

Annual Report
Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) Projects
Funded by the Government of Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)

January – December 2014

MAP CBA Year 6 (June 2009 – ongoing)
SIDS CBA Year 4 (June 2011 – ongoing)



Figure 1: Araipima Fish Measurement in CBA Guyana.
Photo Credit: Richardson Haynes

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ACRONYMS

AusAid	Australian Agency for International Development
CBA	Community-Based Adaptation
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCBAP	Cambodia Community-Based Adaptation Programme
CCPS	CBA Country Programme Strategy
CO	Country Office
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSSDP	UNDP Community-Centred Sustainable Development Plan
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CRiSTAL	Community-Based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods
CVCA	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Government of Australia
DRF	Disabilities Rights Fund
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FSP	Full-Size Project
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GEF SGP	Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
GLISPA	Global Island Partnership
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management Project (GEF)
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAP	Mekong Asia Pacific
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NC	National Coordinator
NCCSO	National Coalition of Civil Society Organization
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
OP	Operational Programme
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIDS	Small Islands Developing States
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SPA	Special Priority on Adaptation
ToC	Theory of Change
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services
UNSIDS	UN's Third International Conference on Small Island Development States
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
VRA	Vulnerability Reduction Assessment
WUC	Water Use Committee

Section I. Annual Global Overview

In 2009, the Small Grants Programme entered a partnership with Australian Government Overseas Aid Program, now assimilated under the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) of the Australian Government. The objective of the programme is to improve the adaptive capacity of communities and reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and its variability. The programme which followed a two-phase process was designed to create small-scale 'project/policy laboratories' to generate knowledge about how to achieve adaptation at the local level. The first phase of the partnership started in the Mekong and Asia Pacific region (known as MAP CBA) and was expanded to Small Island Developing States in 2011 (known as SIDS CBA).

This annual report reviews the implementation and results of the MAP CBA and SIDS CBA projects from 1 January through 31 December 2014. The report also reviews the cumulative programming and financial status and accounts on the progress made to the original budget plans. It is based on annual reports submitted by country and sub-regional programmes – including extensive responses to an in-depth survey designed and conducted specifically for this purpose – and information drawn from the GEF SGP global project database. This is the 4th annual report provided to DFAT. The last annual report covered the period from 1 January through 31 December 2013.

A. Programming Status

In the course of the reporting period, there was a 74% increase in programming with \$1.7m of grant resources committed in 2014 as compared to the \$1.0 m of grant resources committed in 2013. These commitments were for 9 new planning grants and the development of 44 new projects. This is a 57% increase to the 28 projects developed in 2013 and slightly lower to last year's 11 planning grants approved.

Cumulatively, a total of \$4.3m in grants has been committed from 2009-2014, giving a delivery rate of 71% towards the grant budget of \$6.3m. A total of 32 planning grants and 114 projects have been approved to date. Out of the 32 planning grants funded, only 1 (or .03%) did not become a CBA project as the NSC decided that the proposal was better fit to be a 'biodiversity project' under a regular GEF-funded SGP project. Out of the 114 full-size projects developed, only 2 projects (or .01%) were terminated before completion due to the low technical and institutional capacities of the CBOs.¹

The MAP CBA project covers four countries and grant resources have been 100% committed as of 2012. Hence, no planning grants were given nor projects were developed in the reporting period. In 2014, there were only five projects under implementation, two of which have closed by year-end and the remaining three projects are expected to close in the first quarter of 2015. Thus, 89% of the MAP CBA projects have been completed as of the end of 2014. Cumulatively, a total of \$1.2m has been programmed from 2009-2014 that supported 7 planning grants and the implementation of 27 projects in these four countries.

Under the SIDS CBA project, a total of \$1.7m was committed in the reporting period for 9 planning grants and 44 projects. In 2014, there were a total of 87 active projects: 47 projects (53%) were under execution, 10 projects (12%) were completed within the year and the remaining 30 projects (35%) were approved in the last two months of the year and will start implementation in early 2015². Cumulatively, a total of \$3.3m has been programmed from 2009-2014 in 27 out of the 38 SIDS countries.

¹ Both terminated projects and planning grant occurred in Papua New Guinea. More details are available in the country information under the 'Pacific Region'.

² 24 projects were approved by the NSC in November/December 2014 and implementation will start in early 2015. Additionally, 6 projects encountered delays in implementation due to operational and administrative challenges of which have been solved in 2014 and implementation will start in early 2015.

In the reporting period, five more CBA country programme strategies (CCPS) were approved: Grenada, Guyana, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts & Nevis and St. Vincent & Grenadines. Four CCPSs have remained under revision during the reporting period: Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu and one for the Samoa sub-region (Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau). There are 2 countries that have not developed a CCPS: Sao Tome Principe (country programme to commence in OP6) and Guinea-Bissau (newly recruited Officer-in-Charge in September 2014). Thus, 34 out of 42 countries have approved CCPSs in the reporting period. This number is expected to increase to 40 countries by February 2015.

In order to gain a more detailed understanding of progress over the past year, separate MAP and SIDS CBA programmatic updates by country are provided in Section II. Additionally, the yearly commitments for each country and the correlating numbers can be found in Annex 2.

Project	2014			2009-2014			CBA Grant Allocation Budget (\$)	Delivery Rate (%)
	# of Planning Grants	# of Projects	Grant Commitment (\$)	# of Planning Grants	# of Projects	Grant Commitment (\$)		
MAP CBA	-	-	-	7	27	\$ 1,191,160.5	\$ 1,200,000.0	99.3%
SIDS CBA	9	44	\$ 1,749,800.3	30	87	\$ 3,261,717.3	\$ 5,060,000.0	64.5%
Total	9	44	\$ 1,749,800.3	37	114	\$ 4,354,544.8	\$ 6,260,000.0	71.1%

Table 1: Programming status of MAP and SIDS CBA: 2014 and Cumulative plus Delivery Rate

B. Thematic breakdown

The 2014-developed SIDS CBA projects addressed a range of thematic areas with Agriculture and Food Security (18.75%), Integrated Coastal Zone Management (30%), Land Degradation (11.25%) and Water Resource Management (40%) being the dominant sectors funded.

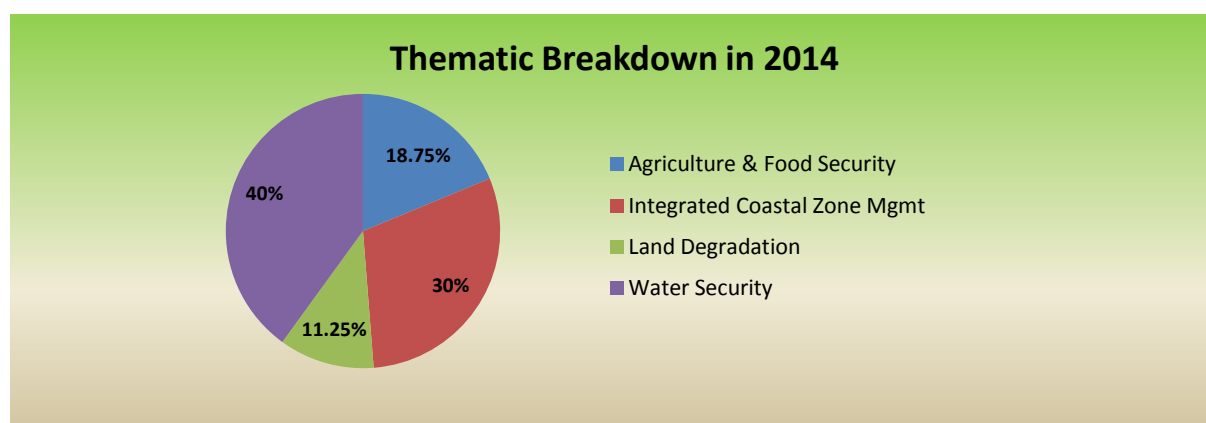


Figure 2: Thematic breakdown of projects developed in 2014

Cumulatively, the thematic breakdown of all projects developed under the MAP and SIDS CBA projects are as follows: Agriculture and Food Security (30.1%), Integrated Coastal Zone Management (22.7%), Land Degradation (12.7%) and Water Resource Management (34.5%).

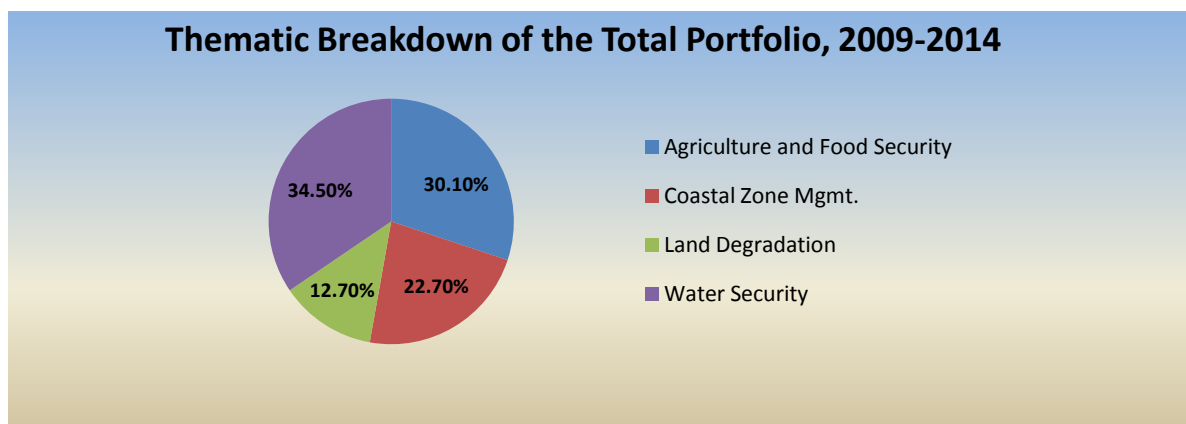


Figure 3: Thematic breakdown of projects developed (2009-2014)

C. Key Highlights for 2014

The key global activities in 2014 were focused on advancing existing partnerships and creating new innovative ones to leverage the sustainable development of local communities and their nations. Members of CPMT and country programmes actively participated in numerous global conferences such as the UN's Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (UN SIDS), the Eighth International CBA Conference (CBA8), the 4th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum and the 20th session of the Conference of Parties for Climate Change (COP 20). There were extensive pre-conference, in-conference and post-conference activities performed to ensure that the CBA project initiatives and results were shared at various multi-stakeholder national and global forums. In recognition of the strategic opportunities these conferences provided, CPMT formed new partnerships to identify gaps and up-scale the MAP and SIDS CBA work. Moreover, numerous knowledge products to highlight the results of the CBA projects were developed in 2014 and disseminated in these conferences.

1. The UN SIDS Conference

The UN SIDS conference was held in Apia, Samoa from 1 – 4 September 2014 and was preceded by multi-stakeholder activities from 28 – 31 August 2014. The events served as a forum to build on existing successful partnerships as well as to launch innovative new partnerships to advance the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

SGP organized events comprising of a panel discussion on building resilience to climate change through Community-Based Adaptation and site visits to three projects showcasing community action for sustainable development. The aim of these events was to contribute to the SIDS Conference discussions by drawing attention to an integrated approach for tackling environment and climate change issues through genuine and durable partnerships with stakeholders - particularly with communities and civil society - at all levels. These events fell under two of the partnership dialogue themes, "Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management" and "Social Development in SIDS, Health and Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), Youth and Women". In particular, one of the site visits was to a MAP CBA project in the island of Upolu. The remote village of Matafa'a welcomed participants to show the results of the work they did through MAP CBA on water security. In September 2011, while the whole country experienced droughts and severe water shortage for three months due to El Niño, the Matafa'a village had water, attributed to the efforts of the project activities to ameliorate the environment and improve its conditions. More details on this project are available in Annex 1- Knowledge Management Products.



Figure 4: The winner of the 2013 Island Bright Spot Award, with two Ministers from Mauritius, at UN SIDS Conference.

Other additional activities at the UN SIDS included the invitation of the NC from Saint Lucia to speak at the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) side event to showcase the country program's initiatives and how volunteerism has led to social cohesion and successful results. Furthermore, Ms. Geraldine Artistide, the President of Grand-Sable Women Planters Farmers Entrepreneurs Association and SIDS CBA grantee in Mauritius, attended the conference in to accept the 2013 Island Bright award on its CBA work that provide economic opportunities and community empowerment.

In preparation for the UN SIDS Conference, SGP provided support for CSO-Government dialogues so that the voices of communities and CSOs can also be brought by SIDS country delegations into the conference itself. The meaningful engagement of communities and CSOs was aimed at making them more prepared to join in the multi-stakeholder work needed to implement the outcomes of the conference. Thus, the dialogues were also designed to pave the way for agreements to be made for strengthened cooperation, partnerships and networking between CSOs including from academia, private sector and media for post-conference tasks expected under the SIDS ACCELERATED MODALITIES OF ACTION [S.A.M.O.A.] Pathway.

Some examples of the outcomes of these CSO-Government dialogues include: In Barbados and Cape Verde, civil society reports were integrated into the national statements and agreements brought to the conference by their respective national delegations. In Saint Lucia, the first-ever National Coalition of Civil Society Organizations (NCCSOs) was established as a long-term structure to enhance the voices of over 40 CSOs and to enable continued capacity development. In Mauritius, this successful exercise was the very first engagement between CSOs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade. The CSOs urged the government to "walk the talk" and agreements from the meetings entail an on-going partnership between the government, CSOs and the private sector on sustainable development issues such as the increase on renewable energy production capacity and energy storage; SIDS-SIDS Partnerships; partnerships in ocean economy, organic agriculture and sustainable urbanization in SIDS.



Figure 5: Barbados' Prime Minister receives the civil society report to be included in the national message at UN SIDS conference



Figure 6: CSO representatives at the CSO-Government dialogues in Cape Verde.



Figure 7: UNDP Resident Representative at the CSO-Government dialogues in Cape Verde



Figure 8: CSO-Government dialogues in Antigua & Barbuda



Figure 10: CSO-Government dialogues in Mauritius.

SGP also provided support to the Samoan Umbrella of Non-Governmental Organizations (SUNGO) in its role, assigned by the Government of Samoa, as the principal host for the Major Groups and Stakeholders Forum of UN SIDS. The Conference brought together more than 300 CSOs in one place to share, deliberate and discuss solutions to problems specific to their countries and in particular their local and indigenous communities. With the Major Groups & Stakeholders Forum, the goal is to ‘develop and encourage just, accountable, innovative and effective partnerships at national, regional and global levels’. This event took place on 29 August 2014 preceding the main conference.

Various knowledge products were developed to share best practices from various SIDS projects. A case study from a SIDS CBA project in Jamaica was featured in “Island Innovations”, a UNDP publication on leveraging the environment for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States was launched at the conference³. Additionally, the work of SGP and DFAT on SIDS was featured in Outreach magazine⁴.

Lastly, a partnership with the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) was formed in August 2014 to draw international attention towards how inspired island solutions or “island bright spots” can be identified, nurtured, scaled and replicated as part of the expected action plan resulting from the UN SIDS meeting. The objectives of this partnership are two-fold: (i) to convene, identify and showcase Island Bright Spots during International Year of SIDS 2014 in various fora including high level events, and (ii) to engage with endorsed bright spots to popularize and promote their replication, up-scaling and mainstreaming of practices, solutions and measures that have proven effective in conservation of

³ http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environmentenergy/IslandInnovations_UNDP_GEF_LeveragingTheEnvironment/

⁴ <http://www.stakeholderforum.org/sf/outreach/index.php/previous-editions/sids/206-sids-day-5-climate-change-and-social-development/11698-providing-a-voice-to-civil-society-organisations-and-communities-guaranteeing-opportunities-for-the-most-vulnerable-and-disadvantaged>

priority sites. This requires that SGP work with national stakeholders to strengthen adaptation of the communities and ecosystems from selected bright spots.

2. The Eighth Community based Adaptation Conference, Kathmandu-Nepal (CBA8)

The 8th international CBA conference (CBA8) was held in Kathmandu, Nepal, 24-30 April 2014. The theme was *Financing Local Adaptation* in recognition of the need to understand how best to finance the growing number of CBA project and programme activities. Roughly 450 people from 58 different countries attended, including representatives from governments and many of the large international and bilateral funds, donors and foundations currently supporting CBA. This included the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board, and Prime Minister of Nepal. CBA8 concluded with the launch of the *Kathmandu Declaration on Financing Local Adaptation*, which saw delegates call for a radical shift in financial flows to ensure the most vulnerable communities can be supported to adapt to climate change.



Figure 10: Charles Nyandiga speaking at CBA8

SGP was engaged in a session titled *Challenges Faced by Funding Agencies Supporting Local Adaptation* with Mr. Delfin Ganapin, SGP Global Manager as the co-facilitator and Mr. Charles Nyandiga, SGP Advisor for Land Degradation & Forestry and CBA Coordinator, as one of the panelists along with Mr. Michael Quinn, Assistant Director for DFAT's Environment Safeguards Section. This interactive session had no presentations. Instead, the facilitators posed questions to each panelist, and allowed them more time later to respond to questions from the floor. Discussions included inclusive funding; adaptation funding should be cautious to not precipitate maladaptation; the criteria used to choose how funds were disbursed to communities; how to make the case to donors on the importance of investing in adaptation; the use of Social Investment Funds and so on.

In particular, SGP was asked about its experience in financing local adaptation, particularly on how to increase the flow of funds for local adaptation going to communities and civil society, and lessons for taking CBA to scale. It was noted that in over 200 CBA adaptation projects supported by the SGP, geographical areas differed and projects were implemented by communities who are different in terms of culture, habits and survival strategies, and often confronted by different local climate risks. This diversity is a major challenge for scaling up.

SGP also shared its significant challenges encountered in sourcing funds and the significance of lobbying by the SGP and UNDP to address these challenges. Additionally, SGP indicated the need for continual advocacy and pushing partners through networking with other CSOs. In particular, the importance of advocacy at the climate change COPs and other such venues were emphasized. More importantly, the fact that most adaptation funding seems to come through central governments in a top-down process with the hope that these resources trickles down to grassroots stakeholders through commonly-used government planning and budgeting processes. There are many difficulties as far as community access is concerned. SGP mentioned two critical pathways for solutions:

- i) Mainstreaming CBA activities into government and non-state actor activities.
- ii) Networking at local, sub-national and national levels as a way of freeing sectoral resources for CBA activities.

These discussions made it clear that there is a need to proactively campaign for such sources of funds to increase flow of resources for CBA. In such a campaign, one must demonstrate evidence regarding what has worked. Advocates will have to deal with government and donor bureaucracies. Timing in the political process is also important, for example elections, changes in administration and fiscal calendars will change what timing works best.

SGP noted that mainstreaming provides room for generating and receiving extra resources for local adaptation work. In addition, replication is crucial as it allows communities to benefit from the processes of up-scaling. Michael Quinn of DFAT also elaborated on this topic, pointing out that successful NGO project up-scaling requires the integration of work into the wider NGO community. Similarly, this process can be adopted so that adaptation work can also be integrated into other more general humanitarian work, thus, extending reach and impact.

During the same session, Michael Quinn was asked what criteria DFAT uses to address such concerns in considering community-based adaptation projects. He explained how DFAT used the following criteria:

- Relevance - to our partner governments' priorities as well as our own
- Evidence base - Evidence of analysis is difficult when considering future or uncertain events
- Effectiveness – Identification, assessment and communication on risks
- Robust monitoring and evaluation - M&E systems need to capture both climate outcomes and broader development benefits.

3. The 4th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum

The 4th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 1-3 October 2014. With over 150 speakers and 30 sessions held, the Forum is among the biggest climate change adaptation events in the region and widely covered in international and national media. The forum's general theme was *New Partnerships for Resilient Development: Government, Business and Society* and its aim was to help participants from all levels of government and in business and society become more effective in addressing development challenges in a changing

climate. The SGP Cambodia National Coordinator, Miss Navirak Ngin, joined over 600 climate change adaptation practitioners, private sector officials and top experts to focus on how adaptation actors collaborate to form partnerships and networks for resilient development.



Figure 11: The opening session of the 4th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum

The forum's agenda was divided into five themes which covered numerous relevant topics:

- (i) **Mainstreaming and Transformative Change** – policy; trade and finance; technology/knowledge transfer; public –private partnerships; ethics and values; gender sensitive development; community involvement; poverty alleviation
- (ii) **Development and the Food-Water-Energy Nexus**: agricultural land; water-use; water resources; infrastructure/reconstruction; private investment; energy/water/food security
- (iii) **Disaster Risk Reduction and human security**: loss and damage; insurance; risk communication; risk management and adaptation; reconstruction; health; conflict; migration; poor and vulnerable groups.
- (iv) **Forestry, Biodiversity and Ecosystems Change**: livelihoods; traditional ecological knowledge; conservation; community-based and ecosystem-based adaptation
- (v) **Cities with an emphasis on coastal Development and Sea-Level rise**: urbanisation, tourism; heat waves; mangrove protection; sea-level rise and SIDS.

In these categories, cross-cutting questions were posed to all participants including the following: (i) What are the roles of state and non-state actors in adaptation?; (ii) What are the barriers to different actors' involvement and how are these addressed?; (iii) What knowledge do different actors use?; (iv) How do different actors exercise or have influence on decisions and actions?; and (v) What types of collaborations and partnerships amongst different kinds of actors are important for successful adaptation?



Figure 12: Ms. Ngin, National Coordinator for SGP Cambodia, shares CBA methods in gender mainstreaming at the 4th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum.

SGP's engagement was through a presentation on *Sharing experiences and lessons learned from mainstreaming Gender in Community-Based Adaptation Initiatives* by the Cambodia NC. The presentation included the processes and methods in testing and applying gender mainstreaming into CBA initiatives and sharing the Gender Action Plan (GAP) developed by the Cambodia Community-Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP) and the use of Vulnerability Reduction Assessment tool (VRA). An interactive session followed the presentation where the NC shared practical

experiences and evidence-based lessons from the 71 CBA-funded projects covering 426 villages, 113 Communes, 59 districts and 21 provinces in Cambodia.

As a result of these engagements, the NC is now collaborating with over 30 Adaptation focal points including scientists, government officials, representatives from civil society organizations, businesses and donors in the Asia and the Pacific region.

4. COP20

The 20th session of the Conference of Parties for Climate Change (COP20) was held in Lima, Peru on 1 to 14 December 2014. The CBA projects piggy-backed on one of the three side events coordinated by UNDP and SGP. The session, held on 4 December 2014, focused on Mountain CBA and traditional knowledge. The partnerships will use experiences and results from CBA projects funded by GEF and DFAT. Knowledge products disseminated came from MAP and SIDS CBA projects and included country fact sheets, case studies, publications on how to mainstream CBA into national policies and processes and how to mainstream gender and youth into CBA projects.

5. Knowledge Management

There were several knowledge products developed at the global level in the reporting period to (i) provide guidance to country programmes on processes of how to mainstream CBA into national policies and processes, (ii) provide guidance to the country programmes on how to effectively mainstream gender and youth into CBA projects, (iii) share adaptation strategies, best practices and lessons learned from CBA projects to be disseminated in various forums and conferences throughout 2014. These are listed in Table 2 and specific examples are also available in Annex 1.

#	Title	Type	Description	Target Audience
1	How to Strategically Plan and Mainstream Community-Based Adaptation at the Local and Sub / National Levels	Publication; Advisory Note	Provides guidance on how to plan 'mainstreaming' initiatives at the programme level to ensure CBA lessons feed into local and sub/national development planning processes. Four case studies illustrate CBA country program processes that have influenced policy and other up-scaling initiatives.	National Coordinators and other CBA practitioners
2	Mainstreaming Gender, Youth & Children and Disabled in CBA projects	Publication; Advisory Note	Provides guidance on mainstreaming the most vulnerable groups (women, children & youth, and disabled persons) into CBA projects. Three case studies illustrate practical CBA mainstreaming experiences.	National Coordinators and other CBA practitioners
3	Individual Country Fact Sheets for 17 countries: A&B, Barbados, Belize, Cape Verde, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Jamaica, Mauritius, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, St. Kitts & Nevis, Suriname and T&T.	Fact Sheet	Describes CBA country strategies based on the national and local priorities capturing the communities' vulnerabilities to climate change impacts and how they are addressed in a holistic, yet-site-specific approach. Examples of projects under implementation are also provided.	Governments, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies and other community-based practitioners
4	Rehabilitating Imbulgodayagoda Tank (village reservoir) through Community Participation	Case Study	Case Study in Sri Lanka	Same as above

5	Minimizing land degradation in Serupitiya village to facilitate community based adaptation to climate change	Case Study	Case Study in Sri Lanka	Same as above
6	Climate related disaster management in Thoduwawa Lagoon in Barudalpola	Case Study	Case Study in Sri Lanka	Same as above
7	Community led strategies to minimize damage to irrigation channels and adopt suitable farming techniques in flood prone villages, Sri Lanka.	Case Study	Case Study in Sri Lanka	Same as above
8	Management of Water and Fish Resource for Improving Community Livelihoods in Cambodia. (SIDA Project)	Case Study	Case Study in Cambodia	Same as above
9	Achieving food and water security on the island of Buninga in the face of climate related concerns, through community-based adaptation.	Case Study	Case Study in Vanuatu	Same as above
10	Adapting to Climate Change in Water Resources and Water Services in Matafaa, Samoa.	Case Study	Case Study in Samoa	Same as above
11	Construction of water harvesting infrastructure and improving the community's adaptive capacity to natural hazards in Clarendon Parish, Jamaica.	Case Study	Case Study in Jamaica	Same as above
12	Laugum Wildlife Management Area Rehabilitation Project, Papua New Guinea.	Case Study	Case Study in PNG	Same as above
13	Management of Water and Fisheries Resources to Improve Community Livelihoods in Battambang	Case Study	Case Study in Cambodia	Same as above

Table 2: List of knowledge products developed at the global level and disseminated in the 2014 conferences

At the country level, a total of 64 knowledge products were developed in the reporting period aimed at sharing and disseminating strategies, best practices and lessons learned from the portfolio of CBA projects. These knowledge products developed were disseminated according to the audience of the various meetings attended: case studies (26), publications (12), brochures (12), videos (12) and photo stories (2) as listed in Table 3. This number is expected to increase enormously with the increases on grant commitments as well as the anticipated increases in multi-stakeholder engagements resulting from the S.A.M.O.A. pathway agreements and CSO/government dialogues.

Country	Case Studies	Publications	Brochures	Videos	Photo Stories
Sri Lanka	5	2	2	5	
Belize	4				
Fiji	4	1	1		
Samoa	3	2	2	0	
Comoros	2	2	2	1	
Jamaica	2			1	
Seychelles	2				
Suriname	2				
Dominica	1	4	4	1	
Mauritius	1			3	
Cuba		1	1	1	2
Total	26	12	12	12	2

Table 3: Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated in 2014 at the country level

Section II. Financial Summary

From the total budget of \$11.8m, a grant budget of \$6.2m has been programmed for direct grant making process. The rest of the funds are for capacity building, training, awareness raising and national/global level advocacy forming largely the non grant components of the programme. At the end of December 2014, the total expenses were \$5.6m, leaving an approximate balance of \$4.8m for 2015 and 2016. Much of these resources are already planned for activities covering the last two years of the programme and are such tied to outputs. These activities include an anticipated terminal review of the programme in early 2016.

The Government of Australia has supported UNDP-GEF SGP programme through two distinct identified projects (MAP and SIDS). While the two were programmatically brought together into the SIDS programme by June 2011, financially MAP CBA project are still kept separate by UNDP internal financial services and hence the financial reporting has always been kept separate for clarity and tracking of resource use. It is important to look at the financial figures in the Table 4 in terms of the first and second funding phases (MAP and SIDS) rather than regional (i.e. Caribbean, Pacific, etc) blocks of resources.

Project	Total Budget (USD)	Management Fees	Operational Budget	Total Expenses	Balance for 2015/2016
MAP CBA	\$5,475,463.0	\$668,139.87	\$4,807,323.1	\$ 2,918,119.1	\$1,889,204.0
Grants			\$2,940,000.0	\$2,231,974.5	\$708,025.5
Non-Grants			\$1,867,323.1	\$686,144.6	\$1,181,178.5
SIDS CBA	\$6,331,484.0	\$749,149.0	\$5,582,335.0	\$2,655,550.6	\$2,926,784.4
Grants			\$3,320,000.0	\$2,122,570.3	\$1,197,429.7
Non-Grants			\$2,262,335.0	\$532,980.3	\$1,729,354.7
Total	\$11,806,947.0	\$1,417,288.87	\$10,389,658.1	\$5,573,669.7	\$4,815,988.4

Table 4: Financial Report as of December 2014

Section III. Programme Level Review

A. MAP CBA PROJECT

As previously indicated in the global annual review section, the MAP CBA project has fully committed grant resources in 2012. Three out of the four CBA country programmes (Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam) have completed all its projects in 2013. Sri Lanka was the only active country programme in 2014 with five projects under execution. By the end of 2014, two of these projects were successfully completed, while the three remaining projects are expected to close in 2015. Thus, 89% of the MAP CBA projects have completed the implementation process as of the end of 2014. Cumulatively, a total of \$1.19m has been programmed from 2009-2014 that supported 8 planning grants and the implementation of 27 projects in these four countries.

For more information on country financial reporting, the yearly commitments for each country and the correlating project numbers are available in Annex 2: Country Financial Summary.

Country	CBA Grant Allocation Budget (\$)	Grant Commitment (\$)	Delivery Rate (%)	Projects Approved (#)*	Projects Under Implementation in 2014 (#)	Projects Completed (#)**	Projects Completed (%)
Cambodia	250,000.0	249,336.5	99.7%	5	0	5	100%
Laos	250,000.0	241,824.0	96.7%	5	0	5	100%
Sri Lanka	450,000.0	450,000.0	100%	12	3	9	75%
Viet Nam	250,000.0	250,000.0	100%	5	0	5	100%
Total	1,200,000.0	1,191,160.5	99.3%	27	3	24	89%

Table 5: Country programming status in the MAP CBA project in 2014 and cumulatively

* The number of projects approved from 2010 to 2014

** The number of projects completed by end of 2014

In the reporting period, the five projects under implementation in Sri Lanka fall into the 'dry low-country' and 'mid-country intermediate' zones based on the agro-ecological Regions of Sri Lanka. Three projects are located in 'dry low-country' zone (>900 annual rainfall), one project in the low-intermediate zone (category b, with >1300 annual rainfall) and one project in the low-intermediate zone (category c, with >1600 annual rainfall). The communities in all these CBA projects are low income, and highly dependent on rains for their livelihoods and subsistence. Severe droughts that occurred 6 - 11 months last year led to low ground water levels, drying out of water streams, increased siltation and damage of reservoirs.

Simultaneously, sporadic and intense rains have heavily eroded soils. As such, the communities struggled to water cultivated crops, feed their families and find food for livestock. Their quality of life drastically reduced and the requests to the projects on water scarcity and food insecurity solutions were at an all-time high. CBA Sri Lanka distributed more water to the communities from previously purchased water storage tanks, deepened the wells that have dried up and dug new wells on acutely affected households. Recognizing that severe drought problems cannot be solved by micro-projects alone, CBA Sri Lanka linked relevant government agencies (Department of Agriculture and National Livestock Development Board) and a private company (Milco Private Limited) with the villages to obtain additional services for water and food distribution.

Moreover, during times of extreme climate impacts that lead to economic hardships, the Sri Lanka CBA Programme noticed that the communities have the tendency to revert back using maladaptive agricultural practices, such as the use of chemical-laden fertilizers, in apprehension of lesser yields. To wean them away from such maladaptive practices, several follow-up training workshops were provided during the reporting period on adopting climate smart agricultural practices (traditional farming techniques that need less water and use of natural fertilizers) which in turn, provide better nutrition and health benefits while being environmentally-friendly. For example, harvesting the crop types that are suitable for their lands according to the season are shared in these follow-up training workshops. These follow-up trainings are important for community confidence and transformative behavior.

Lastly, based on local and community workshops provided by the CBA project, the communities feel undeserving of state funding support. As an example, in project, the project activities on infrastructure rehabilitation and/or construction (reservoirs, water channels and ponds) rely on agencies that have the authority, capacity and equipment to carry out these tasks. However, these agencies are not in the practice of involving communities in carrying out the activities nor do they consider the communities' knowledge, capacities or willingness to be involved in the work as valuable assets. These barriers have led to the communities distancing themselves from project infrastructure rehabilitation/construction activities and in one instance, have resulted to periodic halts and hence, to notable project implementation delays. These issues were rectified during the reporting period where pending work in the reservoir construction was taken over by the community with tremendous teamwork and dedication. As such, this project closed on schedule in December 2014.

Out of the five active projects, two were satisfactorily completed in 2014 as scheduled. Two projects have extended the project activities until February 2015 due to the aforementioned climate-related issues: droughts (project SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/04) and floods (project SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/05). The remaining project (SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/06) is a knowledge management initiative on the CBA Sri Lanka country program and pending case studies are planned to be completed in April 2015.

1. Key Achievements for MAP CBA in 2014 include:

- 89% of projects have been satisfactorily completed and CBA innovations from 50% of the country programs have been up-scaled and replicated.
- The participation of the NC from Cambodia at 4th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum and her presentation under the conference theme *Mainstreaming and Transformative Change*, specifically on CBA approaches and experiences in gender mainstreaming, further expanded the reach and synergies for up-scaling and replication.
- The projects under implementation in Sri Lanka provided further extensive capacity building and awareness-raising workshops to enforce sustainable methods. Multi-stakeholder sessions held resulted in addressing the gripes of the communities to the national officials, which rectified project delays and increased social cohesion and inclusion on current and follow-up development initiatives.
- End of project workshops were held in Vietnam to share knowledge and best practices with multi-stakeholder groups. This activity was postponed from 2013 due to the departure of the previous NC.

B. SIDS CBA Project

With the MAP CBA project fully programmed, the increases in commitments mentioned in the global annual section were derived under the SIDS CBA project during the reporting period. As previously indicated, the total of \$1.7m committed for 9 planning grants and 44 projects in 2014 generates a 74% increase to the 2013 grant commitments (\$1.0m), a 57% increase to the 2013 projects developed (28 projects), while slightly lower to last year's 11 planning grants approved.

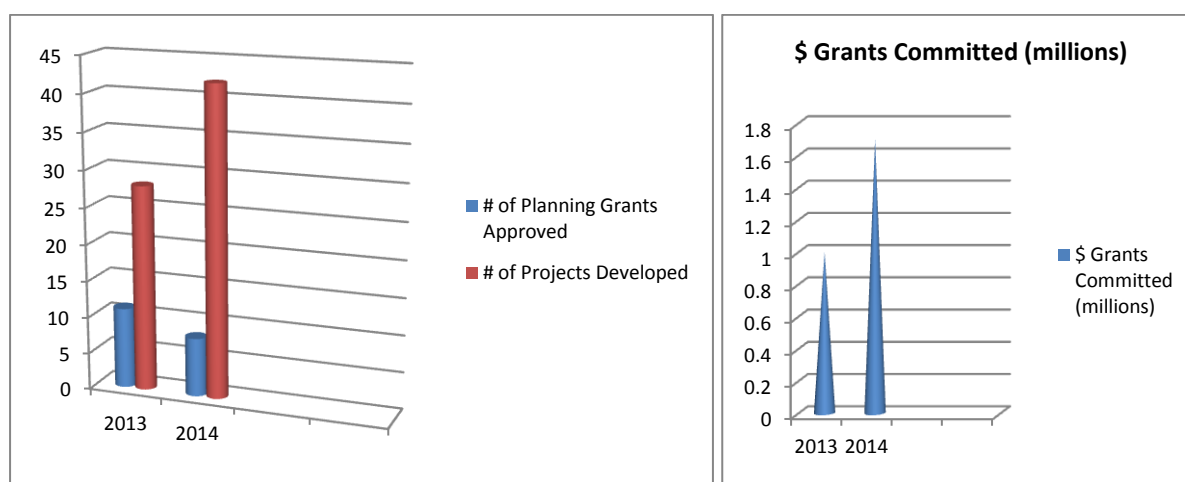


Figure 13: Number of planning grants and projects in 2013 and 2014

Figure 14: Total Grant resources committed in 2013 and 2014

The focus in 2014 was on the programming of the newer CBA country programmes. Five more CBA country programme strategies (CCPS) were approved: Grenada, Guyana, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts & Nevis and St. Vincent & Grenadines in the reporting period. Four CCPSs have remained under revision during the reporting period: Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu and one for the Samoa sub-region (Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau). There are 2 countries that have not developed a CCPS: Sao Tome Principe (no country programme in OP5) and Guinea-Bissau (newly recruited Officer-in-Charge in September 2014). Thus, 34 out of 42 countries have approved CCPSs in the reporting period. This number is expected to increase to 40 countries by February 2015.

In the Pacific region, a total of \$0.5m was committed, generating an increase of 142% to last year's commitments of \$0.2m. There was a total of seven planning grants approved (+133% to last year) in Papua New Guinea (4 planning grants), Solomon Islands (2 planning grants) and Fiji (1 planning grant). A total of 15 projects were approved (+275% to last year) in five countries: Papua New Guinea (6 projects); Timor Leste (5 projects); Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa and Vanuatu (1 project each).

In the Caribbean region, a total of \$0.9m was committed, generating an increase of 137% to last year's commitments of \$0.4m. While only 2 planning grants (Barbados and Grenada) were approved in the reporting period, there were 23 projects approved (+64% to last year) in ten countries: Dominica and Saint Lucia (5 projects each), Cuba (4 projects), Belize and Trinidad and Tobago (3 projects each), Barbados (2 projects) and Suriname (1 project).

In the Atlantic/Indian Ocean region, a total of \$0.2m was committed for six projects in Maldives (4 projects) and Seychelles (2 projects), both of which did not use planning grants. While the total commitments in the reporting period for this region are lower than last year, it is important to note that Cape Verde and Comoros has fully committed their resources in 2013 and Mauritius is 93% committed.

Region	2013 PG	2014 PG	+/- to LY	2013 Projects	2014 Projects	+/- to LY	2013 Total Grant Commitments	2014 Total Grant Commitments	+/- to LY
Atlantic/Indian	0	0		10	6	-40%	\$362,000.00	\$211,900.00	-41%*
Caribbean	10	2	-80.0%*	14	23	64%	\$410,000.00	\$973,325.30	137%
Pacific	3	7	133.0%	4	15	275%	\$233,750.00	\$564,575.00	142%
Total	13	9	-27.3%	28	44	57.0%	\$ 1,005,750.00	\$ 1,749,800.30	74%

Table 6: Regional comparison in SIDS CBA on the number of projects developed in 2013 and 2014

Key

2013 PG - # of Planning Grants approved in 2013

2014 PG - # of Planning Grants approved in 2014

2013 Projects - # of Projects approved in 2013

2014 Projects - # of Projects approved in 2014

2013 Total Grant Commitments - \$ commitments capturing planning grants and projects approved in 2013

2014 Total Grant Commitments - \$ commitments capturing planning grants and projects approved in 2014

+/- To LY – Variance (increase or decrease) to last year

* Since majority of the commitments in the Atlantic/Indian Ocean region already occurred in 2012/2013, this decline denotes the natural progress of grant making. Commitments in 2014 came from the pending two country programs.

1. Summary Status of SIDS CBA Country Programs

Cumulatively, a total of \$3.3m has been committed towards the grant budget of \$5.1m, generating a delivery rate of 64.5% by the end of 2014 and funding 30 planning grants and the implementation of 87 projects in 27 out of the 38 SIDS countries.

In 2014, the programming status of the 87 projects is as follows: 47 projects (54%) were under execution, 10 projects (12%) were closed and the remaining 30 approved projects (34%) with pending MoA signatures and planned to start implementation in early 2015.

The following sections provide programming status for each region. The cumulative grant commitments for each country along with their grant budgets and delivery rates are provided in Table 6 for the Atlantic and Indian Ocean region, Table 7 for the Caribbean region and Table 8 for the Pacific region. Additionally, the yearly commitments for each country and the correlating project numbers are available in Annex 2: Country Financial Summary.

1.1 Atlantic and Indian Ocean countries

The Atlantic and Indian region, covering six countries, have made good progress in the reporting period with a total of \$.2m committed for the new six projects in Maldives and Seychelles. All the countries in this region has been programming since 2012 with a total of 19 projects to date. In 2014, there were 10 active projects, six new projects approved to be implemented in early 2015 and five satisfactorily completed projects. Guinea Bissau remained stagnant in programming for the same reasons indicated in last year's report: on-going political instability and opposition to security reform in the country. Despite these challenges, SGP has endeavoured to keep the country programme functioning. The National Coordinator resigned in mid-2014 while a new Programme Assistant, who is now the acting officer-in-charge, started in October 2014.

Country	Programme Status	CBA Grant Allocation Budget (\$)	Grant Commitment (\$)	Delivery Rate (%)
Cape Verde	On-going	120,000	120,000	100%
Comoros	On-going	120,000	120,000	100%
Guinea Bissau	New OIC in 2014	70,000	0	0%
Maldives	On-going	170,000	149,900	88%
Mauritius	On-going	170,000	136,000	80%
Seychelles	On-going	120,000	112,000	93%
Sao Tome Principe	To commence in OP6		0%	0%
Total Atlantic/Indian Ocean Region		770,000	637,900	83%

Table 7: Country programming status and delivery rates in the Atlantic/Indian Ocean region

In 2014, Mauritius received an additional \$50k revising its budget to \$170k from \$120k as it was over-performing with grant commitments at \$136k by 2013. There are four active projects that have shown tremendous progress and results. For example, in the project *"Enhancing the Livelihood of Women at Grand Sable in Response to Climate Change Impacts"* (MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr2/13/04), Ms. Geraldine Artistide, the President of Grand-Sable Women Planters Farmers Entrepreneurs Association, attended the 2014 UN SIDS conference in Samoa to accept the 2013 Island Bright award on its CBA work that provide economic opportunities and community empowerment. The project's innovative solutions that advance conservation and sustainable development in island communities were shared at the GLISPA side event to encourage investment for scaling up and replication. In addition, with extensive guidance from the NC, activities were added in 2014 on Disaster Risk Reduction Preparedness where 30 beneficiaries were trained by the Mauritius Red Cross as focal points on disaster preparedness.

In Maldives, four projects were approved by the NSC. These projects will be implemented in February 2015. To date, Maldives has committed \$149.9k against a budget of \$170k (88% committed) and has promised to implement one more project for the remaining budget. In Seychelles, two projects were approved by the NSC in 2014, bringing the total commitments to \$112k against a budget of \$120k (93% committed). Cape Verde has committed 100% of its resources since 2013, with five projects for a total of \$120k. All projects have been satisfactorily closed with three projects closing in 2013 and the remaining two projects closing in December 2014. Comoros has also committed 100% of its resources since 2013 with three projects for a total of \$120k. These projects encountered delays due to lack of

national suppliers in geo-membrane and geo textiles needed for the rehabilitation of impluviums (large open-air tanks for rainwater storage with a capacity of holding more than 4000 m3 of water). These projects are now on-track and will close in February 2015 instead of December 2014.

Cumulatively, the Atlantic and Indian Ocean region has committed \$0.638m towards the budget of \$0.770m, generating a delivery rate of 83% for the funding of 2 planning grants and 19 projects.

1.2 The Caribbean Region

The Caribbean region, covering 15 countries, continued to progress with 23 new developed projects, a 64.3% increase from last year, and committing another \$1m in the reporting period, a 125% increase from last year. All countries in the region have an approved CCPS and 10 countries are fully programming.

Country	Programme Status	CBA Grant Allocation Budget (\$)	Grant Commitment (\$)	Delivery Rate (%)
Antigua & Barbuda	On-going	170,000	0	0%
Barbados	On-going	170,000	100,000	59%
Belize	On-going	170,000	120,877	71%
Cuba	On-going	170,000	170,000	100%
Dominica	On-going	220,000	225,000	102%
Dominican Republic	On-going	170,000	170,000	100%
Grenada	On-going	150,000	2500	2%
Guyana	On-going	120,000	0	0%
Haiti	On-going	170,000	0	0%
Jamaica	On-going	270,000	170,000	63%
St. Kitts and Nevis	On-going	130,000	0	0%
St. Lucia	On-going	170,000	212,308	125%
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	On-going	130,000	0	0%
Suriname	On-going	170,000	170,000	100%
Trinidad & Tobago	On-going	170,000	149,966	88%
Total Caribbean Region		2,550,000	1,490,651	58%

Table 8: Country programming status and delivery rates in the Caribbean region

Jamaica fully committed its grant resources of \$170k by 2013 to support five projects. CPMT allocated another \$100k to the country program to sustain this momentum of interest from the local communities. In 2014, there were three projects being implemented that have garnered government technical and financial support and whose best practices are aimed for mainstreaming and replication at the national level. Two projects have been completed in 2013 and 2014, respectively, one of which has been mainstreamed at the national level and featured in the UNDP publication launched at the UN SIDS conference in September 2014. For more information on these projects, please refer to the 2014 key highlights section and Outcome 3 section on mainstreaming and up-scaling CBA innovations.

Dominica is another country whose grant allocation budget was increased in 2014 due to its good performance. In 2014, five projects approved for a total of \$225k towards a revised budget of \$220k. Saint Lucia committed \$212k for five projects in 2014, 125% committed to the budget of \$170k. Cuba programmed five new projects, using its entire grant budget of \$170k (100% committed). Belize programmed the three new projects for \$109k, bringing their total commitments to \$121k, 71% committed to the budget of \$170k. Trinidad & Tobago had three approved projects for \$147k, bringing their total commitments to \$150k towards the budget of \$170k (88% committed). Suriname and Barbados had one project approved each, resulting to a total commitment of \$170k with 100% delivery rate and \$100k with 51% delivery rate, respectively. Lastly, Grenada had one planning grant approved during the reporting period and will programme their allocated budget of \$ 150k in 2015.

Five countries (Antigua & Barbuda, Guyana, Haiti, St. Kitts & Nevis and St. Vincent & Grenadines) have not programmed, with the two latter having their CCPs only completed and approved in 2014. Training sessions have been given to the NCs. For example, the Jamaica NC went to Antigua & Barbuda in November 2014 to provide further training on the VRA methodology and other implementation (capacity-building, institutional and operational) issues while sharing best practices and experiences.

Cumulatively, the Caribbean region has committed \$1.491m towards the budget of \$2.550m, generating a delivery rate of 58% for the funding of 14 planning grants and 39 projects.

1.3 The Pacific Region

The programming in the Pacific region has tremendously increased during the reporting period with a total of \$0.5m (+153% to last year) committed for 6 new planning grants (+100% to last year) and 13 new projects (225% to last year). Ten out of the 16 countries (63%) actively programmed in 2014, with 68% of the grant commitments coming from Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste. In Papua New Guinea, a total of \$232k was programmed for four planning grants and five projects. In Timor Leste, a total of \$120k was programmed for five projects. Samoa and Vanuatu programmed one project each for \$50k and \$42.3k respectively, while Solomon Islands committed \$10k for two planning grants.

Country	Programme Status	CBA Grant Allocation Budget (\$)	Grant Commitment (\$)	Delivery Rate (%)
Federated States of Micronesia	On-going	120,000	93,750	78%
Fiji	On-going	600,000 (Fiji sub-regional budget)	197,600	50%
Kiribati	On-going	Under the Fiji sub-regional budget	100,000	
Nauru	On-going	Under the Fiji sub-regional budget	-	
Tonga	On-going	Under the Fiji sub-regional budget	-	
Tuvalu	On-going	Under the Fiji sub-regional budget	-	
Marshall Islands	On-going	120,000	-	
Palau	On-going	120,000	-	
Papua New Guinea	On-going	120,000	278,225	232%
Samoa	New SRC recruited in 2014	300,000 (Samoa Sub-regional budget)	141,259	47%
Cook Islands	New NFP recruited in 2014	Under the Samoa Sub-regional budget	-	
Niue	Recruitment of NFP on-going	Under the Samoa Sub-regional budget	-	
Tokelau	New NFP recruited in 2014	Under the Samoa Sub-regional budget	-	
Solomon Islands	On-going	120,000	10,000	8%
Timor Leste	On-going	120,000	120,000	100%
Vanuatu	On-going	120,000	192,332	160%
Total Pacific Region		1,740,000	1,133,166	65%

Table 9: Country programming status and delivery rates in the Pacific region

The remaining 6 countries (37%) were not able to programme any grants due to the following reasons: in the Samoa sub-region (Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau), the Sub-Regional Coordinator (who is also the National Coordinator for Samoa) joined SGP in April 2014. With her support, the new National Focal Points for Cook Islands and Tokelau were recruited towards the end of the year and whilst the CCPS are under revision, these two countries have started working with grantees on capacity-building and awareness-raising initiatives for concept formulation. In Niue, the NFP is under recruitment. In the Fiji sub-region (Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu and Tokelau), only Fiji and Kiribati has

programmed thus far. Cumulatively, the Pacific region has committed \$1.038m towards the budget of \$1.770m, generating a delivery rate of 60% for the funding of 11 planning grants and 27 projects.

2. Key Achievements in SIDS CBA in 2014 include:

- A total of \$1.7m was committed for 8 planning grants and 42 projects, generating a 70% increase to the 2013 grant commitments (\$1.0m) and a 50% increase to the 2013 projects developed (28 projects).
- Three countries (Dominica, Jamaica and Mauritius) received additional grant resources to keep up with the momentum of community interests. The increased interests from other communities were garnered as the sustainable practices and results from existing CBA projects have become more recognized.
- CBA innovations have been demonstrated to influence mainstreaming and replication at the national and global levels. Ms. Geraldine Artistide, the President of Grand-Sable Women Planters Farmers Entrepreneurs Association, attended the 2014 UN SIDS conference in Samoa to accept the 2013 Island Bright award on its CBA work (use of seaweeds and other plants for alternative and diversified livelihoods) that provide economic opportunities and community empowerment. The project's innovative solutions that advance conservation and sustainable development in its island communities were shared at the GLISPA side event to encourage investment for scaling up and replication. Moreover, a MAP-CBA project in Samoa was a featured site in the UN SIDS conference and recognized for its sustainable development practices in water security, especially during national drought events. The successful results are also due to the on-going concerted efforts of various partnerships provided by the project.

SECTION IV. HIGHLIGHTS OF COUNTRY RESPONSES

A. RELEVANCE (WHY ARE WE DOING THIS?)

All the CBA projects are located in high climate-risk sites whose inhabitants highly depend on nature-based resources for economic activities and subsistence. The climate change impacts in these projects include accelerating sea level rise, increasing floods and droughts, unpredictable and decreasing rainfalls, yet torrential when they come and often in the form of cyclones and severe storms. As a result, land degradation, coastal erosion and water scarcity pervade their habitats and lead to decreases in agricultural and livestock production yields, increased pollution and severe water shortages. Hence, the communities' food and water security are threatened, sources of livelihoods are greatly diminished and health risks are increased.

Furthermore, each of the islands and low-lying countries under the SIDS CBA project face extraordinary and unique sustainable development challenges as a result of their small size, remoteness, narrow resource and export base and a high dependency on imported fossil fuel. The negative effects from climate change, unsustainable use of natural resources, invasive species, pollution and other factors significantly exacerbate the sustainable development challenges.

To help the communities increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change and its variability, the country portfolio of projects incorporates the national priorities while simultaneously building on local knowledge. Thus, the projects address the challenges of these communities based on a holistic, yet site-specific approach.

Community engagement is present throughout the project cycle (from concept formulation, project planning and project implementation) to ensure that their capacities are built and their awareness are raised in sustainable practices that address short- and long-term climate change impacts. Additionally, the social inclusion approach used by the projects ensures that the needs of each community member are addressed regardless of age, gender and physical/mental abilities. Lastly, multi-stakeholders consultations and workshops are held to facilitate communication between the communities/grantees and government officials, other UN agencies, international NGOs, academia and the private sector about the communities' challenges and needs for adapting to climate change and for sustainable development. These dialogues have led to an increased understanding by state actors of the barriers faced by the local communities, and have generated technical and financial support in the project implementation as well as entry points for replication and up-scaling of CBA innovations.

Some examples from the CBA country programs include:

In Jamaica, climate change impacts include sea level rise, increase in extreme events – precipitation and drought, more intense storms and storm surges and increased temperatures. The CBA projects focus on three out of the five priority sectors identified in the Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC: Agriculture, Coastal Resources and Human Settlements. Approximately 70% of the population lives in the coastal zone, and most of the country's agricultural development and industrial and urban centres lie along the south coast of the island. A recent risk evaluation⁵ estimates that the value of social and economic assets and infrastructure exposed to hazards is US\$18.6 billion. A significant portion of this exposure lies in the coastal zone, highlighting the need for incorporating climate change risk into policies and plans that impact on these areas. In the project sites, the communities rely on farming for their livelihoods and subsistence and are highly impacted by the



Figure 15: Community members in the Federated States of Micronesia construct blockade structures to protect taro plantations from sea water.

⁵ Country Specific Risk Evaluation, Catastrophe Risk Profile Jamaica, 2009. Commissioned by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

reduced rainfall driven by climate change. During the dry spells, access to water for farming and domestic use is severely curtailed. This is compounded by traditional farming practices which contribute to environmental degradation, soil erosion, soil fertility depletion, landslides, watershed degradation, flooding and pollution of water sources. The sustainable land resource management and rainwater harvesting initiatives included training in plumbing, water harvesting techniques/management, identification of resilient crops have generated environmental and social benefits as well as a greater level of alternative livelihood and income-generating options.

In **Mauritius**, the CBA projects target village communities whose climate change risks include threatened water supply and quality, coastal erosion, flooding and degradation of ecosystems. Cross-cutting approaches are applied to address components of the other priority sectors for the country such as coastal infrastructure and environment, agriculture and food security, water and biodiversity. These CBA projects emphasize community ownership while partnering with relevant government ministries, NGOs, academic institutions and the private sector. Alternative livelihood strategies have been piloted in the aim of sustainably tackling future climate change impacts.

In **Belize**, the temperature has risen by 1.0°C over the past 40 years, a rate faster than the global average temperature increase of 0.7°C.⁶ The National Meteorological Service in Belize has projected that the temperature along the coast will rise by about 1.2°C by 2050 and 3.5°C by 2100. Moreover, the temperature in the country's interior is expected to rise by approximately 2.4°C by 2050 and 4.6°C by 2100. Other forecasted climate change-driven impacts include increases in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters (cyclonic systems, droughts and floods), variability and unpredictability of rainfall patterns, along with increases in sea level rise --- all of which threaten Belize's people, the ecosystems they rely on, their natural heritage as well as the country's productive sectors. The vulnerability of Belize's population has been exacerbated by high levels of poverty and inadequate physical planning, inappropriate land use, settlement patterns in marginal and hazardous areas, environmental degradation, as well as by inadequacy in the design and maintenance of critical infrastructure. With this recognition, the CBA projects focus on natural resource management (for food and water security; socio-ecological resilience and livelihoods) and coastal zone management (with linkages to Disaster Risk Management).

In **Fiji**, although the island country is blessed with plentiful supply of fresh water with high annual rainfall, the spatial and temporal distribution causes frequent shortage and excesses (droughts and floods). The collection, treatment and reticulation of potable water during these events can be, and has been a financial burden. For example, during droughts, transportation of emergency water supplies to remote locations and outlying small islands is a necessary burden. During the last two decades, the cost of emergency water supply for the four ENSO-related droughts (1982/83, 1986/87, 1992/93, 1997/98) was approximately \$1.0 million or more per event. Significant costs are also incurred annually in the transportation of water due to inadequate infrastructure and during the more normal May to October dry season. As such, the CBA projects focus on strengthening the capacities of local communities, water sector institutions and ecosystems to climate change-driven impacts such as water stress and freshwater scarcity. The target communities are trained in water use and management through capacity-building sessions on rainwater harvesting, piloting of micro dams, the use of more efficient technologies and awareness campaigns to reduce wastage. Project progress is provided to village water committees and related partners who provide additional training on water management.

In **Sri Lanka**, the country experiences significant climate change-driven calamities with varying inter-arrival times. Floods and droughts are among the most significant of such disasters and have become more frequent with increasing intensity. Other climate change impacts include variability and unpredictability of rainfall patterns, increase in temperature and sea level rise. In line with its national priorities, the CBA projects focused on agriculture, natural (land and water) resource management to help communities adapt to the climate change-driven sea level rise, droughts and floods. The project

⁶ Chapter in Belize State of the Coast Report 2012: CZMAI.

<http://community.eldis.org/.59c095ef/Climate%20change%20and%20coastal%20zone%20Belize%20chapter.pdf>

initiatives included the introduction of soil conservation, sustainable agricultural practices such as rainwater harvesting and use of drought-resilient crops, the rehabilitation of water infrastructures (tanks, dams), restoration of canals and the establishment of markets for agricultural produce harvested in the project sites. The pilot projects were implemented in distinct agro-ecological zones with small scale farmers and fishermen and its adaptation measures have been replicated by communities in similar geographical zones.

B. Efficiency (is it cost-efficient?)

The CBA projects keep the beneficiaries' needs at the core of every decision, from defining solutions to execution. The projects are monitored using the SGP mechanism and allows for optimum results to be produced for the expenses incurred. For example, monitoring site visits for CBA projects are planned to include regular GEF SGP projects in the vicinity⁷, and vice-versa. The meetings with the NSC on the review of project proposals and on any advisory support during the project implementation phase are approached in the same manner. Similarly, the various CBA multi-stakeholders meetings and workshop have led to a harmonization and rationalization of financial and institutional resources. Financial and technical support has been obtained for all SIDS CBA projects from research institutions, local authorities, different government ministries and private companies. For example, the Red Cross not only provides emergency relief in the CBA countries, but provides labor, training and equipment as well in the project activities (drain rehabilitation, water structure maintenance, etc) in Dominica, Mauritius, Samoa and Suriname.

While "time" is a factor usually considered when evaluating "efficiency", it should be noted that the adaptation process take longer because it addresses future climate change impacts, in addition to current climate change impacts. Additionally, CBA projects are people-centered and the behavioral change of the communities and institutions is another component that takes time to achieve. For example, throughout the CBA project cycle, the communities attend various training sessions and perform resource mapping exercises so that they know what to do, what resources to use and which partners to call for further support in any given climate situation and season. During the vulnerability reduction assessment workshops, progress is determined against the baseline indicators and targets. The determining factors are whether the people's perceptions, confidence and actions have positively changed. This allows the country teams to assess whether the completed activities have increased their capacities, awareness and knowledge and address the areas that need further support. Adaptive management and the theory of Change (ToC) are also applied to address any unexpected factors such as extreme disasters and lack in cooperation from the communities and/or those of its project partners. As such, there is a very strong focus on the impacts of process as much as that of the results. While the adaptation process may be longer than other development processes, the sustainability of the communities is contingent upon it.

C. Effectiveness (How is it going? Will it work?)

The increases in grant commitments in the past year (+70% to 2013) along with project results are clear indications that the CBA initiatives and methodologies, SGP modality and capacity support mechanisms are functioning effectively. Moreover, the recognition of the successful CBA innovations at the national level and accolades at global level demonstrates the potential of other CBA projects to be small-scale project/policy laboratories in generating knowledge on how to achieve adaptation to climate change at the local level and replicated at different scales.



Figure 16: Community awareness-raising meetings in Trinidad & Tobago

⁷ Vicinity may mean locality, district, region or zone depending on the country geography.

Capacity-building and awareness-raising of the communities, CSOs and project partners have been the biggest time investment of the projects. The CBA country teams have been very good with providing in-depth and regular training sessions that were contextualized according to the capacities of the stakeholders. Starting with the CCPS formulation, the CBA country teams invest a lot of time in facilitating various stakeholders at the local and national level to: (i.) discuss adaptation strategies, (ii.) align with existing national priorities while simultaneously identifying gaps in existing policies and programs, and (iii.) address the challenges faced by the communities. At the project formulation stages, various workshops are provided to the communities and their partner NGOs/CBOs on concept and/or project proposal writing, current and long-term impacts of climate change, assessing their vulnerabilities to climate change impacts, setting up baseline indicators, identifying the project objective, its outputs and outcomes, creating a roles and responsibility matrix and so forth. While this process usually takes an average of 3-6 months in some countries or projects, it may take 8 months or so in other countries or projects. For example, several capacity-building workshops, especially on the VRA methodology, were provided to the communities in Antigua & Barbuda for about eight months during the course of the reporting period. A final workshop was held in December 2014 where the NC from Jamaica shared practical experiences in facilitating VRA workshops. The Antigua & Barbuda CBA country program is now ready to finalize the proposals and start implementation in early 2015. In Saint Lucia, the CBA team realized during the project formulation stage that the pool of local skills was limited, and thus, provided extensive capacity-building and awareness-raising workshops to the grantees and its hired consultants so that they could facilitate the community workshops during project implementation. The CBA team adjusted the time lines in the project proposal to factor this in as it is crucial for the sustainability of the local people.

During the project implementation stages, the country teams indicate five factors that contribute to the effectiveness of their projects: 1.) extensive workshops and training sessions on initiatives to reach the individual project objectives; 2.) resource mapping exercises; 3.) close monitoring of projects; 4.) applying adaptive management; 5.) having and sustaining durable partnerships; and 6.) having different options of CBA methodologies to choose from in accordance to the community capacities and preference.

For example, as a result of workshops and training sessions provided by the CBA projects in Jamaica, community members are now able to develop their own community plans on how to best implement a project and identify certain policies and procedures they wish to influence for the benefit of their communities, especially the farmers. Their capacities have been increased on the construction of water harvesting catchment facilities and earth ponds and the identification of resilient crops along with new techniques/technologies to use. Simultaneously, the community members document their daily activities: activities performed according to the weather, time of day, season, during and post-climatic events; the crops used according to season and terrain; and so on. These resource mapping exercises ensure that they have their own documented information after the project is over and thus, will impact their self-sufficiency and sustainability. Teamwork and social cohesion has also increased as their behaviors changed on how they treat their environment.



Figure 17: A brainstorming meeting in Mauritius is held with grantees and community members to find resolutions on community cooperation.

In Mauritius, while the CBA projects have been progressing very well with one being an award-winning project, there have been extensive interventions by the NC to keep these projects moving. One project (MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr2/13/03) had disappointing levels of cooperation from the grantee (Grand Sable Fishermen Association) who wanted to cancel the project as they felt that they should have won the 2013 Island Bright award (instead of Grand Sable Women Planters', Farmers' and Entrepreneurs' Association, grantee for project MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr2/13/04). Acknowledging that the pending

drain rehabilitation activities were crucial because it directly impacted 25 families who were vulnerable to mudslides during heavy rains, the NC and NSC tried to work with the grantee. With much resistance from the grantee, the CBA team expressed their regrets about the grantee's decision and partnered up with the Mauritius Red Cross to deliver the remaining outputs. This project will close in March 2015 instead of September 2014.

Lastly, the several options for methodologies that can be used in the CBA projects allow the country teams to choose the appropriate one for their local audience. Based on previous SGP CBA programs, the use of methodologies is generally perceived by communities to be complex and rigorous and this flexibility caters to capacities of each community and thus, increases participation and confidence. VRA is the preferred methodology for most countries (Seychelles, Cape Verde, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Haiti, Dominica, Jamaica, Viet Nam and Sri Lanka). In Cuba and Comoros, the CARE CVCA is favored by the communities. Other countries such as Mauritius and Suriname use one of the three: VRA, CARE CVCA and CRiSTAL, depending on the community preference and capacity.

D. Monitoring and Evaluation (how do we know?)

The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) provides overall monitoring of programme performance as well as leadership and technical guidance as required. The CBA Knowledge Management Associate continues to develop knowledge products with the team, as well as provide daily oversight and support on programming, administrative and budgetary issues. The standard SGP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems such as annual SGP and CBA reporting provide regular formal monitoring while United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has country level responsibilities for staff, disbursements and other services.

At the project level, standard SGP M&E processes are built into CBA project design. The NCs are encouraged to use the UNDP Monitoring Framework for Climate Change Adaptation because it provides the link between climate change, its impact on a particular sector, the choice of the appropriate adaptation technology or intervention and the desired outcome. Importantly, it also lists the verifiable indicators that can be factored in when designing projects. Monitoring is also a component on the project log-frames. Progress is further monitored by reviewing of quarterly project progress reports and releasing the next tranche of funds accordingly. The NSC members in all the country programs provide support in M&E by reviewing financial progress reports as one example. Some countries (Cambodia, Jamaica, Samoa and Vanuatu) have instituted even more extensive M&E systems using volunteers and/or interns.

The CBA methodologies (VRA, CARE CVCA and CRiSTAL) used to assess the communities' vulnerabilities provide another community-based monitoring opportunity. The VRA sessions are held at least 3x (baseline, mid-term and final) during the course of a project and can be used as a tool to track whether the targets will be met. The information gained from these exercises moves beyond monitoring project outputs or expenditure, and instead focuses on impact and behavioural change.



Figure 18: VRA session in Bouton, Saint Lucia

As the projects mature, the lessons and results from the range of monitoring approaches, together with outcomes of knowledge management products, the number of adaptation initiatives being replicated/up-scaled and policies and development initiatives influenced, will provide good indicators of successful performance.

E. Sustainability (will the benefits last?)

In all four regions, the key factors for ensuring that the project initiatives and benefits will last include: community ownership, social inclusion, resource mobilization, durable partnerships, and depth of the capacity-building training and reach of awareness-raising activities at the local and national levels. These factors ensure that the projects' initiatives lead to transformational behavior amongst the communities and institutions and a concerted effort towards sustainable environmental, economic and social benefits.

The projects' participatory and social inclusion approaches lead to self-sufficiency and social cohesion amongst the communities and is complemented by the co-financing and technical support of project partners. The synergies and linkages provided by the projects to the national level allow the community needs to be heard by national decision makers and serve as entry point in mainstreaming CBA innovations into the national policy and development program planning processes. These lead to an integrated approach in further advancing the adaptation efforts at all scales for development to be sustainable.

All CBA country teams include "learning" and "results" as operational principles throughout the project cycle, and is further enhanced by providing 5%-20% of the funds towards monitoring and evaluation exercises. This determines the depth of capacity-building activities that need to be given. All projects also encourage the grantees to establish partnerships for technical and financial support that will continue even after the CBA funding has been used. Knowledge-sharing in national and global forums as well as through media channels have led to the replication and up-scaling of CBA innovations and new partnerships.



Figure 19: Two years after the project ended, project partners continue to monitor water supply and quality and provide capacity development.

In **Samoa**, for example, the MAP CBA project has provided linkages and synergies for the Matafa'a village to various local and national organizations. The Independent Water Scheme Association (IWSA) has been a project partner from the onset including the water scheme design and its best location. They also provided thorough technical and practical training on the installation, repairs, leakage monitoring and proper water consumption. Sustainable water resource management strategies and regulatory needs were added in the village code of laws being informed by the best practices of this project.

Today, two years after the project ended, IWSA continues to work with the village. After the recent assessment by the Ministry of Health Water Quality Division, the water quality was found not to be up to required standards with regard to bacterial indicators (coliform and e.coli). While this condition is prevalent throughout the country including the water from the national water supply sources, IWSA has decided to install water filters in 2015 to address the bacterial issues and to improve the water quality in the village homes. SGP monitoring visits held in July/August of 2014 determined that some homes located in the hills did not have enough water pressure and IWSA will provide water tanks to them. Additionally, to prepare for the El Niño event predicted to start in September 2014, IWSA has installed more water tanks in the village. Other project partners include the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) who provides technical advice on watershed management, the Ministry of Health (MoH), helping with advice on water-related health issues, while the Ministry of Women Community and Social Development (MWCSO) Division of Internal Affairs and the Red Cross provides emergency relief.

F. Mainstreaming marginalized groups (how are we achieving it?)

With more guidance from CPMT, 98% of the projects that were implemented in 2014 included gender mainstreaming activities, such as addressing gender considerations of both men and women from project design through project implementation and M&E. This is a slight increase to last year, where 90% of the projects addressed gender considerations. Additionally, 46% of the projects were led by women (e.g. had a female project coordinator/manager, led by a women cooperative or women's group). For example, in Seychelles, all CBA projects have been designed by women, with men participating in technical roles and experience-sharing exercises. Culturally, it is the men who appoint the women coordinators, who then are responsible for taking the projects forward and act as speakers on behalf of the groups in formal settings such as national television broadcasts. Similarly in Guyana, the *Community-led Mangrove Restoration: Towards Sustainable Management of Guyana's Mangrove Forest* project is implemented by the Guyanese Women in Development (GUYWID), women-led group who seek to empower women and men through community service. The project has women (58%) and men (42%) involved in the mangrove restoration activities such as planting of mangrove seedlings at two locations, house-to-house awareness-raising in the communities, clean-up of the beach fronts and radio discussions on the impacts of climate change, the importance of mangroves in mitigating these effects, the current mangrove restoration programme and community involvement in supporting mangrove restoration and protection. Lastly, the *Climate change awareness education for the youth* project in Suriname (SUR/SIDS-CBA/13/01) that targets over 140 elementary schools involves numerous gender mainstreaming and women-led activities since the majority of teachers in Suriname are female.



Figure 20: Women learn how to compost in Suriname as part of the project initiatives that they can teach to youth

The projects that included or targeted youth (below 24 years of age) slightly increased to 66% in 2014 from 65% in 2013. Youth are engaged in the capacity-building training sessions and awareness-raising workshops as well as supporting activities such as cooking meals for the community meetings. The feedback from youth participants serves as great testimonies. In Jamaica, the youth have indicated that “they felt very good to know that they are a part of an initiative that will also benefit them” and



Figure 21: Farmers with Disabilities Beekeeping Association in Saint Lucia engage in a learning session with their mentor.

that it is “very encouraging to be working with some of the very experienced persons especially those from the government agencies”. This is also resonated by Global Youth Movement in Guyana who leads the *Community Environment, Health and Recycling* project. Their project has established environmental clubs in schools, trained 35 students as “Environment Ambassadors, hosted a 3-day environment camp for 35 students, restored 7 school gardens, planted 60 fruit trees in 14 schools on World Environment Day and led community consultations on waste management.

With regard to targeting indigenous people, 29% of the projects have done so in 2014 while only 17% of the projects targeted persons with disabilities. Although workshops held in 2013 focused on the engagement of persons with disabilities, the results of 2014 reporting are modest. A partnership with the Disabilities Rights Fund (DRF) and CPMT in November 2014 aims to develop a more comprehensive guidance toolkit in how to mainstream persons with disabilities in CBA projects. An intern was also recruited to support this assignment. Moreover, DRF representatives have been invited to be an NSC member in the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Papua New Guinea.

G. Issues and Challenges in 2014

There were a range of challenges that affected the CBA country programmes in 2014. The survey conducted during annual reporting showed that the key issues for countries were in order of priority:

- Grantee capacity issues
- Community capacity issues
- Financial delays
- Understanding of adaptation to climate change issues
- Community motivation and participation
- NSC issues
- Climate related incidents such as storms, cyclones and droughts
- Operational/NHI issues

1. Country Programme Level Issues and Challenges

Country programme level issues in 2014 were similar to those experienced during previous years. Extreme Weather Events such as prolonged droughts, heavy rain falls and widespread floods caused unexpected delays in Sri Lanka and Saint Lucia. In Sri Lanka, severe droughts that occurred 6 - 11 months last year led to low ground water levels, drying out of water streams, increased siltation and damage of reservoirs. Simultaneously, sporadic and intense rains have heavily eroded soils. As such, the communities struggled to water cultivated crops, feed their families and find food for livestock. Their quality of life was drastically reduced and the requests to the projects on water scarcity and food insecurity solutions were at an all-time high. CBA Sri Lanka distributed more water to the communities from previously purchased water storage tanks, deepened the wells that have dried up and dug new wells on acutely affected households. Recognizing that severe drought problems cannot be solved by micro-projects alone, CBA Sri Lanka linked relevant government agencies (Department of Agriculture and National Livestock Development Board) and a private company (Milco Private Limited) with the villages to obtain additional services for water and food distribution.

In **Saint Lucia**, the 2013 devastating freak storm that pummeled the island over a 24-hour period from Christmas Eve to Christmas Day seriously affected the progress of the CBA country program. In addition to severe infrastructural damage, several parts of the island were ravaged by landslides and flash floods caused by unseasonal heavy rains and overflowing rivers that burst their banks. During this time, there were three planning grants already approved. But with the disaster, the project activities and time lines had to be revised accordingly. The project proposals were approved in December 2014.

Political instability also impacted several country programmes such as Guinea Bissau and Haiti. NCs have risen to the challenge and continue to progress their programs and support grantees as their situation improves. UNDP provides additional support to NCs working in these contexts while CPMT continues to provide daily guidance.

The lack of capacities of National Hosting Institutions (NHIs) is predominant in the Pacific resulting to stalled project implementation. In Kiribati, the approved projects in 2012/2013 could not start implementation due to the NHI not having the proper the bank accounts to receive the funds from UNOPS. In Vanuatu, the NHI moved to offices twice in 2014 which severely impacted the communication and planned multi-stakeholder meetings of the CBA team. This altered the work plans of the CBA projects, which is now on-track again as of late 2014. In the Samoa sub-region (Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau), the 2014-recruited Sub-regional Coordinator has made progress with recruiting NFPs in Cook Islands and Tokelau who are set to programme in the early 2015. Niue, along with the two other islands in the Fiji sub-region (Tonga and Tuvalu) continues to search for NHIs.

As mentioned last year and in the SIDS CBA Summary, competition for skilled personnel in the Pacific is fierce between development agencies, the private sector and Government. Rates of pay and benefits

vary amongst employers. This has on-going impacts for SGP staff retention. The focus for 2015 will be on:

- Supporting new staff.
- Recruiting pending national focal points to support the sub-regional programmes.
- Reviewing capacity building options for all four regions.

2. Project Level Issues and Challenges

Grantee capacity and community capacity issues were often linked and the most cited challenges in 2014 based on the annual survey undertaken by the programme. Difficulty in project proposal writing, limited knowledge in climate change and adaptation, and lack of technical skills and organizational capacities were the predominant issues experienced in most countries. Below are some country examples and quotes from the NCs on the problems and the solutions they used.

The NC in **Saint Lucia** states that *“There is only one paramount issue, that is, (the) capacity of grantees. We address this by working with them in site, identifying facilitators/consultants who are receptive to their needs, encouraging them to undertake strategic planning exercises and, at least in one case, bringing in an outsider who had quietly observed the group to talk to them about ways and means of improving their performance. We also promote Mentoring as a strategy to address low capacity among CSOs.”*

In **Jamaica**, the NC states *“This has always been a challenge in that grantees have very limited skills in preparing sound project proposals, limited network, limited knowledge of climate change impacts based on its scientific nature, non-owner of lands and last but not least very little or no financial resources. Some solutions used were: closer involvement of NSC members (with technical expertise) in building awareness on the impacts of climate change thus making recommendations to groups on the best measures to adapt and incorporate in their projects. Training with selected/relevant government agencies are organized with groups which are calculated as co-financing. In addition, the SGP country team organized workshops/training sessions for the groups to address any capacity issues”.*

In **Timor Leste**, the NC states that *“Design(ing) a good quality proposal is a big issue for the CBOs and several local NGOs. Waiting for proposal development from the local NGOs, especially CBOs (is)very time consuming,” ...“a week (of) training is not enough to produce a good proposal quality. Providing questionnaires will not also help the proponent to design proposal quickly.” To solve this problem, “the NC has to go to each NGO or CBO and spend a lot of time, even a whole day, to help them in designing project proposals. The NGO knows what the problems facing the target community are and the need to solve the problem, but putting the issues on the paper is the problem for most of the local NGOs.”*

In the **Federated States of Micronesia**, similar challenges in proposal writing exist. The NC shares solutions that have worked for them *“In order to help address these challenges we have done the following: 1. Conducted at least two project grant writing and concept development workshops in each FSM state thus total of at least six grant write workshops in 2014. 2. Provided coaching and assistance to our one grantee concerning project management and assisted with development of one concept for another proponent which had been approved by the NSC and pending approval of planning grant once proponent submits their plan grant application 3. We have always recommend(ed) (the use of) planning grants to help proponents in the development of their full proposals and also suggest proponents to seek support of locally available consultants in helping with project development and design.*

In **Barbados**, project implementation could not start as the grantees needed to establish a bank account after the project proposal approval. From this experience, the NC now *“ensures that grantees provide their banking information as soon as they apply”.* In Antigua & Barbuda, the difficulty in understanding the VRA methodology was a big barrier in programming. Several workshops were

provided to the grantees and communities in 2014, including the final VRA workshop in December 2014, attended by the NC from Jamaica to share practical experiences and answer any questions raised.

Financial delays were the second most cited challenge in the survey. This was ranked #1 in the following countries where delays in grant tranches hindered project formulation in some countries and project implementation activities for up to six months in others: Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Jamaica, Samoa, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent & Grenadines and Viet Nam. These issues have been addressed with CPMT interventions with UNOPS and the respective CBA country teams.

The lack of **understanding of climate change and adaptation** is also a major issue that CBA teams encounter. This issue is prevalent in both local and national levels and impacts **community participation and motivation**. The limited pool of technical skills at the local and national level causes bottlenecks in project implementation. In **Comoros**, local climate data is the most common difficulty due to the obsolescence of local weather and climate agencies. There are not enough technical skills to translate regional or national climate data into local scenarios. Additionally, the lack of service providers and suppliers at the national level makes it difficult to meet certain technical activities in the projects. In **Fiji**, the communities perceive adaptation efforts to be temporary solutions and feel that adaptation options are already tailored for them at the national level, with no community engagement in the planning process. These realities minimize community participation and interest. To solve these challenges, the Fiji CBA team invests a lot of time in holding awareness-raising sessions where the communities can discuss their needs with national and local authorities, establish partnerships and relay to the communities that their adaptation efforts can influence policies and planning processes at higher scales. Similarly, in **Sri Lanka**, the communities rely on their partner agencies for some activities (infrastructure rehabilitation/construction such as reservoirs, water channels or ponds) for their technical capacity, resources and equipment. However, the communities feel that the agencies do not involve them and “*feel underserved*” and community participation in these activities are very low which slows down the project progress. The CBA team rectified these problems by training the communities in constructing the reservoir of which they proceeded to take over and work was completed in 2014.

Additionally, post-disaster interventions and further support are important. CBA teams recognize that the priorities of the communities are to tend to their basic necessities. Experiences have shown that there is a high tendency also to go back to maladaptive practices such as using chemical fertilizers as a “quick fix” to promote immediate agricultural production. In these instances, CBA teams have increased project site visits and hold follow up workshops on the sustainable adaptation practices.

There were a few countries that encountered time and availability issues with the NSC. NSC members include technical advisors from various agencies (UNDP, GEF, etc), academia and government authorities and provide their time in a voluntary basis. Time management and organization is crucial to get into their busy schedules and prevent delays. In Timor Leste, meetings with NSC members are requested a month or two in advance with regular confirmation follow-ups. Additionally, the project proposals are sent to them in advance so they may review in their workplace when they have spare time.

Section V. Outcome Reporting

Outcome 1: Capacity strengthening among NGOs and CBOs for designing and implementing community adaptation measures

Strengthening the capacity of NGOs and CBOs, while building the necessary partnerships for support and sustainability, is applied to every CBA project. To date, the CBA projects have strengthened the capacities of more than 112 NGOs and CBOs. The process begins with national consultations during the development of the CCPS and launches of new national programs where targeted capacity building workshops are held for national and local level stakeholders. At the local/project level, capacity building starts at the project planning stage where NGOs and CBOs are supported in project proposal

writing, understanding how to set baseline indicators, targets to reach the intended outcomes of the project objectives and so on. Further capacity strengthening initiatives are integrated into each project and tailored to the community context. Capacity strengthening activities continue throughout the project cycle and outcomes are assessed during the M&E site visits as well as the mid-term and final VRA sessions.

Another significant activity is providing synergies to the CSOs with national adaptation actors. As stated in the UN SIDS section, SGP held CSO-government forums so that community voices are brought to the conference by their national delegations. In **Saint Lucia**, the first-ever National Coalition of Civil Society Organizations (NCCSOs) was established as a long-term structure to enhance the voices of over 40 CSOs and to enable continued capacity development. In **Mauritius**, this successful exercise was the very first engagement between CSOs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade. The CSOs urged the government to “walk the talk” and agreements from the meetings entail an on-going partnership between the government, CSOs and the private sector on sustainable development issues such as the increase on renewable energy production capacity and energy storage; SIDS-SIDS Partnerships; partnerships in ocean economy, organic agriculture and sustainable urbanization in SIDS. In all other countries, the meaningful exercise brought all stakeholders together, including the private sector, who has agreed to review and refine their business processes accordingly.

The most commonly cited capacity building training for NGOs/CBOs in 2014 were:

- CBA proposal development
- Vulnerability reduction and risk assessment training
- Project Cycle Management (including report writing, progress reporting and monitoring)
- Financial/administrative organization (book-keeping, accounting and establishing savings/ credit groups)
- Adaptation and climate change awareness and policy processes.
- Technical training (water resource management, sustainable land management, infrastructure construction, identification of crops for ecosystem restoration and alternative livelihood options).

Outcome 2: Realisation and mainstreaming of Adaptation to Climate Change at the community level

The 112 projects supported by the CBA programmes from 2009 – 2014 apply multi-focal initiatives including coastal zone management, agriculture, sustainable land management (SLM) and water resource management to help the targeted communities strengthen their resilience, as well as the services of the ecosystems they rely on, to the adverse impacts of climate change. The environmental measures are aimed to generate environmental, economic and social benefits.

To date, some results include: In **Mauritius**, the restoration of a mangrove forest with over 19,500 plants has reduced soil erosion and act as buffers from floods. Community mapping and bio-assessment of seawater has been completed for seaweed cultivation and 370 m2 of retaining walls have been constructed and an endemic garden has been planted on the newly rehabilitated terraces at the Brule Government School. These environmental benefits has led to economic and social benefits as the production of seaweed and compost are used for resale and the grantee is now waiting for a retail permit to sell these products to the public. The community members have been empowered by these results, more than 60 fishermen were trained in mangrove nursery management and at least 15 women have been trained in sustainable income-generating options. Additionally, the rehabilitated terraces at the Brule Government School provide safe school compounds for 400 students and 8 staff members.

In **Jamaica**, 15 hectares of productive land have been restored, the training in plumbing, water harvesting techniques/management and identification of resilient crops and the use of technology (solar pump) contributed to the reduction of carbon emissions. These have led to greater levels of livelihood generations as new business enterprises (corner shops) have been established where proprietors purchase agricultural produce from the local farmers for resale. Teamwork has also

increased with community members now holding regular meetings to share their various views on how the climate change impacts are affecting them and the different sustainable options available to them. Moreover, the community groups have also strengthened their relationship with local authorities and have established partnerships with other international and local donor agencies.

In **Sri Lanka**, over 500 hectares of land have been restored through appropriate land, soil and water management measures, including the identification and diversification of suitable, native crops. With the support of technical experts, over 600 plots of land (including previously abandoned land for cultivation) and home gardens were evaluated for soil degradation and quality and each household were given training and equipment for live fencing, lock and spill drains and the use of appropriate crops according to the season and the terrain. Water channels and infrastructures have also been restored such as ponds, reservoirs, canals and conservation of watersheds of streams and reservoirs. The adaptive land management practices along with the identification of 15 drought-resilient crops restored land and minimized the need for irrigation water. The increased capacities of the communities along with access to service providers, institutions, government officials have led to further financial and technical support, and thus, to empowerment, behavioral change and increased integrated approach for sustainable development. Community credit and savings schemes have been established and now the community members, including women, have access to loans needed for cultivation and domestic needs. With more committed farmers, the demonstration farms have expanded their services to dairy farms and a milk collecting centre for private companies. The sales from the milk serve as an alternative livelihood option during drought periods. The social benefits include increased social cohesion especially with women seen as valuable assets in the community and for the first time in their lives, have accumulated savings. Youth is also a big focus as the increasing teen pregnancy rates is an indicator of the lack of opportunities and poor education in the project sites.

In the **Dominican Republic**, project initiatives in integrated water resource management and improved agro-silvo-pastoral methods are aimed to restore 2,838 hectares of land and conserve 65 crop species to support 18 communities or 582 community members in food security amidst the variable and intense rainfall. In Cuba, 681 hectares of land has been restored to support the food security and income-generating activities of 482 community members, while in Cape Verde, the 222 hectares of restored land has supported the subsistence and income generating activities of 265 community members. In Cambodia, 3,939 community members across 63 villages and seven communes have benefited from the natural resource management initiatives of the project including the restoration of 3,981 hectares of land.

Outcome 3: Relevant national and sub-national policies and development programmes revised based on lessons from CBA initiatives and development plans

With all CCPs aligned to national/sub-national planning and adaptation priorities, the country programs have the foundation to influence the policies and development programs at these levels after the implementation stage. With most of the SIDS CBA projects under implementation or newly programmed, the teams aim to influence policies and development by sharing their adaptation initiatives and best practices at national and local forums as they arise. For example, the CBA projects' grantees in Vanuatu were invited to share their experiences as part of the review process of a drafted policy in climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction. In Dominica, knowledge products including the CCPs, have been shared with the government's environmental coordinating unit and the Office of Disaster Management, the Dominica Red Cross and local government departments with the aim of influencing two sub-national policies and development plans, and three at the national level. The CBA practices have been replicated by the aforementioned partners.

To date, only a few mature countries are able to demonstrate their contribution to influencing national adaptation policies and development plans and/or having their best practices replicated. In Jamaica, mainstreaming CBA innovations into the national development planning processes have been on-going since the UN Country Team replicated a CBA rainwater harvesting project in 2013 and developed a joint initiative with the Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change on developing a video that

addresses water management issues at the local community level. The NC in Jamaica also has been invited to participate in the national development planning processes, including the preparations for the Third National Communication, the formulation of a Climate Change Policy and the establishment of a Climate Change Department. In the 2014 national drought emergency, the SGP Jamaica country team was invited to several government meetings to share their sustainable practices, in a joint effort to address the unexpected drought, especially within the most vulnerable communities. The CBA projects' grantees have also been invited by the Jamaican government to participate in various stakeholder consultations for the planning of the new Climate Change Policy to ensure that community concerns on water issues are addressed in an integrated manner.

In **Cambodia**, the CBA team has been engaged in various policy and development planning exercises at the district, commune and national levels as a result of the CBA knowledge-sharing meetings to multi-stakeholder audiences. The team's involvement with the National Climate Change Committee⁸ has resulted to the integration of CBA approaches into the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023, the first-ever strategic paper to fight climate change in Cambodia in the next 10 years. One of the guiding principles of the strategic framework is to *"Use a combination of science-based, ecosystem-based and community-based approaches"*. Similarly, under the Plan's *Strategic Objective 2: Reduce sectoral, regional, gender vulnerability and health risks to climate change impacts*, one of the strategies is to *"Promote community-based adaptation approaches and strengthen partnerships between development partners, civil society, the private sector and the Government"*.

At the district and commune levels, the CBA team continues to work with a NAPA follow-up project team and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) in the review of the existing Commune Development Plan guidelines. These reviews have identified the gaps, such as exclusions of CBA innovations and community engagement, in the policy process and plans; and have been addressed with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Planning who have agreed and established a "working group" to guide the 2014 Commune Development Planning process. The NC, a member of the "working group", has contributed to the development of the operational guidelines by including CBA methods and tools such the VRA methodology, a project participatory planning tool, a project selection criteria (aimed to ensure all stakeholders agree on the objectives and actions), and participatory monitoring and evaluation tools (aimed to contribute to capacity development and a high level of local ownership). The guidelines are tested in four pilot projects implemented by the CBA team and funded by UNDP. Successful results have been replicated in communes or sangkats in Cambodia. Moreover, the multi-stakeholder sessions on sharing lessons learned and good practices from pilot projects have informed national planning and policy development. In recognition of the importance of mainstreaming CBA into the commune development plans and realizing that it does not have sufficient funds for all of its aspects, the Government of Cambodia formed an "Integration Working Group" at the district level to meet the budgetary requirements. NGOs and donors come together with the government and identify which organizations can fund and implement particular activities.

Outcome 4: Up-scaling practices and sharing knowledge for increased up-take of CBA experiences documented for replication purposes

In 2014, the participation of SGP CPMT and country programs and the dissemination of various knowledge products at several national and global conferences were aimed at sharing knowledge and up-scaling practices. While more information and examples are provided in the 2014 highlights section of this report, a short summary is given below:

- A SIDS CBA project in Jamaica was featured in "Island Innovations", a UNDP publication on leveraging the environment for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States that was launched at the 2014 UN SIDS conference.

⁸ The National Climate Change Committee is consisted of representatives from Minister.



- The innovative solutions from a SIDS CBA project in Mauritius, in advancing conservation and sustainable development in its island communities, were shared at the GLISPA side event to encourage investment for scaling up and replication. A grantee's president, Ms. Geraldine Artistide of Grand-Sable Women Planters Farmers Entrepreneurs Association, also attended the 2014 UN SIDS conference in Samoa to accept the Island Bright Spot award for this project.
- The NC from Saint Lucia was invited as a speaker in UNV's side event at the 2014 UN SIDS conference to share experiences and best practices on how volunteerism and social cohesion can lead to sustainable development.
- The participation of the NC from Cambodia at 4th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum to over 300 adaptation actors further expanded the reach and synergies for up-scaling. As stated in the 2013 annual report, the Cambodia MAP CBA programme has mobilized more than USD\$4 million to expand the programme to the SGP/Cambodia Community Based Adaptation Programme (CCBAP). Additionally, the CBA country team worked with the UNDP Country Team and Ministry to prepare four project proposals valued at US\$400,000 to upscale the lessons from the CBA water management projects. The MAP CBA programme was completed in 2013, funding more than 60 CBA projects and impacting the livelihoods of over 467 villages, 126 communes, 72 districts and 21 provinces.
- The CSO/government dialogues held in preparation for the UN SIDS conference has formed agreements amongst the CSOs, government and the private sector on an integrated approach towards tackling climate change and achieve sustainable development for all. These sessions gave opportunities to analyse the existing mechanisms for policy, development plans, budgets and governance at all levels, especially on areas where communities were not previously engaged. Furthermore, the business processes and practices of the private sector were also addressed. The on-going progress will be reported on in the 2015 annual report to DFAT.

At the country program level, a 'knowledge management' project in Sri Lanka captures all the best practices and lessons learned from all the CBA projects will be completed in 2015, and disseminated thereafter for replication and up-scaling. In **Mauritius**, two CBA projects are co-funded by the Adaptation Fund and monitored by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and is in the position to be up-scaled and replicated. In the Pacific, the CBA project lessons and approaches continue to be replicated. In Vanuatu, the World Bank has funded other initiatives for CBA on fresh water security. In Fiji, the grantee, LajeRotuma, has replicated CBA innovations on natural resource management to other projects they support in five outer island communities. From the same project, the empowered community members of Rotuma continue to facilitate knowledge-sharing amongst community groups located in two outer islands to enhance replication of CBA approaches and best practices.



Figure 23: The President of the Republic of Seychelles, James Michel, visits the CBA stall in the Seychelles National Agricultural Show during official national day celebrations in 2014. From left right to right: two members of farmers association; Mr. Cedras, Chairperson of BSAFA; Mr. Volcere, Member of National Assembly for island of Praslin; Mrs. Larue, Minister for Health; President Michel; Ms. Lesperance,

SECTION VI. CONCLUSION

Climate change has become one of the most critical challenges facing humanity. The task ahead requires adaptation, mitigation and the full effort of all stakeholders. Strategies and activities to combat the impacts of climate change need to be done in an inclusive and integrated manner at all levels – from decision-makers to implementers at the global, national and local levels. Durable partnerships to advance the work of national and local adaptation actors are crucial for sustainable development. As a delivery mechanism with established partners and the experience to garner more sustainable partnerships, SGP has been linking local communities to sub-regional, national and global stakeholders to ensure that their needs are addressed as well as to share community innovations for replication.

A lot has been achieved with the small grants provided by the MAP CBA and SIDS CBA projects over the past years, but the momentum cannot be maintained unless the work undertaken so far is integrated into the national level. The knowledge-sharing through the participation of SGP CPMT and National Coordinators in the various conferences held in 2014 has formed partnerships with GLISPA and IIED to encourage funding and support in up-scaling and replicating the CBA innovations for the sustainable development of island communities. The progress of this partnership is detailed in Annex 3. Furthermore, a partnership with International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), which will be contracted through the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and the weADAPT Platform will be launched in 2015 and will focus on reviewing the flow of adaptation funds to the local level. SGP CPMT will also work with partners and other arms of the UN (through UNDP and its grassroots level practitioners), to support stronger financial allocations of global and national adaptation funds reaching the most vulnerable persons/communities at the local level based on research conducted. It is expected that emerging research on financing CBA can inform future calls for proposals so that planned projects can respond to the criteria and research agenda developed here. The outcomes of the findings will be shared at UNFCCC COPs and CBA conferences.

Additionally, the CSO-Government dialogues initiated by the SIDS CBA countries for the UN SIDS conference has served as a foundation for CSOs, the governments and private sector to work in an

integrated manner. This has set the tone of how they will proceed to deliver on the agreements stated in the S.A.M.O.A pathway as well as those of the Kathmandu Declaration. The CSO-Government Dialogue platforms will also provide a way to feed outcomes of SGP's partnership with ICCCAD et al. back into national planning, including mainstreaming into Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs), National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs) and other relevant national climate change strategies, policies and plans. CPMT will monitor the progress of the country programmes and report on the outcomes in the 2015 annual report.

At the project level, capacity-building continues to be the focus on the country teams, especially with 44 newly- developed projects and more to come in 2015. The mature projects have started to show results from the project activities, and thus, have been facilitating numerous multi-stakeholder sessions for knowledge-sharing with the aim of influencing policy and national development programs. The next Asia-Pacific Adaptation Forum will be held in Sri Lanka and this is an opportunity to be seized to share the successful CBA innovations from the Sri Lanka country team and its community partners. Mainstreaming gender considerations have been successful in most, if not all, of the projects. While mainstreaming youth and children have been done fairly well, this area has room for improvement along with mainstreaming persons with disabilities.

Lastly, a reallocation of grant resources from the Pacific region to over-performing countries in the Atlantic/Indian Ocean and/or Caribbean region may need to be done since there is only 2 years left in the program and the average project timeline is 1.5 to 2 years. To date, 8 out of the 16 (50%) countries in the Pacific region has not committed any of their grant resources. For the Caribbean region, there are 5 out of the 15 countries (33%) have not committed any of their grant resources, but a portion of their budgets may be used by a few over-performing countries in their region such as the Dominican Republic and Saint Lucia. The three countries (Dominica, Jamaica and Mauritius) given additional grants may stay with their current budgets.

ANNEX 1. Examples of Knowledge Management disseminated in 2014

A. Fact sheet for project site visit at the UN SIDS conference in Samoa; September 2014



Adapting to climate change impacts in water resources and services in Matafa'a Village, Samoa

Background

The Matafa'a village is located at the "Le-faga-o-alii" peninsula on the island of Upolu in Samoa. It is home to 226 people, all of whom are of Samoan decent. There is one pre-school and older students have to travel by canoe to go to school in other areas. There is no health clinic nor are there any telephone lines. Recently, the Government of Samoa built a tar-sealed road to the village --- a milestone for this isolated village.

The only water source in the village was from a spring located on the coast, and whilst it was in a hazard zone prone to flooding, majority of the villagers resided in this area. The water source was contaminated by runoff from a nearby cattle pasture. Population growth and unsustainable land management practices (for example, use of toxic chemicals in farming and fishing activities) contributed to the degradation of the ecosystems the village relied on. Furthermore, climate change impacts and its variability exacerbated these conditions. Increasingly variable rainfall, floods and extreme droughts have resulted in water scarcity and poor water quality. With no regular water supply of clean water, the village was faced with health problems, widespread of diseases (such as typhoid fever), dwindling river fauna, diminished productivity of agriculture and livestock, and degradation of land and soil. The elderly, women and children were most affected as they are responsible for gathering water for their families.

Project No:	WSM/MAP-CBA/2010/003
Grantee:	Savaia – Alii ma Faipule Matafa'a
Location:	Matafa'a Village, Upolu Island
AusAID supported	
SGP Contribution:	50,000 USD
Co-Financing:	provided by the community in-cash and in-kind
Project Duration:	6/2011 - 9/2012
Number of people served:	226
Focal area:	Community-Based Adaptation



After the project, children have more time for school --- searching for water and carrying it back to their homes over long distances is now seen as a hardship of the past.

Given this situation, the Matafa'a village requested the support of the UNDP-Implemented GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) to support the implementation of a project aimed at water security while simultaneously conserving the ecosystems that the communities relied on.

Project Objectives and Results

The goal of the project was to strengthen the Matafa'a village's resilience to climate change impacts and its variability through awareness-raising and capacity-building activities on water resource management. Using a participatory approach and building on local knowledge, the project results include the access to freshwater resources (through the installation of a gravity-fed water system in the mountain zone) and the conservation and protection of the watershed surrounding the new water source. The Matafa'a village worked in partnership with the Independent Water Scheme Association (IWSA), an NGO representing villages with independent water schemes.

Environmental Impact

The gravity-fed water system installed is cost-efficient and environmentally sound, with pollution danger from pit latrines, groundwater and waste water being virtually absent. The project is located inside a steep mountain ravine and being high in altitude, it is not compromised by clear cutting for cattle farms and other farming activities, and by people frequenting the stream and small waterfalls. Tree-planting using native species is preventing soil erosion in the coast as well as in the watershed. Most importantly, the springs emanating from the mountains feed into a small stream that has not been affected by prolonged drought periods. In September 2011, while the whole country experienced droughts and severe water shortage for three months due to El Niño, the Matafa'a village had water, attributed to the efforts of the project activities to ameliorate the environment and improve its conditions. Thus, the water system coming out of the watershed is deemed climate resilient since the river is flowing throughout the year.



The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



Australian
Aid

Adapting to climate change impacts in water resources and services in Matafa'a Village, Samoa

Socio-Economic Impact

Today, all the houses from the village have access to clean water. Since this is a community managed water scheme, the Matafaa community members do not pay water bills to the government unlike their neighbouring villages. However, the village set up a monthly 'user fee' of W\$10 per household to cover maintenance costs. A penalty of \$100 will be paid to the village council for any unreported leaking pipe/s in any community member's house.

With the recognition that on-going monitoring is crucial in this project, the village appointed different committees with various monitoring and other action-oriented tasks. Since pollution of the water source will be detrimental to the humans and ecosystem stability, various village committees have been appointed to regularly monitor and clean out of debris to prevent pollution at the intake. The Samoa water department also regularly monitors for fecal pollution from animals. Youth Water Committees were formed to capacitate youth in the installation, maintenance and trouble-shooting needs of the new water system. One youth member was recruited by the Government of Samoa to study plumbing in Fiji and to use and share the skills back in the community, particularly in this project.

Enduring Partnerships for Sustainability

The project has provided linkages and synergies for the Matafa'a village to various local and national organizations. The Independent Water Scheme Association (IWSA) has been a project partner from the onset including the water scheme design and its best location.

They also provided thorough technical and practical training on the installation, repairs, leakage monitoring and proper water consumption. Sustainable water resource management strategies and regulatory needs were added in the village code of laws being informed by the best practices of this project.

Today, two years after the project ended, IWSA continues to work with the village. After the recent assessment by the Ministry of Health Water Quality Division, the water quality was found not to be up to required standards with regard to bacterial indicators (coliform and e.coli). While this condition is prevalent throughout the country including the water from the national water supply sources, IWSA has decided to install water filters in 2015 to address the bacterial issues and to improve the water quality in the village homes. SGP monitoring visits held in July/August of 2014 determined that some homes located in the hills did not have enough water pressure and IWSA will provide water tanks to them. Additionally, to prepare for the El Niño event predicted to start in September 2014, IWSA has installed more water tanks in the village.

Other project partners include the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) who provides technical advice on watershed management, the Ministry of Health (MoH), helping with advice on water-related health issues, while the Ministry of Women Community and Social Development (MWCSD) Division of Internal Affairs and the Red Cross provides emergency relief.



Two years after the project ended, project partners continue to monitor water supply and quality and provides capacity development.

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This article contributes to one of the UN SIDS Dialogues: Climate change & Disaster Risk management, Social development in SIDS & Health and NCDs, specifically on: SIDS climate change adaptation needs and Enhancing social protection and inclusion, improving wellbeing, and guaranteeing opportunities for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged).

Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) to Climate Change in SIDS



A local community in Vanuatu, predominantly women and children, gather at the coast to collect water, food and other essential items brought across from neighboring islands.

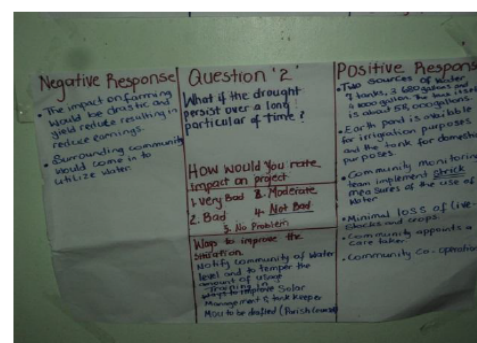
Climate change has become one of the most critical challenges facing humanity. The task ahead requires adaptation, mitigation and the full effort of all stakeholders -- not just of decision-makers at the national level but of people who rely on natural resources for their livelihoods.

In Small Island developing states (SIDS), local communities are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts due to their small land area, susceptibility to natural disasters, geographical isolation, limited natural resources and sensitive ecosystems. Responding to this critical need, the UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) increased their support in community-based climate change risk management to 37 countries, up from 15 countries since the last SIDS

conference (Mauritius; 2004). Additionally, to help island communities adapt to climate change, SGP and AusAID, now the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), launched a SIDS Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) programme in 2011, which further intensified SGP's work in the SIDS countries.

The CBA portfolio of projects covers agriculture, coastal zone management, land degradation and water resource management thematic areas. The projects address short- and long-term climate change impacts in a holistic manner while simultaneously addressing site-specific issues. The project responses are based on geographic location, the communities' needs (including cultures, traditions, environmental realities and political issues) and are built on local knowledge. Using the participatory and social inclusion approaches, all community members have a voice and role in the projects regardless of age, gender, and physical/mental abilities.

As a result of the CBA programme's support, civil poor, vulnerable communities and society organizations (CSOs) in SIDS are able to reduce their vulnerability and improve their adaptive capacity to climate change impacts, share sustainable and concrete ground-level experience in climate change adaptation, and provide



Notes from a community session in Jamaica on their vulnerability assessment discussions.

clear policy lessons and mainstream CBA innovations into national processes on climate change adaptation.

In Jamaica and Vanuatu, CBA projects have demonstrated how local results can have national impacts. In both countries, traditional water harvesting methods revived by the project led to water security and has been recognized as good practice to be included in their respective national Climate Change policies. In addition to the environmental and socio-economic benefits generated, the project also provided opportunities for CSO engagement in the national policy-making and budgetary planning processes. In Vanuatu, NGO partners now act as advisors at the Vanuatu National Advisory Board for Climate Change and the National Water Resources Advisory board. In Jamaica, NGO partners participate in stakeholder consultations in planning new Climate Change policies to ensure that community concerns on water issues are addressed in an integrated manner.



The new water source in Matafa'a village

At the UN's Third International Conference on Small Island Development States (UN SIDS) in Samoa, a CBA project located in the Matafa'a village was chosen to be featured in a parallel event to showcase sustainable water resource management and ecosystem conservation practices leading to water security. Water security in the village has improved people's health and prosperity, food security and conditions of ecosystems and its services. In September 2011, while the whole country experienced droughts and severe water shortages for three months due to El Nino, the Matafa'a village had access to freshwater. Thus, the new water scheme is deemed to be climate resilient. Children, who along with the elderly and women are responsible for gathering water, now have more time for school. Searching for water over long distances is now seen as a hardship of the past. The synergies and linkages provided by the project have also led to enduring partnerships. Today, two years after the project completion, the village continues to work with various local and national organizations (IWSA, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Health and the Red Cross) in tackling climate change together to achieve sustainable development.



Left Photo: Before, the project, the Matafa'a villagers gathered around one water pipe to get water. Right Photo: After the project, among the many benefits of water security in the village is that children have more time for school and gathering water over long distances is now seen as a hardship of the past.



In Mauritius, the Grand-Sable Women Planters', Farmers' and Entrepreneurs' Association (NGO project partner) received the 2013 *Island Bright Spot Award for Solution Search* for their sustainable adaptation solutions that advance conservation and sustainable livelihoods in their community, and its great potential for replication and up-scaling for inclusive sustainable development. The NGO representative will participate in UN SIDS Conference and showcase this project's sustainable solutions for replication and scaling up through the Conference activities.



The Grand-Sable Women Planter's, Farmers' and Entrepreneurs' Association members plant vetiver to control erosion and for material in craft making

- C. Case Study of the SIDS CBA Jamaica project featured in the CBA Guidance Note in “how to mainstream CBA at the local, sub/national levels. This project was also featured in *Island Innovations*, UNDP’s publication launched at the UN SIDS



CASE STUDY 1

SGP CBA supports Implementation of the Jamaican National Water Security Policy

The Jamaican Government is adding provisions to its National Rainwater Harvesting Policy to include decentralized harvesting and storage of rainwater on a small scale at the household level. The CBA programme is supporting the implementation of the policy provisions through rain-water harvesting projects. The results from the pilot phase CBA projects, as well as those from current CBA projects, have been mainstreamed through national consultation processes and have informed policies at the national level. For example, the UN Country Team in Jamaica is up-scaling the innovations from the rain-water harvesting projects by including activities for replication in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The aim is to have a policy component on the use of rainwater for both consumption and agricultural use coming out of a suite of actions by all UN agencies.

The ‘Construction of Water Harvesting Infrastructure and Improving the Community’s Adaptive Capacity to Natural Hazards’ project is located in the southern part of Jamaica’s Clarendon Parish, an area that is nationally recognized as a climate hot spot. Climate change-driven events such as increasing temperatures, droughts, irregular rainfall, torrential rains and flooding have impacted the soil quality, water availability and water quality in these areas. In turn, the agricultural production and sufficient arable land, which used to provide comfortable sources of livelihood, have been destroyed. The long-term climate forecasts in the region include the continual increases of temperatures, increases in the occurrences of heat waves and decreases of precipitation. As a response, the project was designed to strengthen the communities’ resilience to climate change impacts, and its variability, through awareness-raising and capacity development activities. This is being realized through water security, natural resource management and the introduction of renewable energy in the communal catchment facility.



FIGURE 1: One of the refurbished community tanks with capacity of approximately 100,000 liters (58,000 gallons) has improved water availability for domestic purposes.



FIGURE 2: View of the earth pond which is used for irrigation purposes. Farmers have increased their crop planting due to the availability of the water contained in the pond which has significantly contributed to their income. Planting around the pond will help land stability.

Today, water availability and quality for irrigation, especially during incidences of floods and droughts, have been improved through the restoration of community water tanks (see Figure 1) and earth ponds (see Figure 2). These have led to increased production in agriculture and other land-based/cottage industries, which in turn resulted to food and water security as well as income generating activities. The solar-power system installed (the first of its kind in use at the parish) to produce electricity for the water pump has avoided the emission of carbon dioxide



FIGURE 3: View of solar panels to provide electricity for the pump. Co-financing has been provided by Environmental Foundation of Jamaica .

produced by the gas- or diesel-powered generators used previously(see Figure 3). Capacity-building activities included workshops that brought key policy makers, government agencies and the communities together in order to understand the policy processes and how to access and influence decision makers with project results. This activity was critical to enable local people to share their experiences and lessons with other groups, understand and have the confidence to present them at the national level, and to address future sustainable development issues.

With the successful CBA innovations in Jamaica, the programme is recognized at the national level for its capabilities in providing good practices to be included in policies. The National Coordinator has been invited to be a member of the UN team in Jamaica and to participate in the national development planning processes that includes the preparations for the Third National Communication, the formulation of a Climate Change Policy and the establishment of a Climate Change Department. Additionally, SGP's NGO partners have been invited by the Jamaican government to participate in stakeholder consultations for the planning of the new Climate Change Policy to ensure that community concerns on water issues are addressed in an integrated manner.

Through meetings and formal discussions with planners and other government entities, Clarendon Parish Development Committee Benevolent Society (CPDCBS), SGP's partner NGO, was able to advocate for the inclusion of climate change into Development Orders and Plans and the establishment of 'no build zones' to protect people from building in vulnerable areas. As a result to these activities, CPDCBS now sits on the Climate Change Advisory Board for Jamaica. Bringing local people into the process is perhaps the most significant way to bring local needs to the attention of decision-makers. With strong networking and good inter-agency coordination, the CBA programme in Jamaica has been able to take the lessons of relatively small community-led projects to contribute and influence national planning and policy processes.

At the national level, best practices from the projects are expected to be adopted by a national level project entitled *"Water Management for Sustainable Communities"*. Based on experiences from CBA projects, as well as those implemented by other agencies, the new project was designed to use a comprehensive, integrated and holistic approach in addressing water scarcity in Jamaica. Water management techniques and innovative solutions used in the SGP projects such as rainwater and wastewater harvesting, water usage, and recycling of water will be replicated. This project can also serve as a model to be replicated regionally and globally for other Small Island Developing States (SIDS) with similar issues.

D. Example of a Country Fact Sheet disseminated at national and global forums/conferences



GEF Small Grants Programme
Australian Aid Community-Based Adaptation Programme
CAPE VERDE

Global Context

In 2009, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the Small Grants Programme (SGP) started the Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) programme with US\$ 12.4 million in funding from DFAT aimed at improving the resilience of communities in 42 countries, many of them small island developing states (SIDS).



Goals

The goals of the programme are to:

- To reduce the vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of local communities to the adverse effects of climate change
- Provide countries with concrete ground-level experience with local climate change adaptation
- Provide clear policy lessons and mainstream CBA within national processes and up scale practices across scale.

Country Programme Strategy

Small island developing states are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts due to their small land area, susceptibility to natural disasters, geographical isolation, limited natural resources and sensitive ecosystems. The programme focuses on piloting and testing of CBA approaches on the ground, while also promoting the horizontal replication of successful community practices and the integration of the lessons into national and sub-national policies.

In particular in Cape Verde, the CBA programme focuses on promoting integrated land and water resource management initiatives to strengthen the resilience of rural populations to inevitable impacts of climate change and its variability. Climate change impacts in this insular nation include intense periods of droughts, increased occurrences of torrential rain falls, greater frequency of tropical storms, increase in temperature and humidity levels, rising sea levels and saltwater intrusion. These impacts lead to increased run-off, coastal erosion, land degradation and soil salinization. Furthermore, these climate change-driven challenges are exacerbated by the communities' maladaptive practices such as sand extraction and unsustainable water usage. As a result, prevailing occurrences of water scarcity threatens this insular nation, which in turn, impedes the area agro-silvo-pastoral systems leading to food deficits and diminished livelihoods.

In this respect, the Cape Verde CBA programme strategy is in line with the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) and is aimed at promoting sustainable, integrated natural resource management techniques that generate multiple benefits on the environmental, economic and social threads. Using the participatory approach, the community members are engaged throughout the project cycle: concept formulation, planning, implementation and monitoring. While the capacity-building and awareness-raising sessions primarily target local actors (CSOs who help the communities and the communities themselves), capacity development and knowledge exchange sessions are also held for sub-regional and national actors (NGOs, government officials,

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academia, etc) to share the community innovations and ensure that adaptation initiatives contribute to national priorities and policies.

Portfolio

Number of Projects: 5

Number of Planning Grants: 0

Project Name	Grantee	Main Objective	Total Grant Amount	Co-financing in cash	Co-financing in kind
Projecto de Reforço das Medidas Adaptativas às Mudanças Climáticas e Estudo da Percepção sobre a Vulnerabilidade na ilha de Santo Antão	Associação Recreativa Mãos Unidas Companhia	The project responds to the water scarcity and unsustainable water mobilization practices by installing a solar-powered water pumping mechanism and building a 100m3 community water cistern. Using the VRA methodology, it seeks to enable the communities to understand and assess their vulnerabilities to current and future climate change effects and to actively participate in the identification of sustainable, adaptive solutions.	US\$35,000	US\$63,529	US\$1,821
Reforço de Técnica de Agricultura Moderna em Santa Cruz: Hidroponia na Era da Aeroponia	Associação dos Amigos do Ambiente da Aldeia de Cova Barro	The project addresses water scarcity and the limited capacities of local communities to adapt to climate change impacts and targets the Cova Barro's women who are most vulnerable to CC impacts and experience high rates of poverty. Initiatives include the rehabilitation/installation of water structures equipped with hydroponic system. It is aimed at generating environmental benefits while promoting social-economic benefits.	US\$15,000	US\$31,453	US\$3,164
Consensus in Integrated and Participatory Natural Resources Northern District of Boavista	Associação Curral Velho Nós Riqueza	The project addresses climate change-driven land degradation by applying sustainable agricultural and agro-pastoral techniques.	US\$40,000	US\$21,367	US\$15,091
Projecto de Gestão Melhorada de Água de Rega e Capacitação para as Mudanças climáticas em Longueira e Covoadas	Associação Amigos Desenvolvimento Comunitário Covoadas Órgãos	The project addresses water scarcity challenges exacerbated by climate change impacts through the improvement of irrigation methods and water conservation techniques via micro-irrigation system installations in Longueira Covoadas	US\$10,000	-	US\$21,691
Adaptation measures to climate change in the community Cachao	Associação para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário de Cachao	The project increases the resilience of Cachao communities through capacity building activities in natural resources management.	US\$20,000	-	US\$9,069

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ANNEX 2. Financial Reporting by Country

A. MAP CBA Financial Reporting by Country

The MAP CBA projects started programming in 2009. Three countries (Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam) completed its projects in 2013. Three projects remain under implementation in Sri Lanka and are set to be completed in the first quarter of 2015. These are SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/04, SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/05 and SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/06. At the request of the donor, the project numbers are indicated in Table 9, along with the correlating amount of grants given.

Country	Project Number	Year	\$ Grants	Total
Cambodia				\$249,337
	KHM/MAP-CBA/2010-001	2010	\$2,500	\$2,500
	KHM/MAP-CBA/2010-002	2010	\$2,367	\$2,367
	KHM/MAP-CBA/2010-003	2010	\$2,600	\$2,600
	KHM/MAP-CBA/2010-004	2010	\$50,000	\$50,000
	KHM/MAP-CBA/2010-005	2010	\$45,994	\$45,994
	KHM/MAP-CBA/2011-006	2011	\$49,995	\$49,995
	KHM/MAP-CBA/2011-007	2011	\$46,381	\$46,381
	KHM/MAP-CBA/2011-008	2011	\$49,500	\$49,500
Laos				\$241,824
	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/PG-1	2010	\$5,000	\$5,000
	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/PG-8	2010	\$5,000	\$5,000
	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA1	2010	\$45,000	\$45,000
	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/9	2010	\$47,524	\$47,524
	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/PG-16	2011	\$5,000	\$5,000
	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/PG-5	2011	\$5,000	\$5,000
	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/5	2011	\$39,300	\$39,300
	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/16	2011	\$45,000	\$45,000
	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/8	2011	\$45,000	\$45,000
Sri Lanka				\$450,000
	SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/01	2010	\$40,504	\$40,504
	SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/02	2010	\$40,504	\$40,504
	SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/03	2010	\$44,419	\$44,419
	SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/04	2010	\$44,171	\$44,171
	SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/05	2010	\$42,529	\$42,529
	SRL/MAP-CBA/2011/01	2011	\$37,873	\$37,873
	SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/01	2013	\$31,363	\$31,363
	SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/02	2013	\$50,000	\$50,000
	SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/03	2013	\$17,346	\$17,346
	SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/04	2013	\$32,160	\$32,160
	SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/05	2013	\$37,350	\$37,350
	SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/06	2013	\$31,781	\$31,781
Viet Nam				\$250,000
	VN/MAP-CBA/2010/01	2010	\$50,000	\$50,000
	VN/MAP-CBA/2010/02	2010	\$50,000	\$50,000
	VN/MAP-CBA/2010/03	2010	\$50,000	\$50,000
	VN/MAP-CBA/2010/04	2010	\$50,000	\$50,000
	VN/MAP-CBA/2010/05	2010	\$50,000	\$50,000
Total				\$1,191,161

Table 10: Yearly country programming in MAP CBA with project numbers

B. SIDS CBA Financial Reporting by Country

The SIDS CBA program started programming in 2012 and progressively increased commitments through 2014. To date, a total of \$3.2 of grant resources has been committed of which 10% was committed in 2012, 32% committed in 2013 and 54% committed in 2014. The remaining 4% was committed by the Samoa CBA country program in 2010, a country program that moved to the SIDS CBA program from MAP CBA.

Country	Project Number	Year	\$ Grants	Total
Cape Verde				\$ 120,000
	CPV/SIDS-CBA/12/21	2012	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
	CPV/SIDS-CBA/12/22	2012	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
	CPV/SIDS-CBA/12/23	2012	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
	CPV/SIDS-CBA/13/01	2013	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
	CPV/SIDS-CBA/13/03	2013	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Comoros				\$ 120,000
	COM50/SGP/OP5/Y3/CORE/ABC Ausaid/2013/01	2013	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	COM50/SGP/OP5/Y3/CORE/ABC Ausaid/2013/02	2013	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000
	COM50/SGP/OP5/Y3/CORE/ABC Ausaid/2013/03	2013	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000
Maldives				\$ 149,900
	MDV/SIDS-CBA/14/01	2014	\$ 29,900	\$ 29,900
	MDV/SIDS-CBA/14/02	2014	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
	MDV/SIDS-CBA/14/03	2014	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	MDV/SIDS-CBA/14/04	2014	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
Mauritius				\$ 136,000
	MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr1/12/01	2012	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr1/12/02	2012	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr1/13/05	2013	\$ 29,000	\$ 29,000
	MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr1/13/06	2013	\$ 28,000	\$ 28,000
	MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr2/13/03	2013	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
	MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr2/13/04	2013	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
	MAR/SIDS-CBA/YR3/14/01	2014	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Seychelles				\$ 112,000
	SEY/SIDS-CBA/13/01	2013	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	SEY/SIDS-CBA/OP5/Y3/2014/03	2014	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
	SEY/SIDS-CBA/OP5/Y3/2014/04	2014	\$ 47,000	\$ 47,000
Barbados				\$ 100,000
	BAR/SGP/OP5/Y4/AUSAID/CCCBA/14 /01	2014	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	BAR/SGP/OP5/Y3/AUSAID/CCCBA/14 /0	2014	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000
Belize				\$ 120,877
	BZE/SIDS-CBA/13/01	2013	\$ 1,845	\$ 1,845
	BZE/SIDS-CBA/13/02	2013	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
	BZE/SIDS-CBA/13/03	2013	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
	BZE/SIDS-CBA/14/01	2014	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000
	BZE/SIDS-CBA/14/02	2014	\$ 39,830	\$ 39,830

	BZE/SIDS-CBA/14/03	2014	\$ 37,202	\$ 37,202
Cuba				\$ 170,000
	CUB/SIDS-CBA/13/01	2013	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000
	CUB/SIDS-CBA/13/02	2013	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
	CUB/SIDS-CBA/13/03	2013	\$ 46,000	\$ 46,000
	CUB/SIDS-CBA/13/04	2013	\$ 39,000	\$ 39,000
Dominica				\$ 225,000
	DMA/SIDS-CBA/12/01	2012	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
	DMA/SIDS-CBA/13/01	2012	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
	DMA/SIDS-CBA/13/02	2012	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
	DMA/SIDS-CBA/13/03	2013	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
	DMA/SIDS-CBA/13/04	2013	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 47,500	\$ 47,500
	DMA/SIDS-CBA/14/02	2014	47,500	\$ 47,500
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
	DMA/SIDS-CBA/14/01	2014	\$ 47,500	\$ 47,500
Dominican Republic				\$ 170,000
	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/01	2013	\$ 23,800	\$ 23,800
	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/02	2013	\$ 20,200	\$ 20,200
	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/03	2013	\$ 23,800	\$ 23,800
	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/04	2013	\$ 22,600	\$ 22,600
	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/05	2013	\$ 19,000	\$ 19,000
	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/06	2013	\$ 20,200	\$ 20,200
	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/07	2013	\$ 20,200	\$ 20,200
	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/08	2013	\$ 20,200	\$ 20,200
Grenada				\$ 2,500
	No project number in the database		\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
Jamaica				\$ 170,000
	JAM/SIDS-CBA/12/01	2012	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	JAM/SIDS-CBA/12/02	2012	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
	JAM/SIDS-CBA/13/03	2013	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000
	JAM/SIDS-CBA/13/04	2013	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
	JAM/SIDS-CBA/13/05	2013	\$ 0,000	\$ 30,000
St. Lucia				\$ 212,308
	STL/SIDS-CBA/12/01	2013	\$ 1,370	\$ 1,370
	STL/SIDS-CBA/13/02	2013	\$ 2,611	\$ 2,611
	STL/SIDS - CBA/14/01	2014	\$ 49,475	\$ 49,475
	STL/SIDS - CBA/14/02	2014	\$ 39,496	\$ 39,496
	STL/SIDS - CBA/14/04	2014	\$ 43,288	\$ 43,288
	STL/SIDS - CBA/14/05	2014	\$ 48,600	\$ 48,600
	STL/SIDS - CBA/14/06	2014	\$ 27,468	\$ 27,468
Suriname				\$ 170,000
	SUR/SIDS-CBA/12/01	2012	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	SUR/CIDS-CBA/13/03	2013	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
	SUR/SIDS-CBA/13/01	2013	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	SUR/SIDS-CBA/13/02	2013	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	SUR/SIDS-CBA/14/04		\$ 28,000	\$ 28,000
Trinidad &				\$ 149,966

Tobago				
	TRI/SIDS-CBA/12/01	2012	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 47,466	\$ 47,466
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Federated States of Micronesia				\$ 93,750
	FSM/SGP/OP5/Y3/MAP-CBA/CC/2013/04	2013	\$ 43,750	\$ 43,750
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Fiji				\$ 197,600
	FJI/MAP-CBA/11/01	2011	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
	FJI/MAP-CBA/11/02	2012	\$ 37,600	\$ 37,600
	FJI/MAPCBA/12/01	2012	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
	FJI/MAPCBA/13/01	2013	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	FJI/SGP/OP5/MAPCBA/13/02	2013	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000
Kiribati				\$ 100,000
	KIR/MAP-CBA/11/01	2012	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
	KIR/MAP-CBA/11/02	2012	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
	KIR/MAP-CBA/12/01	2013	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000
	KIR/MAP-CBA/12-02	2013	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000
Papua New Guinea				\$ 278,225
	PNG/SGP/UN DaO-CBA/ 2011/01 (Terminated before completion)	2011		\$ -
	PNG/MAP-CBA/11/13 (Terminated before completion)	2011		\$ -
	PNG/MAP-CBA/12/01	2012	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500
	PNG/MAP-CBA/12/02	2012	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
	PNG/SIDS-CBA/13/01	2012	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
	PNG/SIDS-CBA/13/02	2013	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
	PNG/SIDS-CBA/13/04	2013	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
	PNG/SIDS-CBA/13/06	2013	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
	PNG/SIDS-CBA/13/05	2013	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 27,397	\$ 27,397
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 34,828	\$ 34,828
	PNG/SIDS-CBA/14/01	2014	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Samoa				\$ 141,259
	WSM/MAP-CBA/2010/001	2010	\$ 18,956	\$ 18,956
	WSM/MAP-CBA/2010/002	2010	\$ 22,303	\$ 22,303
	WSM/MAP-CBA/2010/003	2011	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Solomon Islands				\$ 10,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
				\$ 120,000

Timor Leste	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
	No project number in the database	2014	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Vanuatu				\$ 192,332
	VUT/MAP-CBA/11/01	2011	\$ 49,993	\$ 49,993
	VUT/MAP/CBA/12/02	2012	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
	VUT/MAP-CBA/12/03	2012	\$ 49,989	\$ 49,989
	VUT/MAP-CBA/13/02	2014	\$ 42,350	\$ 42,350
Total				\$ 3,261,717

Table11: Yearly country programming in SIDS CBA with project numbers

Annex 3. Progress report on the Island Bright Spots: Investing in nurturing, scaling up and replicating what works for community-based advocacy during and after the International Year of SIDS 2014

Tasks in the TOR	Achievements	Status on Deliverables	Remarks (includes URLs and evidences of results)
Bring together a working group at national and global levels, focused on determining how to effectively scale up, mainstream and replicate bright spots	<p>GLISPA has convened several working groups as well as a series of bilateral discussions to support efforts to identify prospective donors with the means to scale and replicate bright spots in support of island priorities.</p> <p>GLISPA Impact Dashboard An emerging priority, particularly from the private sector, has been the need to improve ability of islands to demonstrate collective impact of island leadership and action towards national, regional and global priorities. In response, GLISPA has convened the “Impact Working Group” and formed a partnership with Socrata, a world leading private sector firm focused on supporting governments to create open and transparent forms to demonstrate impact. GLISPA is working on launch the new Impact Dashboard to demonstrate the impact of the partnership during the annual Steering Committee meeting to be held in Italy in late June.</p> <p>GLISPA is also in discussion with the Micronesia Challenge, Hawaii Green Growth and other major sustainable island commitments promoted through the partnership to support their efforts to launch respective impact dashboards. The Dashboards will support our efforts to quantifiably demonstrate the collective impact of the partnership and island initiatives and the bright spots that have emerged as a result of the long-term commitments. This is important to being able to support the partnership</p>	Completed	<p>GLISPA Impact Concept Note</p> <p>Articulation of GLISPA Goals available on request</p> <p>Global Island Resilience Prize Concept Note</p> <p>CBD LifeWeb Call for Expressions of Interest</p>

	<p>and its commitments to secure financing to meet their resilience goals.</p> <p>Scaling Investment in Bright Spots</p> <p>Island Resilience Campaign – launched in support of the International Year of SIDS, GLISPA is working in partnership with CBD LifeWeb to identify five proposals focused on scaling and replicating island bright spots, a selection of which were highlighted in the GLISPA & CBD Secretariat publication “Island Bright Spots in Conservation and Sustainability” launched on the International Day of Island Biodiversity in 2014. The five proposal profiles will be submitted by end of February.</p> <p>GLISPA Strategy Session at UNSIDS brought together GLISPA participants to focus on advancing the partnership priorities including bright spots.</p> <p>Global Island Resilience Prize GLISPA is working towards launching this prize to support islands to leverage public resources and catalyze private investment to build resilient infrastructure systems and services using a Prize Challenge methodology. This will be an innovative mechanism to scale up investment in major island commitments and bright spots.</p>		
<p>Identify ‘island bright spot’ collection of projects and conduct peer reviews. This portfolio of projects should have identified solutions that have the potential to be scaled and replicated. The identified and peer reviewed project should also lead into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognized as part of IYSIDS; CBD COP12 & other int/regional events Be replicated through SGP’s work with communities Possibly 	<p>In 2014, GLISPA has identified, peer reviewed and showcased 50 island bright spots through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch of the Island Bright Spots in Conservation & Sustainability booklet Island Bright Spot Exchanges during the Third UN Conference on SIDS and CBD COP 12 Recognized, strengthened and inspired island leadership and support for greater action globally Catalyzed significant leadership from 11 countries and 2 organizations making commitments and 6 new and strengthened partnerships towards conservation of island biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods (Country commitments: Palau, FSM, Samoa, Hawaii (USA), Seychelles, Tanzania, Mauritius, Madagascar, Grenada, The Bahamas, Italy. Organization Commitments: Indian Ocean Commission and the United Nations Secretary General) 	Completed	<p>Island Bright Spot booklet (launched in May 2014) http://www.cbd.int/idb/image/2014/idb-2014-booklet.pdf</p> <p>GLISPA Event Spotlight @ UNSIDS Bright Spot Exchange http://www.glispa.org/2014/133-island-bright-spot-exchange</p> <p>Watch Oivi TV Coverage of the Bright Spot Exchange</p> <p>Leaders Inspiring Action High Level Event http://www.glispa.org/2014/134-leaders-inspiring-action-glispa-high-level-event</p> <p>GLISPA Event Summary & Spotlight from CBD COP 12 Bright Spot Exchange http://www.glispa.org/2014/140-biodiversity-bright-spots-at-the-cbd-cop12</p> <p>GLISPA Event Summary & Spotlight from CBD COP 12 High Level Reception http://www.glispa.org/2014/137-</p>

eligible for funding			biodiversity-bright-spots-high-level-reception-celebrating-leadership-in-resource-mobilization-and-commitment-to-action
<p>Use targeted communication tools (including social media, bright spot leaflets and profiles, bright spot events) to share outcomes, success and lessons of bright spots with target audiences (Governments, UN Agencies, NGOs/IGOs and prospective donors) to ensure wider coverage and adoption of practices by communities in SIDS. This will require among other things that GLISPA plays an important role in convening dialogues (“bright spot exchanges”) at relevant forums such as COPs, summits and intergovernmental processes with the view to linking up successful community projects “bright spots” with higher level engagement and investment into scale and replication of these initiatives. To be able to methodologically advance on this course, initially GLISPA will produce a short synopsis for 5 potential bright spots suitable for social media and online</p>	<p>The bright spots identified and showcased through the aforementioned events have been summarized and are in the process of being made available on the newly developed GLISPA Bright Spot Platform to be launched at the end of February 2015. To achieve this, GLISPA has revised the Bright Spot process as well as database to track bright spots. The focal points of all identified bright spots are being invited to participate in GLISPA. More than 70 bright spots will be online by end of February.</p> <p>GLISPA awarded Grand-Sable Women Planters Famers Association of Mauritius the first Island Bright Spot Award in recognition of the International Year of SIDS for their successful projects focused on the use of seaweeds and other plants for alternative and diversified livelihoods. Mrs. Aristide’s was funded to participate in the UNSIDS meeting where she had the opportunity to share the successes and lessons as well as network with a range of high level government and NGO representatives – including Minister of the Government of Mauritius. In addition the President of Palau recognized the Association for winning the award as well as UNDP SGP for their contribution to supporting island priorities through GLISPA during the “Leaders Inspiring Action” event attended by the 13 Heads of State & other high level representatives of governments, UN agencies (UNDP, GEF etc), as well as NGOs.</p> <p>The bright spot profiles were not created in advance of the events due to capacity constraints. The development of the bright spot platform to initially showcase the bright spots online has been identified as a high priority of islands.</p>	To be discussed	<p>New GLISPA Bright Spot Platform (to be launched February 2015) http://www.glispa.org/bright-spots</p> <p>Revised Bright Spot Process (word doc) Bright Spot Database (excel)</p>

<p>dissemination through GLISPA and SGP networks, outreach events and in related communications as well as “Bright Spot Profiles” (illustrated case studies of 2-3 pages). This is to enable selected ‘island bright spots’ to be showcased as part of ‘Bright Spot Exchange’ events in UNSIDS, CBD COP12 etc.</p>			
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TABLE 12: DELIVERABLES TO-DATE OF ISLAND BRIGHT SPOT PARTNERSHIP