**Semi-Annual Report: Canada-UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility**

*October 2014*

The Canada-UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility (CCAF) serves to help local populations build more resilient agricultural practices, strengthen their infrastructure, diversify their sources of livelihood and thus improve their food security. The beneficiaries will be the most poor and vulnerable populations, inclusive of women and children.

The CCAF incorporates six national projects, which build on existing UNDP LDCF-financing projects related to food security and climate change, with a particular focus on gender, as well as a global component. The following report provides updated information on results to date and budget allocation on the [Global Project](#Global_Project), and national projects in [Cambodia](#Cambodia), [Cape Verde](#Cape_Verde), [Haiti](#Haiti), [Mali](#Mali), [Niger](#Niger), and [Sudan](#Sudan). This report covers the period through 31 October, 2014.

**Global - “Canada-UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility”**

1. General Description of the Project

The Canada – UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility (CCAF) will promote south-south cooperation and enhance understanding about initiatives that address adaptation to climate change, especially the gender dimensions of adaptation. The Facility will support global coordination and knowledge management involving the portfolio of national climate change adaptation projects co-financed by UNDP, the Government of Canada, and partners that are currently being implemented in Cambodia, Cape Verde, Haiti, Mali, Niger, and Sudan. The CCAF will collect and analyze information, experiences, and lessons learned emanating from the projects to produce and disseminate knowledge that can be shared among the project countries and usefully applied in other contexts, as well as broadly inform climate and sustainable development policies at the local, national, and global levels. The CCAF will facilitate global exchange of information, experiences, and lessons learned among project countries and more widely; coordinate relevant side events at UNFCCC COPs and other international fora; and elaborate global knowledge products on different themes related to climate change adaptation, including climate resilient food security and water resources management, strengthening women’s participation, and other gender elements.

1. Expected Results and Outcomes

Expected results

* + To promote south-south cooperation and enhance understanding about initiatives that address adaptation to climate change, especially the gender dimensions

Outcomes

* 1. Global coordination of UNDP – Canada portfolio of climate change adaptation projects is operational and visible
  2. Global knowledge management of climate change adaptation experiences and lessons emerging from UNDP – Canada portfolio of projects is enhanced and effective
  3. Gender results from UNDP – Canada climate change adaptation project portfolio inform broader adaptation processes

1. Results to Date

The project to date has focused on consultations and strategy development, with a few initial knowledge products and documentation of initial results. This recognizes that many of the national projects are still in early stages of implementation. As such, the following results have been achieved:

1. Drafted Community of Practice Strategy based on survey and further individual consultations with country teams, which assessed interest in various topics and means of sharing information
2. Launched email listserv, including detailed members list with bios, based on feedback from survey, and initiated discussions on various topics
3. Compiled 1) what experiences countries have to share and 2) what information countries want to learn to identify synergies, complementarities and convergences between countries
4. Participated in brainstorming meeting on second phase of Nairobi Work Programme, sharing the model of the CCAF and results from the work to date
5. Organized Side Event at GEF Assembly (25-26 May 2014)
6. Visited 5 out of 6 national projects to undertake consultations with project stakeholders and gather first-hand information about project activities
7. Based on project site visits, developed 2 photo stories (in English), and 2 draft photo stories to be completed by mid-November, outlining results achieved and activities planned in CCAF project countries, and comparison across multiple countries
8. Hired consultant to review and analyze existing impact frameworks to identify specific categories/areas for impact assessment/analysis
9. Compiled existing data being collected by national projects on beneficiaries and activities, including surveys, databases and other information for future impact analyses
10. ALM window established and kept updated: <http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/canada-undp-climate-change-adaptation-facility>
11. Undertook survey and consultations in project countries to identify training-related needs
12. Drafted knowledge products strategy, including identification of knowledge products based on consultations and visits with national projects
13. Developed case studies and other contributions for UNDP publications (Africa Regional Adaptation publication and SIDS case studies) based on experiences in CCAF countries
14. Developed generic TOR for national communications officer (translated into French)
15. Established cadre of volunteer translators who have provided translation support for various knowledge products, TORs and communications between the CCAF national teams
16. Undertook consultations with UNDP Gender Team, RTAs and project teams to identify needs take stock of existing materials (specifically training modules) related to gender and CCA.
17. Guidance provided to CCAF country teams on gender-related resources and experts available on gender and climate change
18. Developed case studies on experiences with Gender and CCA from 3 countries (to be designed and disseminated, as well as an additional 3 case studies to be completed, by the end of the year).
19. Budget (allocated vs. disbursed)

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget Allocated for 2014** | **Budget Disbursed to date** | **Brief description of Expenditures to date** |
| $ 499,389 | $ 188,203\*\* | * + Project staff and support staff costs   + Travel costs for missions to five project countries, to GEF Assembly, and to UNDP global retreat   + Consultancy services for translations and film editing, analysis of impact assessment frameworks, and communications services |

\*\*The project expenditure reflects the fact that the focus to date has been on consultations and strategy development, with some initial products developed based on early national project results. The 2014 budget also reflects the amount originally allocated for both 2013 and 2014, since the project was not launched until January 2014 and those initial funds carried over to 2014. Nonetheless, now that the project strategies are in place, expenditure will accelerate quite rapidly.

1. Narrative description of project achievements and impacts to date

The first 10 months of implementation of the Global Climate Change Adaptation Facility has been focused on in depth consultations with project teams and regional advisors in order to develop a strategy for the global component that is demand-driven, cohesive, and realistic given available resources (both human and financial). Overall, it has been confirmed by all six project teams, as well as the regional advisors support the projects, that the Global component of the CCAF provides great added value for national projects. In particular, several critical areas of work have been acknowledged as most useful, and therefore the activities for the project will be oriented around these three areas of work: 1) **Community of Practice** – focused on sharing experience and lessons learned amongst the six national project teams in order to inform and strengthen national project activities. This includes, for example, establishment of an email listserv, setting up bilateral or multi-lateral teleconferences between project teams to discuss a specific topic; sharing “off the record” insights on project successes and challenges; holding a global workshop among all project teams (planned for March/April 2015); 2) **Substantive Analysis and Knowledge** – focused on analyzing and documenting substantive experiences and lessons learned from the CCAF portfolio and disseminate them to inform adaptation projects both within the CCAF and outside. This includes development of substantive knowledge products, as well as evidence-based analysis of project impacts drawing on data being collected in project countries; and 3) **Communication and Outreach –** focused on showcasing results and communicating successes of CCAF national projects to the global community. This includes communications products, such as flyers, blogs, videos, media articles, etc., as well as side events and other outreach opportunities.

For each of these three areas, a Strategy has been written which includes a detailed plan of activities for the near term, as well as general plans for the remainder of the project. In addition, the strategies provide a framework by which national projects can also develop their activities. For example, the national projects will be supported to develop their own national Communications Strategy which will feed into the Global CCAF Communications Strategy, in order to align activities and strengthen efficacy.

**Cambodia, “Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia”**

1. General Description of the Project

70-80% of Cambodians are dependent on agriculture for living. Despite agriculture being the mainstay of livelihoods for most Cambodian, majority of arable lands is rain-fed and thus extremely vulnerable to variations in the arrival and amount of rainfall. Climate change is likely to have a considerable impact on the monsoonal system and bring additional complexity and challenges to rural farmers in Cambodia. This project will build on an LDCF adaptation project that has been under implementation since 2009 and expand concrete adaptation measures that aim at reducing the vulnerability of agriculture to changing level of freshwater availability. In particular, a suite of adaptation investments that increases the capacity of households to retain rainwater for domestic and agricultural use, enhance/maintain the productivity of agriculture in a changing climate, and assist in diversifying their livelihoods for the landless and land-poor families will be facilitated in at least 50 villages in 32 communes in two provinces. As a follow-on project, a particular emphasis will be placed on cementing good practices gleaned in the last 3 years, incorporating recommendations from MTR, and achieving the overall value-for-money while addressing immediate and urgent adaptation actions identified in the Cambodia NAPA.

1. Expected Results and Outcomes

Expected results

* To reduce the vulnerability of Cambodia’s agricultural sector to climate–induced changes in water resources availability

Outcomes

1. Improved capacity within local institutions to manage agricultural water resources in a changing climate
2. Locally appropriate adaptation options demonstrated to reduce exposure to climate-induced risks
3. Lessons learned in the project target areas replicated in other vulnerable areas of Cambodia
4. Results to Date
   1. Vulnerability Reduction Assessment and Rapid Gender Assessment (VRA/RGA) completed in the 32 target communes (of which 16 were completed during this reporting period).
   2. During the reporting period, two types of information – flood and rain warning – was disseminated through the village volunteers who were trained by the project. It is estimated that 60-75% of the population in the 80 target villages received this information.
   3. Through the “one village approach[[1]](#footnote-1)” the following package of resilient agriculture and water management support was provided in 66 villages:
      1. Introduction of resilient rice seeds and affordable technologies such as drip irrigation and drum-seeders; and technical assistance on System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and Integrated Farming System (IFS). This work is coordinated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and benefits 3,018 farmers.
      2. Construction of water infrastructure: 15 pump wells and 8 solar-pump systems in Preah Vihear province

Along with the delivery of the resilient packages, the project continues its support to the 119 existing groups formed under the LDCF support. These groups include Farmer Water User Community (FWUC), Water User Groups (WUGs), seed purification groups and group revolving funds, etc.

* 1. Rehabilitation of two irrigation schemes in Kratie province has started. One is now complete and the other 40% complete (a delay is due to a flood that affected the locality).

1. Budget (allocated vs. disbursed)

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget Allocated for 2014** | **Budget Disbursed to date in 2014** | **Brief description of Expenditures to date** |
| $ 1,286,658 | $ 710,444 | * + - Training on Vulnerability Reduction Assessment/Rapid Gender Assessment (VRA/RGA), VRA/RGA in new target communes, and workshop on VRA/RGA findings     - Awareness raising about Gender and Climate Change in new target villages.     - Construction of small scale infrastructure, including: rainwater harvesting systems (water tanks, pump wells, solar pumps, and ponds), and rehabilitation of 3 irrigation systems     - Support one village approach in 60 villages.     - Training on management of group revolving fund, fee collection, and efficient water use.     - Farmer Field Day or farmer exchange visits     - Technology Implementation Procedures (TIP) training for farmers on rice crops, animal, vegetables.     - Capacity building for Farmer Water User Community (FWUC) and Water User Groups (WUGs)     - Design, printing publications & produce video on project stories.     - Data collection for evidence-based advocacy     - Study Tour to Laos on CCA and to Japan on agricultural cooperatives.     - Project management expenses |

1. Narrative description of project achievements and impacts to date

**Outcome 1: Improved capacity within local institutions to manage agricultural water resources in a changing climate.**

Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) and Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) have been completed in 32 communes. Not only does this serve as a benchmark against which progress of the project is measured, but the process of the assessments also provides important opportunities for sub-national administrations and line departments, which administer these assessments, to be more acquainted with the tool. Moreover, the project is invited by the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDDS) as a member of the Core Group formulating the guidelines of mainstreaming Climate Change. The NCDDS is an inter-ministerial mechanism for promoting democratic development through decentralization and de-concentration reforms throughout Cambodia and based in the Ministry of Interior.

Institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF) is also being bolstered through two initiatives supported with the Canada-UNDP CCA Facility. First, during the formulation of MAFF Climate Change Action Plan, which follows the formulation of the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan, the project team provided advisory services to the MAFF Climate Change Working Group based on lessons from the LDCF/CCAF project implementation. Second, representatives from MAFF, Ministry of Environment and the Royal University of Agriculture are being trained to carry out a cost-benefit analysis of various adaptation measures in the agriculture sector, using data obtained from the CCAF interventions. This training is provided in partnership with an ongoing UNDP regional capacity building initiative (the Economics of Climate Change Adaptation).

Finally, as part of institutional capacity building, MAFF/PSU has successfully organized a joint study visit (NAPA FU and PADEE) to Lao PDR and Japan to acquire additional knowledge and experiences on climate change adaptation (CCA) and agriculture business.

**Outcome 2: Locally appropriate adaptation options demonstrated to reduce exposure to climate-induced risks**

The provision of community-level water supply infrastructure and resilient livelihood methods as a comprehensive package, as opposed to uncoordinated support, is currently ongoing benefiting 66 villages. 15 pump wells and 8 solar-pump systems have been put in place in Preah Vihear. This is out of the following water infrastructure investments that are being planned in two provinces: 2 community ponds, 11 rain water harvesting tanks, 32 pump wells, and 22 solar pump systems. It is estimated that, once complete, 860 households will directly benefit from these water facilities. Technical and material support for climate resilient agriculture directly benefits 3,018 farmers.

Three irrigation schemes (two in Kratie and one in Preah Vihear) are expected to be rehabilitated with the CCAF support, and so far, one in Kratie is complete and the other is 40% complete. Rehabilitation in Preah Vihear has not started yet. Once rehabilitated, those infrastructures may potentially irrigate paddy field of around 500-700 hectares.

In addition to these concrete results achieved so far, the project has established a formal partnership with the Department of Agriculture Land Management (DALM) to conduct a soil assessment and a crop suitability analysis for a given soil type. It is expected that this assessment will result in a better understanding about suitable sets of crops under different climate change scenarios.

**Outcome 3: Lessons learned in the project target areas replicated in other vulnerable areas of Cambodia**.

A large scale baseline survey was completed in June 2014. This is to establish a robust baseline before many of the proposed interventions started, and is part of the evidence-based impact assessment. A mid-term and final surveys are planned in the course of the next 12 months.

The project team is already promoting lessons from the LDCF/CCAF project to be replicated in two large-scale agriculture programmes led by IFAD. PADEE Programme is currently exploring a possibility of replicating the Farmer Learning Center, which was implemented by the LDCF/CCAF project. UNDP is also in discussion with IFAD on replicating the resilience building measures employed in the LDCF/CCAF project in the Agriculture Service Program for Innovations, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE), a new IFAD program due to start in 2015.

Lastly, a female farmer from Toek Krohorm commune in Preah Vihear province, who is one of the beneficiaries of the project, was awarded the first prize of the Annual National Farmer Assembly organized by MAFF under the category of integrated farming system and climate change adaptation. She won a price of 1,200,000 Riel and a Kubota hand tractor.

**Cape Verde, “Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the water sector in Cape Verde”**

1. General Description of the Project

Agriculture still contributes over 10% of the GDP in Cape Verde and constitutes the primary livelihood income source for over 30 % of the population across the islands. Although scenarios are quite conflicting, climate trends in Cape Verde tend towards a similar behavior as in the Sahel with increases in temperatures, shortening of wet seasons and more erratic rainfall patterns. This is expected to have a significant impact on water resource availability on the islands and subsequently on agriculture production systems. This project financed with Canadian fast start financing complements an existing and soon ending LDCF-funded project. A strong emphasis of the Canada-funded phase is on food security through dedicated assessment and mainstreaming, upscaling of successful pilots demonstrated with LDCF financing, and targeted research and development.

1. Expected Results and Outcomes

Expected results

* To increase resilience and enhance key adaptive capacity to address the additional risks posed by climate change to the water sector in Cape Verde.

Outcomes

1. Climate change risks and adaptation measures integrated into key national policies, plans and programmes for water resource management
2. Small and medium scale climate change adaptation practices for water resource management are demonstrated and implemented in selected hydrographical basins
3. Lessons learned and best practices from pilot activities, capacity development initiatives and policy changes are disseminated
4. Results to Date
   1. The National Agriculture Investment Plan and National Food Security Strategy and Action Plan have been selected for climate-screening and proofing. A Consultancy has been initiated to design and prepare this assessment on food insecurity and climate change risk. The consultancy will also support the development and integration of concrete tools for climate screening and CC risk mainstreaming into national planning, budgeting, execution and monitoring processes at all levels.
   2. Applied research protocols have been introduced, in partnership with the National Agriculture Research and Development (INIDA) institute. These include protocols for research and experimentation on areas such as: recycling of treated wastewater for pasture production; and determining drought and salt resistant crop varieties of high nutritional value (nursery installed and vegetative material collected; testing sites prepared, technical specifications prepared for procurement of some crop varieties and bromatological lab equipments).
   3. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with national educational and community radio channels, and transmissions started for an educational program on “Climate change & food security in focus”
   4. Site-level food security and climate change vulnerability, and gender assessment and mapping exercise completed and results analysis ongoing.
      1. Capacity building to technical staff on food security and agriculture sector statistics on climate change vulnerabilities and gender assessment, to prepare survey methodology, survey forms and plan field work
      2. Training of field survey teams and sampling exercise completed
      3. Field survey activities and data entry into database completed
   5. Capacity building on GIS and spatial databases completed in Santiago and Santo Antão islands to facilitate the development of a geo-referenced inventory of pests and diseases, to update the National Integrated Pest Management Strategy and integrate climate change risks
      1. Inventory methodology review and updated
      2. Field work started in Santiago Island.
   6. Technical discussion initiated to assess crowd-sourcing potentials for pest and disease information report and early warning.
   7. MoU signed with Business School for Renewable Energies to assess potential for Renewable Energy (RE)-based water pumping on selected sites; recommend most appropriate technologies; support procurement process; develop participatory monitoring and management systems; train local staff for basic maintenance; support design of sustainable management system for RE-systems installed; identify best practices and lessons learned from projects on RE-based water pumped supported on the first phase of the project.
5. Budget (allocated vs. disbursed)

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget Allocated for 2014** | **Budget Disbursed to date** | **Brief description of Expenditures to date** |
| $ 325,400 | $ 125,134 | * Equipment, materials and goods for applied research; * contract services for training; * travel cost and surveyors services fees for field food security and vulnerability assessment; * Project Management and committee board meetings’ related costs; * materials & goods for inventory and training activities; * consultancy services |

1. Narrative description of project achievements and impacts to date

To date, capacities of national technical staff on food security, nutrition and agriculture statistics and planning services have been reinforced through climate-change vulnerability assessments and specific field data collection and analysis methodologies. Site-specific assessments regarding food insecurity and climate vulnerability have been completed. Once analyses are finalized at the end of October, these will allow for an evidence-based site-specific prioritization for demonstration projects, as well as for replication of applied research results and best practices. Additionally, awareness raising materials and educational programs have been prepared and/or reviewed to better target most vulnerable communities and to address interlinks between gender equity, food insecurity and climate change risks and adaptation opportunities. Capacities of agriculture research staff have been enhanced to better take advantage of ICT, and especially GIS tools to improve analysis of data collected and enhance visualization and presentation of research results ( i.e. pest and disease inventory).

**Haiti, “Strengthening adaptive capacities to address climate change threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities in Haiti”**

1. General Description of the Project

This project addresses climate change adaptation needs which constitute a national development priority identified in the current UN and UNDP cooperation frameworks in Haiti. In particular, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2006-2010 and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) identifies climate change as a major threat to development and UNDP Haiti is committed to invest core resources to support the project. This project, being the first of its kind, with support from the LDCF, Government of Canada, and other national and international partners, aims to raise awareness on vulnerability of coastal areas in the context of CC, and in particular address the relationship between CC and food security. The project through a systemic approach will focus on advocating for better planning and investment policies in coastal areas where there is a high concentration of vulnerable communities. It will also put a strong focus on building technical capacities and improving better decision frameworks on issues related to climate risk management, water management, and food security While this initiative will look at broader impacts of climate change in coastal zones, it will in particular analyze the effects of CC on key sectors which are integral to the overall development goals set forth in the NAPA, namely water and food security.

1. Expected Results and Outcomes

Expected results

* Strengthened Haiti’s capacity to mainstream climate change adaptation policies into local and national development plans.
* The Objective of the project is to strengthen adaptive capacities of populations and productive sectors in coastal areas to address increasing climate change risks...

Outcomes

1. Institutional capacity to plan for and respond to climate induced impacts in coastal areas improved.
2. Climate risks management is fully mainstreamed into humanitarian and development investment frameworks.
3. Resilience of low-elevation coastal zones to emerging climate change threats enhanced.
4. Models of best practices and lessons learned from the project activities captured and institutionalized.
5. Results to Date

Three main areas of activity being implemented under the Canada-funded climate change project in the South Department, or Southern region, including: Farming Plans , focusing on food security and sovereignty of subsistence farmers; Watershed management Committees , established to manage watersheds and raise awareness about climate change and environmental issues; and Reforestation of both forests and mangroves – being implemented to protect against climate-induced extreme events, address erosion and sustainable manage water resources.

In the last 6 months, targeted activities have been carried out. Specifically:

1. The Ministry of Environment has started planting mangroves in collaboration with the members of farmers the associations and the watershed committees.
2. A logical framework is being developed for the Farm Plan activities which will ensure ownership of farmers for implementing new approaches, while also designing individualized plans to enhance food sovereignty and independence of farmers.
3. Materials – brochures, posters, films for awareness have been developed and shared
4. A theater/dance initiative has been done, to get the community more engaged and understand the complex and often abstract concepts of climate change
5. Consultations have been undertaken on strategies and resources available to strengthen the integration of gender into project activities.  Based on these consultations, a gender and climate change training has been planned for project staff, and a TOR for a gender assessment has been drafted, both to be undertaken by the end of 2014.
6. The project has provided logistical and technical support for 3 Watershed Management Committees, e.g. meeting procedures, documentation, selection/election processes, etc.
7. 3 Watershed Management Committees have been created and capacity building support has been provided to the Committees to organize themselves
8. Based on the communication plan developed by the team in January 2014, an awareness campaign on climate change and environmental management in the watershed has been started in June, in collaboration with the Watershed Management Committees.
9. Training of project team on Gender & climate change and mangroves restoration
10. Budget (allocated vs. disbursed)

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget Allocated for year 1** | **Budget Disbursed to date** | **Brief description of Expenditures to date** |
| $ 808,780 | $ 407,043 | * + Project staff and support staff costs   + Travel costs for local missions to plan the activities and meet with the local stakeholders   + Communication, awareness and visibility/information materials   + Ongoing activities including mangroves restoration activity and meetings   + Misc. business expenses (office space, laptop, phone card) |

1. Narrative description of project achievements and impacts to date

The project will be targeting its activities and support in the South Department (or Southern Region of the country), while the LDCF component (implemented in conjunction with the Canada-funded components) will focus on other areas of the country. The specific plans for how the resources will be used for the development of farming plans, soil and water conservation in the south, and mangrove restoration in the areas of Aquin have been prepared and the project is now entering the execution phase. 2,000,000 trees seedlings are being produced and planted. Synergies are also sought with the GEF Small Grants Program (GEF/SGP) to ensure that the Canadian funds will be combined to support adaptive measures in strategic areas where the GEF/SGP is working with fishermen and farmers on capacity building and community planning.

Several innovative approaches are being introduced as part of this project:

* An integrated approach is being applied to reforestation activities, which include the combination of reforestation action with policy strengthening and behavior change. This integrated approach provides an opportunity to address the essential and underlying challenges of deforestation. In addition to concrete reforestation activities, the national policy on mangroves protection is being enforced, while at the same time income generating services using healthy ecosystems are being assessed. This will ensure sustainability of all action being supported and strengthened under the project.
* Watershed Management Committees are being introduced based on the geological watershed areas, instead of the administrative boundaries. This will help ensure integrated and sustainable management of these resources. Even at these early stages, the Watershed Management Committees have proven valuable in bringing together local government officials and civil society, and having them work together to identify and address inter-linked challenges within the watershed area.

**Mali, “Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector”**

1. General Description of the Project

This project will build on an LDCF adaptation project that has been under implementation since 2010 and expand concrete adaptation measures that aim at reducing the vulnerability of communities with a strong focus on food security and women. In particular, a suite of adaptation measures and investments that increases the capacity of households to enhance/maintain the productivity of agriculture in a changing climate, and assist in diversifying the livelihoods for the women of the communities will be facilitated in four vulnerable municipalities. These municipalities include Sandare, Mpessoba, Massantola and Cinzane, where the projected increase of the intensity and recurrence of climatic risks could negatively impact the food security and livelihood options. Indeed, the mains source of food in these communes is the home consumption agriculture. Furthermore, the main sources of incomes being the unproductive agriculture and the exploiting of NTFP and other natural resources, the households in these communes do not have the required financial means to complete their diet up to the normal standards. As an add-on project, a particular emphasis will be placed on up-scaling adaptation strategies successfully piloted thanks to the LDCF project and incorporating recommendations from the beneficiary communities and the project national technical partners.

1. Expected Results and Outcomes

Expected results

* To strengthen adaptive capacities of the communities’ of Sandaré, Massantola, Cinzana and M’Pessoba, to the climate induced risks for livelihoods options and food security.

Outcomes

* + - 1. Capacities to prevent and manage the impacts of climate change on agricultural production and food security are improved
      2. Climate resilience of agricultural production systems and the most vulnerable agro-pastoral communities strengthened

1. Results to Date

In 2014, particular attention has been given to supporting the efficiency of the climate resilient agricultural practices (Component 2), given the increasing demand for these demonstration actions.

1. 2 solar water pumping systems established in Sandare and Massantola
2. Specific materials and tools (such as such as gardening inputs, trees for reforestation, trainings, etc.) provided to 40 women’s groups to support small-scale gardening activities.
3. Reforestation activities supported in 2 villages, including trees purchased, training provided, etc.
4. 4 multifunctional solar platforms are under installation
5. Television advertisement (national television) and radio transmissions (at local level) on climate changes were established
6. Report highlighting gender vulnerability and risks is made available
7. Budget (allocated vs. disbursed)

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget Allocated for 2014** | **Budget Disbursed to date** | **Brief description of Expenditures to date** |
| $ 624,000 | $ 272,4561 | * Infrastructures, including drilling system, solar platforms and reforestation (84%- $231,450) * Support to women on gardening (5%- $11,200 * Other, including studies & awareness activities (11%- $29,800) |

**1** *Explanation of the low disbursement:* *The implementation of the Project phase funded by Canada was initiated during political crisis in Mali. Financial partners had suspended their assistance and activities of ongoing projects were slow or see frozen. The Canada Project is closely linked to the GEF project that has also slowed down and the execution of all activities delayed. Today, the team is working hardly to catch up the delay in prioritizing with communities the immediate actions to undertake. An exit strategy is under development to improve the delivery rate.*

1. Narrative description of project achievements and impacts to date

As water is the major constraint in the development of familial agriculture, specifically women’s gardening activities, this has been the focus of the support in 2014. Ongoing investment on water and gardening inputs will help women to strengthen their living conditions and incomes. Furthermore, engaging women in income generating activities (such as vegetable gardening) give them more opportunities to access and have rights over the land. In several cases, as the women increasingly work specific plots of land, they become empowered to discuss ownership of this land with the landowners (usually men) and local government officials. In some cases, this has led to agreements for women on land rights. Finally, reforestation of land by planting specific types of trees has proven to be an economic opportunity for farmers (e.g. planting gum Arabic tree, whose products can be sold for additional profit). The project has proven that developing a strategy to incentivize farmers to engage with reforestation activities through economic benefits is a critical component of effective action.

The completion of the follow-up study of gender and vulnerability has provided increased understanding on gender inequalities as they relate to climate change adaptation, including discrimination in access to land for women and youth.

**Niger, “Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector to climate change in Niger”**

1. General Description of the Project

Niger’s endemic poverty, dry climate and economic dependence on agriculture make it exceptionally vulnerable to climate change. This project focuses on key adaptation interventions that were identified in the NAPA process as being of high priority by stakeholders at national, departmental, communal and village levels. Canada-funded intervention is built on an on-going LDCF adaptation project implemented since 2009 and aiming to enhance the adaptive capacity to climate change in the agriculture and water sectors. Additional funds from Canada will help to strengthen the availability of agriculture inputs and water in order to increase the resilience of communities to a warmer, drier and more variable climate. Practical climate information, knowledge and tools will be provided to farmers, regional technical services to guide the process of integrating climate change risks and adaptation into relevant agricultural and water management plans. As women are the principal agents of food security and household welfare in targets communes, means and capacities will be provided to sustain their income generating activities and well-establish means of social and economic empowerment. Local communities and children will better benefit the sharing of knowledge and lessons learned to foster greater ownership and enable replication local communities.

1. Expected Results and Outcomes

Expected results

* To enhance the adaptive capacity of the agriculture and water sectors to address the additional risks posed by climate change.

Outcomes

1. Resilience of food production systems and/or food insecure communities enhanced in the face of climate change
2. Institutional capacity of the agricultural and water sector enhanced, including information and extension services to respond to climate change, including variability
3. Lessons learned and knowledge management component established.
4. Results to Date
5. Progress is underway on supporting farmers to access agriculture inputs with the construction of 3 agriculture inputs shops (providing inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, equipment, etc.). Training modules on the management of these shops are developed and the trainings are planned before the end of the year.
6. Baseline reports for establishing experimental farms for sustainable agriculture are made available.
7. The Ministry of Water has undertaken feasibility studies for water drinking systems in 3 communes and the construction of drilling systems is planned for December 2014.
8. Feasibility studies are also available for the expansion of irrigation areas and the implementation of 23 agriculture wells is planned for November 2014 after the rainwater from the season has receded. A majority of these wells will be established in women’s garden plots.
9. The project strengthens the capacity of farmers to access climate information through establishment of 8 rural radios (transmitters and receivers systems, solar kit, etc.). Furthermore, about 400 farmer observers received mobile phone for exchange information on rainfall. An agreement is under way with AIRTEL for free SMS.
10. Women in the 8 target sites are supported in their income generating activities including the installation of 3 facilities (food bank for livestock, grain mill, oil extraction unit) and the implementation of 17 micro projects on vegetable gardening and livestock farming.
11. 2 experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water attended the Regional training courses on Economic of Adaptation and are preparing national studies on adaptation costs
12. Translation of the specialized glossary on climate change into 7 national languages, with printing and dissemination of 1250 copies;
13. 3998 copies of Educational booklet on climate changes distributed to 8 schools in target sites;
14. Project communication officer hired, a national communications plan drafted, the CNEDD website upgraded ([www.//cnedd-niger.org.ne](http://www.//cnedd-niger.org.ne) ) and the project’s Facebook page created (<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Projet-Pana-Resilience-NIGER/709840675705755?ref=bookmarks> )
15. Journal article was written for a local newspaper, which reported on the supervision mission undertaken in September, 2014. <http://www.undp-alm.org/sites/default/files/downloads/griffe-supervision_mission.pdf>
16. Budget (allocated vs. disbursed)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget Allocated for 2014** | **Budget Disbursed to date** | **Brief description of Expenditures to date** |
| $ 1,445,900 | $ 574,366 | * Infrastructure/equipment, including 3 agriculture input shops and equipment of rural radios * Income generating activities for women organizations, including facilities, extension of irrigation areas, micro-projects * Studies, training on economic of adaptation, translation of resources and reproduction of documents * Project management costs |

1. Narrative description of project achievements and impacts to date

The project undertook a series of feasibility studies, which established an important database on the baseline situation of planned activities. For example, the report on agriculture conservation assessed the potential of target sites regarding quality of soil, technologies in place and capacity of farmers, and made recommendations on the necessity to train farmers on the technology; The 8 community radios already existing in project sites were evaluated in term of coverage, language, key transmissions and capacity needs (infrastructures and training); A report focused on the extension of irrigated land evaluated environmental impacts of proposed interventions, estimated the area for irrigation and assessed capacity needs of women groups to undertake gardening activities. The report on the use of mobile phones to disseminate climate information assessed the network coverage of each provider in target communes to identify the best provider for the activities (AIRTEL & ORANGE) and evaluate the possibility to have free SMS for the dissemination of information or the capacity of communes to pay the costs of SMS.

The project is working towards the empowerment of women by financing 17 micro-projects to strengthen and diversify livelihoods and increase income generating activities. These include 8 projects on livestock farming, 5 on vegetable gardening, 2 on access to water, and 2 on food processing. Facilities are provided to support them in these activities.

Greater impacts are expected in the understanding of climate change by local communities with the translation of resource guides on climate change into 7 languages, used mainly by media to disseminate messages. Furthermore, children will be prepared to better incorporate the concepts and behaviors related to adaptation into their daily and future lives with the dissemination of educational book on climate change.

Finally, the National Meteorology Direction has improved its network of climate information, with 400 farmer observers ready to transmit the rainfall situation via mobile phone. This will help to both provide up to date information on current and projected weather patterns and trends so farmers can better plan. At the same time, farmers can provide real time, detailed and accurate information on what is happening in the fields, to help substantiate and strengthen projections of current and future trends.

**Sudan, “Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience in the agriculture and water sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change in Sudan”**

1. General Description of the Project

The project targets four critical agro-ecological zones in Sudan in order to encompass complexity of productive systems and modify current coping strategies that are being undermined by increasing climate variability and reoccuring hazards, especially droughts. Project will introduce, concrete innovative adaptation measures, such as watershed-based water harvesting techniques, ground-water based smaill scale seasonal irrigation, in-situ re-introduction of more stress resistent breeds and crop variaties, sand stabilisation and other land management and agronomic techniques. These will help increase robustness and resilience of highly vulnerable rainfed farming and pastoralist systems to climate change risks and especially women headed households that are the most resource deficiant and vulnerable. By demonstrating viable and cost-effective adaptation options and generating essential knowledge on good practices, the project will also assist the government of Sudan to improve its food security policies and address critical social vulnerabilities that often underpin resource-based conflicts, aggrevating human security conditions.

1. Expected Results and Outcomes

* Expected Results
  + - To implement an urgent set of measures that will minimize and reverse the food insecurity and enhance adaptive capacity of small-scale farmers and pastoralists resulting from climate change, including variabilities in 4 vulnerable regions
* Outcomes
  + - Resilience of food production systems and food insecure communities improved in the face of climate change
    - A better understanding of lessons learned and emerging best practices captured and up-scaled at the national level

1. Results to Date
   1. Assigned a Government Project Coordinator with the aim to coordinate and facilitate among government agencies, Federal and State Level government.
   2. Recruitment of a National project Manager and a Programme Associate have been completed; the recruitment of the M&E Specialist is ongoing and expected to join the project by the end of October 2014.
   3. Procurement process of the required materials (vehicle, photocopier, printer, computers, etc.) is ongoing and the office will be fully equipped with the required equipment no later than end of Nov 2014.
   4. A Letter of Agreement (LOA) is signed by UNDP and the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) to implement project activities on behalf of UNDP at the state level and implementation of the LOA will start as soon as resources are advanced to HCENR, not later than end of Oct 2014.
   5. A national level sensitization workshop is planned to take place in November 2014, engaging all the relevant and key stakeholders and sensitizing the project stakeholders about the planned activities and M&E framework.
   6. A sensitization mission to North Kordofan was implemented from 17-19 May 2014, by the Project Coordinator of the Global Canada-UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility and the National Project Coordinator to meet with communities and state authorities and learn about LDCF/NAPA lessons both positive and negative to inform a proper implementation of the Canada-funded project phase. A video story was developed as a result of this visit.
   7. A study on gender and climate change in Sudan is under preparation.
   8. A short film was developed for the GEF Assembly side event and a measurement framework for assessing impacts of CCAF activities is being developed and discussed with the global CCAF.
2. Budget (allocated vs. disbursed)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget Allocated for 2014** | **Budget Disbursed to date** | **Brief description of Expenditures to date** |
| $ 484,689 | $ 108,319 | * A Purchase Order is dispatched for the purchase of one project vehicle; 3 laptops, 2 professional cameras and a printer for the project staff. * A letter of Agreement has been signed with the Higher Council for Environment and Natural resources for USD 300,000 and will start implementation according to the Annual Work Plan, which has already been initiated for the last quarter of 2014. Advance will be released soon. |

1. Narrative description of project achievements and impacts to date:

It is expected that project implementation will be accelerated during the last quarter of 2014 and in 2015, as the preparatory work is approaching its end. The project implementation has started a bit late due to internal and external factors. The recruitment of the staff has taken more time than was anticipated. Although the LOA with the Higher Council of Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) was prepared and signed in April 2014, HCENR has only recently appointed a project coordinator to administer the day to day implementation of the project activities and coordination. Notwithstanding this, however, discussions have been initiated with the four targeted states who prepared working plans for the last quarter. Also, a Study on gender and climate change in Sudan is under preparation. A fund request has been prepared and submitted to UNDP by HCENR. The activities for the last quarter include baseline socio economic surveys in the four targeted states, a national level sensitization workshop, field visits for sensitization, documentation and continuation of the sustainable livelihoods activities.

1. An integrated approach to climate change adaptation which combines the provision of agriculture skill trainings, agriculture inputs, and water supply facilities [↑](#footnote-ref-1)