



# 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

# Relevant Adaptation Fund social principles



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”

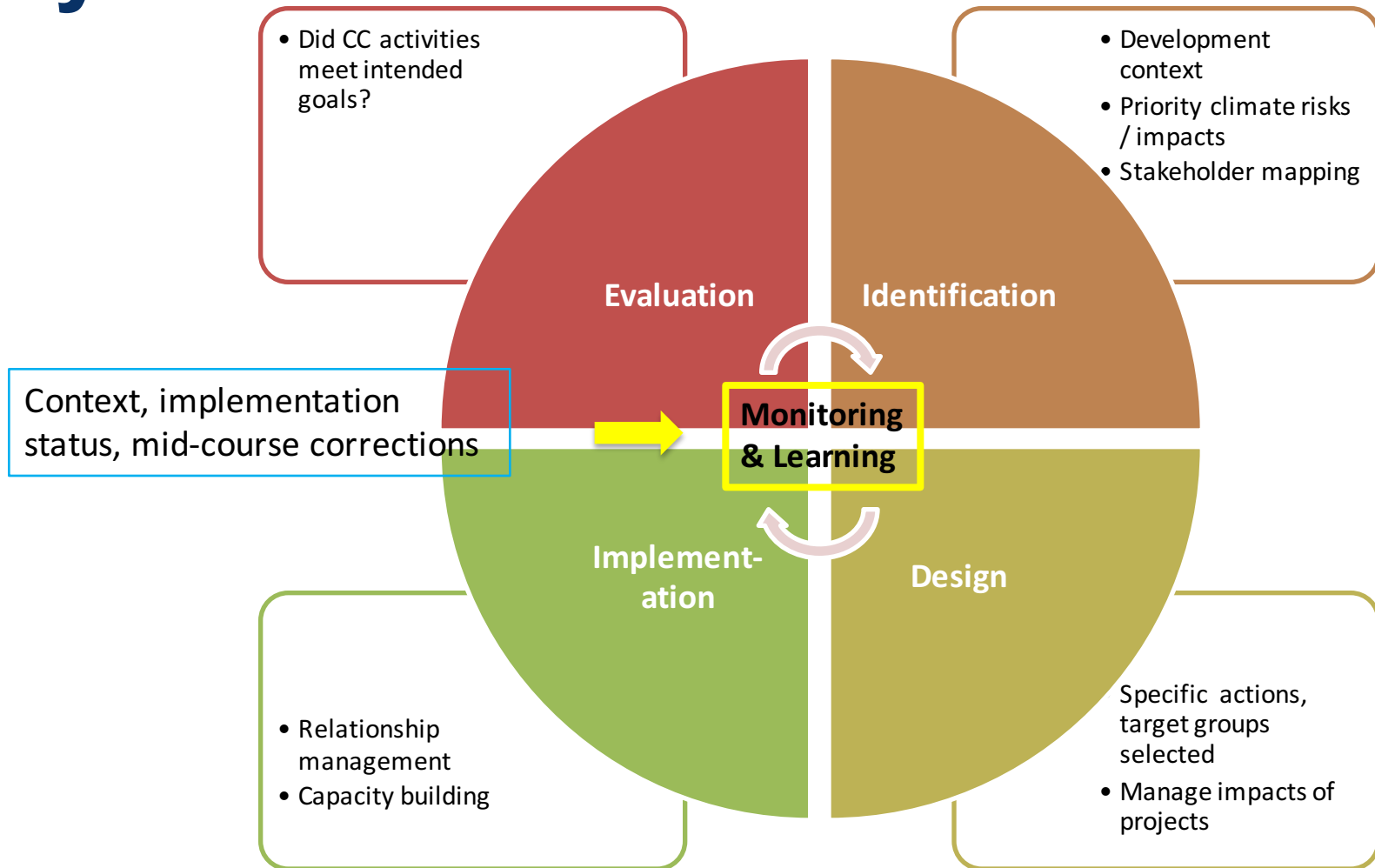
- Communities are not homogeneous
- Adaptation needs, priorities and capacities can differ based on:
  - Gender
  - Age
  - Ethnicity
  - Socio-economic status
  - Etc.
- Community engagement must be inclusive, ensuring that all voices are heard – particularly the most vulnerable individuals or groups

# 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





# 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





# CVCA Tools



EVENTS	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
DRY SEASON												
SHEDDING												
Land Preparation	x	x	x									
Building & Plastering of houses	x	x	x	x								
Trading	x	x	x	x								
Festivals (Samankpila)	x											
Funerals		x	x	x								
Wet season / Early Rains				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Planting					x	x						
Harvesting and storage								x	x	x		
Fuel wood collection	x											
Local industrial activities (Shea butter, beehive, etc.)	x	x	x									

CHRONOLOGIE HISTORIQUE KOUGOU HOMME	
ANNEE	EVENEMENTS
2004-2005	Secheresse et Famine: "Sajin Atki", "Chikaral Tchijawa"
2002	Fouage du puits cimenté du village
1999	- Installation sur le site actuel du village Création de l'école
1995	Délimitation des frontières du village
1984/1985	Secheresse et Famine Distribution gratuite de vivres "Karakara"
1973	Secheresse avec perte massive d'animaux: "Kakabawo"
1965	Secheresse et Famine: "Taballé" Arrivée du colon "Mabouje"
	Création du village de Kougo



# 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

Example from: CARE (2011). Understanding Vulnerability to Climate Change. Poverty, Environment and Climate Change Network (PECCN). [www.careclimatechange.org](http://www.careclimatechange.org)



# 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

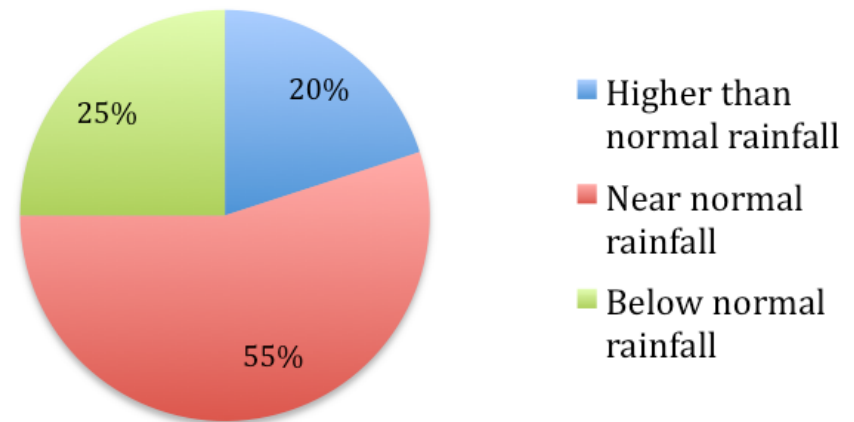
# Example: PSP in Afar, Ethiopia

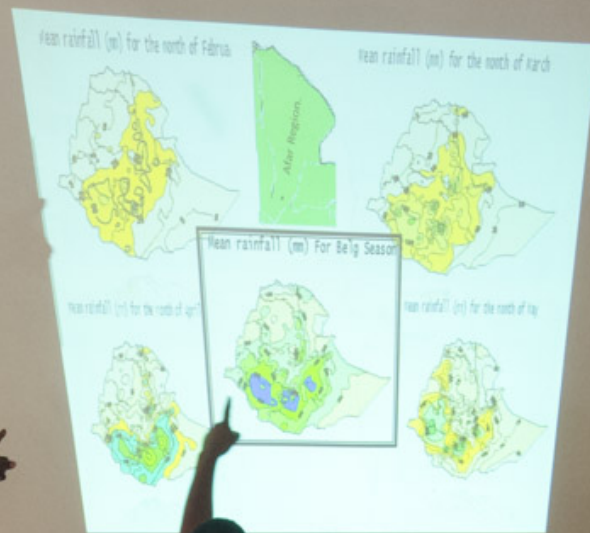


- PSP facilitated by the Pastoral Resilience Improvement through Market Expansion (PRIME) project, funded by USAID

## 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







2. Graune Werde A				
Problema Situacija	Identifikacija Problema	Analiza Problema	Plan Rjesenja	Implementacija Problema
1. Problema Situacija	7.6.6	Problema Situacija	Plan Rjesenja	Implementacija Problema
2. Problema Situacija	7.6.6	Problema Situacija	Plan Rjesenja	Implementacija Problema
3. Problema Situacija	7.6.6	Problema Situacija	Plan Rjesenja	Implementacija Problema
4. Problema Situacija	7.6.6	Problema Situacija	Plan Rjesenja	Implementacija Problema
5. Problema Situacija	7.6.6	Problema Situacija	Plan Rjesenja	Implementacija Problema





## 2- Gewane Woreda A.

የዝናብ: ሁኔታ Scenarios	Hazards/ ክስተቶች/የእደጋ: መንገዶች	ጊጠቂ: የመጥፋት ሉ: ብታዎች:	Risks ከጋቶች/ጉዳቶች	Opportunities መሳሪያዎች: እውቀት:
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B መደበኛ: 55%	- የጤና መታወቂያ	>>	- የመሬት ሂደት እቅርባት: እና / እንገራት በሰው: ለእንስሳት	- የዋጋው: ሽቀት: ሽቀት: ዋጋ: መቀነስ እና: የተረጋጋ: ኑሮ: የመኖር የሰው: የገቢ: ምንጭ መጨመር
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Advantages to Justice Issues and/or their Advantages of

Advantages (Opportunities)	Risks (Challenges)	By whom (Stakeholders)
- Access to justice - Legal aid - Legal representation - Legal advice - Legal information - Legal education - Legal empowerment - Legal reform - Legal development - Legal research - Legal scholarship - Legal practice - Legal education - Legal research - Legal scholarship - Legal practice - Legal education - Legal research - Legal scholarship - Legal practice	- Lack of resources - Lack of information - Lack of access - Lack of representation - Lack of advice - Lack of information - Lack of education - Lack of empowerment - Lack of reform - Lack of development - Lack of research - Lack of scholarship - Lack of practice - Lack of education - Lack of research - Lack of scholarship - Lack of practice	- Government - Private sector - Civil society - Academia - International organizations - Local organizations - Individuals - Communities - Religious groups - Political groups - Professional groups - Media - Artists - Writers - Researchers - Scholars - Practitioners - Students - Teachers - Parents - Children - Elders - Youth - Women - Men - LGBTQ+ - Disabled - Indigenous peoples - Minorities - Refugees - Migrants - Internally displaced persons - Victims of violence - Survivors of violence - Perpetrators of violence - Witnesses of violence - Defendants in court - Accused in court - Prisoners - Ex-prisoners - Human rights activists - Human rights defenders - Human rights advocates - Human rights monitors - Human rights observers - Human rights promoters - Human rights protectors - Human rights enforcers - Human rights implementers - Human rights facilitators - Human rights coordinators - Human rights managers - Human rights leaders - Human rights influencers - Human rights opinion leaders - Human rights thought leaders - Human rights visionaries - Human rights dreamers - Human rights believers - Human rights doers - Human rights makers - Human rights shapers - Human rights molders - Human rights formers - Human rights forgers - Human rights founders - Human rights creators - Human rights inventors - Human rights discoverers - Human rights explorers - Human rights pioneers - Human rights trailblazers - Human rights pathfinders - Human rights innovators - Human rights game-changers - Human rights disruptors - Human rights transformers - Human rights revolutionaries - Human rights reformers - Human rights change agents - Human rights catalysts - Human rights accelerators - Human rights multipliers - Human rights amplifiers - Human rights megaphones - Human rights loudspeakers - Human rights megaphones - Human rights loudspeakers - Human rights megaphones - Human rights loudspeakers

Scenarios	Risks Opportunities	Advantages (Opportunities)	By whom (Stakeholders)
A	- Lack of resources - Lack of information - Lack of access - Lack of representation - Lack of advice - Lack of information - Lack of education - Lack of empowerment - Lack of reform - Lack of development - Lack of research - Lack of scholarship - Lack of practice - Lack of education - Lack of research - Lack of scholarship - Lack of practice	- Access to justice - Legal aid - Legal representation - Legal advice - Legal information - Legal education - Legal empowerment - Legal reform - Legal development - Legal research - Legal scholarship - Legal practice - Legal education - Legal research - Legal scholarship - Legal practice	- Government - Private sector - Civil society - Academia - International organizations - Local organizations - Individuals - Communities - Religious groups - Political groups - Professional groups - Media - Artists - Writers - Researchers - Scholars - Practitioners - Students - Teachers - Parents - Children - Elders - Youth - Women - Men - LGBTQ+ - Disabled - Indigenous peoples - Minorities - Refugees - Migrants - Internally displaced persons - Victims of violence - Survivors of violence - Perpetrators of violence - Witnesses of violence - Defendants in court - Accused in court - Prisoners - Ex-prisoners - Human rights activists - Human rights defenders - Human rights advocates - Human rights monitors - Human rights observers - Human rights promoters - Human rights protectors - Human rights enforcers - Human rights implementers - Human rights facilitators - Human rights coordinators - Human rights managers - Human rights leaders - Human rights influencers - Human rights opinion leaders - Human rights thought leaders - Human rights visionaries - Human rights dreamers - Human rights believers - Human rights doers - Human rights makers - Human rights shapers - Human rights molders - Human rights formers - Human rights forgers - Human rights founders - Human rights creators - Human rights inventors - Human rights discoverers - Human rights explorers - Human rights pioneers - Human rights trailblazers - Human rights pathfinders - Human rights innovators - Human rights game-changers - Human rights disruptors - Human rights transformers - Human rights revolutionaries - Human rights reformers - Human rights change agents - Human rights catalysts - Human rights accelerators - Human rights multipliers - Human rights amplifiers - Human rights megaphones - Human rights loudspeakers - Human rights megaphones - Human rights loudspeakers - Human rights megaphones - Human rights loudspeakers

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B	- Lack of resources - Lack of information - Lack of access - Lack of representation - Lack of advice - Lack of information - Lack of education - Lack of empowerment - Lack of reform - Lack of development - Lack of research - Lack of scholarship - Lack of practice - Lack of education - Lack of research - Lack of scholarship - Lack of practice	- Access to justice - Legal aid - Legal representation - Legal advice - Legal information - Legal education - Legal empowerment - Legal reform - Legal development - Legal research - Legal scholarship - Legal practice - Legal education - Legal research - Legal scholarship - Legal practice

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# 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