



**ADAPTATION FUND**  
Readiness Programme  
for Climate Finance

**Webinar #9: Evidence based interventions – Assessing vulnerability and feasibility for sustained local-level resilience: experiences and lessons learned from Adaptation Fund**

October 24, 2019

Report



### **1. Introduction by facilitator: Farayi Madziwa, Readiness Program Officer at the Adaptation Fund**

Farayi Madziwa from the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat (the secretariat), welcomed participants to the 9<sup>th</sup> webinar and explained that the objective of the webinar was to discuss how information, data and evidence can be gathered through various tools and approaches to inform the project development process. He went on to highlight the concrete nature of Adaptation Fund projects and the importance of vulnerability assessments, feasibility studies and other evidence-gathering tools. He also highlighted the sustainable development goals (SDGs) as an example of how evidence-based interventions can be applied in practice through the SDGs Social Systems Evidence (SSE).

### **2. Presentation by Rajiv Garg - Regional Manager, East and Southern Africa & West and Central Asia, Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN): CTCN's experience with evidence-based interventions**

Rajiv Garg's presentation focused on the CTCN's mandate with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), technology transfer to developing countries; CTCN's core sectors of mitigation and adaptation and service areas of technical assistance, knowledge sharing and collaboration and networking; and specific case studies in three locations. The three locations included a climate change vulnerability and adaptation study for the port of Port Louis in Mauritius, a study to improve the resilience of crops to drought through strengthened early warning within Ghana, and a study to enhance resilience to climate variability in the building sector of Antigua and Barbuda. He also discussed critical issues within vulnerability assessments, such as gender; the role of the CTCN as a "technology matchmaker" for developing countries; and the process of how countries can access technical assistance that the CTCN offers.

Farayi Madziwa confirmed that there was an active partnership between the CTCN and the Adaptation Fund (AF) and that the technical assistance from CTCN was available to all NIEs.

### **3. Presentation by Innocent Musabyimana, Single Projects Implementation Unit Coordinator, Rwanda Ministry of Environment (MoE): NIE experience with VAs and evidence-based project scaling-up**

Owing to technical difficulties and a lack of time, the presentation could not be delivered. However, the presentation was shared on the AF website together with other presentations delivered at the webinar.

### **4. Talk by Aïssata Boubou Sall – Head of Climate Finance Unit, *Centre de Suivi Écologique* (CSE), Senegal: NIE experience with feasibility studies**

Aïssata Boubou Sall described CSE's experience with feasibility studies. She outlined CSE's two projects funded by the AF: Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas; and Reducing Vulnerability and Increasing Resilience of Coastal Communities. The first project was completed in 2014 and included vulnerability studies in coastal areas which identified several adaptation options, such as the construction of structures to prevent coastal erosion. The second project involved financial support from the Adaptation Fund to conduct a baseline study and feasibility study of dikes to be rehabilitated, stakeholder consultations, environmental assessments and vulnerability assessments, among others. This allowed for CSE to calibrate their interventions and rehabilitation work. She highlighted the important role of the Designated Authority (DA) and of local elected officials, as well as civil society, local communities and

especially women in designing projects and taking ownership of them. The research and academic community also helped to provide reliable data and projections, she added.

Question: How long will it take to conduct analysis on resilience built compared to baseline studies to measure evidence on resilience built for vulnerable communities? The question was posed to both Aïssata Boubou Sall and Rajiv Garg.

Response (CSE): For the first project, the process started in 2003 and ended in 2006. When we submitted the project in 2010, we decided to update our studies and data to have the proper information.

Question: You undertook multiple studies. Did the funding and financing for those studies come from the Project Formulation Grant of the AF or did you have to apply for additional external funding?

Response (CSE): The government of Senegal was engaged in the first mentioned project, given the importance of the issue of coastal erosion, in addition to the AF. For the second project, we decided to complete our studies first before initiating project activities, with support from the AF.

Question: Since you've undertaken multiple studies, how did you prioritize between these studies? Before undertaking vulnerability studies, you must have in mind the project you want to implement.

Response (CSE): We focused on Senegal's environmental priorities and the results of the vulnerability and feasibility studies.

Question: Did you hire an external consultant to conduct the vulnerability assessment, or did you do it "in-house" (internally)?

Response (CSE): In-house, given that CSE has experts who can do such studies. But for infrastructure studies, we hire external consultants.

Response (CTCN): In terms of how much time it takes, it really depends on what kind of indicators you are looking at, and what kind of indicators you select when establishing the baseline for monitoring. At CTCN we have not conducted that kind of study, but we believe that regular monitoring is required for all the indicators for which the baseline has been established. I think that three to six months would be suitable to do this kind of exercise.

## **5. Presentation by Joan Sampson - Project Coordinator at the Department of Environment (DoE), Antigua and Barbuda: NIE experience with feasibility study and climate change interventions**

Joan presented the DoE's project in the McKinnon's watershed, where the local community is facing climate change-induced flooding and poverty. She outlined the different project objectives and components, such as upgrading urban drainage and waterways. She added that the DoE conducted feasibility studies for climate resilient drainage aided by Engineers Without Borders, within a timeline of 4 months. The DoE also benefited from a study by the CaribSave Partnership in 2015 titled: Vulnerability Impact & Adaptation Analysis in the Caribbean (VIAAC) – Local Vulnerability Analysis for Antigua & Barbuda (LVIA), which produced a local vulnerability analysis and identified adaptation options. The DoE also conducted market research to determine the level of market demand for unsecured households and small business loans for adaptation, which lasted two months. In addition, a literature review conducted by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), which highlighted the importance of access to finance for private sector development, benefited the DoE and influenced project design. Joan added that the

DoE organized many focus groups within the community, which informed the project. She mentioned a challenge they faced of the reluctance by the public to provide information for the studies. DoE overcame this by building trust within the community throughout the project cycle.

#### **6. Presentation by Pedro Zuccarini - Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) project consultant at the Dominican Institute of Integral Development (IDDI), Dominican Republic: NIE experience with Project Formulation Grant (PFG) and feasibility study**

Pedro presented IDDI's experience enhancing climate resilience in the San Cristobal Province of the Dominican Republic. His presentation focused on the project development process, namely the environmental and social management system plan; the different challenges faced by IDDI, such as the poverty levels of the community and a lack of public funds; and the lessons learned from the project, such as knowledge of local realities.

Farayi Madziwa highlighted the similarities between this presentation and the previous ones, namely the importance of stakeholder consultations, working with local communities and managing technical personnel at different levels. These cross-cutting themes came across the different presentations and talks, he added.

#### **Dialogue and exchange: Questions submitted by NIEs at webinar registration**

Farayi Madziwa pointed out that most of the questions that had been submitted by NIEs during the pre-event survey for discussion during the webinar had been answered through the presentations by the speakers and the ensuing discussions. He however, prompted further discussion on those and any other questions participants might have had.

Question: How do you elaborate the Terms of Reference (TORs)? What is important to consider?

Response (CSE): In the beginning of the formulation, it is important to do a pre-feasibility study of the project, by going on-site and starting the consultation process. If you already have a good understanding of what kind of project activities you intend to carry out, you can define the TORs. The most important thing is to be clear and know what you want to achieve, because you will hire a consultant, and you must give that consultant proper information and a precise timeline.

Response (DoE): Over the years we have developed the skills to do the TORs. We do have a template in place. I agree with CSE's method of doing a pre-feasibility study, having that background and knowing your scope and what is required to be done is essential. I would add to that the evaluation criteria / framework and qualifications, which are quite important for TORs. At the DoE, we leverage our technical advisory committee to help inform our TORs. So, we prepare the TORs, then present them to our committee, and then the technicians provide us with relevant feedback.

Response (CTCN): We have a separate mechanism. For the fast technical assistance, wherein the countries come in and say that they would like to develop TORs for a particular project, we draw relevant expertise which develops the TORs, with a very quick turnaround. But we have not received such requests.

Response (IDDI): It is important to do the evaluation process. We also have our own template to work with consultants.

Comment (CSE): Sometimes an entity does not have enough experience to do the TORs, for instance when engineering and infrastructure issues are involved. In these cases, you must hire external experts who are competent enough to do this kind of work.

Question: Can our colleagues share their TORs with other NIEs?

Response: Participants are free to reach out to the presenters directly to enquire about the TORs. In addition, the current Chair of the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities (CPDAE), Claudia Godfrey Ruiz, can also circulate the contact information of the speakers, and the AF can facilitate this.

ANNEX

**Attendance List:**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>Organization</b>
Caroline Holo	AF-TERG
Dennis Bours	AF-TERG
Violeta Leiva	AGCID – Chile
Marcelo Batto	ANII – Uruguay
Aïssata Boubou Sall	CSE – Senegal
Alioune Kaere	CSE – Senegal
Amy Gueye	CSE – Senegal
Ndeye Coumba Diop	CSE – Senegal
Rajiv Garg	CTCN
Joan Sampson	DoE – Antigua and Barbuda
Lioli Fisiwe Mary-Ann Maguma	EMA - Zimbabwe
Joselyn	<i>Fundación Natura – Panama</i>
Carolina Reyes Rivero	Fundecooperacion – Costa Rica
Marianella Feoli	Fundecooperacion – Costa Rica
Mathieu Biaou	FNE - Benin
Arcadia Francisco	IDDI – Dominican Republic
Javier Cosin	IDDI – Dominican Republic
Pedro Zuccarini	IDDI – Dominican Republic
Kathya Fajardo	IICA – Costa Rica
Dewi Rizki	Kemitraan – Indonesia
Lisa Andon	MCT – Micronesia
Shirley Ann Pelep	MCT – Micronesia
Innocent Musabyimana	MoE - Rwanda
Denaie Swasey	PACT – Belize
Claudia Godfrey	Profonanpe – Peru
Mpfunzeni Tshindane	SANBI – South Africa
<b><u>Adaptation Fund:</u></b>	
Farayi Madziwa – Readiness Program Coordinator	
Sophie Hans-Moevi - Senior Program Assistant	
Mourad Shalaby – Readiness Consultant	
Mahamat Abakar Assouyouiti – Senior Climate Change Specialist	