlier adaptation projects at full sized levels in the UNDP country offices or participated in the past SPA CBA activities, already had the foundations laid for programming and have relatively quickly finalised their CPA and identified their project pipeline.

The nine SGP start-up countries are making solid progress. Once staff are in place CPS development will become a key outcome priority. Once these 'wave 2' countries have finalised their CBA CPS, increased rates of project pipelining and implementation will be realized.

Further training of new start up countries is expected in the third quarter of 2012 in Grenada for the Caribbean region. In the case of the Pacific, after a slower start within the MAP CBA framework (with fewer full CBA projects approved with the notable exceptions of Fiji, Samoa, Kiribati and Vanuatu), the region has recommitted during the recent Pacific regional workshop in March 2012 to ensure that the pipeline of CBA projects under development (reported in the last consolidated report to AusAID in February 2011) are converted into full proposals and signed MOA agreements.

Together with the recruitment of the regional support consultant, a dedicated technical and operational support unit will also contribute to the increased delivery of CBA projects now that the programme is entering the implementation phase of delivery.