Community Engagement for Adaptation

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Climate change adaptation: Who are the stakeholders?

A stakeholder is a person, group or organization that has an interest or concern in the adaptation process.

In this presentation, we will focus on community members, however stakeholders may also include:

- Local government entities
- Civil society organizations
- Private sector institutions
- Particular interest groups, for example refugees
Projects/programmes supported by the Fund shall:

- Provide **fair and equitable access to benefits** in a manner that is **inclusive**
- **Not exacerbate existing inequities**, particularly with respect to marginalized or vulnerable groups
- Assess and consider particular impacts on **marginalized and vulnerable groups**
- Respect, and where applicable promote, **human rights**
- Support **gender equity** and **women’s empowerment**

**Stakeholder engagement is a critical foundation for this**
Consultation vs. engagement

- Consultation involves seeking stakeholders’ views on an issue, project or decision – usually at the beginning of the project.

- Engagement is an ongoing process of collaboration that aims to empower stakeholders – throughout project design, implementation and M&E.

  Given the process-oriented nature of adaptation, projects must move beyond consultation to engagement.

This also supports the Adaptation Fund principles.
“The community”

• Communities are not homogeneous

• Adaptation needs, priorities and capacities can differ based on:
  • Gender
  • Age
  • Ethnicity
  • Socio-economic status
  • Etc.

• Community engagement must be inclusive, ensuring that all voices are heard – particularly the most vulnerable individuals or groups
Tools for community engagement in adaptation

- Many different tools available – both adaptation and non-adaptation focused

- Engagement can help to:
  - Identify climate risks affecting community
  - Highlight impacts on livelihoods, ecosystems or particular economic sectors
  - Reveal the drivers of vulnerability
  - Identify appropriate adaptation options
  - Support adaptive decision-making

- Ensure the project / programme is responding to priority needs (design); considers project / programme impacts on community members; and strengthens adaptive capacity
Engagement & the project cycle

- Specific actions, target groups selected
- Manage impacts of projects
- Development context
- Priority climate risks / impacts
- Stakeholder mapping

- Relationship management
- Capacity building
- Did CC activities meet intended goals?

Evaluation
Identification
Implementation
Design

Context, implementation status, mid-course corrections

Monitoring & Learning
Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA)

- Developed by CARE International in 2009
- Participatory analysis process designed to better understand vulnerability to climate change and adaptive capacity at community level
- Includes a range of stakeholders, but focuses on communities
- Participatory tools are used to engage different community groups in dialogue
- Disaggregated analysis (for example, by gender) enables analysis of differential vulnerability

www.careclimatechange.org/cvca
CVCA Tools

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What can be learned from the CVCA process?

• Which climate-related risks are affecting the community
• How trends in risks and seasonal patterns are changing
• The effects of climate hazards and changes on livelihoods and important community assets
• How people currently respond to these impacts
• What other issues influence vulnerability
  • For example: gender inequality, governance of natural resources, access to information and services
Example: CVCA in Sullucuyoc Village, Peru

• Communities have observed:
  • Temperature increases
  • Changes in rainfall patterns
  • More intense rainfall during the rainy season, leading to increase in landslides

• Impacts of these changes include:
  • Lower productivity of coffee and other cash crops
  • Loss of food crops
  • New pests and diseases in plants and animals
  • Damage to houses, roads and water systems

• Responses include: diversification of livelihoods, investments by the local government in irrigation systems and livelihood supports
What was learned?

• Despite high levels of poverty, the people of Sullucuyoc have relatively high adaptive capacity
  • Village is well-serviced
  • Functional community organizations exist
  • People have diversified livelihoods

• This enables them to manage changing climate conditions and minor hazard events

• However:
  • Gender inequality remains a concern and this exacerbates women’s vulnerability to climate risks and changes
  • Serious landslides and glacial lake outburst floods represent very real risks that are beyond the scope of the community to manage
Application of the CVCA in Sullucuyoc

• The CVCA process was used to:
  • Develop community action plans
  • Identify priorities for local government investment, particularly in relation to disaster risk reduction
  • Inform design of a CARE project supporting community-based adaptation

• The process also brought together a range of stakeholders in the analysis and planning process:
  • Water and sanitation committee members, women’s honey producers group, school teachers, a representative from the community health centre, coffee farmers, local government representatives

Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP)

- Process developed by CARE’s Adaptation Learning Program for Africa and now applied in other CARE programs
- Brings together different stakeholders to interpret seasonal forecasts and identify appropriate actions
- Aims:
  - To increase communities’ access to seasonal forecasts.
  - To strengthen linkages between traditional and scientific knowledge.
  - To build capacity of local stakeholders to analyze climate information and use it for decision-making.
  - To identify actions that enable communities to manage risks and take advantage of opportunities that may arise in the coming season.
The Participatory Scenario Planning process

• Brings together:
  • Representatives of the meteorological agency
  • Traditional weather forecasters
  • Community leaders
  • Representatives of interest groups (women, youth)
  • Private sector actors
  • Local government representatives

• Participants discuss and interpret the forecast for the upcoming rainy season

• They discuss risks and opportunities associated with the different scenarios

• Advisories are developed to communicate options
Example: PSP in Afar, Ethiopia

- PSP facilitated by the Pastoral Resilience Improvement through Market Expansion (PRIME) project, funded by USAID

Forecast for Sugum 2015 season – late February to early May

- Late onset of rains, end near normal timing
- Possible dry spells during the rainy season
- Slight negative impact on moisture for fodder and water availability
- Suitable conditions for malaria in April-May
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**Risks Opportunities:**
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**Adversities:**
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**Gains/Losses:**
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**Potential Solutions:**
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- ...

**Impacts:**
- ...
- ...

**Notes:**
- Additional notes and comments related to the scenarios and impacts.
Resulting advisories: Examples

For the below normal rainfall scenario, options included:

- Constructing and maintaining water harvesting structures
- Conserving crop residues for livestock fodder
- Destocking of livestock while still healthy
- Cultivation of early maturing and drought-resistant crop varieties
- Facilitate access to markets for destocking of livestock
- Cultivation of livestock fodder (with irrigation where possible)

The forecast and the options were communicated through community meetings, flyers and posters, markets, community radio

Selecting community engagement tools

Questions to consider:

• What is the purpose of the engagement?
  • For example: information gathering, participatory analysis, adaptation planning, knowledge sharing

• What resources are available to facilitate the process?
  • Human, financial, time, etc.

• What are the desired outcomes?
  • For example: a vulnerability assessment, an adaptation plan, identification of project activities, community empowerment