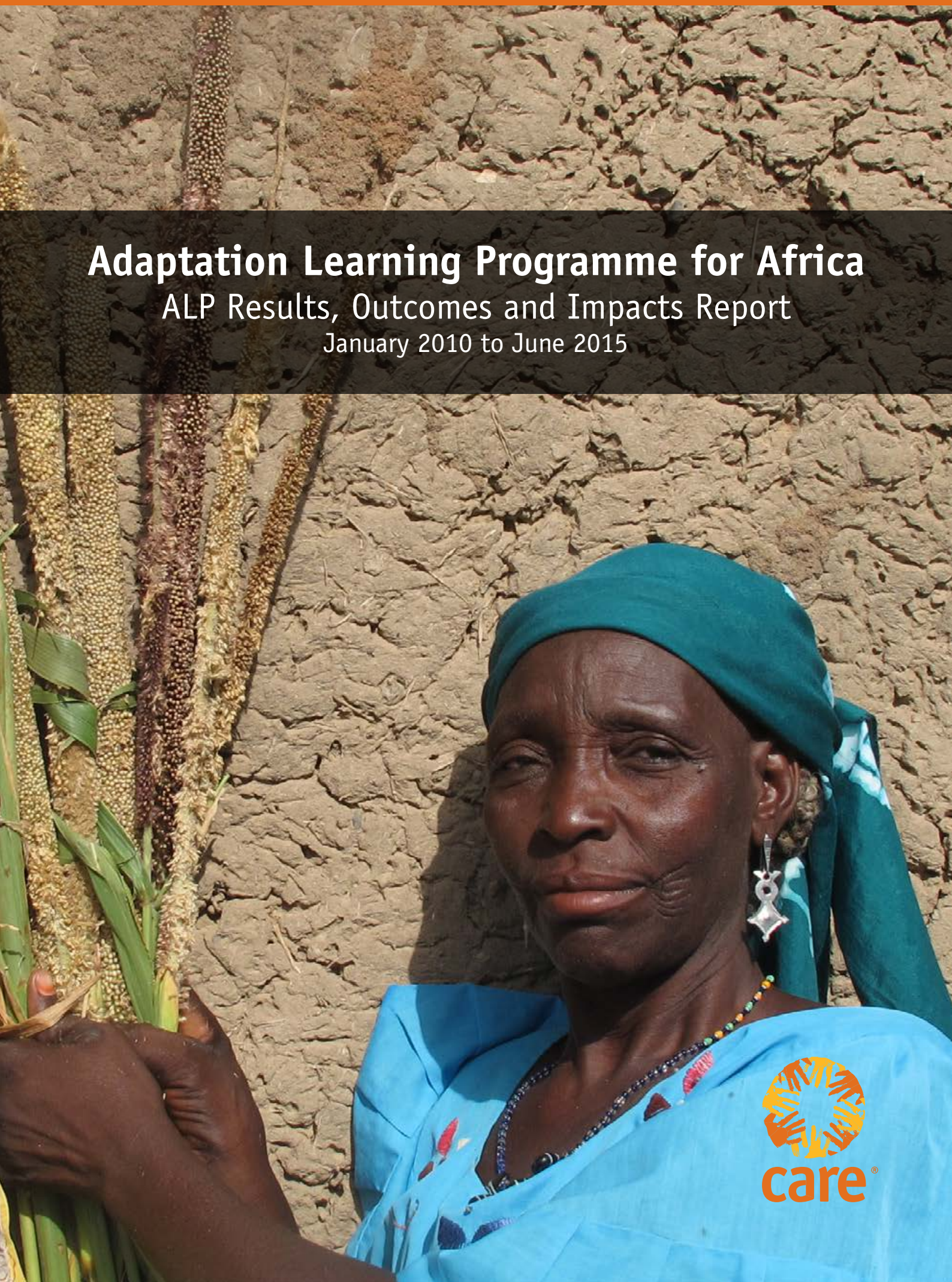

Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa

ALP Results, Outcomes and Impacts Report

January 2010 to June 2015

Acknowledgements

This report is authored by Fiona Percy, in collaboration with Nicola Ward and Peterson Mucheke. It draws directly on the invaluable experiences and insights of ALP staff and partners in the Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger and across Africa from 2010-2015. The report summarises learning, approaches and impacts resulting from these experiences and draws from the ALP publications, annual reports, external evaluations and numerous unpublished studies produced in the five-year period. Acknowledgments are due to all the dedicated and inspiring CARE staff, CARE Country Offices, partners, collaborators and consultants who have been involved in ALP during this time. In particular, we wish to acknowledge in person the ALP leadership, without whom the programme would not have achieved these outcomes. They are ALP reference group (Rolf Herno, Karl Deering and Stefan Miekle), ALP Programme Coordination Team (Fiona Percy, Nicola Ward, Peterson Mucheke, Maurine Ambani, Ruth Mitei, Sylvia Miyumo) and ALP Country Managers (Romanus Gyang in Ghana, Emma Bowa in Kenya, Sanoussi Ababale and Awaiss Yahaya in Niger, Margarida Simbine and Mario Basilio in Mozambique).

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Cover image:
Woman holding millet in northern Ghana. Charlotte Kneldfelt/CARE Denmark 2015.

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Domestic use of camels in Garissa county includes water transportation. Georgina Cranston, 2006

Introduction

This report presents an overview of the outcomes and learning generated from the Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa (ALP) over five and a half years of implementation (2010-2015). It presents the perspectives of the ALP teams and CARE International, as the implementers of the programme. Many actors and stakeholders have taken part in the implementation and learning process, including local and national government institutions, research and civil society partners, and various parts of CARE International.

The challenges facing poor and marginalised communities in Africa are multiple and complex. Already prone to erratic rainfall, droughts, floods and cyclones, climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of these climatic hazards, resulting in significant impacts on livelihoods and affecting the drivers of poverty. Heavy reliance on the natural resource base means rural livelihoods in Africa are more sensitive to climate. These impacts add to the continent's existing development challenges concerning food and income security, poverty, disease, environmental degradation, and inequitable rights, with the greatest impact being on women and marginalized groups. Poor rural women, in particular, are often the most vulnerable and the least included in decision-making, yet their voices and their different knowledge and capacity are vital for effective adaptation. Increasing the capacity of vulnerable people in sub-Saharan Africa to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change is essential for sustaining development progress and future economic growth. This is ALP's overall desired goal.

CARE International launched the Adaptation Learning Programme in 2010, implemented in Ghana, Niger, Mozambique and Kenya, in partnership with local civil society and government institutions. The programme seeks to identify successful approaches to Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) through working directly with vulnerable communities as well as learning with other organisations practising CBA, and supporting incorporation of these approaches into development policies and programmes in the four countries and their regions in Africa.

CBA is about empowering vulnerable communities and their local governments and service providers to understand and analyse how the climate is and will continue to impact on their lives, make informed and anticipatory decisions on priority adaptation actions, and constantly adjust their livelihood and risk management strategies in response to new and uncertain circumstances. This is the starting point for effective adaptation, bringing decisions under the control of those affected by them and avoiding predetermined solutions[1].

CBA is an important element in achieving more inclusive and sustainable development in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. At the same time, good development practice provides the foundation for successful CBA, including participatory, rights-based, gender responsive approaches. Communities already have knowledge, capacity and assets, which they are using to adapt independently. The added value of CBA approaches is that they empower vulnerable communities and other stakeholders to (i) understand and analyse how the climate is already impacting and will continue to impact their lives, (ii) access new knowledge, information, linkages and assets (iii) organise together to make informed and forward looking decisions and (iv) constantly adjust their livelihood and risk management strategies in response to new and uncertain circumstances. These capabilities are termed adaptive capacity and result in ongoing selection and implementation of prioritised and effective adaptation strategies and systems.

ALP's contribution to the field of adaptation is its combination of practical and innovative work at the community level with learning and advocacy work to influence adoption of CBA in policies and practice at district, national, regional and global levels. ALP's approach to adaptation learning and innovation has contributed to an integrated approach to development, risk management, resilience and humanitarian assistance, which recognises the impacts and knowledge of climate change.

From January 2010 to June 2015, ALP endeavoured to:

1. Develop and apply innovative approaches to CBA to generate lessons and good practice models;
2. Strengthen the voice of local communities and civil society organisations in decision-making on adaptation;
3. Promote good practice models for CBA among adaptation practitioners and in local development planning;
4. Influence adaptation policies and plans at national, regional and international levels to respond to the differential vulnerability of poor and marginalised people, in particular rural women; and
5. Support networks, disseminate results and learning globally.

A sand storm in Kouggou village, Niger. Marie Monimart, 2014.

CBA MESSAGES DEVELOPED FROM ALP EXPERIENCE

Through implementing these five outputs together with a range of community, government, non-government and research organisations, ALP has gained practical experience, knowledge of adaptation and related thinking and influenced policy in Africa. The programme has created space for collective reflection and learning on good adaptation practice among a range of local to Africa wide actors. Evidence has been generated on what works well, the economics and cost effectiveness of CBA and on the impacts of CBA planning, adaptive capacity strengthening and adaptation strategies. From these, key principles and messages for CBA have been drawn and used as the conceptual basis for CBA capacity building and for policy influence. The CBA messages are supported and elaborated through the outcomes and impacts, country level results, CBA learning themes and CBA approaches, ALP publications and policy outcomes, as described in this report. See Box 1.

Box 1. CBA MESSAGES

1. Building climate resilience requires a coordinated approach which goes beyond stand-alone adaptation actions to integrate adaptation into local and national development planning, disaster risk reduction and early warning systems, ecosystem management and sustainable development.
2. Empowering vulnerable communities to play a central role in the planning and decision making processes affecting their lives will be more successful than pre-determining solutions.
3. Adaptive capacity is central to building resilience and involves developing processes and capacities which enable continued response to a changing and uncertain climate over time.
4. Differential vulnerability and capacity of different groups and individuals to respond to the impacts of climate change, along with their valuable knowledge, must be taken into account when developing responses.
5. Information from climate science and the ability to understand and work with uncertainty is an essential resource to assist decision making for adaptation and resilience.
6. A multi-level, cross-sectoral approach involving a range of different stakeholders is necessary to develop adaptive capacity and build long term resilience.
7. Community based adaptation depends upon but also adds new dimensions to good development practice, ensuring that interventions are decided and designed based on understanding current and future impacts of climate change and ensuring resilient development outcomes.
8. CBA is a cost effective approach to developing adaptive capacity and building resilience; the social, economic and environmental benefits outweigh the costs of implementation in virtually all scenarios.

This report demonstrates what has been achieved between 2010 and 2015 and how the programme outcomes have had an impact on ALP's overall goal, 'to increase the capacity of vulnerable households in sub-Saharan Africa to adapt to climate variability and change'. It first describes the scope, scale and significance of overall outcomes and impacts achieved by mid-2015, then gives examples of the impacts through individual profiles of the four ALP countries. This is followed by a closer look at how ALP operated and the outcomes of innovation and learning through six CBA learning themes and information on how learning, collaborative relationships, policy influence and CBA adoption in the ALP countries and Africa-wide were achieved. Finally, insights from ALP experience are used to share some ideas for the way forward for practical adaptation and learning programmes.

1. ALP Outcomes and Impact

A final evaluation of ALP in May 2015 confirmed that by mid-2015, ALP successfully met its outcome that: 'community-based adaptation (CBA) approaches for vulnerable communities is incorporated into development policies and programmes in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger, with plans in place to replicate across Africa'. Recognising that community-based adaptation is not just about communities, ALP has achieved considerable impact at each of the household, community, district and national levels in relation to increasing the capacity of vulnerable households to adapt to climate change.

In particular, the evaluation affirmed that ALP has had a strong influence on:

- **Financial resources** available for CBA and adaptation at country level in Kenya, Ghana and Niger through mainstream adaptation finance sources targeted to CBA. At global level resources have been increased for CBA, as well as policy guidance on approaches to addressing populations especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
- Integration of CBA into **policies and plans** in Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique and Niger.
- Improved quality and results **of civil society inputs** to the development of the Africa Common Position for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process, working with the Pan Africa Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) and others.
- The **practice of CBA** as a highly-effective approach to adaptation in Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique and Niger, and outreach to a range of other countries in West, East and Southern Africa.

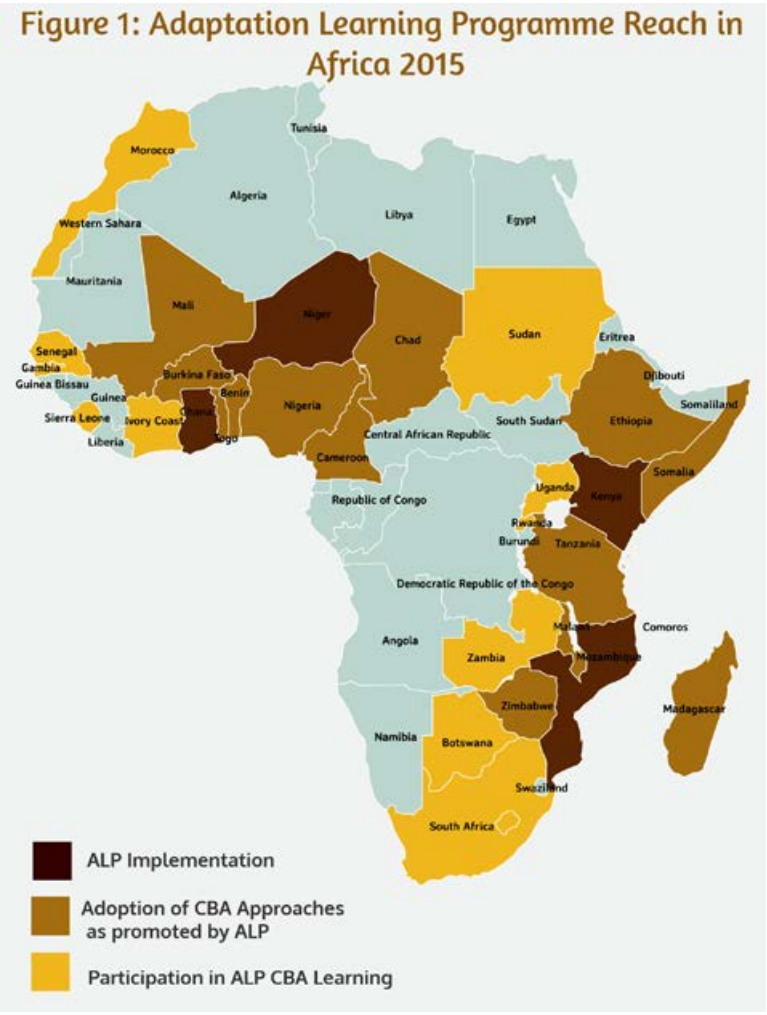
At the global level, ALP has gained recognition for its approaches through good visibility at the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) hosted annual international CBA conferences and presentations at UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP). Practices are being adopted by CARE programmes in a variety of countries in Africa and Asia, and they are being taken up by governments and other organisations, in particular in Ghana, Niger, Kenya, Malawi and Benin. The scope, scale, significance and sustainability of ALP outcomes and impacts are presented below pertaining to:

a) The geographical coverage of ALP influence
b) People benefiting from community based adaptation
c) Adoption of CBA approaches in Africa
d) Policy influence in Africa and globally

a) Geographical coverage of ALP influence

The map in Figure 1 shows how the programme has reached out from the original four countries of operation, Ghana, Niger, Kenya, and Mozambique, to a range of other countries across Africa, covering different sub-regions and spanning multiple languages. This has mainly been achieved through learning events either in the countries or involving participants from these countries. The map further shows countries, in addition to the four ALP countries, in which key CBA approaches have and are being implemented by other projects and organisations (including many by CARE) as a result of ALP engagement or influence. These approaches will be introduced and explained later in the report.

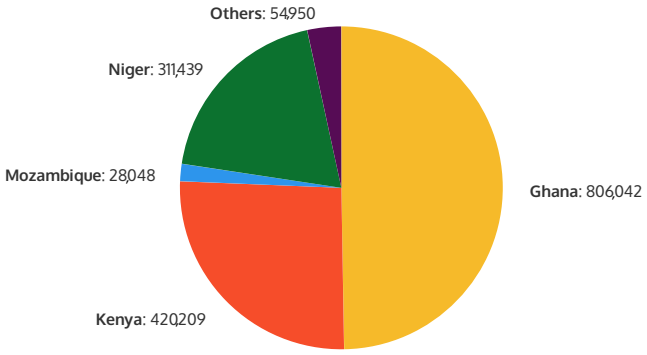
Figure 1: Adaptation Learning Programme Reach in Africa 2015



b) Climate Resilient outcomes: People benefiting from community based adaptation

By June 2015, ALP monitoring and studies showed that 1,620,688 climate-vulnerable individuals have benefited from adoption of one or more CBA approaches and strategies promoted by ALP in the four ALP countries and other countries in Africa as a result of ALP direct and indirect contribution and support. This was somewhat higher than the original target for the programme of 1,266,000 people. Figure 2 gives a breakdown by country.

Figure 2: People benefiting from replication and upscaling of ALP CBA approaches

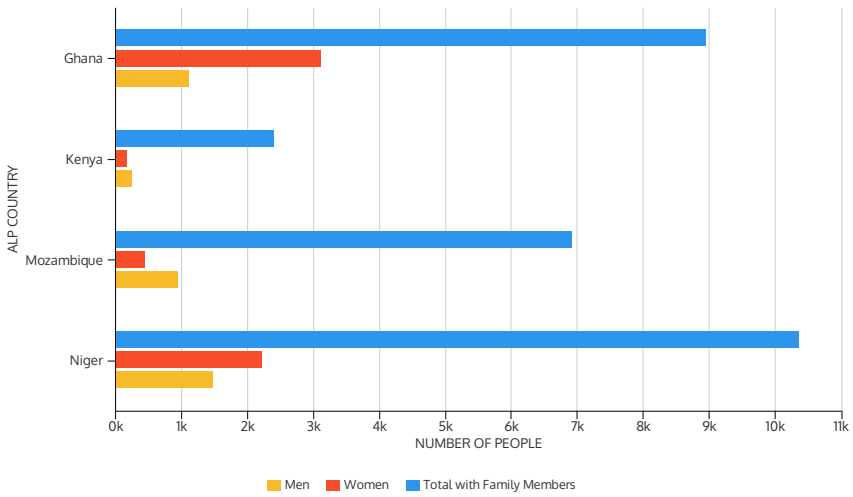


Within this number, 28,635 rural people are benefiting from active engagement in CBA planning and implementation of livelihood adaptation and risk management strategies informed by the CBA approaches practiced by 5,944 women and 3,782 men in the 44 ALP community sites as at June 2015. Table 1 and Figure 3 give a breakdown of these numbers by country.

Table 1. *Numbers of people reached by country*

	Number of communities	Total people implementing adaptation strategies	% of people implementing who are women	Total # benefiting (with family members)	# reached through upscaling
Ghana	8	4,236	74%	8,944	806,042
Niger	20	3,704	60%	10,360	311,439
Kenya	6	401	40%	2,406	420,209
Mozambique	10	1,385	32%	6,925	28,048
Other countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	54,950
Total	44	9,726	61%	28,635	1,620,688
Targets set in 2010	40	n/a	n/a	24,450	1,266,000

Figure 3: People benefiting from CBA in ALP sites 2010 to 2015



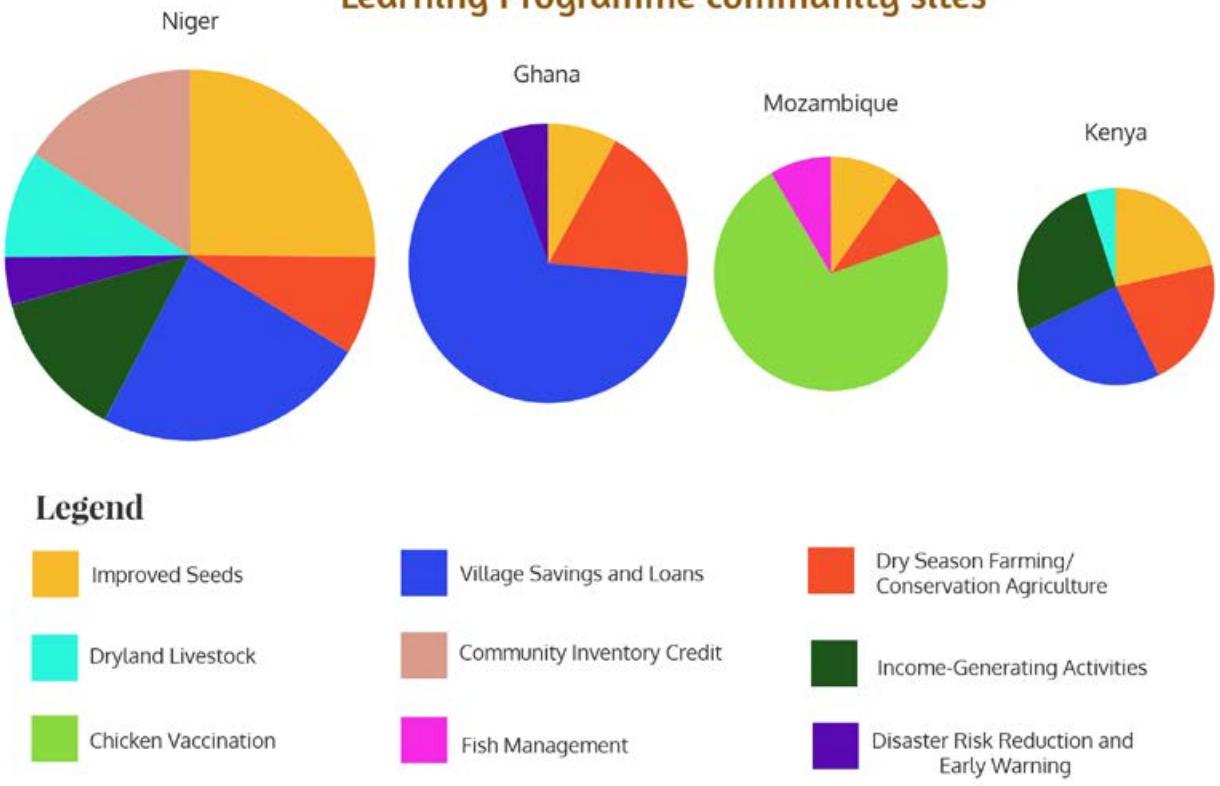
The numbers take account of differing extended family sizes in each country, with Ghana and Niger having the largest families. The numbers reflect the population of communities in ALP sites with by far the lowest numbers in Kenya, where there were also the lowest number of communities. However, as work in Kenya at an early stage focused on supporting mainstreaming at county level and upscaling across Kenya, the numbers reached overall are greater by a factor of 175 times. Communities in Ghana have the largest populations making it easier to reach higher numbers and at the same time, adaptation in Northern Ghana has received high attention from donors, allowing outreach by ALP to other programmes. In Kenya, Ghana and Niger the high numbers of people benefiting indirectly stem from new access to relevant and useable climate information mainly via radio and from participatory scenario planning advisories.

IMPACTS ON RURAL COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS

Impacts from among men and women and their households in the ALP communities include strengthened and diversified livelihoods, improved agricultural practices and access to physical, financial, social and human assets (including weather and seasonal climate information), improved protection of key assets (including food reserves and water supply), and shifts in gender dynamics that foster and promote women's agency. Where challenges and barriers to impact were encountered, contributing factors included complex attitudes and perceptions deeply embedded in culture, custom or religion (low literacy and limited mobility of women in Niger, for example).

These impacts were derived from community participation in CBA approaches, in particular gender sensitive vulnerability and capacity analysis, adaptation planning, access to climate information, and integration of CBA into local development plans. The communities prepared and implemented CBA plans which included a range of adaptation strategies, prioritised through the analysis and planning process. ALP supported their implementation through links with local partner NGOs, local government service providers, agriculture research institutes and other projects in the location for access to technology, knowledge and inputs. Figure 4 presents the range of different adaptation strategies being implemented by country and their relative popularity. The circle size represents relative numbers of people implementing by country.

Figure 4: Adaptation strategies implemented in Adaptation Learning Programme community sites



The most popular adaptation strategies are[2]:

1. Improved seeds

Access to disease free or drought tolerant / early maturing seeds to ensure adequate and increased production despite the impacts of climate change. Cassava is growing in popularity in all countries together with other staples: mainly maize, millet and cowpeas. Knowledge of how and when to plant different varieties according to their characteristics and up to date climate information has been key to success.

2. Dry season farming / conservation agriculture

Conservation agriculture practices support environmentally sustainable land use and soil fertility, resulting in improved water management, lower dependence on external inputs and climate resilient agriculture production. Expansion of dry season farming through irrigated crop production using local water points (usually small dams), has the dual purpose of reducing the 'hungry- season' (eg. in Northern Ghana) and providing a source of supplementary income. Tree nurseries managed by women groups and farmer field schools provide seedlings for windbreaks and economic use and an income source.

3. Dryland Livestock

Women in Niger have increased food security through distribution of small livestock more adapted to drought (goats, sheep) using a rotating scheme in which adult females are passed on to the next person once they have given birth while the recipients keep the young animals. This is accompanied by paravet training and equipment and capacity building in supplementary food production. Reseeding degraded pasture in Kenya and farmer assisted natural regeneration of trees (FMNR) in Niger supports regeneration of grazing land.

4. Income generating activities

Training in business development skills in Kenya has opened up new income generating activities for women and increased their profits from value addition to existing practices such as honey production and milk processing and sales. In Niger women have benefited from alternative and less climate sensitive livelihoods activities such as using solar power to 'sell' recharging of mobile phones. Increased incomes and savings have enabled people to be more flexible and forward looking in their decisions and take more risks.

5. Village Savings and Loans (VSLA):

VSLAs build women's economic and social empowerment through a systematic and group owned savings and credit system, which encourages savings and group solidarity. Linked to adaptation, VSLAs support both climate resilient income generating activities and provision of cash for social protection in the face of new or unexpected risks.

6. Community inventory credit

Known as 'warrantage' in Niger, this is a rural credit system that provides loans to the group members at agreed market prices in exchange for communal storage of their millet and cowpeas at the time of harvest. The loans allow farmers to pay off their debts and ensure food security while waiting for actual market prices to increase at which point they can buy back their grain and sell on the market. The groups maintain a bank account to enable sustainable financing of the loans at each harvest.

7. Sustainable fish management

Specific to Mozambique, coastal fishermen improved the sustainability of their fishing practices and accessed weather reports and early warning to optimise their investment in fishing.

8. Chicken vaccination

Chicken production in Mozambique suffers seriously from diseases. Improved chicken production practices, in particular control of diseases and setting up a system with government for correct vaccination of birds against Newcastle disease aims to support improved food and income security.

9. Disaster risk reduction (DRR)

As a holistic approach, CBA plans integrate risk at community and local level, which result in risk reduction and management strategies to ensure livelihood security. Community based DRR systems provide early warning and measures to reduce the risk of extreme events. Climate information improves these systems so that people have more accurate local knowledge and can act earlier. Measures taken include environmental protection such as trees for wind and fire breaks, asset protection in response to flood warnings, diversification of the farming system to include a wider range of drought, heat, storm and flood tolerant crops, livestock and trees, and staggering of planting of crops through a season.

The most popular strategies were Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) and the range of agriculture and productivity related activities. Community need for improved and drought tolerant or early maturing seeds was integrated with climate information provision and capacity building on conservation agriculture and dry season farming techniques. Farmer field schools and demonstration plots, most often led by women, were an effective vehicle for group learning and outreach to the wider community. Inventory credit in Niger, business development skills in Kenya and VSLA in Ghana, Niger and Kenya enhanced the opportunity for and security of the crop yields and provided the opportunity for diversification of farming activity and income sources. These were valuable enablers in allowing participating community members to accept a level of risk associated with learning new skills or practicing new trades[3].

Twenty-one local disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans and early warning systems (EWS) were established or improved. Improvement was through integration with CBA plans, implementation of the systems down to the community level and linking DRR to community rainfall records and seasonal climate forecast information. Loss and damage as a result of extreme climate events have been reduced.

As a result of seasonal weather advisories and PSP plans communities in Kenya were able to avoid losses from floods, salvaging their farming tools such as water pumps and pipes before they would be swept away by floods and moving with their livestock to higher ground. In Ghana as a result of warnings provided by ALP and the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO), communities prevented loss of life from the flood effects of silted up dams, sudden thunderstorms and upstream river flooding. In Mozambique, responding to climate information shared through the programme, communities living along the coastline built fences around their houses to protect themselves from strong winds and avoided fishing at these times.

CHANGES IN GENDER EQUALITY

ALP has enhanced community adaptive capacity through provision of social and economic safety nets and building knowledge and skills among farming communities to employ adaptation strategies using climate information. While gender inequalities exist across all the communities where ALP is working, many positive and negative drivers of change have been observed. All the ALP communities have reported that women's and men's roles in production have shifted. Livelihoods are diversifying – and women are driving much of the diversification. But despite shifts in roles and women's increasing contributions to household incomes, access to productive assets and networks remain uneven, and household workloads and decision-making power have generally not shifted to respond to these changes. There are often increased burdens of work for women, without a shift in control or decision-making in the household or community. Access to livelihood resources is critical for women's ability to increase production, but if women continue to have unequal control over those resources, and over the income or produce they may generate, gender inequality will remain and women's adaptive capacity will be held back. ALP interventions have led to positive gender results in all four countries, though much still needs to be done to sustain and expand the gains made.

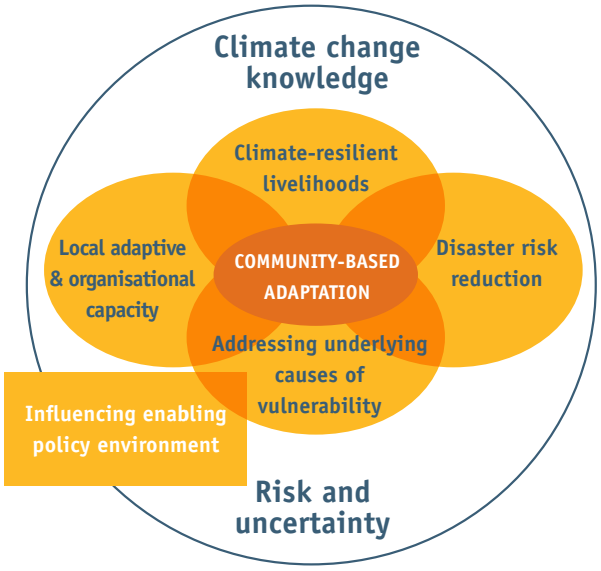
In ALP communities in Ghana women have reported that increased access to farmland has increased their participation in family decisions and ownership of family assets. In Niger, where women faced some of the strongest barriers, they have reported significant changes in attitudes and behaviour relating to their participation in household and community activities and to less extent decision making. Increased collaboration between men and women to address family and community challenges was reported in Kenya, where access to critical livelihood resources, such as land or involvement in livestock trade, previously men's roles, are being taken up by women. In Mozambique women's participation in climate vulnerability and capacity assessment (CVCA), training on gender and agriculture, and Farmer Field Schools (FFS) has increased women's voicing of their concerns and needs and they are taking a more proactive role in decision making, both at the household and community levels.

Gender-related results, including improved confidence of women, access to financial capital through savings and loans groups and economic independence through participation in small business activities, are significant, but fragile. Persistent challenges like disparities in education levels among women and men in Mozambique and Niger and rigid gender roles may keep women in a vulnerable position. When women take on new roles in addition to the ones they already have their work burden increases and men have reduced incentives to contribute to household expenses.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CBA

Cost benefit analysis of CBA conducted by the New Economics Foundation in ALP communities in Kenya and Niger clearly showed that 'soft' skills which build adaptive capacity are critical for continued adaptation over time. Supporting diversification through 'hard' interventions alone like improved seeds or irrigation equipment, without the capacity to also engage in informed, flexible and forward looking decision making limits the effectiveness of such practices or technologies and can risk resulting in mal-adaptation. Investment in CBA approaches and systems to support adaptation has resulted in positive cost benefit returns of between $1.45 and $3.03 per US$1 invested in Kenya[4] and more than $4 in Niger[5] of social, environmental and economic benefits. Even when only purely economic benefits were included there was still a positive return on investment of between $1.09 and $2.06[6]. These benefits are more significant under worse climate scenarios, but even without negative climate impacts CBA results in positive development outcomes and reinforces the argument of no regrets adaptation. The data shows that investing in adaptive capacity reduces the overall costs of adaptation over time, while benefits continue to accrue into the future. The returns are derived from better informed livelihood strategy choices and savings from avoided losses, but the adaptation strategy or technology chosen had less influence on this outcome than the conscious and informed decision making process.

Figure 5: CBA Framework used by ALP



SIGNIFICANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS

ALP and CARE's CBA Framework shows the interrelated strategies that make up its holistic approach. ALP evidence of impacts relates to each element and the integration between them. Adaptive capacity which strengthens vulnerable peoples' access to assets, knowledge and information (including climate information services), strong institutions, services and entitlements, innovation and flexible and anticipatory decision-making under uncertainty is a pre-condition for ongoing adaptation. Linked with a gender equality focus, participatory climate vulnerability and capacity analysis which also looks at underlying causes and barriers to change, and CBA planning and integration, effective and sustainable results can be realised. These results are in the form of responsive services and systems operating at scale and men and women and the landscapes and farming systems they depend on becoming more climate resilient.

The economic analysis demonstrates the urgency and importance of CBA and that it is a value for money approach. However, the gains seen are still fragile. Without further support and commitment from actors at all levels, communities' abilities to sustain livelihood benefits and gains in gender equality could be at risk. Spill-over effects at the community level of knowledge gained by direct beneficiaries for example from Farmer Field schools in Mozambique or VSLA groups are not guaranteed. Future and broader adoption of irrigated agriculture, climate-smart agriculture practices and approaches and inventory credit as promoted in ALP pilot sites faces many challenges. These relate to lack of investment capital, inadequate extension and advisory services and difficulties getting products to market; potential conflicts between water and land uses; weak governance within community groups and local government services, all needing careful monitoring and management.

c) Adoption of CBA approaches in practice in Africa

REPLICATION WITHIN ALP COUNTRIES

CBA approaches have been adopted in ALP sites in each country. At this local level, ALP's role in working with others and coordinating a 'basket of collaborators' to better serve the needs and interests of vulnerable communities has influenced impact beyond the ALP communities and project timeframe. In addition to strengthening the capacity of local government services (agricultural extension staff, DRR committees for example), ALP engaged a number of other service providers including national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS), radio stations and other civil society organisations (CSOs) in learning about and disseminating knowledge about CBA and CBA approaches more widely. In Northern Ghana for example, ALP is considered the 'teacher' of CBA among programmes and districts governments as a result of its learning events, CBA trainings and support to coordination among the range of local institutions and adaptation projects.

This has led to increasing numbers of requests for CBA support from government, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other programmes in ALP countries and beyond for capacity support. The most popular CBA approaches are; Integration of CBA in local planning, Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) and CBA planning particularly starting with Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA). These approaches are described in more detail in the CBA learning themes in section three.

Among CSOs and local government, capacity has been enhanced in 27 organisations to monitor, analyse and disseminate information on climate and climate risks, integration of climate change into policies and planning processes, and allocation of resources to various climate change interventions. Integration of adaptation into local development planning processes and budgets is a strategy used by ALP to ensure long term sustainability of 'adapted' development. Development plans become climate resilient when they incorporate adaptation and are better coordinated with adaptation and DRR support programmes, with their sustainability supported through the use of mainstream budgets.

By June 2015, CBA planning has been adopted by the commune development plans where ALP works in Niger. PSP, CVCA, Community Disaster Preparedness Plans and Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) have been incorporated into the district plans (Medium-Term Development Plans for 2014 -2017) of the two districts where ALP is operating in Ghana. Furthermore in Ghana, adaptation has been mainstreamed into the local development planning and budgeting process nation-wide through revision of the national planning guidelines for District Medium Term Development Plans, capacity building of district assembly planning units and mentoring of district Assembly officials through joint implementation of ALP. In Mozambique this has been done through government roll out of local adaptation plans. There is potential for the same in Niger's commune development plans with support from the Niger National Council of the Environment for Sustainable Development (CNEDD) and in Kenya's County Integrated Development Plans.

In addition, government disaster risk reduction (DRR) departments have been enabled to address disaster risk issues in a proactive rather than in a reactive manner in all ALP countries. Capacity deficits and lack of guidance constrains abilities to include new dimensions in planning approaches, so the combination of ALP training plus national government guidance has the potential for long-term impact. Overall, there is strong interest in integration of CBA into planning, budgeting, and implementation with a move towards sectoral integration and resilience programmeming, rather than standalone adaptation, with demand for sector-specific guidance and information on integration of adaptation.

ADOPTION OF PARTICIPATORY SCENARIO PLANNING

To support better informed local level plans and sectorial decision making, seasonal climate information in a usable form with advisories for decision making are produced and disseminated through Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP). Recognition of PSP is growing in Africa and beyond, as a practical approach for not only making climate information accessible and usable in different contexts but also delivering needed user focussed climate services. ALP's PSP approach has transformed the nature of climate and weather information services in Ghana and Kenya to be more responsive to user needs. For stronger institutional support and sustainability of the approach, PSP has been included in Malawi's forthcoming meteorology policy. PSP has been adopted at scale in all 47 counties in Kenya, and in several local government areas in Northern Ghana and Niger. Through ALP training, and in early 2015 a training of trainers, for met services, practitioners working in agriculture, adaptation, DRR, natural resource management and food security among others and CARE programmes, PSP is being replicated in Ethiopia, Malawi and Tanzania with plans for adoption in place in several other countries.

Local governments have increased their capacity to communicate seasonal forecasts and integrate seasonal advisories in their planning and support services. As a result, communities have gained trust in seasonal forecast and advisories they access. PSP workshops have opened up space for different communities, government actors in different sectors and different organisations to discuss, learn and plan together under a common agenda. In Kenya, the PSP approach has had strong 'buy-in', being adopted across the whole country by both the Kenya Met Department (KMD) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, attracting financing from a range of parties including county governments. The Kenyan government (national and county) have committed financial resources to upscale training and implementation of PSP into the future. The Kenya Met department and Ghana Met Agency (GMET) has indicated that PSP has made it possible for them to understand their users and to effectively disseminate climate information to local people and increase its access, uptake and interpretation. This success demonstrates the value of broad stakeholder inclusion and making the approaches highly participatory for achieving up-scaled adoption. PSP adoption in Niger is slower due to low capacity and coverage of local level met services, which is a constraint for development of user based climate information services.

An agro-pastoralist in Garissa, Kenya, reading a climate advisory. Credit: Eric Aduma/CARE Kenya, 2014.

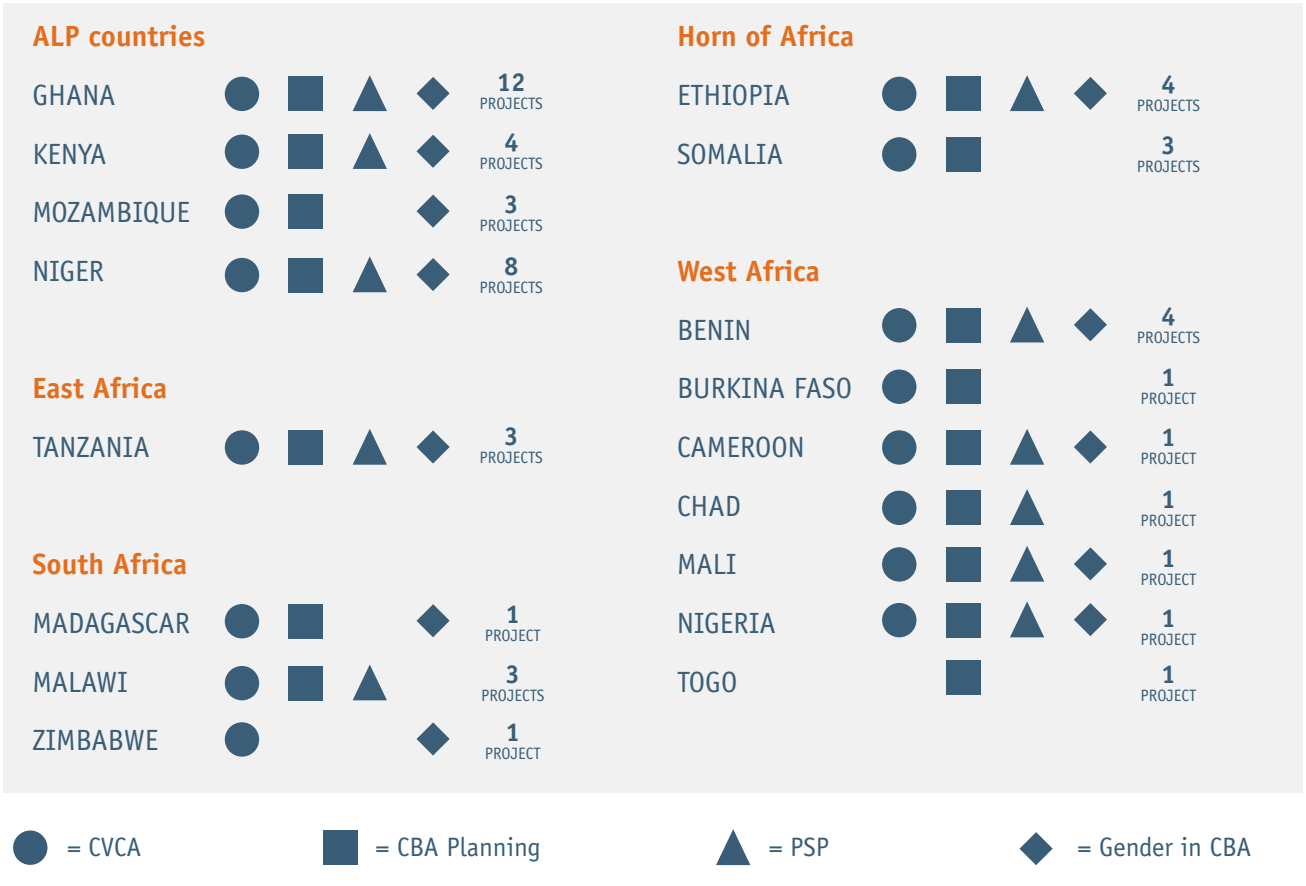
ADOPTION OF CBA PLANNING

A gender sensitive approach to climate vulnerability and capacity assessment derived from ALP gender analysis and climate vulnerability and capacity assessment (CVCA) is the most common approach adopted widely across Africa. CVCA pre-dates ALP but is the starting point for CBA planning. ALP work has assisted adaptation programmes in ALP countries and elsewhere to implement CVCA not only as a research tool but as a first step in the participatory CBA planning process. Adoption of CVCA and CBA planning has been by bilateral and NGO programmes and projects, as well as in government planning processes. For example, CBA planning has been adopted in most adaptation programmes in Northern Ghana following requests for training from ALP by their implementing organisations. Regional outreach of ALP capacity building followed demand, very often by CARE in other countries or participants at CBA learning events. CARE also integrated CBA principles as developed by ALP into the CARE International Climate Change Strategy 2013 – 2015, Global Programme Strategy (CARE 2020) and regional resilience strategies in Africa.

Figure 6 shows CBA adoption by other projects with ALP influence in a range of countries where ALP has information on adoption of CBA approaches including PSP. Large programmes in Niger and Ghana in particular have adopted CBA. Ethiopia, Somalia, Malawi, Benin and Mali now have significant projects which integrate CBA into resilience, food security and DRR work. Donors supporting these programmes include bilateral donors for example the Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) programme and Malawi's Enhancing Climate Resilience Programme (ECRP) funded by UKAid from Department For International Development (DFID), the Pastoralist Resilience Programme (PRIME) in Ethiopia funded by USAID, and a range of programmes in Northern Ghana funded by the government of Canada. ALP has contributed to the new focus on climate smart agriculture (CSA) in Africa, bringing in strengthening adaptive capacity, vulnerability analysis, climate information services, decision-making under uncertainty and integrating adaptation agriculture planning into the dialogue on CSA. This has been in ALP countries, and also in Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), CARE's smallholder agriculture initiative and, through CARE, the Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture in Africa (ACSAA).

The map on page 7 shows the reach of CBA learning and practice as reported to ALP teams through direct communication, monitoring and surveys.

Figure 6. CBA adoption by other projects with ALP influence



Key success factors for successful adoption and up-scaling of CBA approaches relate to:

- Strategic collaboration and joint work with other organisations having the interest, resources and mandate to take ALP's CBA messages forward;
- Practical relevance of the CBA approaches;
- Multi-stakeholder processes in enhancing development, organisational and knowledge outcomes;
- Demand for climate information for adaptation, early warning and risk reduction;
- CBA approaches developed in several countries providing comparisons of experience and evidence in different contexts
- Accessibility to and ownership of approaches through learning events, joint planning and publications.

d) Policy influence in Africa and globally

At national level, ALP's advocacy, capacity development and information-sharing efforts have helped embed ALP CBA approaches into national climate change policies, adaptation strategies or plans and national development plans in Ghana, Kenya and Mozambique. These policy documents and strategies acknowledge CBA as an important component of national resilience to climate change and reference specific approaches that ALP promotes (e.g., CVCA and PSP). CBA has been integrated, mainstreamed or included either directly or through its key elements, in a range of policies and plans. Key elements are captured in the CBA messages in box 1 on page 6. Details of where CBA has been included in policy are given in Table 2. These outcomes were realised through many drivers and inputs, of which ALP was one influence, working together with a range of actors.

AFRICA AND GLOBAL REACH

ALP has established its place as a multi-country NGO programme working closely with governments and CSOs to influence and inform national policies, country positions for the Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) formulation of the African Common Position and direct participation in the UNFCCC negotiation process. Within the UNFCCC, ALP focused attention on the Nairobi Work Programme on adaptation, adaptation finance instruments, that is, the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process. As a programme implemented by CARE International ALP has also been able to input into and benefit from CARE's global engagement with the UNFCCC and adaptation finance processes. For example, at the global level, CARE was instrumental with others in lobbying for the GCF decision to allocate 50% of its fund to adaptation. The Southern Voices Joint Principles for Adaptation[7] developed by civil society organisations and networks across the global South and with direct inputs from ALP, incorporate key CBA principles, messages and approaches as promoted by ALP. They are intended as a tool to guide adaptation finance decisions towards effective adaptation outcomes. They are recognised as a guide for NAPs and adaptation finance in the UNFCCC and are used to support adaptation finance decision makers and CSO advocacy. The National Implementing Entity (NIE) for the Adaptation Fund in Kenya has requested for support for CBA, utilising the JPAs as a summary reference for this.

In 2013 and 2014 ALP worked with PACJA to organise CSO meetings prior to the Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) meetings where the African Common Position was developed for formal submission to the UNFCCC. ALP supported strategic planning and facilitation of CSO consultation to allow wide representation and voice from across Africa and to arrive at policy messages and recommendations for AMCEN that uphold good adaptation practice. Due to this stronger CSO organisation, the AMCEN position included most of the CBA principles and messages.

At Africa regional level, ECOWAS development of a climate smart agriculture (CSA) programme includes CBA as promoted by ALP including gender and vulnerability analysis, integration into local planning, climate information services and participation of civil society in decision making. The process was highly inclusive with CSOs, including CARE, taking lead roles in sub-committees on specific aspects such as gender and partnerships. ALP has influenced messages used by Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), which has been instrumental in supporting national climate change policies and CSA programme development across Africa and with ACSAA.

Table 2. *Integration of CBA principles and approaches into policies and plans through ALP influence.*

Policy Target	CBA integration by June 2015
National climate change policies	• Ghana National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) • Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017, and forthcoming Kenya Climate Change Policy and Bill • National Climate Change Strategy, Mozambique
National adaptation strategies or plans	• Ghana National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS) • Kenya INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution) submission to UNFCCC and forthcoming Kenya National Adaptation Plan • Guide for preparation of Local Adaptation Plans in the National Climate Change Strategy, Mozambique
National development planning guidelines	• Ghana National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) District Planning Guidelines for Medium Term Development Plans (MTDPs).
Local and national development plans and budgets	• 2 Commune Development Plans in Dakoro Department, Niger • Kenya National Medium Term Plan (MTP2) 2013-17 • Garissa County Integrated Development Plan 2013-17, Kenya • 2014-17 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) of Garu-Tempane and East-Mamprusi District Assemblies, Ghana • Angoche District Local Adaptation Plan, Mozambique
Sectorial strategies / policies	• Draft Malawi Meteorology Policy includes Participatory Scenario Planning • Kenya Met Department and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries adopted county level PSPs in Kenya • Ministry of Food and Agriculture proposing adoption of PSP in Ghana
National adaptation finance / adaptation programmes	• Adaptation Fund projects approved in both Ghana and Kenya • NAPA project implemented by the National Council Of Environment For Sustainable Development (CNEDD) in Niger
Regional strategies and Africa positions to the UNFCCC	• AMCEN (Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment) Africa common positions (2013 and 2014) • West African Development Bank Strategic Plan for the period 2015 – 2019 • ECOWAS development of a climate smart agriculture programme
UNFCCC outcomes and guidelines	• Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) 2015 • UNFCCC National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process • Nairobi Work Programme
Civil society advocacy strategies	• Southern Voices Joint Principles for Adaptation • National CSO network strategies in Kenya, Niger and Ghana

A BROKERING ROLE IN ALP COUNTRIES

Participation in national official delegations at the global level has strengthened ALP's position and voice for promoting CBA at the country level. ALP's knowledge is valued by governments, and its experiential credibility allows it to ensure strong communication between government delegations and civil society advocates. Working this way has also been instrumental in opening space and recognition by national governments for civil society contributions, particularly in arguing for policy support for increased resources and programmes targeting vulnerable populations.

A strong civil society is a facilitating factor for influencing policy which has been successful in Ghana, Kenya and Niger. ALP influenced 24 local CSOs across ALP countries towards their participating in local and national level decision making and advocating for the rights of vulnerable people. Policy issues addressed locally are more often related to underlying causes of vulnerability which if not addressed will prevent adaptation actions from success or sustainability.

In Niger, in response to ALP community experiences and evidence, the National Association of Revitalisation of Livestock (AREN) which represents the interests of pastoralists, is taking a lead to protect the Tarka Valley, an essential dry season grazing resource which maintains the viability of pastoralism in the north of Niger. Also in Niger, there is greater recognition of the influence of early marriage and pregnancies on women's and community capacity for climate resilience. In Ghana ALP communities have successfully lobbied for district support to health clinics, dams and other basic services as a result of their strengthened awareness, organisation and voice.

ALP has supported national and pan-African CSO submissions to national policy, AMCEN and UNFCCC negotiations through widening and strengthening CSO networking and representation from African CSOs, facilitating dialogue, providing technical input drawing from ALP CBA messages and evidence, and building CSO adaptation capacity and knowledge. CSO networks in Kenya, Ghana and Niger are better organised, informed and coordinated in their adaptation advocacy.

In Kenya for example, the Gender and Climate Change Working Group, Kenya Climate Finance and Governance Network and PACJA are working closely together and sharing their strategies for influencing different aspects of national policy. In Niger a new CSO Platform for climate change and sustainable development was formed in 2014 to bring together CSO interests and actions on financing adaptation from three networks - the CNEDD hosted National Committee for NGO Coordination on Desertification, the Niger section of the African Youth Initiative on Climate Change and the Niger Climate and Development Network.

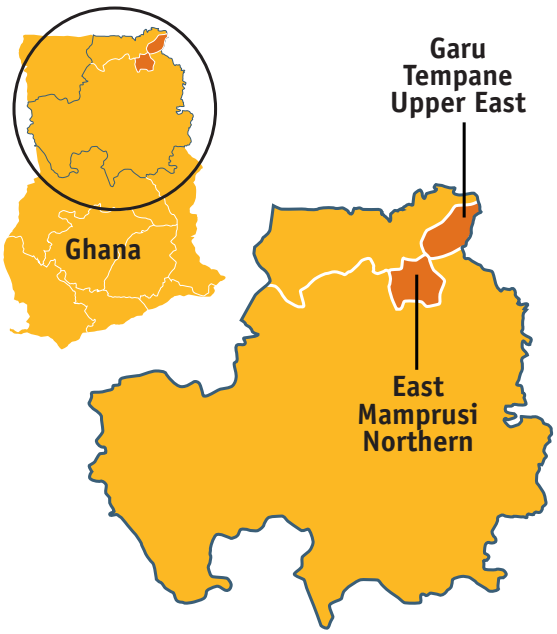
Contingent on policy and strategy implementation by governments, and access to resources required, application of CBA practices have potential to scale out and continue over time. With the foundation of policies in place supporting CBA and advent of adaptation finance commitments and instruments, this is a likely outcome.

Women's group savings and loans members trading in Garissa, Kenya. Credit: Tamara Plush/CARE 2011.

2. ALP Country Profiles

ALP in Ghana

Location: Eight communities in two Districts in Upper East and Northern Regions, Northern Ghana



CLIMATE VULNERABILITY CONTEXT

The combined effects of high levels of poverty, heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture and poor access to resources and services create a situation of high vulnerability to climate change in northern Ghana. The region has suffered from a lack of attention and investment by the central government, which has impeded development progress and undermined the adaptive capacity of local government institutions, civil society organizations and communities. East Mamprusi and Garu Tempane Districts are fairly flat, dry and low productivity potential savannah lands, with one rainy season (up to 1100mm rain) from April to October and the dry season, which runs from November to April, with a four month hunger period before and at the start of the one rainy season.

Communities are experiencing rising temperatures and increasingly erratic rainfall. Droughts affect crops, livestock and human health, making access to water and pasture difficult. Floods and storms destroy crops, interrupt livelihood activities and damage houses and animal shelters, as well as other assets such as fruit and shea nut trees. These events have a significant impact on communities, particularly the poorest households, causing food insecurity, poor health and increasing indebtedness.

LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

Farming provides the foundation for almost all households, but livelihood strategies are diverse. Farmers produce a wide range of crops - maize, millet, guinea corn, groundnuts, cowpeas, soya, yam and livestock – sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, cattle, and donkeys. Seasonal harvesting of forest products such as wild fruits, fuel wood and charcoal production is common, as is trading of grains, small ruminants, spices, fish or salt, and artisanal work such as masonry, carving, and tailoring. To protect assets and incomes in hard times, households invest in livestock, reinforcing the roof and/or planting trees around the homestead to protect against storms, and dry season gardening to provide a supplemental food source year-round. Many households have access to savings and loans services (often community group based), early warning communication and agriculture extension services.

While men tend to focus on agriculture, most women are engaged in off-farm income generating activities such as shea butter extraction, brewing local alcohol and petty trading. Men tend to control decision-making on land use and agricultural assets. Inheritance rights and social norms disadvantage women in terms of owning property and livestock, though they are usually allocated a parcel of land by a male relative, for growing legumes and vegetables. Women's lack of control over land access is a major constraint.

CBA APPROACHES IMPLEMENTED IN ALP GHANA LOCATIONS:

- Participatory community vulnerability and capacity analysis (CVCA)
- Community visioning and participatory development of community adaptation action plans (CAAPs)
- Community monitors and community rain gauge rainfall monitoring

- Integration of adaptation into local development planning with District Assemblies
- Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) forums at district level from 2013 with Ghana Met services and uptake by Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Climate Information Centres (CICs) linked to community radio and Ghana met services

CASE STUDY: Shahadatu Mahama, Jawani Community Monitor

"My position as a community monitor under the Adaptation Learning Programme has given me lots of exposure since 2010 to capacity building and access to knowledge in good agronomic practices. Under this programme I have been privileged to lead several interventions and try them out myself including the adoption of the early bulking cassava in my community, conservation agriculture and the use of climate information and advisories from PSP. The rain gauge provided by ALP and my ability to read and use the data ensured that I sow and perform other farming activities at the right time. Through ALP I have also had the privilege to build a good rapport with the District Assembly and Ministry of Food and Agriculture and this has increased mine and my community's ability to advocate for our needs and access to information such as new seed varieties"

Sahadatu Mahama, Jawani Community Monitor reading rainfall data from a rain gauge. Kalian Gumah/ALP Ghana, 2015.

CASE STUDY: Climate Information Centres

In 2014 ALP established two climate information centres (CIC's) in Tariganga and Saamini communities in the Upper East and Northern Regions of Ghana respectively. The centres are equipped with modern communication installations, and broadcast local FM radio station programmes, that share information on climate forecasts, agricultural techniques and market information, as well as community public service broadcasts such as health and sanitation announcements. The CICs are managed by the communities in partnership with local FM radio stations, through training by Farm Radio International on how to use and maintain the equipment. To reach all audiences, loudspeakers are installed in popular meeting places such as markets and village centres. Alem Nicolas: 'if men own a radio then they often keep it in their room so their wife doesn't have access to it but the catchment of the CIC reaches far – people can hear all the advice about a particular crop or when the rains are coming – women are able to get this information'.

Checking the equipment in the Climate Information Centre in Tariganga community. Nicola Ward/ALP, 2015.

ADAPTATION RESULTS

Adaptation strategies adopted in Northern Ghana have focused on addressing inadequate and unreliable on-farm harvest and food insecurity faced by most households and supporting financial mechanisms to integrate risk and resilience. Results are shown in Table 3:

Table 3. *Adaptation Results in Ghana*

Level of Result	Results achieved
Community benefits	• Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) under implementation in 8 communities • Community capacity and proactive ownership in developing and reviewing community plans that take climate change into consideration • 127 VSLA groups established with 2,883 members, many are women groups who have accessed land as a group for maize and soya production • Farmer diversification into petty trading, buying improved seed and other farm inputs using credit from VSLA with 64 men and 276 women benefiting from multiplication of improved cassava • 39 farmer based organizations with 781 members (227 men and 554 women) implementing dry season farming for diversified income and advocating for dams and irrigation support. 12 water pumps for instance have been provided to 4 communities. • 4 communities supported with 6 varieties of early maturing cassava
Access to systems and services	• 48 rain gauges have been installed in 48 communities in 3 regions together with the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMET) • 48 community monitors (6 per community) provide ongoing community mobilisation, information sharing and linkages to service providers. • 2 Climate Information Centres (CIC's) have been established
Improved enabling environment	• 2 local disaster risk reduction and early warning plans operational to the local level through 8 disaster volunteer groups • Communities are able to advocate for the integration of their plans into the District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs). • 8 Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) have been integrated into DMTDPs.

CASE STUDY: Anisum's story

Anisum Akparibil from Akara tells how she used to cultivate half an acre of land and produced six-seven bags of pepper and 15 bags of onion during the dry season with some help from family and friends. But by using the water pump she is now able to cultivate one acre of land and produce 15 bags of pepper and 20 bags of onions without any need for additional hired labour. Since the price of a bag of onions in these parts of Ghana is between 60-100 GHS (US $22-36) this represents a significant increase in revenue for the small-scale farmer.

Anisum Akparibil from Akara who is involved in dry season farming. Credit: Nikolaj Moller/CARE, 2014.

POLICY INFLUENCE AND CBA ADOPTION

By 2012 ALP Ghana advocacy was focused on three targets:

a) CBA included in adaptation policies is financed and implemented effectively nation wide

b) CBA/adaptation is integrated into District level development planning and budgeting systems

c) Climate information systems (and CBA) integrated into agriculture sector policy, plans, and extension services

To achieve awareness and implementation of adaptation at scale, ALP supported the National Development Planning Commission revision of the Ghana 2014-2017 District Assembly planning guidelines to enable integration of adaptation (particularly CVCA) in the planning and budgeting process, in order to make plans climate compliant. Key officials from all District Assemblies were trained on the approach by ALP as part of rolling out the revised planning guidelines. ALP also influenced the introduction of an indicator on climate change to be included in the Functional Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT), which mandates District Assemblies to plan for and implement climate change adaptation interventions as qualifying criteria to receiving resources from the District Development Fund (DDF).

In 2013 ALP Ghana initiated an inter-agency working group on climate change with over 16 international NGO members working in Northern Ghana. The objective was to facilitate learning amongst programmes, leverage and harmonise resources, and build a strong network for CBA advocacy and policy. The working group has held four learning events so far sponsored by different members which have promoted learning on good practices among the INGO's and their local partners. This has led to follow up requests from members for ALP capacity building on CVCA, CBA design, CAAP planning and integration. In addition, ALP facilitated the establishment of the Ghana Climate Adaptation Network with national and regional chapters and worked with the national umbrella of CSO environment networks, KASA, to secure CSO participation in the government and donor coordination platform on environmental issues.

Policies and plans in which CBA core elements and/or approaches are integrated are listed in Table 2 on page 17.

Table 4. *Key Partners in Ghana*

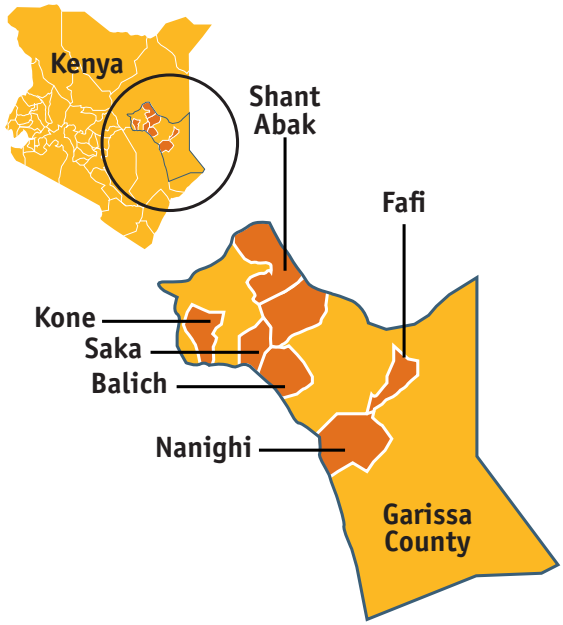
Implementing partners	Service provider collaborators	Strategic policy partners	Civil society advocacy partners
• Presbyterian Agricultural Station Garu (PAS-G) • Partnership for Rural Empowerment and Development and (PARED) • East Mamprusi and Garu-Tempane District Assemblies	• Savannah Agricultural Research Institute (SARI) • Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMET) • Farm Radio International • Quality FM radio station in Garu • Eagle FM radio station in Walewale	• Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) and its Environment Protection Agency (EPA) • Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) • National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) • National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	• Ghana Climate Adaptation Network (Ghana CAN)

KEY PUBLICATIONS:

- John van Mossel (2015) Integrating Community Based Adaptation into local development planning
- Joe Abazaami, and Kenneth Owusu. (2014 unpublished). Impact Study report, CARE Ghana, Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa
- Angie Daze. (2014). Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis in Northern Ghana. CARE Ghana, Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa
- Adrian Fenton. (2013 unpublished). Assessing the impact of Community Based Adaptation in Building Resilient Livelihoods in Ghana. CARE Ghana, Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa

ALP in Kenya

Location: Six communities in Garissa County, Eastern Kenya arid and semi-arid lands



CLIMATE VULNERABILITY CONTEXT

Communities in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL's) receive anywhere between 1250mm and 125mm of rain annually in the driest parts and so are accustomed to dealing with drought and erratic rainfall. Recently however, climate change has combined with other environmental, economic and political factors to create a situation of increasing vulnerability for poor and marginalized households. The situation is particularly serious for women, who face additional social, cultural and political constraints to resource access and adaptive decision-making.

The country has two rainy seasons, the long rains in March to May and the short rains in October to December. Droughts and floods occur relatively frequently and are expected to become more common in the future, with significantly drier and more erratic rainfall conditions predicted. Garissa county which covers the southern part of the north eastern province is low-lying and flat, with very little ground or surface water other than the Tana River and a few seasonal rivers that only flow during the rainy seasons making them highly inhospitable during dry periods. Most households face food shortages during these periods (May and July), and very few have cash savings.

LIVELIHOODS STRATEGIES

There are two major livelihood zones in Garissa County: the agro-pastoral zone in the western part of the county, along the Tana River, and the pastoral zone, which covers the rest of the county. Across both zones, livestock production is the most important livelihood strategy, combined with crop production in the agro-pastoral zone. Pastoral communities have traditionally utilized systems and practices that minimized the impact of climate-related shocks to their livelihoods such as herd splitting or redistribution. Recently however, the impacts of climate change combined with other factors are overwhelming people's coping capacity. In response, some households have transitioned into an agro-pastoral way of life, combining traditional livestock rearing with crop production and other economic activities. Communities rely on communally owned land for livestock grazing, farming and other livelihood resources including firewood, non-timber forest products, charcoal, honey and medicinal products.

Vulnerable households are increasingly relying on other sources of income including unskilled labour, trade and commerce, salaried jobs, remittances and charcoal production. These strategies are potentially less sensitive to climate impacts, however they often involve migration to urban centres, either temporarily or permanently and are therefore affecting social cohesion and gender relations as traditional gender roles are shifting.

CBA APPROACHES IMPLEMENTED IN ALP KENYA LOCATIONS:

- Participatory climate vulnerability and capacity analysis (CVCA)
- Adaptation planning linked to group based and gender responsive agriculture and business skills development
- Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) forums and early warning systems
- Climate Field Schools (CFS) which promote experiential learning on new agricultural practices, technology and information to result in more resilient and productive livelihoods.

CASE STUDY: Joel Okal Ladgera, Garissa Sub-County Livestock Production Officer

"The most important thing about PSP is the value it has added to my work. Before this I used to do needs-based trainings with no consideration of how the climate would look like. Thanks to PSP, I am now able to use climate information to plan for community trainings and field assessments that are relevant to the probable impact scenarios. I allow for flexibility in my planning since I know that each season is different."

ADAPTATION RESULTS

Adaptation strategies in Garissa have aimed to support diversification of livelihood strategies and spreading of risks through increased business skills and access to financial mechanisms. Results are shown in Table 5:

Table 5. *Adaptation Results in Kenya*

Level of Result	Results achieved
Community benefits	• 51 men and 87 women trained in business development skills in eight groups in Garissa: three in Nanighi, two in Balich and three in Kone and now making profits of up to $250 a month from food juice processing, milk production, and goat rearing for example. • 125 individuals involved in VSLA groups including learning visits to well established groups to learn about group dynamics, linkages with financial institutions, savings process and recording of loans and savings. • 108 beneficiaries supported with improved maize, cowpeas and green grams seeds. • 82 men and 26 women from three farm groups involved in dry season farming having received support in the form of tools, seeds and learning visits to other communities to learn about crop diversification and efficient irrigation systems.
Access to systems and services	• 25 people involved in rangeland pasture reseeding in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries during the October/November/December (OND) rains in 2012 and March/April/May (MAM) rains in 2013. • Climate informed livelihoods and disaster preparedness advisories produced and disseminated every rainy season across all 47 counties in Kenya.
Improved enabling environment	• Garissa Climate Change working group coordinates local government and CSO dialogue and contribution to County development and risk reduction plans • County disaster and drought management offices and early warning system better informed by climate information from PSPs

Women and men are working more collaboratively in Kenya. Women previously sold mostly non-perishable goods (eg, salt, sweets, soap and sugar). Now they have begun to anticipate what will be produced at the end of the season and with support for more organised group savings and loans, they are investing in capital and assets to enable them to engage in value addition activities for milk and meat products. With increased resources and income, their resilience in times of floods and droughts has been strengthened. Men have also begun to work more closely with women. They had previously been separated in their roles, but having more interaction and understanding each other's contribution has helped them to work better together. The community has generally acknowledged that women have skills that can be tapped into, including business, money management and leadership. It has been acknowledged that women can be active agents of change and can complement and build on the work of men.

CASE STUDY: Amina Mohamed, Ninighi Hiddig Women's group

"We started a merry go round [revolving small loan system] women's group but after the trainings on business development skills and group savings and loans, we started small-scale businesses managed by the group. From our fruit juice and maize milling business we are now making a profit of up to 25,000 shillings (US $250), which we share amongst ourselves to educate and feed our children. We no longer solely rely on our husbands to provide for the family single handedly"

POLICY INFLUENCE AND CBA ADOPTION

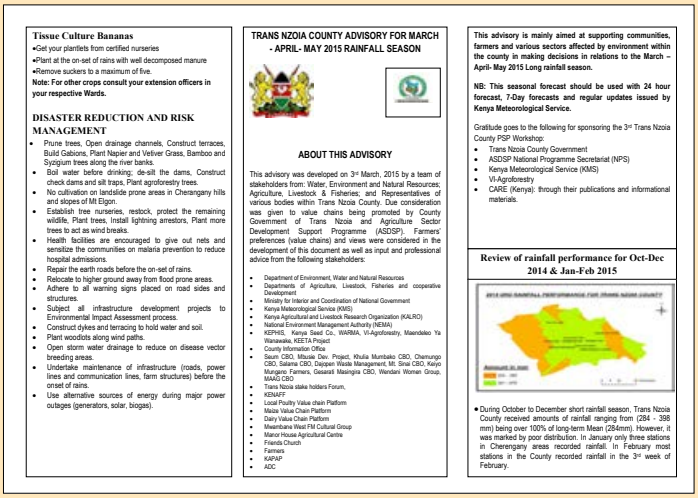
By 2012 ALP Kenya advocacy was focused on three targets:

a) Accountable and transparent adaptation finance supports CBA implementation and reaches the most vulnerable
b) Climate information systems integrated and resourced in national planning and budgeting
c) Civil society and women's rights and voice ensured in adaptation decision making

Kenya developed its INDC before finalising its National Adaptation Plan. It was decided that to stress the importance of adaptation, all planned content of the draft NAP would feature in the INDC also. ALP participated in the national thematic working group on adaptation force from its beginnings in developing the national climate change action plan, developing strong relations with the Climate Change Secretariat under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR). While adaptive capacity could be better elaborated, the two documents explicitly include gender equity and differential vulnerability, integration into local planning and PSP, the latter with reference to ALP. They take a sector by sector structure, which will require careful coordination by the devolved counties in future. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) also under MENR, became the National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund, and through ALP collaboration has fully endorsed CBA as its core approach in the approved project.

The 2011 drought in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) prompted reaction across the Horn of Africa to find ways to build drought resilience and avoid droughts from becoming disasters. Kenya's National Drought Management Authority developed a strategy for Ending Drought Emergency which recognises that drought is affected by climate variability and change and has incorporated timely access and use of climate information for early warning systems, following ALP influence.

A significant impact in Kenya is the upscaled adoption of the PSP approach by the Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP) and Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) in all 47 counties of the country, every season as a result of seeing its value and then through training and collaboration with ALP. ASDSP supports value chain development at the devolved county level and recognised the need for climate resilient agriculture, in particular in the arid and semi-arid counties. With FAO and ALP support, KMD and ASDSP also adopted PSP at the national level, producing a National Seasonal Farm Planner as a joint product from MENR, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoALF) and in collaboration with IGAD Climate Predication and Applications Centre (ICPAC), ASDSP, CARE, KALRO (national agriculture research organization) and Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). The MoALF take a value chain approach and later developed their CSA programme incorporating climate information services.



Tissue Culture Bananas

- Get your plantlets from certified nurseries
- Plant at the on-set of rains with well decomposed manure
- Remove suckers to a maximum of five.

Note: For other crops consult your extension officers in your respective Wards.

DISASTER REDUCTION AND RISK MANAGEMENT

- Prune trees, Open drainage channels, Construct terraces, Build Gabions, Plant Napier and Vetiver Grass, Bamboo and Syzigium trees along the river banks.
- Boil water before drinking; de-silt the dams, Construct check dams and silt traps, Plant agroforestry trees.
- No cultivation on landslide prone areas in Cherangany hills and slopes of Mt Elgon.
- Establish tree nurseries, restock, protect the remaining wildlife, Plant trees, Install lightning arrestors, Plant more trees to act as wind breaks.
- Health facilities are encouraged to give out nets and sensitize the communities on malaria prevention to reduce hospital admissions.
- Repair the earth roads before the on-set of rains.
- Relocate to higher ground away from flood prone areas.
- Adhere to all warning signs placed on road sides and structures.
- Subject all infrastructure development projects to Environmental Impact Assessment process.
- Construct dykes and terracing to hold water and soil.
- Plant woodlots along wind paths.
- Open storm water drainage to reduce on disease vector breeding areas.
- Undertake maintenance of infrastructure (roads, power lines and communication lines, farm structures) before the onset of rains.
- Use alternative sources of energy during major power outages (generators, solar, biogas).

TRANS NZOIA COUNTY ADVISORY FOR MARCH - APRIL- MAY 2015 RAINFALL SEASON

ABOUT THIS ADVISORY

This advisory was developed on 3rd March, 2015 by a team of stakeholders from: Water, Environment and Natural Resources; Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries; and Representatives of various bodies within Trans Nzoia County. Due consideration was given to value chains being promoted by County Government of Trans Nzoia and Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP). Farmers' preferences (value chains) and views were considered in the development of this document as well as input and professional advice from the following stakeholders:

- Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
- Departments of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and cooperative Development
- Ministry for Interior and Coordination of National Government
- Kenya Meteorological Service (KMS)
- Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)
- National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
- KEPHIS, Kenya Seed Co., WARMA, Vi-Agroforestry, Maendeleo Ya Wanawake, KSETA Project
- County Information Office
- Saum CBO, Mbuzai Dev. Project, Khulia Mumbaiko CBO, Chemungo CBO, Salama CBO, Dajopen Waste Management, Mt. Sinai CBO, Keiyo Mungeno Farmers, Gasarati Masingira CBO, Wendani Women Group, MAAG CBO
- Trans Nzoia stake holders Forum,
- KENAFF
- Local Poultry Value chain Platform
- Maize Value Chain Platform
- Dairy Value Chain Platform
- Mwambana West FM Cultural Group
- Manor House Agricultural Centre
- Friends Church
- Farmers
- KAPAP
- ADC

This advisory is mainly aimed at supporting communities, farmers and various sectors affected by environment within the county in making decisions in relations to the March – April- May 2015 Long rainfall season.

NB: This seasonal forecast should be used with 24 hour forecast, 7-Day forecasts and regular updates issued by Kenya Meteorological Service.

Gratitude goes to the following for sponsoring the 3rd Trans Nzoia County PSP Workshop:

- Trans Nzoia County Government
- ASDSP National Programme Secretariat (NPS)
- Kenya Meteorological Service (KMS)
- Vi-Agroforestry
- CARE (Kenya): through their publications and informational materials.

Review of rainfall performance for Oct-Dec 2014 & Jan-Feb 2015

- During October to December short rainfall season, Trans Nzoia County received amounts of rainfall ranging from (284 - 398 mm) being over 100% of long-term Mean (284mm). However, it was marked by poor distribution. In January only three stations in Cherengany areas recorded rainfall. In February most stations in the County recorded rainfall in the 3rd week of February.

ALP has collaborated with PACJA to build the capacity of five Kenyan civil society networks (The Kenya Youth Climate Change Network, Gender and Climate Change Network, Kenya Climate Change Working Group, Kenya Climate Finance Governance Network, and Kenya Climate Justice Women Champions). This has focused on support for developing messages for country positions for UNFCCC COP's, for CSO representatives to participate at African Ministers Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and for engagement in advocacy to influence the structure and decision-making processes of the Adaptation Fund. All the networks and in some cases their constituencies have been trained on CBA and PSP.

Table 6. *Key Partners in Kenya*

Implementing partners	Service provider collaborators	Strategic policy partners	Civil society advocacy partners
• Centre for Sustainable Development Initiatives (CSDI) • Garissa County Climate Change Working Group (GCCWG)	• Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) • Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP)	• Climate Change Secretariat under the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities (MENR) • National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) • National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) • Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoALF) • Ministry of Devolution and Planning	• Kenya Climate Finance and Governance Network with Transparency International • Gender and Climate Change Working Group (GCCWG) with the Institute for Environment and Water • Kenya Climate Justice Women's Champions (KCJWC) • Kenya Youth Climate Change Network • Kenya Climate Change working group (KCCWG)

KEY PUBLICATIONS:

- Angie Daze. (2014). Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis in Northern Kenya Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa.
- C4D (2013) Building multi-stakeholder processes for climate change adaptation in Sub-Saharan Africa. Case study, Canadian Coalition on Climate Change & Development.
- Henry Manyire (2012 unpublished) Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa: Gender Analysis, Garissa County, Northern Kenya.

Women's groups in Garissa are increasing their earnings through value addition and processing such as producing honey for sale. Nicola Ward/ALP, 2013.

ALP in Mozambique

Location: 10 communities in Angoche District of Nampula Province, Northern Mozambique

CLIMATE VULNERABILITY CONTEXT

The coastal district of Angoche in the northern province of Nampula where ALP works has a humid tropical climate with rainfall between 800-1000mm per year falling mainly between December and April. The coastline alternates between mangroves and sandy beaches and dunes with high levels of marine biodiversity. The area is marginalised geographically, economically and politically with once thriving cashew nut and seafood industries no longer operational. It is one of the poorest locations in Mozambique and as such climate change is an additional threat but at the same time not the highest priority for most people struggling to provide for their families and educate their children. Angoche District has historically been subjected to climatic stresses including cyclones, coastal erosion and inundation, drought/prolonged dry periods and floods. As rainfall has become noticeably more erratic with shorter but more intense rainfall periods, the seasons cannot be relied on and the most marked challenge is reducing water availability. With the sandy soils and proximity to the sea, fresh surface water is only available during the rains and at other times people must travel up to 14km to find water. In these circumstance, women and young men collaborate together and share this responsibility. For a country which is dependant on rain fed agriculture, the impacts of increasingly extreme and unpredictable weather including droughts, floods and tropical cyclones, mean that many farming families across Mozambique are struggling to produce more food on less land.

LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

In Angoche, rain-fed agriculture and fishing are the primary livelihoods and sources of food. Agriculture in the coastal region is among the least productive in the world. Farmers must contend with poor, sandy and increasingly depleted soils, much-shortened fallow periods and high disease incidents in crops and animals. Farming systems have changed little in the last 200 years following the introduction of maize and cashew. Fishing has been an important livelihood source that buffered poor farm productivity and maintained nutrition, but fish stocks are now also in decline. In addition, education levels are low, and health, other services and alternative economic opportunities are limited. Many households have swapped maize for cassava as it withstands difficult soil and drought conditions, but disease incidence in the cassava and the low nutritional value of cassava has resulted in households trading severe malnutrition for under-nutrition. Women have access but not control over natural resources, which when added to the impacts of climate change, is increasing the burden on them as the primary providers of food for their families. Even without the threat of a changing climate many households are chronically food insecure.

CBA APPROACHES IMPLEMENTED IN ALP MOZAMBIQUE LOCATIONS:

- Participatory community vulnerability and capacity analysis (CVCA)
- Farmer field schools promoting new practices, technologies and information for climate resilient agriculture.
- Integration of adaptation into local development planning through Local Adaptation Plans (LAP's)

CASE STUDY: Johari's story

Johari selling her cakes and biscuits at Gebe market. Dercio Dauto, ALP/CARE Mozambique, 2014.

"I have been a member of the farmer field school (FFS) since 2012. At first it was not easy for my husband to allow me to join the group, which involved both men and women. In our culture, men are not expected to work together with women, unless they are members of the same family. However by seeing the benefits gained by other FFS participants, which included learning about new farming practices like conservation agriculture, he changed his mind and supported my decision to be a member of the FFS. Through the adoption of conservation agriculture techniques I learned in the FFS, our production has increased and I have surplus to sell and support my husband with household needs, like buying stationary and school uniforms for our children. In the 2013/14 farming season we produced 900kg of cassava, 400kg of peanuts and 55kg of pigeon peas, compared to the previous three years average of 500kg of cassava, 220kg of peanuts and 290kg of pigeon peas so we almost doubled our production"

ADAPTATION RESULTS

Adaptation strategies in Mozambique have focused on addressing food insecurity faced by most households through introducing more productive, sustainable and climate resilient agricultural, livestock and aquaculture practices. A major focus was on improving soil fertility and soil water absorption and retention through conservation agriculture introduced through farmer field schools. Results are shown in Table 7:

Table 7. *Adaptation Results in Mozambique*

Level of Result	Results achieved
Community benefits	• 92 men and 86 women received and tested improved drought tolerant bean and cassava seeds • 178 people trained in conservation agriculture techniques, including exchange visits to other communities and supplied with farm inputs to support more sustainable and productive farming. • 1313 (894 men and 419 women) have been trained in good chicken production practices, control of diseases and have had their birds vaccinated against Newcastle disease. • 156 people (85 men and 71 women) have been trained in good fishing and fish management practices and marketing techniques in collaboration with the Fishing Association. • Links to another project made to support boreholes for freshwater in response to CVCA analysis in one ALP community
Access to systems and services	• 5 DRR committees are operational in ALP communities • Climate information for short range weather forecasts more accessible to fishermen
Improved enabling environment	• Angoche has developed a Local Adaptation Plan

POLICY INFLUENCE AND CBA ADOPTION

At the national level in Mozambique ALP worked closely with the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) in supporting the formation of the National Civil Society platform on Climate Change, and working together with the Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) to develop guidelines for implementing adaptation at provincial and district levels through Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs). ALP supported the revitalisation of the district level CSO platform in Angoche for this purpose. Nationally, ALP focused on supporting CSOs to network and advocate for climate change integration into the National Climate Change Strategy and working directly with MICOA. With ACCRA, ALP contributed to build the capacity of government to see the value of, and integrate CBA approaches into their annual plans such as the PES (Social and Economic Plan) and PESOD (District Social and Economic Plan). CBA approaches have been included in the LAP guide, particularly the use of the climate vulnerability and capacity assessment approach for the development and design of these plans.

Table 8. *Key Partners in Mozambique*

Implementing partners	Service provider collaborators	Strategic policy partners	Civil society advocacy partners
• AENA: National Association for Rural Extension	• INAM - National Institute of Meteorology • SDPI: Planning and Infrastructure District Services • IDPPE: National Institute for Development of Small Scale Fisheries • SDAE: District Services of Economic Activities	• MICOA: Ministry of Planning and Development and Ministry of Finance	• ACCRA: Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (OXFAM, CARE, World Vision, ODI, Save the Children) • Climate Change Civil Society Platform established with support of ACCRA and ALP

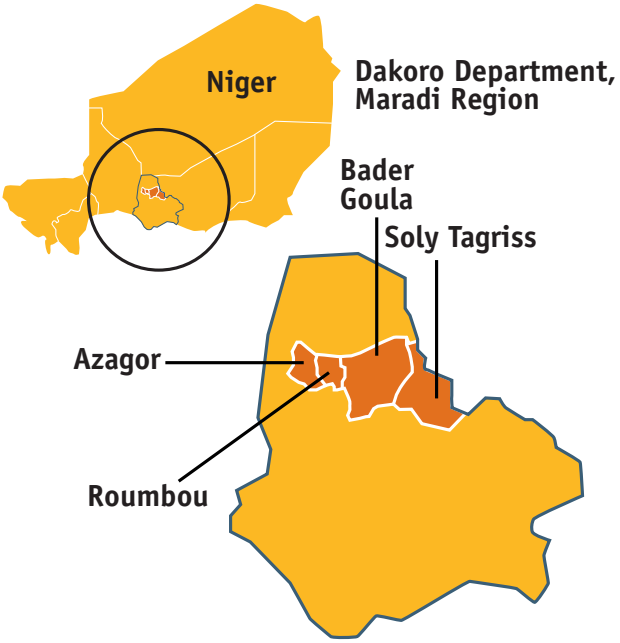
KEY PUBLICATIONS:

- Angela Abdula (2014 unpublished) Assessment of the impact of the Adaptation Learning Programme in Angoche Mozambique
- Roland Bunch (2013 and 2014 unpublished) Report for CARE Mozambique on conservation agriculture and farmer field schools
- CARE Mozambique (2014 unpublished) Gender Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (GCVCA) Field Report Sinhanhe Community, Angoche District, Nampula Province, Mozambique

Women farmers participating in a farmer field school in Mozambique. Credit: Mario Basilio, ALP/CARE Mozambique, 2012.

ALP in Niger

Location: 20 communities in 4 communes of Dakoro Department, Maradi Region, Southern Niger



CLIMATE VULNERABILITY CONTEXT

The Sahelian region of Dakoro, Niger where ALP is working has a harsh, dry climate characterized by low rainfall that is highly variable both spatially and temporally, and high temperatures. There is one rainy season, usually occurring between June and September or October. Over 90% of the annual precipitation, which ranges from 350 to 600 mm per year in the Sahelian zone, falls during this three to four month period. Droughts are increasing in frequency and an increase in violent sand storms can destroy crops overnight. These challenging climate conditions, coupled with dependence on natural resources and recurrent shocks leading to food crises have created a state of chronic vulnerability and food insecurity lasting almost thirty years to date. Many households have not recovered from the severe drought of 1984, as their efforts are knocked back with each subsequent extreme weather event. Levels of indebtedness are high, traditional pastoralist and agro-pastoralist lifestyles are threatened by encroaching desert from the north and agriculture expansion from the south. The Tarka valley where dry season grazing areas are critical to livestock herders across northern Niger cuts through Dakoro and marks the official line between pastoralism and agro-pastoralism. Land degradation and encroaching farms are threatening this valuable resource. The communities in Dakoro are of Hausa, Fulani and Tuareg origins. The Hausa communities are largely comprised of farmers who have migrated from the southern part of Dakoro, searching for arable land and available water and driven by demographic pressures and resource degradation, among other factors. In Azagor, the population is primarily comprised of agro-pastoralist communities of Tuareg and Fulani origins. Women are particularly vulnerable and cultural norms such as early marriage present barriers to change.

LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

Almost 90% of households rely on rain-fed crop production (millet, sorghum, cowpeas) as their primary livelihood strategy despite the very short rainy season, with a further 9% primarily dependent on livestock rearing (poultry, goats, sheep). Livestock rearing is the secondary strategy for approximately one-third of households. Deep water wells are the lifeline of all communities and are in differing states of repair. All of the households that are engaged in livestock rearing as their main livelihood strategy also practice crop production. A few households rely on petty trade, however this remains mostly informal. Factors limiting successful resilient livelihoods include access to and amount of land cultivated, using local seeds no longer suitable for climate conditions, land degradation and scarce water.

CBA APPROACHES IMPLEMENTED IN ALP NIGER LOCATIONS:

- Participatory community vulnerability and capacity analysis (CVCA)
- Participatory development of gender sensitive community adaptation action plans (CAAPs)
- Community rain gauge rainfall monitoring
- Community based early warning and emergency response systems
- Integration of adaptation into local development planning in three communes (Azagor, Bader Goula, Soly Tagriss)
- Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) forums at department level

Dela Jari Community Early Warning Volunteer reading the rain gauge in Aman Bader village, Niger Credit: Agnes Otzelberger/ALP 2015

CASE STUDY: Issa Sakola, Bader Goula Mayor

"The data [from the rain gauges] teaches us how much the amount of rainfall differs between the different villages. Before the community-based early warning system was established, we had only one rain gauge, here in Bader Goula" says Issa Sakola, the local mayor and president of the vulnerability monitoring committee in Bader Goula commune. "Thanks to the new rain gauges at community level, we now know that our own gauge here tells us nothing about the villages around. It's possible to get 60 mm of rainfall here in Bader Gaula and 0 mm in the village just down the road. The information helps with our decisions on how we act – we distribute improved seeds or warn the health center of impending diseases. Sometimes the national government intervenes on the prices of food and fodder, and they also sent help for the 2012 floods." Community monitors measure rainfall using records from daily rain gauge readings during the rains. In this low rainfall area the soil moisture at planting time is a critical factor for crops surviving to maturity and harvest. The minimum threshold of rainfall required for successful sowing ranges from 15mm to 30mm; those sowing prematurely risk losing their seeds to heat, evaporation and winds. Farmers have learnt what works for their own environment and this has become a powerful tool for decision making and food security."

ADAPTATION RESULTS

Adaptation strategies in Dakoro have aimed to reduce communities' vulnerability to the impacts of climate change through supporting more resilient and diversified livelihoods and at the same time tackling debt and limited financial resources that entrench vulnerability. Given strong gender roles, gender equality and strategies that empower women as well as men were prioritized. Results are shown in Table 9.

Table 9. *Adaptation Results in Niger*

Level of Result	Results achieved
Community benefits	• 42 women's groups consisting of 540 women involved in small livestock rearing • 17 warrantage groups involving 913 people (447 men and 466 women) established and generating around $200 of profit per group on average after repayment of loans. • 1451 people received improved millet and cowpea seeds. • 497 women involved in dry season gardening such as moringa plantations and tree nurseries • 1381 women involved in village savings and loans groups • Community adaptation action plans (CAAPs) under implementation in 20 communities
Access to systems and services	• 240 people (200 men and 40 women) operating disaster risk reduction and early warning systems. • 20 Rain gauges and 40 community rainfall monitors
Improved enabling environment	• 3 commune development plans (Azagor, Bader Goula and Soly Tagriss) integrate CBA and adaptation strategies as identified by communities in their adaptation action plans

CASE STUDY: Rakia's Abdou – Saving grain leads to buying a donkey

"In 2012 I placed a millet stock worth 20,000 Fcfa (US $60) in warrantage. I used the money to buy a donkey that allowed me to reduce the hard work of fetching water for domestic use [...] after the harvest of 2013, I repeated the procedure to buy a second donkey. This allowed me to make a profit through transporting goods to the local Goula markets, Makérawa Lasseïni and Gomozo. This opportunity was my entry point to begin a small enterprise selling items such as sugar, salt and chocolate. The profits allow me to repay the warrantage loan and also increase my contributions to the VSLA fund of our women's group."

POLICY INFLUENCE AND CBA ADOPTION

By 2012 ALP Niger advocacy was focused on three targets:

a) Influencing policies to integrate CBA into planning at both local and national level through the commune development plans (PDC's) and, responding to differential vulnerabilities
b) Accountable and transparent adaptation finance supports CBA implementation and reaches the most vulnerable
c) The Tarka Valley is protected and managed as a resource to ensure future adaptation to climate change

ALP Niger built a relationship with the National Council of the Environment for Sustainable Development (CNEDD) in 2010, at which time it was leading the implementation of Niger's NAPA with one project in Dakoro, funded through Global Environment Fund (GEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Every year ALP, CNEDD and GEF UNDP hosted a learning exchange workshop on CBA. Over the years more projects have joined this meeting, including the new BRACED programme in Tillabery, Niger led by CARE Niger and designed to build on ALP's successes. As the host organisation for all of Niger's climate change policy formulation and programmes CNEDD has been a critical strategic partner at national level. CARE was consulted and influenced the formulation of the Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience (PPCR) and more recently the NAP process in Niger. ALP advocated for the inclusion of CBA principles (participatory, analysing climate risks and related vulnerability and co-generating relevant adaptation strategies) and made recommendations for next steps including ensuring buy in from key stakeholders, and that multi-stakeholder participatory consultation on outcomes and actions involves civil society. ALP has been requested to co-organise a training of trainers on CVCA and CBA planning for the PPCR with the objective of building capacity in tools to support the design of integrated projects at commune level in comparison to a previous sectorial project focus.

ALP Niger has also established a partnership with National Institute of Agricultural Research in Niger (INRAN), Climate Change and Food Security Programme (CCAFS) and World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) for the implementation of their project focusing on community based climate smart agriculture through participatory action research across West Africa. ALP conducted the CVCA process and participatory planning approach that laid the foundations for the inclusion of CBA in the Kampa Climate Smart village. This has reinforced the participatory nature of the climate smart village model and lead to recognition of the value of CBA principles in reflecting the priorities of vulnerable people. Following on from this initial collaboration, ALP will deepen the inclusion of CBA in the climate smart village model through facilitating gender analysis of adaptation strategies, participatory scenario planning and tracking of evidence of changes through the intervention. From 2014, PSP has been taken up in Dakoro and in three other departments in the Maradi region where CARE's GARIC project is working, as well as in the Zinder region where WAWASH programme is working.

At local and regional level, ALP has supported the national pastoralist association AREN in a process to safeguard the Tarka Valley, by facilitating a study on the natural resource in the area and supporting the Regional Development Steering Committee of Maradi to develop a sustainable management plan for the region based on the study findings and the voice of the communities who depend on the area for their livelihoods.

In addition to direct engagement, ALP has supported the development of a Niger civil society platform on climate change and sustainable development under the patronage of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development. The platform brings together interested organisations from three existing networks, CNCOD (which is under the patronage of CNEDD), the very active Niger Youth Network on Climate Change (NYICC) and the Climate and Development Network. CSO advocacy has influenced awareness and action on adaptation finance, first calling for the PPCR funds to be grants and not loans – as a justice issue – and from 2014, proposing a national fund to be developed and managed by Niger. The platform has engaged with the Southern Voices programme and uses the Joint Principles on Adaptation as an advocacy tool for good adaptation to be upheld in Niger.

Table 10. *Key Partners in Niger*

Implementing partners	Service provider collaborators	Strategic policy partners	Civil society advocacy partners
• AREN : Association pour la Redynamisation de l'Elevage au Niger • HIMMA : Association d'Appui au Développement Local • ANDDH : Association Nigérienne pour la Défense des droits de l'Homme • AGIR : Action pour la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources	• ALAD : Association de Lutte pour l'Autosuffisance et le Développement (Dakoro) • EIP : Ecole Instrument de Paix (Dakoro) • WA-WASH : West Africa Water And Sanitation Hygiene Programme -Winrock Zinder	• CNEDD: Conseil National de l'Environnement pour un Développement Durable) • Conseil Régional de Maradi • INRAN/CCAFS: Institut National de Recherche Agronomique du Niger and the Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security Programme of the CGIAR	• Niger Civil Society Platform on Climate Change and Sustainable Development • AYICC: Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change (Niger Chapter)

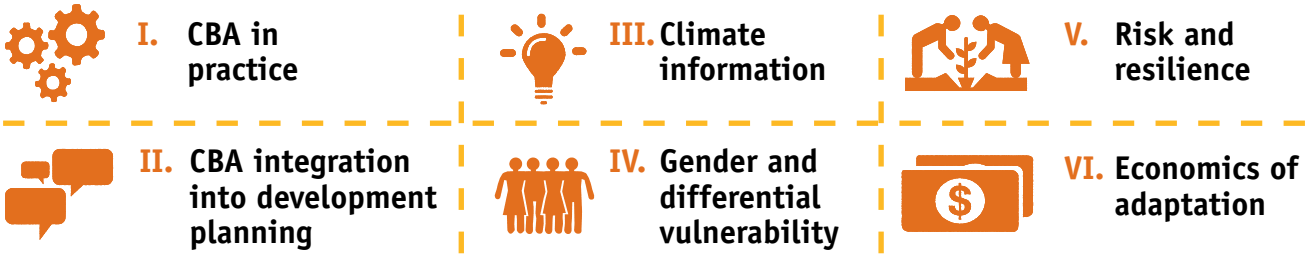
KEY PUBLICATIONS:

- Angie Daze (2014). Niger Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Report, CARE Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa
- Marthe Diarra Doka and Marie Monimart (2014 unpublished) Niger gender analysis and community based adaptation
- Adamou Mahaman Moustapha and Lawali Sitou (2014 unpublished) Evaluation of the impacts of the activities of the Adaptation Learning Programme in Dakoro, Niger.

3. CBA Learning Themes

ALP was designed at a time when knowledge on adaptation was in its infancy. A range of tools were being developed by different research and development organisations, but these were not yet well tried. ALP provided an opportunity to test, learn, innovate, develop and refine approaches to community based adaptation and through this gain evidence of what works well and what does not so that other actors could learn from, adopt and adapt this. In a crowded and continuously evolving field, ALP has navigated a path of learning and sharing together with the community members in the four countries, as well as a wide range of actors from local, national to international level. Insights gained through ALP learning on CBA are presented here, while the CBA messages in Box 1 on page 6 present a summary of key insights that have been communicated to multiple actors involved in Africa's development and adaptation. This section elaborates the learning gained through ALP experience with implementing, monitoring and exchanging experience with others on CBA.

ALP uses a social learning approach that promotes learning collectively in an iterative way, through learning from doing, exchange and joint reflection between multiple actors, which results in the co-generation of new knowledge. Alongside the practical learning by doing at the community level, ALP focused on a number of 'learning priorities' that were determined through an iterative process of analysis, debate and reflection by the ALP team, these are:



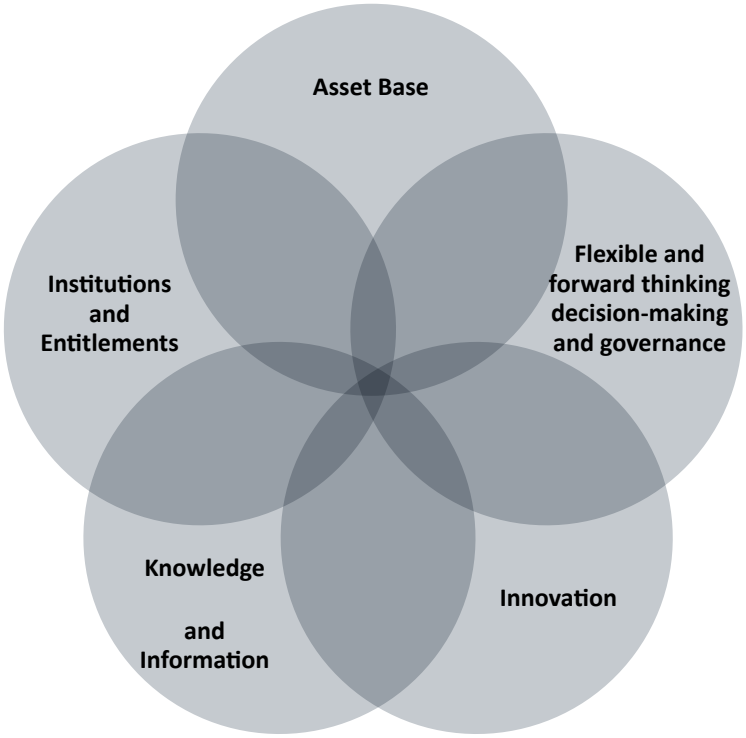
The learning themes help to focus ALP's work in developing CBA approaches which address specific aspects within a coherent whole, gathering evidence, sharing and co-creating learning, capacity building and production of numerous publications. All of these contribute to the body of knowledge on CBA and its significance for a climate resilient future.

I. CBA and adaptive capacity in practice

As early as 2009, IIED proposed that community based adaptation at its core is about "participatory processes that involve local stakeholders in the identification of adaptation strategies and interventions"[8]. However, in reality most CBA projects were limited to implementing pre-determined, no regrets, sustainable development interventions at community level which were assumed to result in sustainable development under any climatic conditions. These projects did not recognise the need for vulnerable people themselves to be able to make informed choices in response to their changing experiences. The concept of CBA as a holistic approach, integrated into and empowering decision making and action among a wide range of actors and sectors at different levels, and with a common goal of ensuring that people vulnerable to climate change have the means and resources to adapt on an ongoing basis, remains difficult to grasp in practice. ALP has worked towards breaking down the complex and complicated reality of adapting to changing and uncertain climate change impacts by people whose vulnerability is also widely different and changing according to context and overlapping external forces. ALP's starting point was CARE's CBA framework, which shows CBA as a combination of development and risk reduction strategies, organisational capacity building and addressing underlying causes of vulnerability. Gaps soon emerged, leading to the additions of adaptive capacity and climate change knowledge, risk and uncertainty informing all the components. The framework used by ALP is presented in Figure 5 on page 12.

Strengthening adaptive capacity strengthens governance and collective and individual capacities at multiple levels, to i) access, accumulate and control assets, ii) access institutions and entitlements, iii) produce, access and make use of knowledge and information, iv) innovate with confidence and v) make more flexible and forward-looking decisions. ALP adopted the Local Adaptive Capacity Framework developed by the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance[9], to better understand, communicate and strengthen adaptive capacity – recognising the inherent adaptive capacity which exists within vulnerable populations and building on this to enable their continued response to a changing and uncertain climate over time. The LAC framework is presented in Figure 7 presented on page 35.

Figure 7. Local Adaptive Capacity Framework[10]



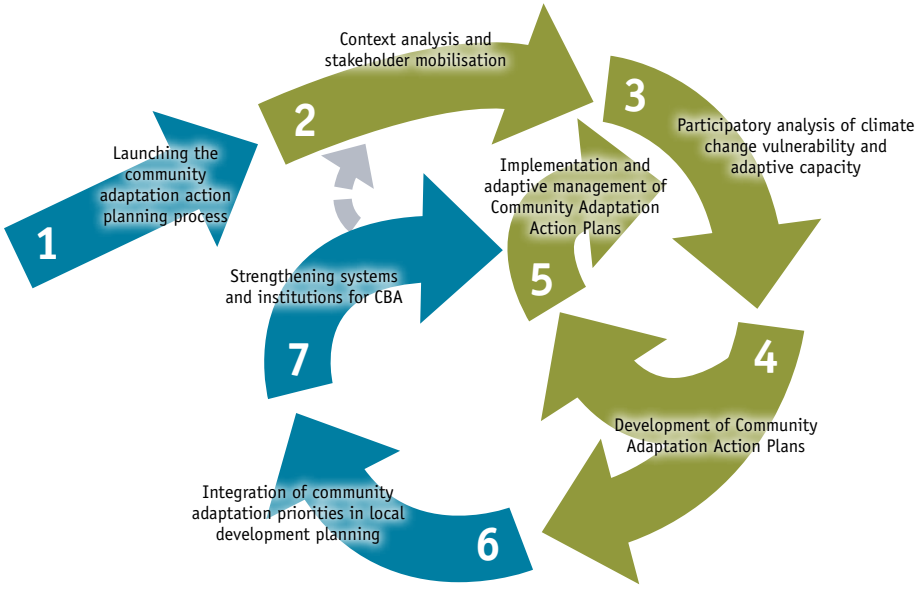
Strengthening community and local adaptive capacity to analyse risk and uncertainty, access climate information, innovate, work together and make informed decisions has enabled communities to prioritise and integrate livelihood and risk management strategies in a flexible, locally owned and sustainable way. Hence, successful community-based adaptation is a combination of 'software' and 'hardware', where analysis, information, organisation and decision-making processes support anticipation of future conditions, identification and prioritisation of adaptation strategies (technologies, interventions, see sections 1 and 2 for details) on an ongoing basis. This enables vulnerable people to be more climate resilient and continue to realise their development aspirations in good times and bad. Through its experience and learning exchange, ALP has developed a series of CBA approaches which are being adopted and adapted to implement this in practice.

CBA APPROACHES UTILISED, MODIFIED AND DEVELOPED BY ALP:

- Community vulnerability and capacity analysis (CVCA)
- Community adaptation action planning (CAAP)
- Community-based early warning mechanisms (CBEW)
- Participatory scenario planning (PSP) for seasonal climate forecasts and decision making
- Farmer Field Schools and Climate Field Schools (FFS and CFS)

These approaches have been tested, refined, documented, shared and adopted by a range of actors – see section 1 and publication list below. Where they already existed as good development practices, ALP has further elaborated the adaptation and/or gender specific aspects, for example, ALP's gender and adaptive capacity analysis work led to the development of a gender responsive CVCA method. The central approach within which all the others are incorporated and which links to implementing adaptation strategies is CBA planning – facilitating communities to develop their own community adaptation action plans[11]. Figure 8 is an illustration of the adaptation action planning approach.

Figure 8. Community adaptation action planning approach[12]



The ALP Final Evaluation summarised that: 'ALP's contribution to the asset base, knowledge and information as well as institutions and entitlements in the LAC framework is demonstrated by improvements in access to seed, post-harvest storage facilities, and financial resources, as well as access to training, extension support, new agricultural knowledge and climate information. Repeated accounts of the increased 'basket of collaborators' that ALP has introduced to communities suggests that beneficiaries are now confident in the institutions available to support and assist them – including local CBOs and NGOs, researchers and academic institutions, and local government agencies. Community adaptation action plans provide accountability between communities and their local representatives and a transparent and documented means to advocate for their interests within local assemblies. Evidence of flexible and forward thinking decision-making is at the heart of the PSP process (on a seasonal scale) while the CBA planning process is forward-looking by nature (although currently limited in flexibility). Improved awareness of climate risk beyond the seasonal scale could better support local government to understand potential risks to investments and assets over the longer-term, helping to prioritize community needs (from CAAPs) into local and district development plans in a manner that can optimize climate-resilient development gains.[13]

The CBA approaches are effective on their own, but a multiplier effect of incremental benefits can be seen when more than one is combined over time. This effect enhances adaptive capacity and selected adaptation strategies, especially among community members making use of multiple adaptation strategies in parallel. They have learnt to make suitable choices among a number of autonomous and externally supported adaptation strategies, and to apply them flexibly in response to changing circumstances and forecasts, through their participation in collective planning and social learning processes and improved access to information[14]. As the UNEP Adaptation Gap report[15] and economic evidence conclude, it is the dynamic interplay between the community-based adaptation process and adaptation strategies resulting in anticipation of future uncertainty and impacts, strengthened adaptive capacity, and flexibility in local decision making processes that are critical to reducing vulnerability and achieving sustainable economic development over the long term as the climate changes. Increased adaptive capacity means that adaptation actions are dynamic and continue to be relevant and responsive to climate risks and impacts over time. In other words, there are no blueprints.

KEY PUBLICATIONS:

- Angie Daze (2015) Adaptation Planning with Communities: Practitioner Brief 1.
- Nicola Ward and Fiona Percy (2013) 'Community Based Adaptation: An empowering approach for climate resilient development and risk reduction'
- Agnes Otzelberger (2015) Building Adaptive Capacity In The Sahel : Practitioner Brief 4.
- ALP (2012) "Community Based Adaptation - Experiences from Africa". Joto Afrika Magazine, Special Issue no. 11

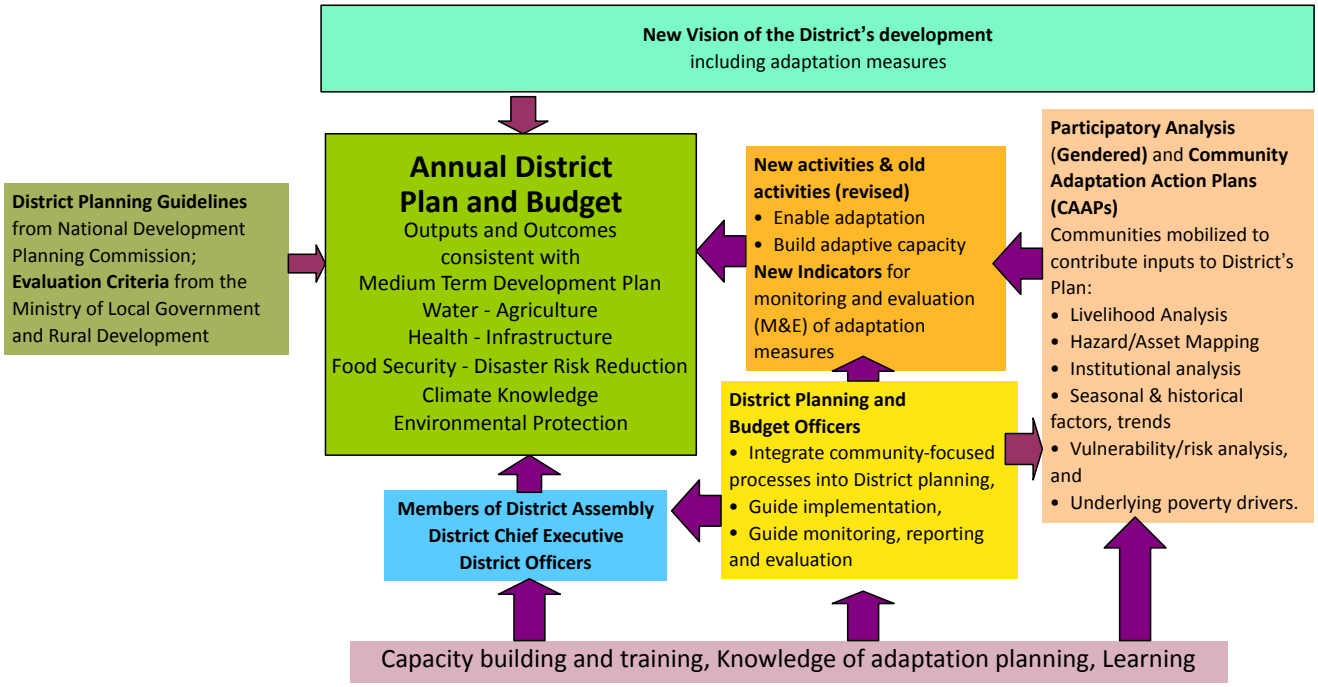
II. CBA integration into local and national government planning processes

Adaptation to climate change is not an issue to be addressed in isolation nor is CBA limited to community capacity and action. It requires coordinated, multi-level, cross-sectoral approaches that bring together a range of different stakeholders, and enable participation and leadership at all levels and at scale. In this context, local development plans have an important role to play – they govern, coordinate and finance local action within a nationally agreed development framework and planning system, and are operational across nations. Integration into local government planning and budgets means that adaptation can be sustained, institutionalized and up-scaled beyond short-term projects or isolated local initiatives or plans. ALP recognised from the start that increased community participation and voice in development planning would support CBA, and its approach evolved as the focus of CBA moved towards adaptive capacity and planning processes. Integration into existing systems mean better local understanding of climate risks and vulnerabilities, response to community priorities and better ownership and linkages between development investments and risk reduction and management, linked to climate information and early warning systems. It also lays a foundation for sustainability and up-scaling through mainstream systems.

CBA INTEGRATION APPROACH

Integration has been achieved most successfully in Ghana, with the development of a CBA approach for integration into District Assembly planning systems, which already aim to include community voices. Also national planning guidelines have adopted vulnerability and capacity analysis for adaptation as an integral component of the planning process. The model is presented in Figure 9 showing how information flows and consultation happen at all levels to inform district medium term plans. The planning process includes facilitation of community level adaptation plans which inform the local planning system, using criteria for prioritizing climate resilient and 'public good' actions to be supported from limited District budgets with accountability from national level.

Figure 9. CBA integration into district plans in Ghana[16]



ALP strategy towards local government adopting and mainstreaming the integration of adaptation into planning processes involved actions at all levels in the model: with national government on how CBA can be incorporated in supportive national policy and guidelines; with local government, enabling capacity building, participation and on the

ground learning on CBA processes and supporting district champions to disseminate their successes; with communities supporting legalization of community groups, organizational capacity, voice and representation in government planning processes; and supporting multi-stakeholder dialogue through brokering linkages and creating space for dialogue. Successful integration is dependent on existing multi-sector coordinated planning at local level, local commitment to community participation in decision making, policy support at national level and a decentralised governance system, present in Ghana but not universal. In Ghana and Niger, adaptation at local government level has helped to coordinate development plans with early warning, disaster risk reduction or emergency preparedness plans.

Establishing linkages between communities and local government is a key factor for sustainable service provision. Engagement and formal endorsement by national government bodies gives local governments the mandate and access to resources they need to integrate CBA into their planning processes.

Challenges remain in that most African countries do not yet have full fiscal decentralisation, their plans are often dictated more by national plans and policies than from bottom up community priorities, innovation and flexibility are not one of the strengths of local government, and there is always a shortage of funds. What is required is a transformation in governance and development mechanisms from top down time bound projects to longer term, locally owned and flexible processes. ALP has experienced and is responding to an increasing demand for capacity building from local government planners and other local actors to understand good adaptation practice, what resources to allocate, how to access and use climate information in development decision making, how to assess climate risk and vulnerability, identify options and screen plans and priorities against current and future climate projections and different vulnerable groups, linking productive livelihood investments with risk management.

KEY PUBLICATIONS:

- ALP (2014) Joto Afrika magazine, Special Issue 13 Integrating Community Based Adaptation into local government planning
- John van Mosel (2015) Integrating Community Based Adaptation into Local Development Planning: Practitioner Brief 5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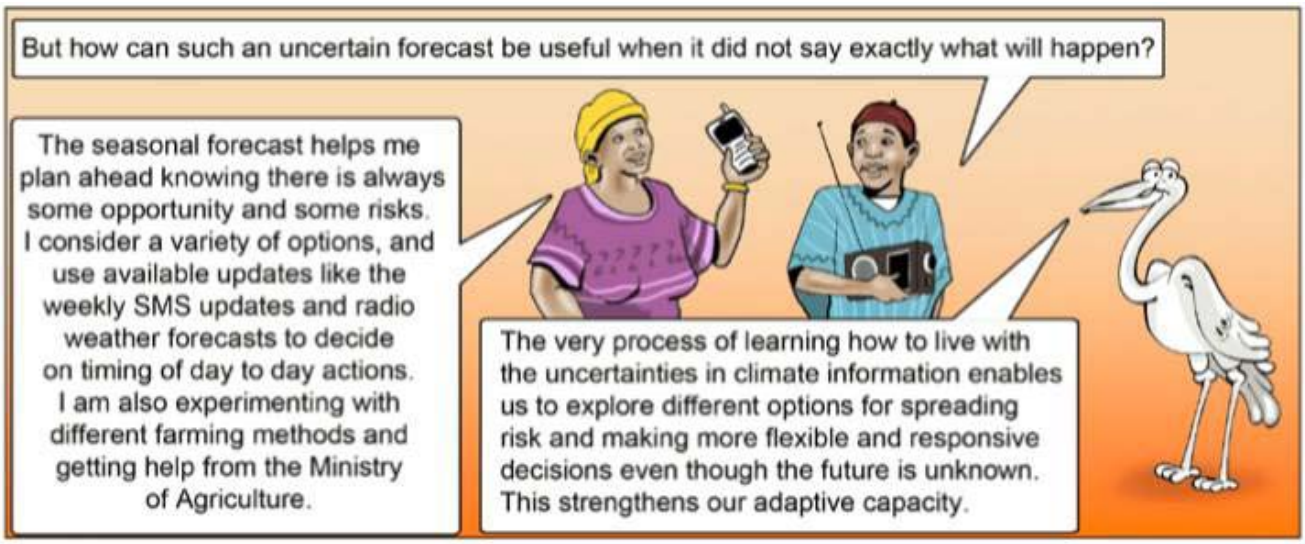
III. Climate information services

Information from climate science is a relatively new but essential resource which can assist decision making and planning for adaptation and resilience, taking into account the value of local knowledge alongside scientific sources. Given that it is not possible to accurately predict the future, climate information becomes more useful when it is communicated together with expected levels of risk and uncertainty, and is 'translated' into information or scenarios that can be used to make decisions for action. Understanding that climate change is increasing uncertainty already creates the need for more diversified, flexible and anticipatory decision making and risk management by communities. This summarises the value ALP has placed on climate information after several years of exploration and innovation. Early in the CBA learning by doing process, ALP realised that information from climate science and the ability to understand and work with uncertainty is essential to assist decision-making for adaptation and resilience. ALP looked at climate analysis tools available and hired a meteorologist to support further understanding and development of ideas for better access to and use of climate information at different timescales. The CVCA exercises capture local insights into trends experienced and broad long term climate projections were available, but access to climate science for supporting decisions proved more difficult.

Community CBA planning made it clear that important decisions for vulnerable people are on day to day and seasonal timescales, with their livelihood strategies highly affected by the seasonal climate. But climate forecasts were not well trusted and local knowledge was not as reliable as in the past. A mechanism was needed for improved access and interpretation of forecasts, not only in terms of dissemination of the met services information and top down advice, but more importantly, understanding the probabilities of a particular climate occurring in a season and building scenarios for what the climate occurrences mean for a local area. Equally as communities started to discuss climate change trends and impacts, the need to adapt to the reality of living with present uncertainty emerged.

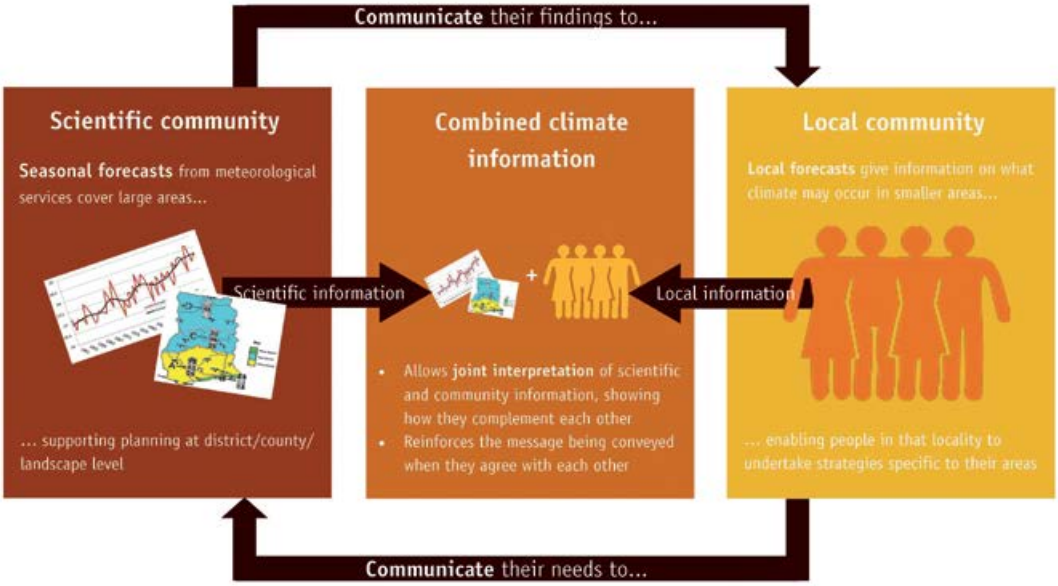
Figure 10. Stork story explaining the importance of understanding uncertainty in climate information[17]



PARTICIPATORY SCENARIO PLANNING CBA APPROACH

ALP developed what is now well known as Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) to support seasonal forecast access, understanding, communication and use in the October to December season in Kenya in 2011. Since then it has been implemented by increasing numbers of counties every season, supported by ASDSP and KMD. PSP is a powerful CBA approach as it brings together community members, meteorology experts, local government actors from different sectors and local organisations to jointly analyse the forecasts and downscale them to fit the agro-climatic zones for the region. Together they develop scenario plans that respond to the probable climate in the coming season in relation to current livelihood situation and strategies. Information generated at PSP workshops is delivered in the form of advisories that are disseminated by a range of actors in community friendly forums. This approach takes into account the value of local knowledge alongside scientific knowledge. By engaging community and local government experts in interpreting the information and generating the advisories together at local level, the information is more likely to be trusted and used. Investing in climate information and facilitating multi-stakeholder participation in its generation and dissemination at the local level enhances the value of and access to climate information and weather forecast to climate-vulnerable people, increases local access and response to early warning and improves community links to government and private sector services. Figure 11 presents the PSP approach.

Figure 11. PSP process: interpreting climate information through combining knowledge sources[18]



Trust in the National Meteorological Services in Kenya and Ghana has increased together with people's confidence in their own observations and decision-making capacity in the face of uncertainty. The participatory scenario planning (PSP) process has been successful in helping farmers understand seasonal variability, uncertainty, likelihood and risk.

However, seasonal forecasts and met services staff are not always available at local government level, and the quality of data for enabling useful downscaling may also be a challenge. More work is needed, and climate scientists have been active in improving the quality of historical climate data and forecasting products. ALP's role was to support the interface between meteorological services and community adaptation decision making. In Niger and Ghana, community rain gauges were installed and managed by community monitors linked to both community based early warning systems and the CBA planning process to ensure rainfall records could be accessed, understood and used by farmers and pastoralists. Locally owned systems of dissemination of the information via mobile phones, radio and later climate information centres in Ghana have been established. Embedding them within mainstream systems has enabled sustainability in climate communication systems and a much broader reach of information well beyond ALP communities. Next steps are to a) build in improved communication of short range forecasts to complement the seasonal advisories and historical rainfall information, and to ensure it is accessible to all who need it, including women and b) to bring climate information closer to farmer level and up to decision-making at a landscape-level and along longer timescales.

PSP popularity has increased leading to development of trainings in the approach, first to a range of mainstream actors in Kenya, and later in Ghana, Niger, Ethiopia, Malawi and Tanzania, mainly through CARE projects, but in Malawi through the national climate change CSO network CISONECC. In early 2015 ALP hosted a training of trainers with 23 participants from a range of NGO, national met services and government organisations from nine countries. From this, a PSP champion group has emerged and a draft PSP guide developed, to support future response to capacity needs in Africa by a wider group than ALP alone. Challenges remain in ensuring the participatory dialogue is maintained when the PSP is adopted by local governments and more capacity is needed for effective two way communication between the NMHS and end users who are adapting to climate impacts. Climate information services have become more widespread in the last few years and are increasingly aiming to be more user or community based. Opportunities for climate scientists, NMHS and intermediaries such as ALP to work together are growing.

KEY PUBLICATIONS:

- Maurine Ambani and Fiona Percy (2014). Facing Uncertainty: The value of climate information for adaptation, risk reduction and resilience in Africa.
- Maurine Ambani and Fiona Percy (2012) Decision-making for climate resilient livelihoods and risk reduction: A Participatory Scenario Planning approach. ALP Brief.
- ALP (2013) Climate communication for adaptation, Joto Afrika Magazine, Special Issue no. 12.
- Emma Visman et al (2014). Knowledge is power: Unlocking the potential of science and technology to enhance community resilience through knowledge exchange. Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN) paper No 76, ODI.

Herding camels in Garissa. Credit: Tamara Plush, 2012.

Zennou Boukari and her husband from Aman Bader village in Dakoro, Niger. Credit: Agnes Otzelberger/ALP, 2015.

IV. Gender and differential vulnerability

Climate change exacerbates the risks facing people already marginalised by the inequitable distribution of resources and denial of rights, and increases these inequalities further, particularly for women and children. In line with CARE International's global focus on gender equality and women's empowerment, ALP emphasised the importance of responding to all types of differential vulnerability and gender inequalities at all levels. This includes creating space for men, women and youth to articulate their different roles, participation and benefits in resilient livelihoods throughout the CBA process, supporting individual and group adaptation plans and strategies and monitoring outcomes with disaggregation by gender. More important, was unpacking and addressing the relations, rights and power dynamics between women, men and youth as it impacts on bother gender equality and adaptive capacity. To integrate gender throughout the CBA process, ALP built a gender analysis lens into the CBA approaches and used a gender continuum to regularly assess how activities were sensitive, responsive or transformative in relation to gender equality.

Adaptive capacity within and across communities depends on participation and coordinated action by all vulnerable groups and genders to enable effective adaptation and resilience to the threats imposed by climate change. CVCA studies and specific gender analysis studies demonstrated a clear link between gender inequality, usually in form of limiting women's rights, access, mobility and voice, and potential for adaptive capacity to be strengthened and applied. They also showed that men, women and youth have different but complementary aspirations, skills, knowledge and capacities – all of which are of value for adaptation, yet face barriers to changing social and gender norms of inequality. ALP's overall participatory CBA approach incorporates a gender lens and has enabled vulnerable communities to play a central role in planning and decision-making processes, giving men and women in the communities a choice of interventions from a suite of options, rather than pre-determined external solutions. As CBA incorporates both 'hardware' and 'software', women have more opportunity to participate in decision-making, collective learning and access to information in the community and local public domain, and more opportunity to choose organisational and governance structures that work for them. For example, formalisation of community groups and linking with higher-level institutions such as banks has proven highly empowering.

However, adaptive capacity is only meaningful when underlying causes of vulnerability are addressed. Gaps in basic service provision, governance issues, gender inequalities, other social inequalities, conflict and insecurity, education gaps, etc. are all longstanding challenges for development. The poorest households and social groups often do not have the time, the means or social permission to engage, and even the most pro-poor and inclusive of strategies are often found to fail marginalised ethnic groups, younger or older people, women or the poorest and most excluded households. And if these challenges are not addressed, the additional negative impacts of climate change threaten to reverse any development gains, whether or not people have increased their adaptive capacity.

Therefore efforts to build adaptive capacity must go hand in hand with efforts to address basic development challenges that will otherwise hinder effective adaptation. ALP has tackled this through linking with CSOs and programmes advocating and working on the issues raised through CVCA analysis, and supporting communities themselves to mobilise and voice their demands. The CAAPs in Ghana for example include community advocacy actions which have resulted in gaining new services and assets from local government. Changes noted in all ALP countries include: a leading role of women's groups in CBA for gender equity and women's visibility in the community arena; strong ownership of local planning by men and women; integration of climate risk by men and women in their practices

'Among the best ALP responses and practices in gender and CBA, is the support to men and women in selecting adaptation activities, and their validation in terms of feasibility and gender relevance by the community. The inclusion of women in the whole process and in every strategy is remarkable and is beginning to bear fruits, although improvements can still be made in light of lessons learnt. Some areas such as reproductive health, nutrition education, and women's literacy through the mobile phone have not been addressed, but they can be; they were not CBA entry points. The main lesson is that to achieve equitable adaptation, not only does the principle of inclusion count, but also the synergy between strategies counts: synergy between men / women's strategies; synergy among strategies – the rain gauge, seeds, warrantage, or restocking (habanayé) animal fattening, community stock, animal feeds and assisted natural regeneration for the protection of the environment, short-term investment (quick win) or long-term investment (building capabilities, mind-enlightening activities) as well as reduced time spent on activities through technology such as solar panels for charging mobile phones and easier access to crop pest control.'[19]

In summary, ALP has shown that integrating gender into community-based adaptation:

- Is essential for practitioners and communities to ground the adaptation process in a good understanding of the context, existing vulnerabilities and capacities.
- Is essential for communities to ensure the processes and actions they choose are relevant and beneficial to both men and women in different social settings.
- Helps practitioners and communities understand why and how gender groups can be vulnerable to climate change in different ways, and how this changes over time.
- Helps to ensure decision-making power is more equally distributed between different social groups affected by climatic changes.
- Is required for community-based adaptation to contribute to the transformation of long-standing, deeply rooted barriers to development

GENDER RESPONSIVE CBA APPROACHES

Insights and learning gained from action research studies and the practical CBA process, in addition to the knowledge co-generated in ALP multi-stakeholder regional learning events, provide important evidence on the impact of current inequality and gender dynamics on people's ability to adapt – which is often poorly understood by decision makers and practitioners. This has guided more gender responsive CBA approaches and contributed to key lessons and evidence shared with other actors and programmes. Through this, ALP has developed and shared useful tools and approaches together with other CARE programmes and adaptation focused programmes such as the CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security programme (CCAFS) which assist practitioners to integrate a gender lens within climate vulnerability and capacity assessments, as stand-alone studies and within the adaptive management of CBA plans. The approaches include: integration of gender analysis into CVCA, combined gender and adaptive capacity analysis, gender sensitive planning and community advocacy relating to underlying causes of vulnerability.

KEY ALP PUBLICATIONS:

- Julie Webb (2015). Gender dynamics in a changing climate: how gender and adaptive capacity affect resilience.
- Agnes Otzelberger (2015). Understanding Gender in Community-based Adaptation: Practitioner Brief 3.
- ALP (2011), Gender in CARE's Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa.
- ALP (2011), Gender and Community-based Adaptation in Africa: Communiqué from the Gender and Community-based Adaptation Learning Workshop in Ghana.
- ALP (2011). Why mainstreaming gender into community-based climate change adaptation is a priority Joto Afrika 9

Gender publications developed with ALP collaboration and learning:

- Christine Jost et al (2014). Gender and Inclusion Toolbox: Participatory Research in Climate Change and Agriculture.
- CARE Mozambique and CARE's Poverty Environment Climate Change Network (PECCN) (2014) Mozambique Gender Sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (GCVCA) Practitioners Guide
- Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA) note on gender and finance 2014 (used ALP's CBA brief as its main source of messaging.)
- Agnes Otzelberger (2014) Tackling the Double Injustice of Climate Change and Gender Inequality.
- Agnes Otzelberger (2014) Choice, not control: Why limiting the fertility of poor populations will not solve the climate crisis.

V. Risk reduction and resilient development

Severe famine as a result of droughts in the Sahel and more so the Horn of Africa (HoA) in 2011 turned attention to how to avoid such events becoming disasters into the future. The question of how vulnerable communities and their livelihood strategies could be resilient in the face of shocks and stresses has become a global concern, bringing together actors in humanitarian action, DRR and development and spurring action by national and regional drought management bodies eg. the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR), both in the Sahel, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the Horn of Africa. Development partners and INGOs including CARE International have developed strategies and programmes in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and social protection, with higher focus on early warning systems to enable early action. Resilient livelihoods require a combination of risk anticipation and response with carefully considered and often diversified productive investment, sustainable land use and agriculture, environmental protection and access to financial, market and value chain services.

Hence, building the resilience of vulnerable communities will not happen through isolated actions in any of adaptation, DRR, early warning systems, social protection, ecosystems management, food security or development. A coordinated response which brings these together to achieve resilience over the long term is essential, and is more likely to result in multiple benefits. CBA provides an effective, practical and integrated approach, and adds the dimension of climate information and risks and uncertainty. It seeks to address broader underlying causes of vulnerability, which, if left unchallenged, would prevent the achievement of resilient outcomes and facilitates information and capacity for informed decisions. Hence adaptation, and CBA and adaptive capacity in particular, have a clear contribution to long-term resilience to climate change. The adaptation strategies prioritised by communities all enhance resilience, some as 'no regrets' adaptation actions, which build resilience and will be of benefit and reduce existing livelihood vulnerabilities 'whatever the weather', and others being targeted climate-specific adaptation decisions and actions.

ALP evidence shows that when people use information and knowledge to anticipate and plan a range of livelihood activities implemented together, there is a multiplier effect which ensures more sustainable and resilient outcomes. But the most vulnerable people, with the fewest assets and highest levels of livelihood insecurity, are least able to plan or access options to choose from or social support. In these contexts, resilience to climate change requires more direct access to tangible adaptation options which deliver concrete, immediate results. A continuum of social protection measures from social safety nets to springboard mechanisms like savings and loans, which target the most vulnerable and promote pathways out of vulnerability and into resilience are needed. ALP's learning provides good examples – the Village Savings and Loans Associations approach, for example, which emerged in Niger in the early 1990s, is by no means specific

to climate change adaptation but frequently quoted as one of the most effective and accessible adaptation strategies by very poor and vulnerable women participating in ALP activities in Niger and elsewhere.

RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE CBA APPROACHES

Approaches to reduce risk and build people's resilience include climate informed anticipatory CBA planning, adaptive capacity strengthening and community based early warning systems. CBA brings a climate lens to community based disaster risk reduction (DRR) and early warning systems (EWS) and increases people's capacity to predict, prepare for and respond to climate extremes, uncertainties and risks. Community rain gauges for example provide valuable information for early warning and for household decisions on livelihoods and risk management. ALP learning and CBA approaches provide insights into the challenge and opportunity in adaptation, risk and resilience of striking an appropriate balance between 'good development' and finding better ways to embrace uncertainty and changing risks. Innovation, knowledge and information related to climate change is supporting communities to rebuild the adaptive capacities deeply rooted in their traditional livelihood strategies. At the same time they are developing new, proactive habits and skills, adopting new or refining existing technologies and strengthening their collective voice and governance to deal with longstanding and emerging challenges and barriers to development.

KEY PUBLICATIONS:

- Angie Daze (2014). Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptive Capacity in Ghana, Kenya and Niger: Synthesis and Lessons for Facilitating Community-Based Adaptation.
- ALP (2014). Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change Strengthens Pastoralist Resilience, Joto Afrika Special Issue 14.
- ALP (2014). Adaptation to climate change and achieving resilience in East and Southern African drylands, Joto Afrika issue 15.
- Agnes, Otzelberger (2015). Integrating disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change: Community-based early warning systems in Dakoro, Niger, Practitioner brief 2.

VI. Economics of adaptation

Considering ALP's goal to influence adoption of CBA in national policy and plans and across Africa, it was important to validate the cost effectiveness of CBA as an approach in practice. At the same time, local and national governments convinced about integrating adaptation into development planning and national adaptation plans need knowledge on what constitutes effective action and what the relative costs and benefits are. In 2011 and 2013 ALP worked with the New Economics Foundation (NEF) in Kenya and Niger, to assess the economic impact and value for money of community based adaptation. Social cost benefit analysis studies using a forecastive and evaluative approach to analyse data gathered from pastoralist and agro pastoralist communities in Garissa, Kenya and in Dakoro, Niger, showed that investing in CBA generates positive social, environmental and economic benefits and makes strong economic sense. Both studies compared systematic and planned adaptation action with a scenario of business as usual - which assumed unplanned and spontaneous adaptation - across the full range of available climate projections to 2030 and using several discount rates. The studies have demonstrated that CBA is a cost effective approach to adaptation and sustainable resilient development and generated useful messages on how this relates to adaptive capacity which ALP has used in its advocacy. The next step is to work with adaptation finance decision makers and national economists to use the detailed findings and simplified guidelines for cost benefit analysis and costing of adaptation together with good adaptation principles to ensure that resources allocated actually deliver long term adaptation results.

KEY PUBLICATIONS:

- ALP (2012), Why Community Based Adaptation Makes Economic Sense: Policy Brief.
- Natalie Nicholles and Olivier Vardakoulias (2012) Counting on Uncertainty: The economic case for community based adaptation in North-East Kenya
- Natalie Nicholles and Olivier Vardakoulias (2014) Managing Uncertainty: An economic evaluation of community-based adaptation in Dakoro, Niger
- Olivier Vardakoulias and Natalie Nicholles (2014) Simplified guidelines for Social Cost-Benefit Analysis of Climate Change adaptation projects on a local scale

Women Participating in a CVCA exercise in Dan Maza Idi, Dakoro. Credit: Awaiss Yahaya/CARE Niger, 2013

4. ALP Learning and Evidence

The goal of learning in ALP is to contribute to the knowledge base of CBA in Africa and globally. ALP aims to demonstrate the value of ongoing learning in adaptation and related programmes and policy disciplines, towards effective climate resilient development in Africa. ALP understands learning to be a social process, bringing people together for meaningful conversations that lead to action and using practical innovation as a learning process. ALP learning is generated primarily from innovation (developing and testing CBA approaches), activities and interaction among multiple stakeholders. Monitoring, action research studies and documentation are important to capture and share knowledge and information. All these generate evidence for use in making a convincing case and influencing adoption of CBA in practice and policy. As ALP's learning on climate change impacts and CBA evolved, new reasons for putting learning at the centre of adaptation have emerged.

Multi-actor, multi-level learning

ALP has an outward looking focus, and from the start prioritised collaboration, networking and participation in adaptation planning, implementation, policy processes and discourse on adaptation and related areas. Target audiences include ALP communities, local and national government, CSOs, research and policy institutes, adaptation programmes and Africa wide to global organisations working on adaptation and related issues. Learning events in each ALP country and three regional events have brought together a wide range of professionals from these groups. Where possible they were co-hosted with other programmes to extend their outreach and visibility. Learning routes for policy makers to visit and learn first-hand from communities on how they are adapting to the impacts of climate change have had a powerful impact in East Africa. Learning events have created space for participants to learn from each other, gain a common language and reflect on difficult questions. Participants could identify opportunities for engaging with policy makers and establish connections and networking goals. Facilitated discussion and reflection among the diverse participants, resulted in the co-generation of new knowledge and insights into good adaptation practice, critical principles and messages for ensuring quality and effective CBA. They recognised that CBA is an evolving discipline in which the many actors and programmes involved play important roles. ALP has brought its learning approach and CBA insights to events convened by other organisations, most notably the International CBA conferences led by IIED; Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network, Africa Climate Change and Development in Africa (CCDA) conferences and Climate and Development days at the UNFCCC COPs. The PSP approach is a clear example of the value of multi-stakeholder learning platforms and ALP is demonstrating the importance of this in the climate information services arena.

Internally the four ALP country teams and the coordination team regularly learnt from each other, reflecting on experiences, successes and challenges faced and overcome, sharing and generating lessons from different contexts, livelihood groups and ecological zones. For example ALP Mozambique learnt about the value of indigenous climate information from the Kenyan

experience, which enriched their FFS approach. Kenya and Ghana learnt from each other's experience with community monitors. ALP structure as a multi-country programme, with a coordination team providing leadership and technical advice, enabled a common strategic direction which guided the development of approaches to CBA and to learning, coordinated monitoring and enabled comparative cross learning. Implementing the same approaches in different locations meant that the resulting, good practices, impacts, mistakes, contextual differences and messages could be communicated with more confidence than a single country project would allow. Multi-country references allowed ALP to engage meaningfully in Africa wide and global conceptual discourse and policy dialogue with a range of other experts.

Learning and uncertainty

The reality of current and future uncertainty lies at the heart of the challenge of climate change and adaptation. As the climate continues to change in uncertain ways over time, there can be no blueprint for action or a single stable 'adapted' state. Our resilience to climate impacts will require continuously shifting course, anticipating and responding at all levels as change happens, and this requires learning and innovation on a continuous basis. Learning is therefore not only for adaptation and development practitioners on the 'what and how' of adaptation, but is an integral component of implementing adaptation on an ongoing basis by all actors. Recognising the value of multi-stakeholder and interactive social learning has been central to ALP's approach to facilitating community based adaptation and promoting its adoption and scaling up over the last five years, and will continue to be critical to achieving effective and sustainable climate resilient development in Africa.

Learning for action

Since the start of the ALP programme in 2010, African nations have been developing national climate change and adaptation policies, strategies and plans in various forms, culminating in Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) endorsed in the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC, and in National Adaptation Plans. Local and national governments and relevant ministries are increasingly convinced by and knowledgeable of climate change and the need for adaptation in order to ensure continued and future development and economic growth. The challenge now is for knowledge and capacity to act – how to design, budget, implement and monitor adaptation in practice, and to learn from evidence and case studies of success – such that those most vulnerable to climate change impacts can become resilient now and into the future. ALP has responded to these learning needs with more structured capacity development and training events in 2014 and 2015 particularly on the practical CBA approaches (CVCA, CBA planning and PSP), both in ALP countries and beyond. ALP learning, research, monitoring and training does not stop at generating and disseminating knowledge. It aims for practical action and beyond that, to enable innovation and implementation of new ways of working.

Community monitor of Baadare (Soly Tagris Commune) in Dakoro, Niger, presents the CAAP. Credit: Harouna Hama/CARE Niger-ALP 2013.

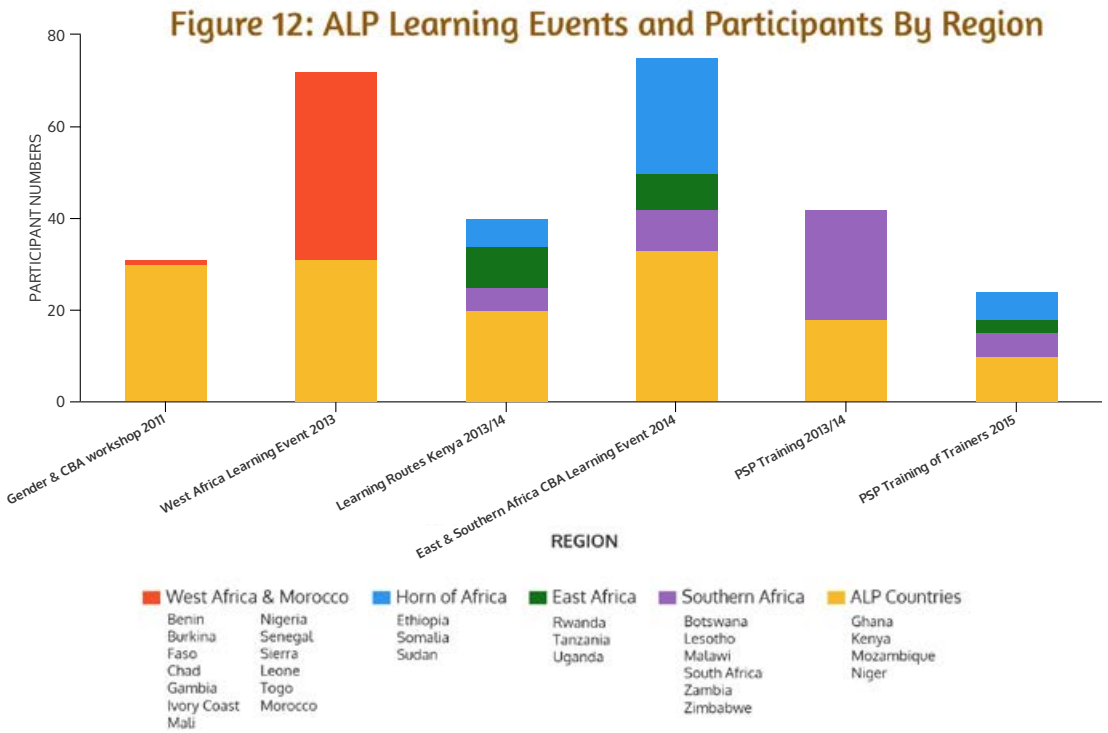
Generating evidence

Alongside learning events, ALP developed a participatory approach to monitoring which involved stakeholder reflection meetings and annual evaluative exercises. Through these quantitative and qualitative information was validated in real time by the participants involved, and could be used for planning ahead. To support evidence generation impact assessments were conducted in 2013 and 2014 and mid-term and end term final external evaluations were carried out in 2012 and 2015. These provided evidence to feed into learning, dissemination and adaptive management of programme approaches in all ALP countries. They looked at the impact of ALP on CBA planning, integration of CBA into national and local planning processes, climate information services, specific adaptation strategies (VSLA, conservation agriculture, improved seed varieties), the value of Farmer Field Schools to build adaptive capacity, CBA adoption and integration into practice locally and in national policy and budgeting. ALP also documented experiences from ALP and other programmes in practitioner briefs as evidence of what works well.

Learning about learning

ALP learning experiences have generated insights into what motivates learning and change. ALP staff themselves were challenged to learn by implementing and facilitating activities they had not done before. As their confidence grew so did their ability to innovate, be flexible, listen to and respect local knowledge and take risks. The combination of a clear vision and adaptive leadership allowed the conceptual framing of CBA to evolve through practical learning, while still providing overall guidance. Good facilitation skills for learning and ability to broker linkages emerged as a key role for ALP. The purpose of monitoring moved on from donor accountability to gaining value of new information to inform learning and adjust plans. Above all, the most useful learning was generated through reflective dialogue among diverse actors with a common interest and differing roles and mandates.

Figure 12 presents the range of topics and participation covered in ALP learning events and figure 14 shows the evolving contribution of ALP into the global adaptation discourse. They reflect trends over time: from international and Europe centric events to increasing focus on Africa events, increasing number of themes addressed by ALP and growing interest in climate information. CBA, gender and risk and resilience are strong threads throughout the years. Interaction between West Africa and other parts of Africa was limited, partly due to the Francophone-Anglophone divide and a focus on economic regions. Malawi makes up for the majority of Southern Africa participants.



Learning themes in the ALP learning events always had CBA in practice at the centre, so that participants took away new insights and knowledge on core principles and practices. In addition they explored other key learning themes – gender, integration, risk and resilience and increasingly climate information. Figure 13 shows the relative coverage of the different themes in the events shown in figure 12. Over time as CBA practices became clearer, they moved towards responding to capacity demands for targeted actors to apply CBA in their work, rather than open ended learning.

Figure 13: CBA Learning Themes in ALP-hosted events 2010 to 2015

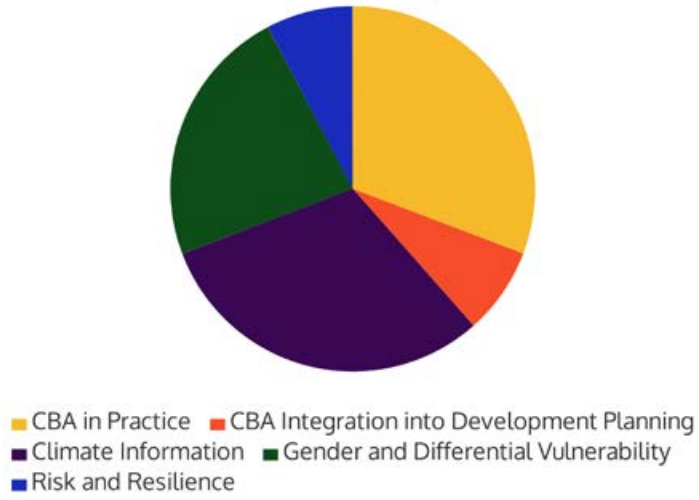


Figure 14: CBA themes presented by ALP at external learning and policy events

2010-11

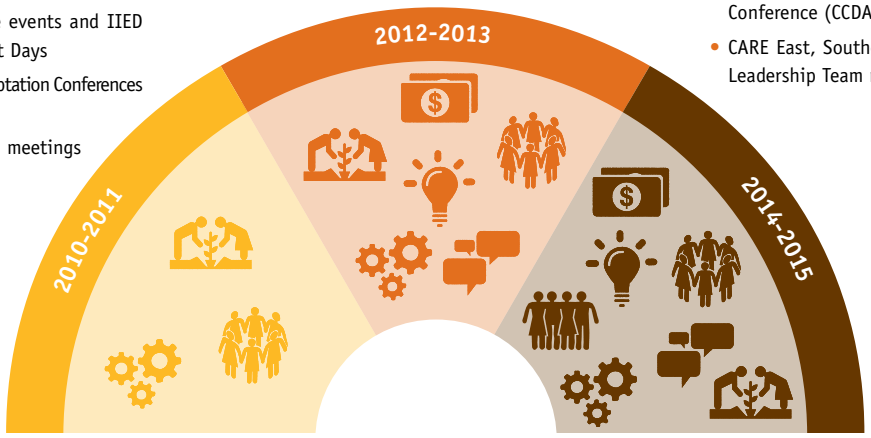
- UNFCCC COP16 + 17 side events and IIED Climate and Development Days
- IIED Community Based Adaptation Conferences (CBA4 + 5)
- European Donor and NGO meetings
- Africa Adapt Conference

2012-13

- UNFCCC COP18 + 19 side events and IIED Climate and Development Days
- IIED Community Based Adaptation Conferences (CBA6 + 7)
- European Donor and NGO meetings
- CCAFS/research related events

2014-15

- UNFCCC COP20 + 21 side events and IIED Climate Development Days
- IIED Community Based Adaptation Conferences (CBA8 + 9)
- European Donor and NGO meetings
- CCAFS/research related events
- CARE ACRES and Pathways meetings (small holder agriculture)
- Kenya Policy Makers Learning Route
- Climate Change and Development in Africa Conference (CCDA4 + 5)
- CARE East, Southern and Central Regional Leadership Team meeting



GENDER AND DIFFERENTIAL VULNERABILITY
ADAPTATION LEARNING
CBA RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT
CBA INTEGRATION
ECONOMICS OF ADAPTATION
CLIMATE INFORMATION SERVICES
CBA IN PRACTICE + ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

KEY PUBLICATIONS:

- ALP, CCAFS, ICIPE (2015) East and Southern Africa Learning Event on Community Based Adaptation and Resilience full conference report and communiqué
- ALP, CCAFS, ENDA (2013) West African learning event on CBA full conference report and communiqué
- Nottawasaga Institute (2012) ALP Mid-term Evaluation
- Nottawasaga Institute (2015) ALP Final Evaluation

Zambulugu Community Monitor meeting with the community. Credit: CARE Ghana/ALP 2012.

5. ALP Policy Influence

Advocating for adaptation in national policies

ALP began at a time when African countries were starting to develop national climate change plans and policies but there was little knowledge or experience on adaptation. Niger and Mozambique as least developed countries (LDCs), had developed National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs) with UN support and all ALP countries had developed one or more national communications and/or response strategies which focused primarily on emissions calculations and mitigation. Adaptation knowledge, action and finance were largely unknown and undeveloped. The Japan supported Africa Adaptation Programme and World Bank Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience were two key vehicles for addressing this gap, both of which ALP engaged with strategically. ALP contribution to these emerging policy processes was initially based on the urgent demand for and conceptual understanding of a people centred approach to adaptation.

Over the five years of implementation, the governments in all four ALP countries developed more detailed climate change action plans, policies and adaptation plans in some form. ALP contribution has been both developing relationships directly with national government decision makers, based on a good understanding of the policy context, and support to civil society networking and advocacy to ensure non state actor participation and sustainability for people's representation. ALP facilitated links between national and local advocacy, civil society organisations and government actors and lobbied for participation of vulnerable community members in local government decision-making processes. As relationships strengthened and experience and learning developed, ALP engagement moved from opportunistic participation and use of CBA concepts and principles to a more systematic approach targeting specific policy processes and using policy messages responding to the context, community realities, and the growing evidence base from CBA learning.

ALP advocacy messages from 2013 focused on four main policy change goals:

Goal 1: Community/civil society voice and priorities are included in adaptation decision making and practice
Goal 2: Adaptation policy and plans provide for effective local level adaptation
Goal 3: Policies enable effective responses to underlying causes of differential climate vulnerability
Goal 4: Targeted and accountable Adaptation Finance responds to local priorities

The goals helped to guide the choice of targets for advocacy and CSO advocacy strategy development, while the CBA messages developed by ALP (see Box 1, page 6), evidence for them, and the Joint Principles for Adaptation, provided technical content.

From 2014, attention shifted to ensuring that finance for adaptation at national level aims to deliver through good adaptation practices, and that the CBA messages are supported not only in policy and plans, but also in budgets and implementation. For example, ALP's core messages promoting gender responsive approaches which allow the most vulnerable to adapt on their own terms are yet to be adopted by governments at scale. ALP looked beyond climate policies to identify entry points for integrating adaptation into mainstream systems, recognising that all development sectors are impacted by climate change hence allocation of resources needs to integrate adaptation in order to ensure climate resilient development outcomes. Development planning and early warning systems and the recent focus on drought resilience and climate smart agriculture in particular benefit from such integration.

Civil society advocacy

ALP engaged with a wide range of civil society organisations at all levels, supporting networking and links between local and national CSOs, national and regional CSO networks and CSOs with government. PACJA for example has strengthened its participatory processes to ensure participating CSOs from across Africa gain consensus and are well informed in the formulation of messages to AMCEN. CSO input to the Africa Common Position has emphasized CBA and prioritizing vulnerable communities. African negotiators have noted the niche occupied by ALP in this process, as having practical experience with on-the-ground CBA approaches and the capacity to carry this voice to national and international policy forums. The Southern Voices programme provides a platform for CSO networks globally to deliberate on how to advocate for adoption of good adaptation principles (using the JPAs). ALP used this platform to gain a broader CSO audience across Africa for communicating its CBA experience and evidence, making a link between the JPAs and CBA good practice so that evidence from CBA can help in communicating meaningfully with policy makers nationally and globally.

National CSO activity and networks on climate change issues have proliferated, with the expected wide range of opinion, voice and level of knowledge and capacity. In this context, coordinated learning and action becomes highly complex. ALP strategy to engage collaboratively with a wide range of actors from the start, maintaining a neutral position and offering joint planning, evidence of practical approaches that work and capacity building has paid off. By 2015 CSO networking had become better informed and streamlined and ALP has consolidated its coordination with a few key networks.

Collaboration with other actors – moving to scale

Beyond policy changes, CBA adoption and upscaling is also a result of collaboration and joint learning. The CBA approaches developed under ALP are a product of exchange, joint learning and collaboration with a range of research and implementing organisations across Africa. This has led to broad buy in, ALP visibility and opportunities for outreach and upscaling of approaches which work. Adoption at scale relates broadly to CBA as a holistic approach and very specifically to participatory scenario planning. Key among these has been the upscaling of PSP in all 47 Kenya counties supported by the national met services, ASDSP programme and county governments in Kenya. Beyond the ALP countries close relationships have been created with the CCAFS programme, ACCRA, IIED and Christian Aid all of whom have a similar social learning approach and focus on adaptation good practice. Impacts were multiplied through these links, for example:

- CCAFS co-hosted several of the ALP learning events, ALP and CCAFS collaborated in East and West Africa policy processes and this research / policy / practice link was mutually beneficial.
- ACCRA research in adaptive capacity directly informed ALP's approaches and both programmes benefited from collaboration on CBA integration into local planning and the country coverage reached collectively.
- Consultation with climate science bodies allowed ALP's climate information work to be scrutinised, refined and be recognised as a player within the new field of climate information services. ALP has a working connection with ICPAC and Agrhymet in East and West Arica respectively, the UK Met office, World Met Organisation, IRI Columbia (ENACTS and CCAFS work) and the University of Reading Walker Institute.
- CARE membership of ACSAA and links with ECOWAS and COMESA have provided an outlet for sharing of good practices with FAO, the CGIAR system, the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), the regional Food Security and Nutrition Research, Policy and Advocacy Network (FANRPAN), COMESA and peer agencies Oxfam, World Vision, CRS and Concern Worldwide.

Factors for successful influence

At national and regional level, ALP engages with both sides in the advocacy arena, works with and supports key actors, facilitates multi-actor dialogue and takes a neutral position. Targeted advocacy for specific policy and policy implementation changes has worked best when using a collaborative approach, engaging with the process and working together, brokering linkages, bringing government actors together on specific issues and with other actors or engaging in government led policy dialogue. Understanding governance systems and identifying and engaging the 'real' decision makers behind the scenes, and defining the role of CSOs not only as advocates, but also as valuable resource people, have been effective. Making CBA approaches highly participatory has also ensured that there was a strong 'buy-in' from stakeholders and contributed to their success.

6. Final reflections, CBA futures, ALP futures

ALP experience with a range of communities and collaborators across Africa clearly shows that achieving adaptation and climate resilient livelihoods at scale is a long term goal and requires ongoing efforts, learning opportunities and capacity. ALP has used this experience across four diverse African countries, facilitation of regional learning and engagement with Africa regional, pan African and global research and policy processes to learn from the links between them and thereby enhance the value of ALP contributions in each country and process. These links and cross learning between programmes, research and policy development have provided insights into the value of adaptive capacity and climate information services as critical elements of effective adaptation responding to a changing climate. They fostered ideas for innovation of practical approaches to address emerging issues such as future uncertainty and the need for participatory flexible decision making processes to determine the choice of adaptation strategy or technology over time, rather than adaptation being decided as a set of fixed technologies. And they enabled the ideas and emerging experiences to be communicated within national and local policy dialogues as they occurred. The insights generated through ALP practical CBA work are reflected in discourse and outcomes at the global level, for example through the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme, the UN Adaptation Gap Report findings and the Joint Principles for Adaptation.

CBA is now an established approach to adaptation and its principles and approaches are becoming mainstream good practice, placing climate vulnerable people at the centre of adaptation decision making and action. Despite this, it remains a complex cross-cutting multi-disciplinary approach, which works best when integrated into broader goals, for example sector-specific development or disaster risk reduction. ALP's approach to adaptation learning and innovation has contributed to an integrated approach to development, risk management, resilience and humanitarian assistance, which recognises the impacts and knowledge of climate change.

ALP continues to mid 2017

During 2014, in discussion with ALP teams, several of the ALP donors expressed interest in extending ALP for some further years. By mid-2015 ALP learning had generated interest, adoption and impact within and beyond the four ALP countries, but many of these are fragile. The extension adds to the learning, rigour and credibility of the CBA approach and its contribution to increasing climate resilience in Africa. The ALP extension is designed to build on current status of CBA in Africa and work with key stakeholders to enable greater multiplying of impact through supporting upscaling and institutionalisation of effective approaches, backed by a strong base in innovation and evidence as well as by adaptation finance. It focuses on four output areas:

1. Deepen CBA innovation and learning in approaches for strengthening adaptive capacity, resilience, and gender equality, including community access to and use of meaningful climate information and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in pastoralist, agro-pastoralist and semi-arid farming systems in targeted sites in Ghana, Kenya and Niger.
2. Demonstrate and scale up good practice for integrating CBA into sector specific work, specifically in small holder agriculture, local development planning and disaster risk reduction (DRR) systems in the three targeted ALP countries and across Africa. This includes enhancing ALP's role in promoting community based and user led climate information services, brokering linkages and facilitating dialogue between climate science producers, users and intermediary organisations and building capacity for multiple actors across Africa for implementation of practical CBA approaches at scale.
3. Influence access and accountability of adaptation finance by national governments, CSOs and Africa regional initiatives through support to: ensuring funds support vulnerable populations; blending of adaptation finance and government budgets for coordinated and climate resilient local development and DRR plans; civil society tracking of disbursements and results; influencing the emerging global adaptation finance architecture, including Green Climate Fund, and influencing the adaptation process in the build up to, during and after the UNFCCC negotiations at COP21 in Paris.
4. Deliver a stronger evidence base of CBA impact and the value for money of an approach which responds flexibly to climatic changes, priorities of vulnerable communities and shifting opportunities and risks, and; exploring the potential to establish an 'Adaptation learning and innovation hub' to enable a long term multi-stakeholder social learning space for strategic actors at all levels to learn and reflect on adaptation and its relation to broader resilient development and risk management.

Beyond ALP, more needs be done

ALP's approaches to CBA and learning are highly relevant to new developments in adaptation finance readiness and roll out, climate information services, climate smart agriculture and drought resilience. There is great potential for adaptation through investment in economic development which brings together new technologies, enterprise or value chain approaches in financial services, communications and climate sensitive sectors, and climate science, in ways which build on community knowledge and resources, strengthen adaptive capacity and enable equitable and resilient outcomes. The relationships between adaptive capacity, resilience and CBA still need to be better defined. Resilience frameworks are starting to adopt concepts of adaptive capacity, the need for anticipation of future change and transformation as important responses to the increasing challenges climate change in Africa is imposing. Yet many projects and adaptation plans continue to be sector and technology focused, without resourcing and influencing the decision making and flexible process needed for a positive outcome. For effective results, adaptation finance as it becomes available should be committed over a long timeframe with built in flexibility, innovation and learning to respond to uncertainty and evolving needs. It should allow for standalone adaptation to ensure focused learning and the continued evolution of adaptation good practice. Recognising that sustainable development is only possible if it is responsive to the changing climate (among many other factors), adaptation and a climate change lens should also be an integrated part of all sector development and national to local development planning. Fundamental shifts in development aid and adaptation finance thinking are therefore needed to ensure Africa can continue on a positive and climate resilient development pathway. More also needs to be done in supporting capacity of all actors in integrating adaptation into decision and planning processes, technology development, tools and indicators and securing finance at all levels which empowers locally determined action. As CBA approaches are scaled up and out, they need to be strengthened in relation to:

- measuring adaptive capacity and change in differential vulnerability
- integration of gender equality
- economic analysis
- monitoring and better sustaining quality of outcomes
- using climate information and knowledge of risks at short and longer term timescales to inform adaptation.

The outcomes of the UNFCCC 2015 Paris Agreement are welcome and needed but may not go far enough to ensure sufficient resources for adaptation which meets the challenges of increasing climate change and its impacts. These challenges are both long-term or chronic, and acute, extreme events. Their uncertainty and negative impacts into the future are guaranteed whatever the commitment to mitigation. To achieve climate resilient development and food security for all, adaptation must become mainstream in all sectors and for all communities, in ways which strengthen and resource adaptive capacity as well as effective but flexible adaptation strategies at all levels. This in turn requires attention – and sustainable resources – for continuous learning. Learning implies not only research, monitoring and evidence. More importantly, it involves social learning among multiple stakeholders to ensure that exchange of their experience and reflection generates real time new knowledge that informs decisions.

Women from Dan Maza Idi community Dakoro, Niger presenting their CAAP. Credit: Harouna Hama/CARE Niger - ALP, 2013.

Women's group farm in Kurgri, Ghana. Credit: Fiona Percy/CARE-ALP, 2011

7. ALP Financial summary

ALP received and expended just over USD $13 million for the five years of implementation, and appreciates the contributions, ideas, challenging questions and support from the financing donors. They were UK Aid from the Department for International Development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland and the Austrian Development Cooperation.

Table 11. *Donor contributions to ALP 2010 to June 2015*

Total costs by donor share:	USD	% share	Donor currency	Donor share by donor currency
DFID	7,879,639	60%	GBP	5,000,000
DANIDA	2,682,046	20%	DKK	15,000,000
Finland	2,176,125	17%	Euro	1,650,000
ADA	396,030	3%	Euro	332,910
Total	13,133,840			

Of this total, each of the four ALP countries utilised a little below or above USD 2 million to achieve country level results. Approximately USD 4 million was used for coordination including technical and strategic leadership; learning leadership and events; communication and knowledge management; activities and networking at regional to global level and in non-ALP countries; monitoring, impact and other studies; the mid-term and final evaluations and overall programme management. 41% of the total was spent on implementation and, in line with ALP being primarily a learning programme, 40% was dedicated to human resources for realising the results. The remaining 19% was split between evaluations, investments, audit and administration in each country and programme wide.

With continued support from UK Aid from the Department for International Development, the Austrian Development Cooperation and Denmark's Climate and Environment Fund managed by CISU, the total budget for ALP from 2010 to June 2017 is close to US$18 million.

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The Adaptation Learning Programme (ALP) for Africa aims to increase the capacity of vulnerable households in sub-Saharan Africa to adapt to climate change and climate variability. Since 2010, ALP has been working with communities, government institutions and civil society organisations in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger to ensure that community-based adaptation approaches and actions are integrated in development policies and programmes. This is achieved through the demonstration and dissemination of innovative approaches for CBA, supported by practical tools, methodologies and evidence of impact. ALP is also working to create an enabling environment for CBA by working directly with local and national governments and with civil society to influence national and international policy frameworks and financing mechanisms for adaptation.

The programme is implemented by CARE International with financial support from 2010 to 2015 from UK Aid from the Department for International Development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland and the Austrian Development Cooperation.

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