

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

January – December 2015

MAP CBA Year 7 (June 2009 – ongoing)
SIDS CBA Year 5 (June 2011 – ongoing)



Figure 1: Community members examine increased crop yields due to CBA project-introduced new systems for swine waste treatment, efficient irrigation systems and sustainable land management. Credit: SGP Cuba

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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
COP	Conference of Parties
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
DMU	Disaster Management Unit
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
ODPM	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
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
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

SECTION I. ANNUAL GLOBAL OVERVIEW

In 2009, the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) entered a partnership with Australian Government Overseas Aid Program, now assimilated under the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The objective of this partnership 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 is the 5th annual report provided to DFAT and particularly reviews the CBA programme's implementation activities and results for the *period of 1 January - 31 December 2015*. It also presents the cumulative programming and financial status, and accounts the progress made to the original budget plans. Just like previous donor reports, this report is based on the principles set out in the logical framework of the partnership project document. In addition, it addresses the recommendations provided by DFAT upon their review of the 2014 annual report. Lastly, with the adoption of Agenda 2030 and 2015 marking the transition from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, connections to the SDGs are exemplified throughout the report, specifically **on Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being, Goal 4: Quality Education, Goal 5: Gender Equality, Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities and Goal 13: Climate Action.**

The information on this report was obtained from the following sources: 1.) annual reports submitted by the participating country and sub-regional programs which included responses to an in-depth survey designed and conducted specifically for this purpose; 2.) CBA-specific monitoring and tracking sheets developed and maintained by SGP CPMT; and 3.) the GEF SGP global project database.

A. PROGRAMMING STATUS

In the course of the reporting period, a total of \$1.2m was committed to fund 6 planning grants and 28 full-size projects. First time programmers include Guinea Bissau, Antigua & Barbuda, Guyana, Haiti, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & Grenadines and Tokelau. The top-up allocations for a total of \$120k given to over-performing countries, namely Jamaica and Mauritius, were also committed.

As seen in Table 1, a cumulative total of \$5.3m in grants has been committed from 2009-2015, giving a commitment rate of 86.2% towards the grant budget of \$6.3m. A total of 47 planning grants and 134 projects have been approved to date with most of the planning grants leading to full size projects. Papua New Guinea has been very strong in supporting NGOs/CBOs to formulate community-led projects and gave 11 planning grants. However, a total of 5 planning grants¹ (i.e. 11% of total SIDS planning grants) did not become full-size CBA projects due to NSC decisions that the proposals were better fit as biodiversity projects under the regular SGP portfolio, while some were found by CPMT to be more suitable as agroecology projects also under the regular SGP portfolio. Out of the 134 full-size projects developed, only 3 projects (i.e. 2%) were terminated before completion due to the low technical and institutional capacities of the CBOs.²

¹ Out of the total 5 planning grants in Papua New Guinea that did not become CBA projects, 3 were approved in 2013 and 2 in 2014.

² In Papua New Guinea, 1 planning grant and its associated full-size project was terminated in 2011, while another project was terminated in 2012. In Kiribati, 1 project was terminated in 2015. More details are available in the country information under the 'Pacific Region'.

In the MAP CBA project, all four countries have fully committed their allocated grant resources in 2012; thereby, no planning grants were given nor were new projects developed in this reporting period. There were only three on-going projects (Sri Lanka), all of which were successfully completed within the year. Thus, 100% of the MAP CBA projects have been completed as of the end of 2015. Cumulatively, a total of \$1.19m has been programmed from 2009-2015 that supported 8 planning grants and the implementation of 27 projects in these four countries.

The \$1.2m of grant resources (for 6 planning grants and 28 projects) indicated above were committed under the SIDS CBA project. **In 2015, there were a total of 97 projects** whose status are as follows: (i.) 67 projects (69.1%) were under execution, (ii.) 9 projects (9.3%) were completed within the year, and (iii.) 24 projects (21%) were approved in December 2015, with 15 projects waiting for the Memorandum of Agreement (MoAs) to be signed by both parties and 9 projects are finalizing the modifications recommended by the NSC. These 24 projects will start implementation in early 2016. **Cumulatively, a total of \$4.2m has been programmed from 2009-2015 in 31 out of the 38 SIDS countries.**

With regard to the development of CBA country programme strategy (CCPS), Guinea Bissau was approved and aggressive work plans were developed for Pacific region, namely Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu (under the Fiji Sub-Region) and Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau (under the Samoa sub-region). Sao Tome Principe remains to be the only country with no CCPS simply because there is no SGP presence in the country at this time. No proper mechanisms have been found to implement projects without the infrastructure of SGP.

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 III. Additionally, the yearly commitments for each country can be found in Annex 2.

Project	# of Planning Grants	2015		# of Planning Grants	# of Projects	2009-2015		Commitment rate (%)
		# of Projects	Grant commitments (USD)			Grant commitments (USD)	Grant Allocation Budget (USD)	
MAP CBA	-	-	-	7	27	1,191,160	1,200,000	99.3%
SIDS CBA	6	28	\$ 1,208,379	40	107	4,206,059	5,060,000	83.1%
Total	6	28	\$ 1,208,379	47	134	5,397,219	6,260,000	86.2%

Table 1: Programming status of MAP and SIDS CBA for 2015; and Cumulative programming and corresponding commitment rates

B. THEMATIC BREAKDOWN

Out of the 28 projects developed during the reporting period, the following sectors or focal areas were the most addressed: Agriculture and Food Security (31%), Land Degradation (29%), Water Resource Management (25%) and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (15%).

Cumulatively, the thematic breakdown of all projects developed under the MAP and SIDS CBA projects are as follows: Water Resource Management (33.6%), Integrated Coastal Zone Management (26.4%), Agriculture and Food Security (24.7%) and Land Degradation (15.4%).

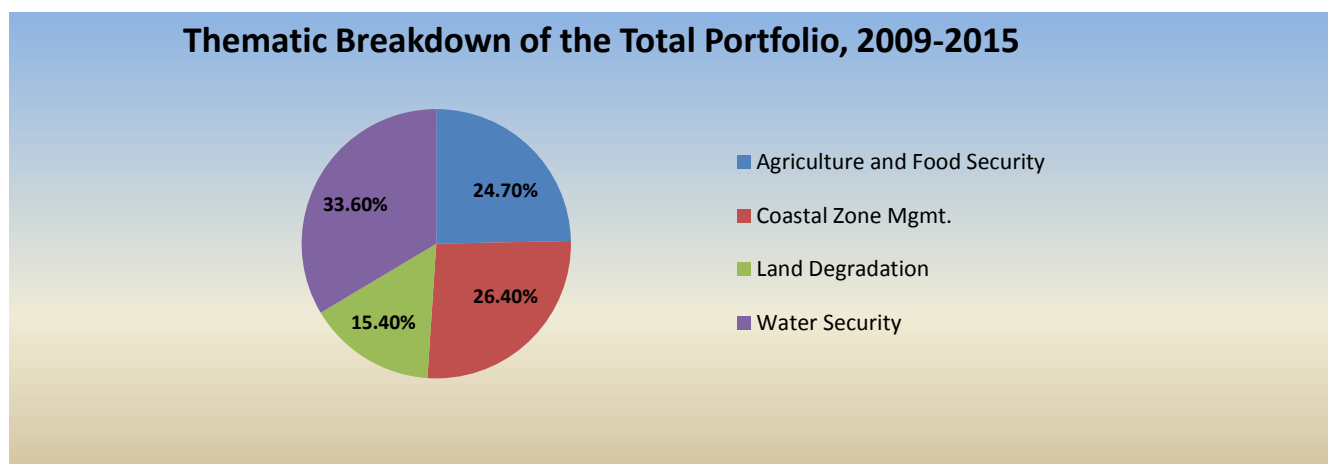


Figure 2: Thematic breakdown of projects developed (2009-2015)

SECTION II. FINANCIAL STATUS

From the operational budget of \$10.4m, a grant budget of \$6.3m has been programmed for direct grant-making process. The remaining of the budget, a total of \$4.1m, are channeled to the non-grant components of the program such as capacity building, training, awareness-raising and knowledge-sharing through knowledge product development, media platforms and/or participation in national/global level advocacy.

At the end of December 2015, a total of \$6.8m have been spent for grants and non-grant components of the program, leaving an approximate balance of \$3.5m for 2016 and 2018 (Please see Table 4 for details). Much of these resources are already planned for activities covering the last two years of the program and are tied to outputs. These activities include an anticipated midterm review in 2016 and a terminal review of the program in 2018.

The Government of Australia supported UNDP-GEF SGP programme through two distinct identified projects (MAP CBA and SIDS CBA). The funding for the MAP CBA Project that was received in 2009 covered the Mekong, Asia and Pacific regions (20 countries). When the SIDS CBA Project was launched in 2011, the Pacific region consisting of 16 Small Island Developing States, was *programmatically* moved accordingly. However, for clarity in tracking resource utilization, the UNDP internal financial services has kept the Pacific region under the MAP CBA Project. It is important to look at the financial figures in the Table 2 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 2016 to 2018
MAP CBA	\$5,475,463.0	\$668,139.87	\$4,807,323.1	\$ 3,147,426	\$1,889,204.0
Grants			\$2,940,000.0	\$2,347,438	\$592,562
Non-Grants			\$1,867,323.1	\$799,988	\$1,067,335
SIDS CBA	\$6,331,484.0	\$749,149.0	\$5,582,335.0	\$3,686,575	\$1,895,760
Grants			\$3,320,000.0	\$3,049,780	\$270,220

Non-Grants			\$2,262,335.0	\$636,795	\$1,625,540
Total	\$11,806,947.0	\$1,417,288.87	\$10,389,658.1	\$6,834,001	\$3,555,657

Table 2: Financial Report as of December 2015

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 CBA country programmes (Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam) have completed all its projects in 2013. In 2015, Sri Lanka had three projects under implementation, all of which successfully completed before the year-end. Thus, 100% of the MAP CBA projects have completed the implementation process as of the end of 2015. Cumulatively, a total of \$1.19m has been programmed from 2009-2015 that supported 8 planning grants and the implementation of 27 projects in these four countries.

Country	Grant Allocation Budget (\$)	Grant Commitment (\$)	Commitment rate (%)	Projects Approved (#)	Projects Completed (#)	Projects Completion rate (%)
Cambodia	250,000.0	249,336.5	99.7%	5	5	100%
Laos	250,000.0	241,824.0	96.7%	5	5	100%
Sri Lanka	450,000.0	450,000.0	100%	12	12	100%
Viet Nam	250,000.0	250,000.0	100%	5	5	100%
Total	1,200,000.0	1,191,160.5	99.3%	27	27	100%

Table 3: Country programming status in the MAP CBA project

While the three projects in Sri Lanka faced floods and droughts, they were successfully completed before the end of the 2015. For example, in project SRL/MAPCBA/2013/05 implemented by Grameeeya Sanvardana Maha Sangamaya, major floods in the village resulted in several months of delay because of the canal construction and other land management activities for erosion control in the sloping lands. Activities were delayed until the flood waters subsided. With the participation and expert technical advice of many government agencies, a mega river diversion scheme was developed wherein ruined anicut and canal systems were rehabilitated, erosion of sloping lands have been halted by stone hedges and lock & spill drains and a natural water spring was tapped on to provide potable and irrigation water.

A bridge was also built as the existing roads by paddy fields were inaccessible, especially when it rains. This allowed villages to transport goods and school children to go safely across the stream. Lastly, open defecation and its associated consequences have been eliminated by the building of latrines. Fecal contamination in water, mostly coming from the water flowing from the upstream communities to the drinking water supply of downstream communities have been vanquished. E.coli and coliform content in the streams have been reduced; and accidents and serpent bites from using open areas at night have been minimized. As a result, more than 240 families now have access to clean water and sanitation facilities. This includes the 45 families who live in hilly terrains of a former tea estate that is now

abandoned and ruined, and its communities forgotten by the authorities. The achievements are the result of committed and dedicated work of the NGO, strong partnerships with government authorities who provided technical and financial support and strong community participation. **The outcomes of this project connects to SDG#13: Climate Action; and SDG#3 Good Health and Well-Being.**

In the project SRL/MAPCBA/2013/04, implemented by Mihimaw Science Foundation in a semi-arid zone, increased incidences of droughts have led to shortages in irrigation water. As a response, this 32-family village constructed 16 rainwater harvesting ponds in the first phase of this 2-year project, but only to find collected water dried up by droughts in 2014. While this delayed the entire process, the communities continued to find sustainable solutions, one of which was to enlarge the existing village reservoir by raising its dam and clearing out surroundings. As a result, the reservoir's water storage capacity increased and the farmers were able to cultivate paddy for the first time in their lives. An extent of 3 hectares could be irrigated in the command area with the reservoir water, which was considered a major achievement by the community. Another 8 hectares were irrigated by farmers living away from the reservoir by drawing the water through a pipe system using motors. The water was used mainly for upland cultivation of vegetables.

The third project that was completed in 2015 was a knowledge management initiative (SRL/MAP_CBA/2013/06). This project provided capacity strengthening support to all on-going projects by facilitating access to technical expertise from the Technical Advisory Group (TAG), external partners such as the Department of Agriculture and other agencies. The project also facilitated monitoring and evaluation processes, relevant coordination for workshops for all stakeholders, project promotion through media, case study documentation and photo documentation. The processes and key steps used included baseline survey to assess present situation, VRA exercise, obtaining community participation, obtaining technical guidance from the NSC TAG, Department of Agriculture and other agencies.

Viet Nam completed its CBA portfolio in 2012, but continues to share its best practices. In the reporting period, a booklet of case studies was developed with the support of the Institute for Asian-Pacific Scientific Research and Technological Development Cooperation (IAP) and disseminated in national forums. This is available in the SGP website at https://sgp.undp.org/index.php?option=com_areaofwork&view=summary&Itemid=244.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FOR MAP CBA IN 2015 INCLUDE:

- 100% of projects have been satisfactorily completed and CBA innovations from 75% of the country programs (Cambodia Sri Lanka...check Vietnam) have been up-scaled and replicated.
- Development and dissemination of CBA case studies in Viet Nam. This was co-authored by the NC and prepared by the Institute for Asian-Pacific Scientific Research and Technological Development Cooperation.

B. SIDS CBA PROJECT

As briefly indicated in Section I.A (Global Programme Overview, Programming Status), a total of \$1.2m of grant resources (for 6 planning grants and 28 projects) were committed under the SIDS CBA project. In 2015, there were a total of 97 projects: 67 projects (69.1%) were under execution, 9 projects (9.3%) were completed within the year, and the remaining 24 projects (21%) were approved in December 2015, with 15 projects waiting for the Memorandum of Agreement (MoAs) to be signed by both parties and 9 projects are finalizing the modifications recommended by the NSC. These 24 projects will start implementation in early 2016. Cumulatively, a total of \$4.2m has been programmed from 2009-2015 in 31 out of the 38 SIDS countries.

The focus in 2015 was to help lagging countries to commit its grant resources and start programming. The Atlantic/Indian Ocean and the Caribbean regions have been very successful in its commitments. As seen in Table 6, the Atlantic/Indian Ocean has fully committed, while the Caribbean has committed 89% of its grant resources. In the Pacific region, CPMT collaborated with the countries that have NCs. Palau and Tokelau programmed for the first time, but strengthened guidance from CPMT will be necessary once more project managers are hired in the Pacific in 2016. More details on these issues are elaborated in section B.4 “Next Steps in the Pacific Region”.

Region	# of Countries	Grant Resource Budget	Grant Commitments	Commitment Rate
Atlantic/Indian	6	\$770,000	\$770,000	100%
Caribbean	15	\$2,657,000	\$2,279,781	85.8%
Pacific	16	\$1,633,000	\$1,156,278	70.8%
Total	37	\$ 5,258,769	\$ 4,206,059	86.2%

Table 4. Regional commitments at the end of 2015

B.1 Atlantic and Indian Ocean Region

The Atlantic and Indian region, covering six countries, committed the last \$186k of its grant resources with the development of 5 new projects (3 in Guinea Bissau; 1 each in Seychelles and Maldives). Additionally, 3 top-up allocations to existing projects in Mauritius were programme. To date, the Atlantic and Indian Ocean region has fully committed its budget of \$0.770m for the funding of 4 planning grants and 23 projects.

In 2015, there were 10 active projects (4 in Maldives; 4 in Mauritius; and 2 in Seychelles) and 3 projects that were satisfactorily completed in Comoros. The 5 new projects indicated above were approved towards the end of 2015 and will be implemented in 2016.

With the exception of Guinea Bissau, all the countries in this region have been programming since 2012. In 2015, Guinea Bissau aggressively progressed with developing its CBA Country Programme Strategy (CCPS) and fully committing its \$70k grant allocation budget.

Country ³	Programme Status	CBA Grant Allocation Budget (\$)	Grant Commitment (\$)	Commitment Rate (%)
Cape Verde	Completed	120,000	120,000	100%
Comoros	Completed	120,000	120,000	100%
Guinea Bissau	On-going	70,000	70,000	100%
Maldives	On-going	170,000	170,000	100%
Mauritius	On-going	170,000	170,000	100%
Seychelles	On-going	120,000	120,000	100%

³ Sao Tome Principe is the 7th SIDS in this region. However, there is no SGP presence in this country.

Total Atlantic/Indian Ocean Region		770,000	770,000	100%
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Table 5: Country programming status and commitment rates in the Atlantic/Indian Ocean region

Mauritius, an over-performing country that was provided top-up allocations in late 2014, programmed all of its resources of \$50k during the reporting period. The four active projects continue to show 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), capacity building activities have been completed in 2015, and the women have applied for clearances to set up their small businesses in selling seaweed-based products. Results from the small-scale businesses is expected to start materializing in the first quarter of 2016.

In Maldives, a project was approved by the NSC towards the end of 2015 to be implemented in 2016 upon obtaining the pending signatures in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA). This brings a total of 5 projects in Maldives’ CBA portfolio with a 100% commitment to its \$170k budget. The same scenario can be noted on Seychelles’ CBA portfolio, with another project approved by the NSC in 2015, their portfolio includes a total of 3 projects and increasing its commitment level from 93% in 2014 to 100% in 2015.

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 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 have satisfactorily closed in 2015.

B.2 Caribbean Region

The Caribbean region, covering 15 countries, continued to progress by committing another \$822k to fund 2 new planning grants and 19 projects. All countries in the region have an approved CCPS and are fully programming.

Country	Programme Status	CBA Grant Allocation Budget (\$)	Grant Commitment (\$)	Commitment Rate (%)
Antigua & Barbuda	On-going	170,000	170,000	100%
Barbados	On-going	170,000	152,814	90%
Belize	On-going	170,000	120,877	71%
Cuba	On-going	170,000	170,000	100%
Dominica	On-going	220,000	237,500	108%
Dominican Republic	On-going	170,000	170,000	100%
Grenada	On-going	150,000	72,697	43%
Guyana	On-going	120,000	115,981	97%
Haiti	On-going	170,000	163,012	96%
Jamaica	On-going	270,000	220,000	81%
St. Kitts and Nevis	On-going	130,000	100,000	77%
St. Lucia	On-going	220,000	216,933	99%
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	On-going	130,000	50,000	29%
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	86%

Table 6: Country programming status and commitment rates in the Caribbean region

Five countries (Antigua & Barbuda, Guyana, Haiti, St. Kitts & Nevis and St. Vincent & Grenadines) programmed projects for the first time during the reporting period. 74% of the new projects were programmed in these 5 countries. Antigua and Barbuda and Haiti programmed 4 new projects each and have fully committed their grant allocation budgets of \$170k each. Guyana programmed 3 new projects for \$115.6, generating a 97% commitment rate towards its grant allocation budget of \$120k. St. Kitts and Nevis programmed 2 new projects for \$100k, generating a 77% commitment rate towards its grant allocation budget of \$130k. St. Vincent and Grenadines programmed 1 new project for \$50k, generating a 29% commitment rate towards its allocation grant budget of \$130k.

Other countries that programmed new projects in 2015 include Barbados, Grenada and Jamaica. Barbados programmed 2 planning grants and 2 projects, increasing their total commitment to \$152.8 towards its grant allocation budget of \$170k (i.e. 90% commitment rate). Grenada programmed 2 new projects for \$72.7, generating a 43% commitment rate towards its grant allocation budget of \$170k. As indicated in the 2014 donor report, Jamaica fully programmed all of its grant allocation budget of \$170k in 2013, and thus, a top-up allocation of \$100k was given in 2014 to maintain the momentum of the communities' interest. In 2015, Jamaica programmed another project for \$50k. This brings a total of 6 projects programmed for \$220k towards the new grant allocation budget of \$270k (i.e. 81% commitment rate).

The programming status in Belize and Trinidad and Tobago remain the same as reported in 2014. Belize has programmed a total of 3 planning grants and 3 projects programmed for \$121k, generating a 71% commitment rate to the budget of \$170k. In Trinidad & Tobago, a total of 3 projects have been programmed for \$150k, generating an 88% commitment rate towards the budget of \$170k. All countries with balances in their grant resources will continue to commit and start implementation in 2016.

There were five countries who were fully committed since 2014 (Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia and Suriname). In Cuba, the 5 active projects in 2015 are progressing as planned and will be completed in 2016. In Dominica, 2 more projects started implementation in 2015, generating a total of 4 active projects in the reporting period. A fifth project that is to be implemented by with grantee, Marigot Improvement Committee, was revised after further NSC review in 2015. The grantee have submitted the revised document and the project is planned to start in 2016. In the Dominican Republic, 3 out of 8 projects have been satisfactorily completed in 2015 and 5 projects remain active until 2016. Saint Lucia's budget was increased in 2015 to \$220k from \$170k due to its over-performance in 2014. A total of 5 projects were programmed in Saint Lucia for \$216.9 (i.e. 99% commitment rate) of which 1 was satisfactorily completed in 2015 and 4 projects remain active until 2016. Lastly, in Suriname, 3 out of 4 projects remain active until 2016, with 1 project completed in 2014.

Cumulatively, the Caribbean region has committed \$2.280m towards the budget of \$2.660m, generating a commitment rate of 86% for the funding of 16 planning grants and 57 projects.

B.3 Pacific Region

After a tremendous programming in 2014, the Pacific region which covers 16 countries, had a slow programming in this reporting period. A total of \$155k was programmed to fund 3 planning grants (all in Papua New Guinea) and 3 projects (1 each in Palau, Tokelau and Vanuatu).

There are 2 over-performing countries in this region (Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu) who were given top-up allocations in 2015. Both countries had an original grant allocation budget of \$120k. Vanuatu's grant allocation budget was increased to \$233,372 to cover all projects approved by NSC. With the project approved in the reporting period, Vanuatu has fully committed all its grant resources as of 2015.

In Papua New Guinea, a total of \$278k to fund 4 planning grants and 5 projects were initially approved to be CBA projects by the NSC. However, after further review, 1 planning grant and 3 projects were deemed to be more applicable as regular SGP projects. In this regard, CPMT increased PNGs grant allocation budget \$205,397 to cover existing and pipelined projects. To date, PNG has programmed 6 planning grants and 2 projects for \$117,897 (i.e. 57% commitment rate). This is inclusive of the 3 planning grants approved in 2015, which are in the process of being developed as full-size projects and planned to start implementation in 2016.

Timor Leste has fully committed its grant resources in 2014 to fund 5 projects. In 2015, 4 projects were under implementation, and the 5th project has its project proposal under revision to apply the recommendations given by the NSC. This will be active in 2016.

Palau and Tokelau programmed their first projects in 2015. Palau programmed \$50k towards its grant allocation budget of \$120k (i.e. 42% commitment rate). Being under the Samoa Sub-Region, Tokelau added \$47,400 to the sub-regions total commitments, now at \$188,659 towards its grant allocation budget of \$300k. This increased the sub-region's commitment rate from 47% in 2014 to 63% in 2015.

The following countries did not fund any planning grants nor develop new projects in 2015, and thus, their commitment rates of following remain the same as reported in 2014: Fiji Sub-Region (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga and Tuvalu) at 50%; Solomon Islands at 8%; and Marshall Islands at 0%. The rest of the Samoa Sub-Region (Samoa, Niue and Cook Islands) did not program in 2015 either, but as indicated above, the sub-region's commitment rate was increased due to new project in Tokelau.

Cumulatively, the Pacific region has committed \$1.156m towards the budget of \$1.939m, generating a commitment rate of 60% for the funding of 19 planning grants and 26 projects.

Country	Programme Status	CBA Grant Allocation Budget (USD)	Grant Commitment (USD)	Commitment Rate (%)
Federated States of Micronesia	On-going	120,000	93,750	78%
Fiji	On-going	297,600 (Fiji sub-regional budget)	197,600	100%
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	50,000	42%
Papua New Guinea	On-going	205,397	117,897	57%

Samoa	New SRC recruited in 2014	296,631 (Samoa Sub-regional budget)	186,259	79%
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	47,400	
Solomon Islands	On-going	120,000	10,000	8%
Timor Leste	On-going	120,000	120,000	100%
Vanuatu	On-going	233,372	233,372	100%
Total Pacific Region		1,633,000	1,156,278	70.8%

Table 7: Country programming status and commitment rates in the Pacific region

***These countries have not programmed any grants as of December 2015; Details for each country are provided in "Next Steps for the Pacific Region".

B.4 Next Steps in the Pacific Region

The programming status of this region was closely monitored by CPMT, with its Regional Focal Point visiting the low-performing countries. Post-mission solutions include hiring of a Project Coordinator to replace National Focal Points (NFPs) in countries where deliverables have been modest; and moving the SGP office to UN Joint offices (where available) from National Hosting Institutions (NHIs). The posts will be for 'Project Coordinator/s' instead of 'National Coordinator/s' to allow other Pacific Islanders to compete if there are challenges finding the best local candidate.

In **Kiribati**, SGP will replace the NFP post with a full-time SGP Project Coordinator post who will directly report to the Regional Focal Point at CPMT rather than the Fiji National Coordinator⁴. Additionally, the office will move to a UN Joint Office (UNICEF) from NHI office. The UN Resident Coordinator was involved in these meetings and is keen on this arrangements. Exactly the same arrangements will be made in **Nauru** who will be hosted in a UN Joint office (UN Women). In **Tuvalu**, the UN Country Development Officer will oversee the SGP portfolio with the help of a part-time/home-based consultant yet to be hired in 2016. The Tuvalu team will directly report to the National Coordinator in Fiji.

The existing arrangements will remain in the Samoa Sub-region. The NC in **Samoa**, who serves as the Sub-Regional Focal Point, has been extended for another 6 months as she plans to retire. In **Tonga**, the office will continue to be hosted by NHI with the full-time NFP overseeing the SGP portfolio. In the **Cook Islands**, the SGP NC sits with Red Cross. In **Niue**, the same arrangement as Tuvalu will apply such as hiring a part-time support.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN SIDS CBA IN 2015 INCLUDE:

- A total of \$1.2m was committed for 6 planning grants and 28 projects with 7 new programming countries.

⁴ Currently, the Fiji National Coordinator acts as the Sub-Regional Focal Point for Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga and Tuvalu.

- Cumulatively, a total of \$4.2m of grant resources have been committed; Thus, generating an 80% commitment rate.
- Atlantic/Indian Ocean region has fully committed all its grant resources.
- Guinea Bissau, the remaining country to develop its CCPS, aggressively committed all its grants resources this reporting period.
- In addition to Guinea Bissau, new programmers include Antigua & Barbuda, Guyana, Haiti, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & Grenadines and Tokelau.
- SIDS ADAPT (30-minute environmental show) was launched in Barbados and will air in the Caribbean during primetime in 2016.
- Mature projects from Jamaica, Mauritius and Sri Lanka have begun to show environmental benefits and impacts, improved livelihoods and health, access to basic sanitation and increase water quantity and quality.

SECTION IV. HIGHLIGHTS OF COUNTRY RESPONSES

A. RELEVANCE (WHY ARE WE DOING THIS?)

As climate change continues to be one of the most critical challenges facing humanity, the task ahead requires both adaptation and mitigation and the full effort of all stakeholders -- not just of decision-makers at the national level, but of the local communities who directly depend on climate-sensitive natural resources for their livelihoods.

The SIDS CBA projects are located in high climate-risk areas where changing precipitation and storm intensity, increased temperatures, sea level rise, ocean acidification and increased incidences of floods and droughts have degraded the ecosystems that its inhabitants rely on for their livelihoods. The communities are faced with increased crop failure, new patterns of pests and diseases, lack of appropriate seeds and planting material, loss of livestock and water scarcity. Food and water insecurity pervade the areas. Family members (usually men and boys) are forced to look for alternative livelihood sources elsewhere and leaving other members (usually women, girls and the elderly) at home to bear with household obligations amidst the climate change impacts. 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.



Figure 3: Cape Verde's Santa Antão communities construct a water reservoir linked to a faraway spring to combat water insecurity in three neighboring communities.

The projects **support communities to adapt to present and future climate change impacts and address development, climate and ecosystem sustainability in an integrated manner**. These include sustainable land and water management such as erosion control, identification of suitable/climate-tolerant crops, water harvesting and drip irrigation, to name a few. The communities are also trained in income and/or alternative livelihood options, financial management and establishment of savings-and-credit schemes.

The projects **focus on empowering communities to use their own knowledge and decision-making processes to take action** and are included in every stage of the project from the development of CCPs, concept formulation, project implementation and sharing of best practices for replication and upscaling. The social inclusion approach is also applied to ensure that all members have a voice, a role and access to opportunities and services irrespective of gender, age, ethnicity, mental/physical abilities. This is in coherence with the SDGs which state that *“Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combatting inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked to each other and are interdependent.”*

Lastly, the projects **bridge the divide between policy makers and communities** and facilitate dialogues with UN agencies, academia, donors and other climate change practitioners. As such, multi stakeholders are able to identify opportunities for shared action and partnerships in tackling climate change.

For example, *“In Seychelles, the CBA strategy focuses on two of the four sectors identified by the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) processes: agriculture and coastal zone management. The decision of prioritizing these two themes is based on the findings in the multi-stakeholder consultative meetings where communities have identified them to have had the most distinct changes over the years. The CBA projects aim to increase agricultural reliability by reducing erosion, increasing soil fertility, developing a harvesting and sowing calendar for the maximum agricultural outputs. Being engaged in the country strategy formulation process and the development and execution of projects have given the farmers the confidence that their collaborative efforts are more valued, giving rise to increased interest in learning and sharing of best practices that help to build their capacity in a more strategic manner. As an association now, the farmers in the area are much more organized and self-reliant in finding solutions as well as better recognized by national institutions. In the past year, heavy rains damaged their crops. Instead of seeking help from the government, the farmers’ association got insurance to partially cover their loss and assessed better drainage options to safeguard their farms. As a result, the farmers are now better recognized by national institutions and more opportunities to develop, implement or participate in national and international projects and activities are coming their way. This is something you would never see prior to this SGP CBA project.”* (Personal Communication: National Coordinator of SGP Seychelles). Similarly,



Diagram 1: Map of Cuba; high climate-risk areas are indicated by the red line; adaptation initiatives, including CBA projects are indicated by the yellow rectangle and yellow line.

Cuba's CBA program is the first national experience for a climate change adaptation initiative to be implemented at the local level. The four CBA projects target 15 communities (approximately 300 families) who live in the Artemis Province, one of the nationally-identified hotspots to climate change impacts. In diagram 1, the red line indicates Cuba's high climate-risk areas and the yellow rectangle encloses the adaptation initiative sites including the 4 CBA demonstration sites. Towards the coast is a yellow mark (left of yellow line) where a CBA project shares the demonstration site with a national-level adaptation initiative funded by the European Union and the Government of Switzerland, enabling quick knowledge exchange and contributions of community innovations. The Artemis Province is the country's main agricultural area, supplying La Habana (the country's capital) which is home to approximately 2.1 million people or 20% of Cuba's population. Agricultural unreliability posed by erratic rainfall have negatively influenced its economy and society. To help farmers adapt to climate-driven impacts, sustainable resource management workshops were provided and complemented by the introduction of early warning weather systems for ozone concentration which enabled farmers to know when to apply irrigation and phytosanitary measures. The University of Havana and local government officials supported the technical trainings for the farmers on the use of better agricultural practices. In 2015, an increase of 10-40% in the production yields of 7 different winter crops was reported. Best practices, experiences and lessons learned are/were disseminated to national organizations of small farmers and through multi-stakeholder forums such as the participation in the 10th International Convention on Environment that was held in Havana, Cuba on July 2015.

B. EFFICIENCY (IS IT COST-EFFICIENT?)

The CBA projects keep the beneficiaries' needs at the core of every decision, from defining solutions to execution. Because it is overseen by SGP NCs who have large portfolios, the **projects are monitored in a way that allows for optimum results to be produced for the expenses incurred**. For example, monitoring site visits for CBA projects are coordinated with other regular GEF SGP projects in the vicinity⁵, and thus, reduces the travel-related costs. 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. CBA grantees are also included in SGP's network and can access information for potential partnerships, in the form of technical trainings and/or financial support, from SGP's partners and other development organizations.

Additionally, **the affiliations that the projects provide for multi-level actors give exposure to lower-level disasters that are happening more often as well as the correlating increased financial burdens in helping those affected** which could potentially put strains on an over-stretched international aid system. As a result, project partners at the local and national levels have worked together providing technical and financial support to the communities. To date, a co-financing of \$.60 has been contributed by partners for every \$1 of project grants. This ratio does not include the expenditure savings incurred from "piggy-backing" to the SGP regular projects, regional/national climate change and development initiatives implemented by the government and/or other donors.

⁵ Vicinity may mean locality, district, region or zone depending on the country geography.

For example, in **Trinidad and Tobago**, CBA grantees have benefited from in-kind support from project partners such as the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM) and the relevant regional Disaster Management Units (DMUs). In **Suriname**, CBA projects are included in SGP workshops and Knowledge Fairs, offering them the same amount of exposure and knowledge transference as all other SGP regular projects, without incurring extra costs. In **Mauritius**, the National Coordinator states that *“SGP’s goodwill and reputation is an asset as we act as facilitator with local and national authorities for ad hoc contribution of equipment or other facilities during project implementation. For example, in the case of the women project in Grand Sable, they have made a request to the Ministry of Environment for clearances to grow seaweed and have copied their request to the SGP. The Ministry has requested additional information through SGP which is considered a credible and valuable partner instead of directly asking the grantee. SGP then refers back the request to the grantee and provides the backstopping and follow-up as a facilitator.”* Lastly, in **all SIDS countries**, SGP has facilitated CSO-Government Dialogues in preparation for international conferences such as the UN SIDS Conference (2014; Samoa) and COP21 (2015; France)



Figures 4 and 5: Local voices are heard by government officials and included in international conference (i.e. COP21 and UN SIDS) negotiations by their respective delegates.

Photos: Civil society members (shown in left photo) meet with government officials and UNDP Representative in Cape Verde (shown in right photo)

As previously reported, that 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 continued progress in grant commitments in this reporting period, plus project results are clear indications that the CBA initiatives and methodologies, SGP modality and capacity support mechanisms are functioning effectively.

With more projects becoming more mature, it is becoming more apparent that community inclusion at every stage of the project (as seen in Table 1) has been a major contributor to the projects' success because it gives them the knowledge and skills to execute environmental solutions, to resolve social challenges (feuds within their communities and those with neighboring communities) and to turn climate actions into income-generating activities. Self-sufficiency, transformational behavior and accountability for their actions and national priorities are some major impacts that the National Coordinators have seen. Additionally, the multi-stakeholder engagement opportunities presented by the project meld vastly different interests to achieve a common goal.

Stage	Community Engagement
Formulation of CBA Country Strategy Program (CCPS)	Local stakeholders engage with CBA country teams and national stakeholders 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.
Project Formulation	Communities and their partner NGOs/CBOs participate in various workshops on: (i.) concept and/or project proposal writing, (ii.) on current and long-term impacts of climate change, (iii.) on assessing their vulnerabilities to climate change impacts, (iv.) on setting up baseline indicators, (v.) identifying the project objective, its outputs and outcomes, (vi.) on creating a roles and responsibility matrix and so forth.
Project Implementation	Communities participate in further extensive workshops and training sessions on: (i) initiatives to reach the individual project objectives; (ii) resource mapping exercises; (iii) VRA sessions to assess whether the activities they are implementing is working and applying adaptive management to those that do not; and (iv.) assessment of the sustainability of their initiatives and building durable partnerships for continued participation and support.

Table 8: Community engagement activities in various project stages.

In **Jamaica**, over 2,100 community members have been engaged in the project “Water Pipeline Project in Colouden, Brae Head” (JAM/SIDS-CBA/13/03) to increase their access to clean water amidst unpredictable rainfall. The SGP National Coordinator in Jamaica has cited that *“the community participation to ensure the successful implementation was outstanding and despite encountering many implementation challenges, the community members rallied around each other to make it a success. What worked best was the fact that community participation and roles were well reflected in the development of the project document”*. She also added that *“the VRA methodology was seen as a very useful tool as the organized sessions gave the community members an opportunity to discuss their issues and how climate change impacts affect them differently”*.

Durable partnerships was another major factor to the success and sustainability of this project with government officials provided technical support for various components (water quality testing, design and approval of specifications of catchment tanks and pipes, development and implementation of water supply schedule as well as an equipment maintenance schedule). **Results from this project included the restoration of 15 hectares of land; water access to over 2,160 people; increased incomes for over 3,100 people from zero to approximately US\$2,000 (generated from water cost savings and sales from agricultural yields)**. Unfortunately, such success led to vandalism of water pipes by adjoining communities who had no water access. The Colouden community quickly addressed this issue by

speaking against it and made every effort to assist their neighbors by linking them to their partners and delivering water via trucks until they get pipe lines installed by the government. As a result, the project's best practices are being replicated by over 4,000 members from the two neighboring communities.

In Mauritius, *"No other donor program in the country has applied the approach of involving the communities at the very beginning in identifying the issues and proposing solutions which they have to implement themselves"* (Personal Communication with National Coordinator of SGP Mauritius). To date, the Mauritius CBA portfolio has strengthened the capacities of over 500 community members land restoration, erosion control, identification of suitable and/or drought-tolerant species and promotion of alternative livelihood options. In project MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr2/13/04 and MAR/SIDS-CBA/YR3/14/01, the marginalized group of women from Grand Sable have completed all the capacity building activities during this reporting period. The women are in the process of registering with Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA) and have applied for necessary clearances to the Ministry of Agriculture and SSDM to sell their seaweed-based products (e.g. soaps, jams, preserves and more) on a commercial scale. Income generation results will be reported in the next year's (2016) annual report.

The Grand Sable women have been very empowered as a result of their full engagement in these successful projects. Continuing their knowledge-sharing/exchange which began at the last UN SIDS Conference (Samoa; September 2014) as the 2013 GLISPA awardee, the women participated in the 20th anniversary GEF SGP Knowledge Fair at Caudan and Mahebourg Waterfront Fair and exhibited their project at the Village Community Centre which were attended by the Minister of Environment, the Australian High Commissioner and SEA undergraduate students.

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 and Operations Associate continues to develop knowledge products within the team, as well as provide daily oversight and support on programming and budgetary issues with UNOPS and NCs, as well as developing new tracking reports while updating existing ones. 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, the **standard SGP M&E processes** are built into CBA project design and is a major component in individual project log frames. Any potential risks are extensively discussed in the project formulation stages. During the project implementation stage, the CBA teams conduct regular communication, which may occur on a daily basis depending on the severity of grantees' issues, and on-site visits to enable them to tackle the complexities of the projects. Progress is further monitored by reviewing the project progress reports which is the basis of the next tranche of grant disbursements. The project partners take active roles in visiting the project sites and work with the communities to ensure development of community disaster management plans, assessment of training needs in



Figure 6: Field visits by SGP Technical Advisory Groups (TAG) in Belize to monitor the grafted cacao trees used for agroforestry initiatives. Clockwise: Mr. Jaume Rusalleda (Sustainable Land Use Office of Ya'axche Conservation Trust (YCT)), Mr. Dennis Gonguez, (Representative of National Meteorological Service of Belize and Mr. Andrew Harrison (Representative of Ministry of Natural Resources and Agriculture).

adapting to unplanned uncertainties and contribute financial support where needed. These include the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Social Development Commission (SDC), National Works Agency, Forestry Department, the Office of Disaster Prevention and Emergency Management, academia (University of West Indies Climate Studies group), local government officials, Red Cross and UN Volunteers.



Figure 7: Youth Climate Action Network (YCAN) and Tokelau Youth Group launches a CBA project after extensive discussions with village councils and conformity to indigenous systems.

In countries such as Samoa and Tokelau with **indigenous governance systems**, the approval and involvement appropriate authorities is critical. During pre-assessment site visits, the CBA teams meet with village councils to review the project and their support of it. If family customary lands are involved, the head of the extended family needs to give a letter of approval to have the activity take place on their lands or adjacent to it. Regular thorough discussions with the said authorities are critical to avoid any project delays. All these discussions are well documented by the CBA team. Any issue that cannot be resolved internally are mediated and facilitated by the Ministry of Women, Community, and Social Development (Samoa) or Tokelau General Managers (for each atoll), while

environmental risks are managed through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment through its appropriate divisions. All issues are also reported to the NSC who provide further support and advice. Progress is further monitored by reviewing the project progress reports which is the basis of the next tranche of grant disbursements.

Representatives from Australia's High Commission also visit project sites to be acquainted with the projects' practitioners and progress as well as provide necessary interventions on some challenges. For example, the High Commissioner from Trinidad & Tobago visited projects in Jamaica and participated in a final VRA session where it was evident how access to technical and financial support and government services have empowered communities to take all appropriate and necessary measures to be self-sufficient and responsible for their actions and futures while simultaneously protecting the environment.

In Mauritius, representatives from the Australian High Commission have helped in resolving 'bottlenecks' in 2 projects. During visits in August 2015 to project "Enhancing the Livelihood of Women at Grand Sable in Response to Climate Change Impacts" (MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr2/13/04 and MAR/SIDS-CBA/YR3/14/01), the Australian High Commissioner was impressed with results and have had discussions with government ministries on the pending clearances for small-business registration. The Minister of Environment has also visited this project several times. In project "Community Based Adaptation for Fisheries Dependent Communities of Rodrigues" (MAR/SIDS-CBA/YR3/15/03) that has completed most of its activities but is facing delays in obtaining land leases for its farming activities, the Australian High Commissioner intervened on this issue during his visit in September 2015.

The NCs are also 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. Both M&E systems provides a list of verifiable indicators that can be factored in when designing projects.

The **CBA methodologies (VRA, CARE CVCA and CRISTAL)** are continually used to assess the communities' vulnerabilities and to provide another community-based monitoring opportunity. Several options for methodologies can be used to allow the country teams to select the most suitable to their local audience. 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 monitoring impact and behavioural change.

E. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

Systems are also in place for **Social and Environmental Safeguards** to enhance positive social and environmental opportunities, as well as ensure that adverse social and environmental risks and impacts are avoided, minimized and/or managed. Country teams promote the **UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES)** and some have developed a **condensed version of SES** which has been shared with the NSC and grantees. Furthermore, the NSC project evaluation form has been updated to include such standards to improve program consistency, transparency and accountability which are aimed to reduce risks. For example, every single SGP project in Cape Verde needs to have an official clearance, also known as a 'declaration of support', from one or more national/local environmental agencies, Park Directors or Municipalities.



From Left to Right:

Figure 8: Photo of taro plantations ruined by saltwater inundation in the Federated States of Micronesia; Figure 9: Community members work together in constructing a blockade to control saltwater absorption into the soil; Figure 10: Photo of the taro plantations AFTER coastal zone management and installation of blockade that controlled saltwater intrusion and led to increased soil quality.

Photo Credit: SGP Federated States of Micronesia

F. RISK, FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

SGP has systems in place to counter risk, fraud and corruption early during grant making process. All potential grantees are required to register with the SGP country programs which allows NCs to crosscheck facts and information as well as obtain feedback and/or recommendations from other organization/s that the grantee/s has/have been involved with. Once the grantee is registered as part of the SGP program, they need to attend a mandatory orientation session where important information is discussed and clarified such as the procurement processes and validation of activities with key partners. Furthermore, SGP country teams have two mandatory M&E missions to each project and keep close contacts with local level partners such as Park offices, delegations of the Ministry of Rural Development and municipalities.

G. 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 the depth of the capacity-building training and the 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



From Left to Right (All in Cuba):

Figure 11: Group leader consolidates communities' feedback on challenges and solutions to climate change impacts; Figure 12: Community members apply CBA project-introduced systems for swine waste treatment, more efficient irrigation systems soil restoration and crop rotation techniques to cope with reduced rainfall in the country; Figure 13: Community members examine increased crop yields due to the project's multi-focal techniques.

Photo Credit: SGP Cuba

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.

H. MAINSTREAMING MARGINALIZED GROUPS (HOW ARE WE ACHIEVING IT?)

All of the on-going and completed projects in 2015 included gender mainstreaming activities (i.e. 100%), while 47% were led by women (e.g. had a female project coordinator/manager, or led by a women cooperative or a women's group). Gender considerations for both men (61% of participants) and women (39% of participants) were addressed throughout the project cycle, including the respective M&E systems in place in each of the countries. According to the NCs, the most effective strategy employed so



Figure 14: Due to cultural norms in Timor Leste, women generally stay behind scenes. Focusing on women inclusion and active participation have resulted to 75% of projects to be women-led.
Photo Credit: SGP Timor Leste

far was promoting gender equality right from the start, i.e. at the project design stage. Extra efforts have been made by the NCs in educating grantees in gender equality and give special attention to concepts that are being considered for planning grants and project proposals. For example, women in **Timor Leste** generally stay behind the scenes due to cultural norms. The SGP CBA team paid special focus to women inclusion and encouraged their active participation in the various community meetings and workshops. As a result, 75% of the projects are led by women. Women are also responsible for the financial aspects and saving schemes of the projects as it was found to be more of interest to them as well as being more effective in it.

With regard to **youth (ages 24 and below)**, **67% of the projects included and/or targeted them this reporting period**. This is very similar to the 66% and 65% reported in 2014 and 2013, respectively. Youth are engaged in all the workshops wherein the country teams have noted that the general interests of young females lean towards social welfare activities such as savings schemes, while the interests of young males lie on project planning and physical labour work. Students are involved in project initiatives that are performed in their school grounds such as composting and greenhouse farming; and are brought to other sites so they can observe more examples, either from the CBA portfolio of projects or from the projects implemented by UNDP, GEF, other UN agencies, and other project partners.

This was the case in **Dominica** where students from the south-eastern coastal village of Bagatelle visited project sites in the northwest coastal village of Colihaut to observe and exchange knowledge. In **Belize**, NGO Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development (SACD)⁶ has paid special attention to students and youth. SACD brought five schools⁷ together in a school opening day event *“Protect Mangroves, Protect Livelihoods and Protect People”*. Over 200 parents and approximately 400 students learned and actively engaged in activities such as fish catch assessments to strengthen the understanding of the fishery resources in Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary (CBWS). This activity continued for 11 days where they surveyed the measurements of 300 fishes caught in 17 different traps.



Figure 15: In Belize, Mr. Abisai Verde, the Education and Outreach Coordinator of Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development (SACD), describe the impacts of Climate Change to students of Chunox Roman Catholic Primary School at a cultural fair.
Photo Credit: SACD

Only the SIDS CBA participating countries in Pacific and Caribbean regions have indigenous populations. These include Belize, Cuba, Fiji, Dominica, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Timor

⁶ NGO that is implementing Project (BZE/SIDS-CBA/14/02)

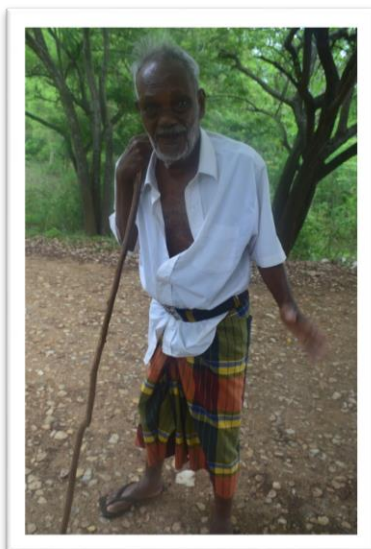
⁷ Copper Bank R.C Primary School, Chunox Saint Viator Vocational High School, Sarteneja R.C Primary School, Sarteneja Nazarene Primary School and Sarteneja Baptist High School

Leste, Trinidad & Tobago, Tokelau and Vanuatu. While all the projects in these countries involve indigenous peoples, **72% of the projects are specifically targeted to their indigenous communities.**

Some examples include: In **Papua New Guinea**, all projects engage indigenous peoples but two projects (PNG/SIDS-CBA/13/05 and PNG/SIDS-CBA/14/02) have strongly focused on improving their resilience to climate change-driven coastal erosion and its associated food insecurity in the Manus Province. In both projects, trainings and educational programs have been developed specifically for the indigenous tribes on natural resource management using newly-identified native tree/crop species to improve soil quality and minimize coastal erosion and on rice cultivation using local innovations to maximize production outputs while restoring overly-forested lands. Over 200 farmers have tested these methods and have demonstrated improved food security for the indigenous peoples as well as reduced pressures on their livelihoods.

In **Samoa**, all the projects target indigenous communities who are very linked to their communal land and customary spiritual and law belief systems that form the social, economic and political basis for peaceful co-existence. In the project-initiated *Youth Climate Change Network* formed in 2015, indigenous youth share their knowledge on the value of ecosystems (e.g. medicinal value of mangroves), demonstrate techniques to propagate mangroves in their communities and provide them with planting material. In **Belize**, indigenous farmers of the Medina Bank are trained on resilient farming techniques, cocoa- and coffee-based agroforestry, Inga alley cropping and organic backyard gardening aimed to improve food security amidst the irregular rainfall and increasing temperatures. Many project documents and training manuals have been translated to the native Q'eqchi' Mayan language. Additionally, passports have been obtained for the farmers so they can participate in the exchange visits in Honduras for Inga Alley Cropping.

Targeting persons with disabilities (PWDs) remains to be an area of opportunity for the CBA Project and the SGP as a whole. Only **19% of the projects targeted PWDs** this reporting period which is a slight increase from the 17% reported in 2014. These projects are in Jamaica, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Timor Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts & Nevis and Sri Lanka.



From Left to Right:

Figure 16: An elderly man with disabilities is an active CBA project member in Sri Lanka to ensure the voices of 'home-bound' members are heard and addressed in Sri Lanka. Figure 17: A thalassemia patient (shown seated in the center of photo) remains to be an active member in a project in Sri Lanka; Figure 18: Bees from an apiary established by Farmers with Disabilities Beekeeping Association in Saint Lucia to promote natural beekeeping versus conventional methods as a strategy to develop resilience and provide income generation amidst dynamic climate change environment.

Some examples of PWD projects include: In **Papua New Guinea**, PWDs have been strongly involved in the project design and planning, development of monitoring & evaluation reports and identifying options for effective participation of members who are wheelchair-bound or have visual and/or hearing impairments. Affiliations with national organizations that promote the rights of PWDs have been established to ensure that this marginalized group is represented at relevant forums and in national policy development process. In **Jamaica**, a newly implemented project targeting a population of 500 members, primarily focuses on PWDs, the homeless, the elderly and youth, all of whom have been engaged in the project proposal development and the initial VRA session and play active roles in activities according to their skills and expertise. The project's secondary focus is the farming community living on mined-out bauxite lands. The project site is underdeveloped with most areas having no running water, electricity nor proper road infrastructures. Employment opportunities is scarce and the communities relied on mustard seed production for their livelihoods. Climate-smart farming practices will be introduced to the area to improve the income-generating options of the communities as well as restoring their land. In **Saint Lucia**, PWDs and their care givers have been engaged throughout the project cycle. They manage the project, raise co-financing, participate in training exercises in leadership development, were recently trained in manufacturing and are currently engaged in product diversification and micro-enterprise development. Their members recently participated in a National/Taiwan Exhibition where they sold many products and received much acclaim. Finally, they depend on mentors to a significant extent and throughout the project cycle.

I. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN 2015

The CBA country programs faced a range of challenges in 2015. According to the survey conducted specifically for this annual report, the most common ones encountered by the NCs are as follows:

At the Country Program Level:

- Climate related incidents such as storms, cyclones and droughts
- National Policy Updates

At the Project Level:

- Grantee capacity issues
- Community capacity issues
- Understanding of adaptation to climate change issues
- Financial disbursement delays
- Community motivation and participation
- NSC issues

I.1 COUNTRY PROGRAMME LEVEL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Climate change-induced droughts, irregular yet torrential rainfall and floods caused delays in a good number of countries across the regions. In the Caribbean, communities were cut off from each other and a CBA project site in the coastal village of Colihaut (project DMA/SIDS-CBA/15/01) was destroyed when Tropical Storm Erika hit Dominica in August 2015. Variable rainfall from the El Nino phenomenon continued to curtail project activities in the Dominican Republic, especially when planting is a main activity for land restoration. In Seychelles, just as the communities recovered from and adapted to severe droughts from the previous season and them exuding confidence as reflected in the higher VRA scores, they were hit with severe storms that flooded their farmlands. In the Pacific region, Cyclone Pam hit Vanuatu on March 2015 and destroying 90% of development work already done. In Timor Leste, droughts and floods hampered agricultural, reforestation and land rehabilitation activities due to all the planted seedlings either getting burned by drought-driven fires or dried up from the lack of water availability.

Similarly, whilst successfully completing its last 3 projects in 2015, droughts and floods in Sri Lanka continue to be increasingly challenging especially for the initiatives of agriculturally-dependent rural communities.

UNDP country offices provide additional support to NCs working in these contexts while CPMT provides daily guidance. The country programs have continued to progress their projects with enormous support from project partners in helping communities through their ordeals. Social cohesion and active adaptive management were indicated as a major factors in successfully applying the site-specific solutions. In the Dominica Republic, a re-organization of activities was employed until the rains came. However, a new project site had to be identified in Dominica and all the activities had to be re-done. The latter also applied to country programs in Timor Leste and Vanuatu. UNDP provides additional support to NCs working in these contexts while CPMT continues to provide daily guidance.

Economic policy changes has impacted the SGP country program in Cuba. The rigorous process of updating the nation's economic model involved national policy changes and had implications for international cooperation. Specifically, the institutional rules for project approvals have changed and caused long delays for foreign-funded projects. So as not to lose momentum, the SGP team in Cuba held various knowledge-sharing workshops to present the SIDS CBA Project's objectives, outputs and outcomes as well as showcase successful UNDP projects in early warning systems and efficient natural resource management that have minimized risks of meteorological events, conserved crop species while identifying new ones for sustainable land management and improved management of pests and diseases. Strong support was provided by partners such as the University of Havana, local authorities and UNDP.

I.2 PROJECT LEVEL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Grantee capacity and community capacity issues were cited unanimously to be the most invested issue in 2015 based on the annual survey undertaken by the program. Predominant issues include low capacities in writing project proposals, financial reports and narrative progress reports, in technical skills and organizational capacities. Providing iterative capacity building workshops, having open communication and getting the support of project partners on specific themes are the solutions provided by all participating countries. Below are some country examples and quotes from the NCs on the problems and the solutions they used.

In **Belize**, NGOs/CBOs with weak leadership and insufficient participation from the board members have been rectified by the Ministry of Environment through guidance and support.

In **Jamaica**, a 'needs analysis' was used in collaboration with NSC members to assess the grantees' and communities' capacities before awarding grants. This allowed for the project proposals and work plans to be strategic with the capacity building and awareness-raising sessions provided and the kind of expertise to seek for from project partners. The project implementation process has flowed dramatically smoother as a result. The SGP team has organized various workshops in project development, understanding climate change and have partnered with other CSOs such as educational facilities to offer training courses. They have also partnered with the GEF Focal Point in organizing a capacity building workshop for over 30 NGOs/CBOs.

In **Papua New Guinea**, grantees are encouraged to include the services of a technical adviser in their budget planning, specifically on project development and report-writing. To facilitate this process, the SGP team has created a database of qualified national experts who offer assistance to community organizations.

In **Saint Lucia**, many grantees “have low capacity in project cycle management and experience and ‘group dynamics’ issues. Our projects, by their very nature, take these groups through a steep learning curve using *MENTORING* as the basic strategy. We also keep in touch with them through their extension officers and very soon, we will be promoting their accomplishments at Knowledge Fairs, which is a means of nurturing their credibility in the market place.” (Personal Communication: Giles Romulus, SGP NC in St. Lucia).

Understanding adaptation to climate change amongst local level stakeholders is the second most cited challenge. Although people were experiencing the impacts of climate change, especially storm events, erosion, and changing weather patterns and seasons, they were reacting to these changes with limited knowledge on climate change. For example, many people in **Trinidad and Tobago** are still unaware of the climate change impacts and thus, applications for grants have been low. The SGP team have issued specific ‘Call for Proposals’ to boost interest and provided awareness-raising through their networks. In **Dominica**, there are NGOs/CBOs who apply for CBA grants for development projects that are either not linked to climate change or are under climate change mitigation. As such, the team conducted several educational sessions for civil society to increase their understanding and raise awareness on climate change and adaptation. Upon project formulation stage, all CBA country programs hold iterative awareness-raising and capacity building sessions that are catered to the needs of the targeted communities, with special focus on mainstreaming marginalized groups. The initial VRA session where baseline indicators are set is very useful for the SGP team to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the grantees.

Community participation issues stem from the two challenges stated above: low grantee capacity and lack of climate change understanding. Another reality voiced out by the NCs is that the divisive nature of small island politics can affect the levels of participation as well as percentage of people who become “*Wait and See People*” – those who have been so frustrated with undelivered promises in the past that they wait for long periods before joining the initiatives. These issues have been addressed through the following: (i.) promotion and practice of transparent processes; (ii.) regular and efficient flow of information (via email, meetings and/or phone calls) to the community members keeping them up to date and what is happening; (iii.) strong encouragement for community members to write their project proposal/s, instead of hiring consultants, so they can address the challenges they face and come up with solutions; and (iv.) presence of the country team (NC & NSC members), media, high-ranked government officials are some measures that also worked as community members get a sense that this is “serious business” and they need to come on board.

Financial delays ranked as the fourth challenge this reporting period. For the past few years, this was ranked in the first two challenges and CPMT has been working closely with the country teams and UNOPS wherein issues were tracked of issues until they were solved. Setting up **meetings with the NSC** has been a challenge for a couple of countries: Guyana and Timor Leste. Since the NSC members are professionals (technical advisors from various UN agencies, CSOs and government authorities) who provide their time in a voluntary basis, the solutions remain to be requesting meetings as early as a month or two with regular confirmation follow-ups. Additionally, sending them the project proposals prior to the meetings has helped streamline the process.

SECTION V. OUTCOME REPORTING

OUTCOME 1: CAPACITY STRENGTHENING AMONG NGOs AND CBOs FOR DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY ADAPTATION MEASURES

The CBA projects are geared towards strengthening the capacity of NGOs and CBOs in designing and implementing community-led adaptation initiatives. Additionally, linkages to necessary partnerships for technical, advisory and/or financial support are provided. To date, the CBA projects have strengthened the capacities of more than 134 NGOs and CBOs. The community engagement activities in various project stages indicated in Table 8 (Section IV, B. Effectiveness) summarizes the capacity development process.

The most commonly cited capacity building training for NGOs/CBOs in 2015 were on:

- Understanding the current and future climate change impacts and its associated threats to their livelihoods
- Identifying the anthropogenic activities and replacing them with adaptive, sustainable ones
- Writing and developing concepts and project proposals, with special focus on the technical, financial and connecting the outputs to outcomes.
- Implementing climate-action activities in sustainable natural resource management, erosion control, identification of crops for ecosystem restoration and alternative livelihood options
- Assessing risk and how their actions can reduce their vulnerabilities to climate change
- Monitoring the projects through progress reporting
- Organizing the financial/administrative components of the projects such as book-keeping, accounting, establishing savings/ credit groups and registering as small-scale businesses
- Understanding the policy processes and how communities can contribute to them

Some examples of capacity-building in designing and implementing CBA projects during the reporting period include:

In **Saint Lucia**, local grantees perceive climate change as a “doomsday scenario” and understanding its impacts and how to adapt to it is dauntingly complex concept for them. To raise their awareness, the CBA team held lectures, seminars, VRA sessions and practical on-site teaching methods such as ‘Farmer Schools’ in an iterative process. Mentors and facilitators were used extensively to guide the community members and make the workshops an enabling environment. As such, all the grantees became thoroughly acquainted with CBA and the need for early planning to build resilience. As the communities became more aware of the potential, present and future impacts of climate change, there was a greater urgency among them to prepare and plan, as well as greater understanding that many adverse impacts could be mitigated.

In **Trinidad and Tobago**, the capacity of the San Souci Wildlife and Tourism organization (project TRI/SIDS-CBA/15/01) to implement projects was initially very low. As such, the CBA team provided a planning grant to help them develop the project proposal. An experienced SGP grantee from a nearby community acted as a mentor and provided practical capacity building support in report writing, communications and facilitating VRA sessions. An additional capacity building grant from the SGP funding envelope was given to conduct financial reporting and management workshops. The project proposal was approved by the NSC and implementation activities commenced. Thus far, the grantee received further training sessions on beach profiling, first aid, disaster preparedness and management, early warning point system, radio training, community emergency response. Additionally, technical guidance and disaster management training sessions have been provided by local and regional disaster management agencies/organizations such as the Office of Disaster Preparedness Management (ODPM), the Sangre Grande Regional Corporation - Disaster Management Unit and the Institute of Marine Affairs.

In **Barbados**, the Weston Fisher Folk Association (WFA) is implementing project (BAR/SGP/OP5/Y3/AUSAID/CCCBA/14/01) to help fishing communities in the country’s west coast to cope with the impacts of marine pollution and climate change. To date, the project’s first phase has been completed with the installation of a soak-away/waste management system. In order to complete this

task, various capacity building sessions were held for the WFA on the following: (i) the use of the VRA exercise wherein the community members identified the current waste disposal system as a major problem and agreed on their intent to address this issue and preserve the environment; (ii) setting up meetings with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Coastal Zone Management Unit, Fisheries Division, Markets Division and the Environmental Protection Agency in order to obtain permits in installing the soak-away; (iii) the identification of a reputable contractor (Fiberpol Inc.) to design and install the soak away; (iv) being engaged in the design phase of the soak-away and training on its installation which they implemented with the contractor. In addition, NGO CARIBSAVE (a project partner) provided training on new fishing techniques such as designing and assembling photovoltaic light emitting diode (LED) systems to replace kerosene fishing lamps and use of Fish Aggregating Devices.

OUTCOME 2: REALISATION AND MAINSTREAMING OF ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

A total of 134 projects have been supported by the CBA program from 2009 – 2015. These projects 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. With 12 more projects being satisfactorily completed in this reporting period, the new total of completed projects to date is 46. These projects were able to report environmental, economic and social benefits.

In **Cambodia**, a total of 33,122 community members were targeted by the 5 CBA projects. As a result of the communities' work on sustainable agricultural and fisheries techniques, water resource management and coastal zone management, a total of 4,870 hectares were restored to its original state while another 2,762 hectares were improved. Over 16% of the community members had an income increase of 38% from the average baseline monthly income of US\$741. Additionally, 59% of the community members have access to clean potable water and basic sanitation as a result of the restored community ponds and efficient water use trainings. Lastly, of the 14,798 children in these 5 projects, approximately 90% of the children (i.e. 13,303) are now going to school as a result of better livelihoods of their families and the free boat transportation to/from school provided by the projects. Before the projects, only about 60% (i.e. 8,879) of the children were attending school.

In **Cape Verde**, over 2,500 community members in search of water security constructed a 75m³ water cistern, adducted 9 km-pipes to direct water to project-site fountains and connected the pipes to people's homes. As a result, they have access to clean potable and irrigation water which have led to better health and well-being, less absences at work and school due to illnesses. Household water expenses have decreased by 85% from US\$17/month to US\$2.5/month and thus, increasing the disposable income of the community members. Additionally, the land management activities simultaneously performed by the communities restored 222 hectares of land and improved another 850 hectares. A 25% increase to the baseline monthly household income of US\$100 have been reported from rural tourism and construction of more corrals from herd population increase, both of which are results from water availability and restored landscapes.



Figure 19: To combat droughts in Cape Verde, community members constructed a water cistern and adducted pipes to community fountains and people's homes for access to clean potable water. An 85% decrease in water costs has led to a 25% increase in disposable income.

Photo Credit: SGP Cape Verde

As indicated in the 'Effectiveness' section, the results of the 2015-completed project in **Jamaica** include the restoration of 15 hectares of land; water access to over 2,160 people; increased incomes for over 3,100 people from zero to approximately US\$2,000 (generated from water cost savings and sales from agricultural yields).

Mauritius completed its first CBA project in 2015. The "Reducing Climate Related Hazards by Upgrading the Physical Environment of a Primary School" project (MAR/SIDS-CBA/YR3/15/02) has removed the threat of landslide occurrences during flash/torrential rains through erosion control and land restorations with project-identified species. The activities and outcomes include building retaining walls which restored 469.14 m² of land; creating endemic gardens on newly rehabilitated terraces that restored another 377m² of land; renovating stairs, building drains and planting 9 different endemic species to reduce soil erosion to restore 250 m² of land. The safer grounds have benefitted over 400 students and 8 staff members whose attendance and safety have been extremely improved. Additionally, 30 community members who were engaged in masonry and construction work had an income increase of 559% from US\$8,286 to US\$54,646. As mentioned in the "Effectiveness" section, the women-led project in Grand Sable (MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr2/13/04) have completed its capacity building activities in 2015 and are waiting for clearances from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Disaster & Beach Management (MESDDBM) to sell seaweed-based products in a commercial-scale.



Figure 20: In Sri Lanka, project partners collecting water samples to test E.coli contamination in water supply systems.
Photo Credit: SGP Sri Lanka

In **Sri Lanka**, over 6,500 community members have restored 450 hectares of land, improved another 350 and conserved 125 species. Agricultural yields of paddy (unmilled rice) increased from 300 kilos to 6,600 kilos and generating a 54% income increase to the baseline monthly income of 240 USD for 60% of the community members. The construction of a gravity-fed water scheme, building of rainwater harvesting ponds and restoration of canal systems have provided approximately 300 families access to potable and irrigation water. They also have access to basic sanitation through the latrines provided by the projects which has eliminated open defecation and its associated faecal coliform bacteria contamination in the water supply and streams.

In **Viet Nam**, 1,848 community members combined their traditional knowledge with technological advances and have demonstrated cultivating methods to protect and sustainably use land and water to reduce negative impacts of storms, floods and droughts on agriculture/fisheries production and farmers' livelihoods. Crop rotation and inter-cropping systems were applied to restore over 400 hectares of land degraded by droughts, saltwater intrusion and floods. Average agricultural and fishery yields have increased from 1.37 tonnes to 2.9 tonnes (i.e.111% increase) which then generated a 35% increase to the average baseline yearly income of US\$1,364 for 92% of the targeted members.

In **Comoros**, the 5,000 community members in 3 CBA projects have restored 220 hectares of land and improved an additional 168 hectares from sustainable land management practices. Quantifiable economic and social benefits are aimed to be reported next year.

The results and impacts of the aforementioned CBA projects connect to SDG #13: Climate Action. Furthermore, the environmental measures are aimed to generate environmental benefits (which

8 To ensure the accuracy of reporting increases in incomes, this information are only obtained from completed projects.

connects to SDG #15: Life on Land), economic benefits (SDG #8: Decent Work and Economic Growth) and social benefits (which connects to SDG#3: Good Health and Well-Being, SDG#4: Quality Education and SDG#6: Clean Water and Sanitation).

OUTCOME 3: RELEVANT NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES REVISED BASED ON LESSONS FROM CBA INITIATIVES AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The CBA Country Programme Strategy (CCPS) of each country is aligned to its national/sub-national planning and adaptation priorities. Hence, the country programs have the foundation to influence the policies and development programs at the higher scales after projects are completed. The CBA programs in **Cambodia, Jamaica and Sri Lanka** have been very successful in this manner. Cambodia's CBA innovations and gender mainstreaming practices have been integrated into the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023, the first-ever strategic paper to fight climate change in Cambodia for 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"*. In Jamaica, UN Country Team replicated a CBA rainwater harvesting project.

Additionally, CBA countries have reported in 2015 that on-going projects have been starting to inform local and national policies as an outcome of their grantees' engagement in various knowledge-sharing/exchange in local and national forums with the aim of influencing policies, budgetary planning processes and development programs.

For example, two on-going projects in **Jamaica** have already contributed to the **adaptation section of the Intended National Determined Contributions (INDCs)**. Furthermore, **CBA innovations in water harvesting have been adopted by the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership**, a US\$15-million project that commenced in May 2015 with an aim for inclusive and sustainable growth and development, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded. One of the key goals of the project is to encourage policy innovation for climate technology incubation and diffusion through policy instruments such as NAPAs and NAMAs. This project will be implemented by the UNDP country offices in Barbados (Sub-Regional office), Belize, Jamaica, Guyana and Suriname.

The SGP CBA portfolio in Jamaica, which started implementing projects in 2009 under the SPA CBA9 and continued on to SIDS CBA in 2011, has been called on by various government agencies for critical information on local communities because the social, economic and environmental initiatives of CBA projects appropriately accommodates the government requirements. For example, the Government of Jamaica is in the process of preparing its third national communication to the UNFCCC and have invited CBA grantees to participate in the consultation meetings to share their experiences and lessons learned. From the communities' presentations, the consultant (responsible for the preparation of the national communication) found the VRA methodology to be an effective tool for project participants and partners to understand the root causes and contributing factors of their climate-change vulnerabilities and in increasing their capacity to address these issues and find solutions together. Teamwork and social cohesion has also increased as their behaviors changed on how they treat their environment. As a result, the VRA tool was recommended to be replicated by other donors who are implementing national level projects with community-implemented activities.

9 The pilot CBA project was funded by the GEF through its Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA) window.

In **Samoa and Tokelau**, the CBA team linked youth organizations and initiatives through e-platforms sub-regionally and across SIDS regions to build a stronger networking. As such, the Youth's Declaration on Climate Change was endorsed at key Pacific ministerial meetings and SIDS region joint statement from COP21 meetings of youth networks are currently being circulated for signatures. Additionally, at the local level, there is now a village policy to engage youth in village and/or



Figure 21-23: Youth-led projects in Tokelau share their best practices in reforestation and keyhole gardening with other youth organizations in the region thru e-platforms resulting to youth declaration endorsements in key Pacific ministerial meetings and influencing local level laws to include youth island affairs on climate change.

Photo Credit: SGP Tokelau

island council affairs on climate change. As stated by Samoa NC, *"It is well implemented actions and results that create the environment for changing the view towards youth in communities"*.

In **Cape Verde**, CBA projects have informed the National Program for Adaptation to Climate Change; National Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources; National Action Program to Combat Desertification; and National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy

In **Dominica**, CBA team contributed to national level sessions on climate change and adaptation conducted by the Office of Disaster management. As a result, its approach on social inclusion is now included as a standard requirement in all training activities for Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT). Similarly, sharing of best practices by and participation in Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs) of the CBA teams in **Antigua and Barbuda** have led to the adoption of CBA practices in 11 national programs as well as being exemplified in its national communications such as NAPA, INDC and NBSAPS.

OUTCOME 4: UP-SCALING PRACTICES AND SHARING KNOWLEDGE FOR INCREASED UP-TAKE OF CBA EXPERIENCES DOCUMENTED FOR REPLICATION PURPOSES

The active engagement of SGP CPMT and country programs in the international fora provide opportunities for upscaling and replication of CBA practices. In 2015, SGP CPMT participated in COP 21 and shared knowledge in side event discussions and 'working groups', as well as disseminating knowledge products. Similarly, CPMT and National Coordinators from Seychelles and Guinea Bissau participated in CBA9.

Case studies and publications were also shared in WeAdapt which generated further questions from viewers and guided by CPMT by sharing more specifics from the CBA program. SIDS ADAPT video was shown in the Caribbean Pavilion at COP21.

Additionally, many country programs were invited by CCA initiatives and/or their respective governments to contribute to the development of their programs. Some examples are provided below:

In **Cape Verde**, the CBA team was contacted in early 2015 by the Canada-UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Initiative project to share its knowledge and experience on water security practices (e.g. drip irrigation and water extraction). They were sought for advice in project processes such as monitoring & evaluation procedures, on lessons learned on any potential pitfalls in project implementation, grantee project proposals selection and procurement processes. As such, best practices in the components above are being replicated by the national initiative.

In **Seychelles**, the projects are informing two national programs: Seychelles Agricultural Agency (SAA) and the Seychelles National Parks Authority (SNPA). The SAA has replicated the best practices of farmers in project SEY/SIDS-CBA/13/01 on adopting natural methods and materials such as gypsum, charcoal, etc. to manage the soil salinity levels as well as promoting organic production of crops. The SAA will install salinity measurement instruments on farms on the main island of Mahe facing similar issues as well as nationally disseminate the Traffic Light Guide produced for farmers. The SNPA replicates the planning tools, processes and sustainable land management techniques from project SEY/SIDS-CBA/14/01 in other degraded sites.

In **Viet Nam**, CBA case studies were developed by SGP and the Institute of Asian-Pacific Research Center and disseminated in national forums.

VI. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

A. GLOBAL LEVEL

At the global level, ***A Practitioners' Guidebook to Establishing a Community-Based Adaptation Programme*** was developed for local and national-level practitioners. The guide provides general principles for conducting CBA processes as well as presenting lessons and practical examples on how CBA can be accomplished in real project situations by drawing on the field experiences of CBA projects delivered through the SGP mechanism. This publication was disseminated in 2015 at relevant forums. In COP21, copies were given to potential partners and practitioners as well as to interested parties such as IIED, Cornell University and government representatives.

A stock take of the all knowledge products developed at the global level is available in Table 1. All knowledge products are available in the SGP website at https://sgp.undp.org/index.php?option=com_areaofwork&view=summary&Itemid=244.

#	Title	Type	Description	Target Audience
1	Practitioners' Guidebook to Establishing a Community-Based Adaptation Programme	Publication/Guidebook	Provides general principles for conducting CBA processes and presents lessons/practical examples on how CBA can be accomplished in real project situations by drawing on the field experiences of CBA projects delivered through the SGP mechanism.	National- and local-level CBA practitioners
2	How to Strategically Plan and Mainstream Community-Based Adaptation at the Local and	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	National Coordinators and other CBA practitioners

	Sub / National Levels		program processes that have influenced policy and other up-scaling initiatives.	
3	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
4	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
5	Rehabilitating Imbulgodayagoda Tank (village reservoir) through Community Participation	Case Study	Case Study in Sri Lanka	Same as above
6	Minimizing land degradation in Serupitiya village to facilitate community based adaptation to climate change	Case Study	Case Study in Sri Lanka	Same as above
7	Climate related disaster management in Thoduwawa Lagoon in Barudalpola	Case Study	Case Study in Sri Lanka	Same as above
8	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
9	Management of Water and Fish Resource for Improving	Case Study	Case Study in Cambodia	Same as above

	Community Livelihoods in Cambodia. (SIDA Project)			
10	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
11	Adapting to Climate Change in Water Resources and Water Services in Matafaa, Samoa.	Case Study	Case Study in Samoa	Same as above
12	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
13	Laugum Wildlife Management Area Rehabilitation Project, Papua New Guinea.	Case Study	Case Study in PNG	Same as above
14	Management of Water and Fisheries Resources to Improve Community Livelihoods in Battambang	Case Study	Case Study in Cambodia	Same as above

Table 9: List of knowledge products developed at the global level in the reporting period

B. REGIONAL LEVEL

SIDS ADAPT is a 30-minute educational TV show on environmental and sustainable livelihoods that is aired during primetime in the Caribbean. This initiative was developed in 2015 by the SGP Barbados country team with the goal of increasing environmental resilience by raising awareness and sharing best practices through media, and to encourage a general audience participation in climate action that can be done at home or at work. It aims to transform the people's perception of the natural environment within the region in such a way that a professional investment in these areas would be considered lucrative and contribute to poverty reduction.

The program showcases SGP's and other development partners' climate change adaptation initiatives and success stories in the Caribbean region; promotes climate-smart, environmental and sustainable business/entrepreneurship; and provides an attractive framework to facilitate climate change adaptation education and awareness among the general public, with a special focus on marginalized groups such as

people with disabilities (PWDs), youth and women. A repository of SIDS CBA videos and photos for television and media out-reach will be developed as a platform for knowledge storage and retrieval.

The show caters to a wide range of audience and remains trendy and informative at the same time. During the show, 15 minutes will be dedicated to showcase successful SGP and other agencies projects in the Caribbean region. All shows will be pre-recorded but viewers' interaction will be facilitated through the show's social media pages on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. Green Global will also have its own website where viewers can make comments and stream the show. The website will also provide information on SGP and its development partners, featured projects on climate change adaptation, environment conservation, green businesses, and alternative sustainable livelihoods within the Caribbean.

RESULTS AND PROGRESS TO-DATE ON SIDS ADAPT

The planning grant was completed in December by the grantee, Caribbean Creative Cluster, resulting in the full project document, a brief demo, and footage from three Caribbean Countries. In April 2016, three full programs from these countries will be produced to showcase five SIDS CBA projects. The protocol and questionnaire to guide the interviews have also been developed and disseminated to the participating National Coordinators.

Lastly, the 5-minute SIDS ADAPT video produced was used as part of the COP 21 Caribbean Pavilion knowledge products which was coordinated by CARICOM.

C. COUNTRY LEVEL

At the country level, **a total of 36 knowledge products were developed during 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: fact sheets (11), publications (2), brochures (7), videos (9) and photo stories (7) as listed in Table 3.

Cumulatively, a total of 114 knowledge products have been developed at the country level. These are listed by country in Annex 1 and ranked by highest total number of knowledge products developed.

Country	Case Studies	Publications	Brochures	Videos	Photo Stories
Viet Nam	4				
Sri Lanka	2	2		1	
Seychelles	1		2	1	1
Cuba	1				1
Dominica	1			1	
Jamaica	1				
Trinidad & Tobago	1			1	
Barbados				1	
St. Kitts & Nevis				1	
Saint Lucia			1	1	
Suriname			1	1	3
Papua New Guinea			1		
Samoa				1	2
Timor Leste			2		
Total	11	2	7	9	7

Table 10: Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated in 2015 at the country level

VII. KEY HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2015

SGP continued to collaborate with new and existing partners and strengthened its global outreach efforts by providing evidence-based practices and policy lessons in the international fora.

A. HOW MUCH ADAPTATION FUNDS REACH THE LOCAL LEVEL: A STUDY BY SGP AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (IIED)

Commenced in March 2015, the study examined 12 adaptation projects in seven countries and eight funding windows. The countries were Barbados, Cambodia, Jamaica, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka; and the funding windows included the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA), Adaptation Fund (AF), Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR), Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Ten principles were used to help assess funding for local climate adaptation. These include *Equity, Urgency, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Transparency, Accountability, Sustainability, Flexibility, Human Rights and Participation*.

Results from the study indicate that **the proportion of finance benefitting local communities varied greatly, ranging from 52% to 86%**. Four out of the twelve (i.e. 33%) exceeded the 80% threshold set by Nepal's National Adaptation Programmes for Action (NAPA) and recommended in the 2014 Kathmandu Declaration. These four locally-focused projects included three national-level projects and one local-level project. The three national projects were *"an SCCF project in Sri Lanka that integrated climate change concerns into an existing community-led development initiative; an AF project in Jamaica that used a national implementing entity (the Planning Institute of Jamaica); and a JICA technical assistance project in Mauritius"*. At the local level, a CBA project in Jamaica from the SPA funding window *"financed community-based adaptation initiatives through Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme"*.

Across the same four projects, the study indicated that **control over fund utilization varied immensely**. The JICA project's top-down planning system did not demonstrate any community influence on how funds were spent, and thus, led to communities' roles of simply being "beneficiaries". On the other hand, the SPA CBA project in Jamaica had a bottom-up approach that enabled community members to own and implement the project themselves, with support from project partners on areas where they lacked capacity. Whilst providing many lessons including its replication and mainstreaming results to higher scales, the *"drawback is that it is not implemented via government structures directly accountable to local people. At times, projects are less integrated into wider-scale programmes"*.

The study found only three projects that provided **"mechanisms through which local people could access finance"**. *"The PPCR project in Papua New Guinea and the SPA project in Jamaica both showed middle ground between "top-down" and "bottom-up" adaptation planning processes"*. The *"LDCF project in Cambodia created community-level social funds"* by channelling approximately US\$5,000 to these social funds, which was deemed to be an insignificant proportion to the total project finances.

With regard to the 10 principles used in the study, most projects scored very well for Effectiveness (interventions should reduce and not increase vulnerability), Flexibility (results should be robust under a range of climate scenarios), Human Rights (programmes should further the principles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), Equity (funding should target the most vulnerable geographical areas and groups), Sustainability (actions must be environmentally, socially and economically sustainable, with longer term and scaling up implications considered) and Participation (planning should involve stakeholders across the appropriate levels of governance and civil society). However, the projects scored

less favourable on other principles such as accountability (actions, measures and processes are dispersed to as local a level as practical, and channelled through a country's own institutions and systems) efficiency (adaptation finance should be spent on local people), urgency (disbursement should meet urgent needs) and Transparency (stakeholders must have information on what funding is available, how it is deployed and how it is used).

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE STUDY

Funding for climate adaptation needs to urgently reach the disadvantaged and vulnerable communities. Most information examined was geared towards donors' requirements. While this is a very important factor, project documentation should also meet the recipients' information needs. *"A donor requirement for justification wherever proposals choose not to use community-based approaches at each stage of the project cycle would help local-level actors play a greater role in adaptation planning"*. Additionally, *"national knowledge centres are needed to hold information on adaptation projects and bridge the gap between communities and government"*. Lastly, "transparency and accountability to local people needs improvement

The results of the study were shared in several international conferences listed in this report. More details can be found on each "conference" section. Additionally, they were disseminated in Climate-L, weADAPT and the Global Initiative on Community-Based Adaptation (GICBA) sites and newsletters. Social media outreach was done through Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn and Google+.

B. THE 21ST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP21)

COP21 and the 11th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) took place from 30 November to 11 December 2015, in Paris, France. Nearly 200 nations negotiated towards finding a road map for a concerted action to tackle global warming and the danger it poses on our lives. Side events and exhibits were established as a platform for admitted observer organizations that have limited speaking opportunities in the formal negotiations, to engage with Parties and other participants for knowledge sharing, capacity building, networking and exploring actionable options for meeting the climate challenge.

Taking this opportunity, SGP and the International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED) organized a side event on December 7, 2015 titled ***"Supporting poor, vulnerable and indigenous communities"***. This event shared research findings (of the study elaborated above) on the quantity and quality of adaptation finance reaching the most in need; how to practically support adaptation strategies and traditional knowledge of indigenous communities; and local community engagement with and benefits from REDD. Mr. Delfin Ganapin, Global Manager of SGP, facilitated the event while Mr. Charles Nyandiga, SGP CBA Manager and Technical Advisor on Forestry and Agriculture was one of the panellists. The presentations made during this side event can be found in Annex 2.

The findings from the study were also shared at Caribbean Pavilion talk on 9 December 2015, with emphasis on the results relevant to the Small Island States; and in a parallel event at COP21 Development & Climate Days (5-6 December, 2015): <http://www.iied.org/2015-development-climate-days-tough-talk-crucial-transitions>

Hard copies of the briefing paper were personally handed out at various side events and at the IIED stand. It was also shared with other UN organizations as well as the UK Government, specifically with key contacts at the Department for International Development (DFID) and Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) working on UK's International Climate Fund.

The outcome of the Paris conference is 196 countries adopting the first-ever universal, legally-binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid

dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C. **With regard to Adaptation, the Governments agreed to (i.) strengthen societies' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change; and (ii.) provide continued and enhanced international support for adaptation to developing countries.**

C. THE 9TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION (CBA9)

The 9th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA9) took place in Nairobi, Kenya from 24-30 April, 2015, hosted by the Government of Kenya.

The theme of the 2015 conference was 'Measuring and enhancing effective adaptation'. The event provided an opportunity to share the latest developments in community-based adaptation (CBA) with an international audience including representatives from governments, civil society, the scientific community, and international and non-governmental organizations. More than 400 delegates from 90 countries have called on world leaders to address the needs of the world's poorest and most vulnerable in 2015's series of high-level environment and development summits.

One of the conference's events was a Poster Session wherein various CCA initiatives were displayed. Mr. Charles Nyandiga had the opportunity to deliver the keynote address for this event. In his words, *"The theme of this conference... is very pertinent, both for communities and for all stakeholders involved in implementing community-based projects. This conference comes at a time when the world prepares to reach a consensus on the post-2015 development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A number of funding institutions and mechanisms have had paradigm shifts towards environment protection and sustainable development as a result of an increased awareness and continual global debates on climate change."*

The study on "how much finance reach the community level?" was also presented in this event, as Mr. Nyandiga quoted UNFCCC's Chief Executive Director, Cristina Figueres, in her opening remarks at the 2014 COP20 in Lima Peru: *"...recognize the role and importance of community level adaptation by underscoring and requesting governments to commit to enhancing the delivery of finance, in particular to the most vulnerable and secondly, the need to stimulate ever-increasing action on the part of all stakeholders to scale up the scope and accelerate the solutions that move us all forward and faster. It is under these international development contexts that we gather here to share experiences, deliberate and explore ways and means by which we not only measure but also ensure that effective community level adaptation is possible"*.

CBA9 concluded with the release of the Nairobi Declaration on Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change, which stated the importance of addressing the needs and interests of the poorest and most vulnerable in international agreements on sustainable development, development finance and climate change. The Nairobi Declaration was taken to Paris at this year's UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP21).

D. CSO-GOVT. DIALOGUES – FOLLOW UP TO UN SIDS

As reported in last year's annual report, SGP SIDS country teams organized CSO-Government dialogues as a run up to the UN SIDS Conference (Apia, Samoa; September 2014). These dialogues paved the way for agreements to be made for strengthened cooperation, partnerships and networking between the governments, CSOs, private sector and media for post-conference tasks expected under the SIDS ACCELERATED MODALITIES OF ACTION [S.A.M.O.A.] Pathway.

This reporting period, the country teams followed up on the agreements as well organizing more CSO-Government dialogues in preparation for the UNFCCC COP21 (Paris, France; December 2015). For example, Saint Lucia's first-ever National Coalition of Civil Society Organizations (NCCSOs), established as a result of the dialogues for UN SIDS, were provided with capacity building grants for strategic planning, website development and its registration as an NGO. In Jamaica, due to SGP's successful work with communities and its facilitation of multi-stakeholder meetings on behalf of the local actors, the government requested the team to organize a CSO-Government dialogue for COP21. Here, CSOs had the opportunity to share local solutions to climate change-induced challenges and how they can contribute to the Climate Change agenda and, by extension, to the national development. They also asked the government for strengthened partnership.

SECTION VI. CONCLUSION

As the world grapples with global environmental disasters, it is more evident than ever before that climate change has negative development impacts: affecting poverty reduction, economic growth, social welfare and environmental sustainability. As such, the nations of the world have signed on to several initiatives, including UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

Through the SIDS CBA program, local communities execute environmental solutions, restore, improve and/or conserve the ecosystems they rely on. Access to capacity-building and awareness-raising workshops, financial support and linkages to decision makers have enabled these communities to cope with climate change impacts and generate environmental benefits, economic growth and social cohesion.

The results and impacts of the SIDS CBA program are small, in scale but important in influencing national agendas as demonstrated in this report from the examples discussed, compared to those of national initiatives, however, they are clear indications that creative solutions to national issues can be found in the local level and with multi-level stakeholders working together. The effectiveness of the SGP delivery mechanism in bridging the gap between policy makers and communities, generating durable partnerships, expanding the network of climate change/development practitioners in the international, national and local fora, not just for knowledge-exchange but also for multi-level active engagement in the local projects, are critical components for this momentum to continue.

Increased financial resources, as indicated by the study on adaptation funds, does show that there is need for these resources to be channeled to the local level. If this is realized, then such interventions would build on the work that the Government of Australia and SGP have done for communities, maximizing available international aid and making national funds more effective in reaching its local vulnerable communities.

Many lessons have been generated by the CBA projects in a local, national and regional basis. Best practices from the Caribbean and Atlantic/Indian regions needs to be replicated in the Pacific region and vice versa. While the capacities of nationals practitioners greatly vary between the regions, the restructuring of the SGP country staff in the Pacific region and recruitment of international/national project managers in low-capacity countries with a direct reporting line to CPMT's will enable replication of best practices both from intra- and inter-regional levels. It is important to note that there are successful projects in the Pacific region (e.g. Fiji, Samoa, Tokelau and Vanuatu) and the ones emerging from Palau, Papua new Guinea and Timor Leste, all of which needs to focus their strategies on knowledge sharing for upscaling and replication purposes. CPMT will replicate the concept of SIDS ADAPT (a 30-minute environmental television show highlighting community innovations) from CBA Caribbean region to the Pacific and Atlantic regions.

Furthermore, 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, 7 out of the 16 (44%) countries in the Pacific region has not made real project level commitments of their grant resources. Three countries (Dominica, Jamaica and Mauritius) were already given additional grants for a total of \$200k via intra-regional reallocations. However, more countries are requesting for 'top-up' allocations which may require that this strategy is adopted based on absorptive capacity prescribed in the overall strategy document.

Finally, as the programme gears towards its midterm evaluation this year and a terminal evaluation in the next 2 years from now, it is incumbent on UNDP/SGP together with its partner DFAT, to start exploring how the gains and lessons in this important Programme can be fostered in the SIDS, and where applicable replicated and, if possible further resources are obtained for a stronger coordinated sustainability and increased impact in the regions where the programme is currently being implemented. Such strategy could also be extended to needy countries of interest to DFAT and UNDP/SGP.

ANNEX I. COUNTRY LEVEL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: NUMBER OF PRODUCTS DEVELOPED BY COUNTRY (RANKED BY HIGHEST # OF PRODUCTS) BY 2015

Country	Case Studies	Publications	Brochures	Videos	Photo Stories	Total by Country
Sri Lanka	8	4	2	6	0	20
Dominica	2	4	4	2	0	12
Samoa	3	2	2	1	2	10
Comoros	2	2	2	1	0	7
Mauritius	2	0	1	3	1	7
Seychelles	3	0	2	1	1	7
Cuba	1	1	1	1	3	7
Suriname	2	0	1	1	3	7
Fiji	4	1	1	0	0	6
Cambodia	4	1	0	1	0	6
Belize	4	0	0	0	0	4
Viet Nam	4	0	0	0	0	4
Jamaica	2	0	0	1	0	3
Cape Verde	1	0	0	0	1	2
St. Lucia	0	0	1	1	0	2
Trinidad & Tobago	1	0	0	1	0	2
Timor Leste	0	0	2	0	0	2
Vanuatu	1	0	0	1	0	2
Barbados	0	0	0	1	0	1
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	1	0	1
Papua New Guinea	0	0	1	0	0	1
Laos	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total by type of KM	45	15	20	23	11	114

ANNEX II. FINANCIAL REPORTS BY COUNTRY

At the request of the donor, the project numbers, along with the correlating amount of grants given, are indicated in the tables below. The MAP CBA project can be found in section A and is followed by SIDS CBA project on section B.

A. MAP CBA FINANCIAL REPORTING BY COUNTRY

COUNTRY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COMPANY TITLE	PROJECT STATUS	START YEAR	GRANT TYPE	GRANT AMOUNT
CAMBODIA	KHM/MAP-CBA/2010-003	Better Agriculture Adaptation to Climate Change (BAACC)	Khmer Development Program	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Planning Grant	2600
CAMBODIA	KHM/MAP-CBA/2010-005	Building adaptive capacity and ecosystem resilience to floods and droughts in Indigenous and minority communities	Non-Timber Forest Products	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	45994
CAMBODIA	KHM/MAP-CBA/2010-001	Community Green Project (CGP)	Wathnakpheap	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Planning Grant	2500
CAMBODIA	KHM/MAP-CBA/2010-004	Improve Water Resource Access and Management for Better Farming in Drought Prone Communities (IWRAM) Project	Wathnakpheap	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
CAMBODIA	KHM/MAP-CBA/2011-007	Mangrove Protection, Conservation and Eco-Tourism Development for Improving Community Livelihood- MRCE-TDCL	Community Protected Area of Beung Kachang	Satisfactorily Completed	2011	Full-Size Project Grant	46381
CAMBODIA	KHM/MAP-CBA/2011-006	Strengthening Community Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change (SCACTC)	Sataphana Chivit Organization	Satisfactorily Completed	2011	Full-Size Project Grant	49995
CAMBODIA	KHM/MAP-CBA/2010-002	Understanding Climate Change- Its Impacts and Community Strategies for Adaptation- through Community Based Action Research.	Non-Timber Forest Products	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Planning Grant	2366.5
CAMBODIA	KHM/MAP-CBA/2011-008	Improve Agricultural Productivity through Enhancing Capacity of the Community to Drought Resilience project	Agriculture Technology Services Association	Satisfactorily Completed	2011	Full-Size Project Grant	49500
TOTAL - CAMBODIA							249336.5

LAOS	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/9	"Solar-powered water pumping, purification and distribution system"	Lao Institute for Renewable Energy	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	47524
LAOS	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/PG-1	Environment Protection and Development in Action	Comunity Development and Training Center	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Planning Grant	5000
LAOS	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA1	Environment Protection and Development in Action	Comunity Development and Training Center	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	45000
LAOS	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/16	Kioutaloun 1 Development Project LDP	Kewtaloun Community	Satisfactorily Completed	2011	Full-Size Project Grant	45000
LAOS	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/PG-16	Kioutaloun 1 Development Project LDP	Kewtaloun Community	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Planning Grant	5000
LAOS	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/5	Return Trees to Forest	Lao Font for National Construction (Phalanxay LFNC-Phalan Environment Protection Project)	Satisfactorily Completed	2011	Full-Size Project Grant	39300
LAOS	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/PG-5	Return Trees to Forest	Lao Font for National Construction (Phalanxay LFNC-Phalan Environment Protection Project)	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Planning Grant	5000
LAOS	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/PG-8	Solar Energy and Sustainable Development	Lao Organic Products Promotion Association	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Planning Grant	5000
LAOS	LAO/MAP-CBA/2010-CBA/8	Solar Energy and Sustainable Development for Rural Areas in Laos	Lao Organic Products Promotion Association	Satisfactorily Completed	2011	Full-Size Project Grant	45000
TOTAL - LAOS							241824
SRI LANKA	SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/03	Climate change adaptation to minimize sea level rise in Toduwawa and Nattandiya lagoon by Sevanatha	Sevanatha	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	44419
SRI LANKA	SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/05	Community based adaptation to floods in the Elapatha DS division of Ratnapura District by Sabaragamu Janatha Padanama	Sabaragamu Janatha Padanama	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	42529
SRI LANKA	SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/01	Developing community-led strategies and infrastructure to ensure adaptation to drought conditions by Green Movement of Sri Lanka	Green Movement of Sri Lanka	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	40504
SRI LANKA	SRL/MAP-CBA/2011/01	Knowledge managment unit for SGP MAP CBA Project	Surakshi Women for Conservation	Satisfactorily Completed	2011	Full-Size Project Grant	37873

		in Sri Lanka by surakshi women for Conservation					
SRI LANKA	SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/02	Minimizing land degradation in Serupitiya GN division to facilitate community based adaptation to climate change by Ekabadda Praja Sanwardana Kantha Maha Sangamaya	Ekabadda Praja Sanwardana Kantha Maha Sangamaya	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	40504
SRI LANKA	SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/04	Rehabilitation of Imbulgodayagama Tank by Sri Lanka Environment Exploration Society	Sri Lanka Environment Exploration Society	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	44171
SRI LANKA	SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/02	Development of the Puliyankulam tank cascade as a mechanism to adapt to climate change by People's Livelihood Development Foundation	People's Livelihood Development Foundation	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
SRI LANKA	SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/03	Extension to Project SRL/MAP-CBA/2010/01 Developing community led strategies and infrastructure to ensure adaptation to drought conditions by Green Movement of Sri Lanka	Green Movement of Sri Lanka	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant - TOP UP	17346
SRI LANKA	SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/06	Knowledge management for MAP CBA Project in Sri Lanka by surakshi women for Conservation	Surakshi Women for Conservation	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant - TOP UP	31781
SRI LANKA	SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/05	Minimizing land degradation in Naula GN division to facilitate adaptation to climate change for communities by Grameeya Sanwardana Maha Sangamaya	Grameeya Sanwardhana Maha Sangamaya	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	37350
SRI LANKA	SRL/MAP-CBA/2013/01	Minimizing land degradation in seupitiya GN division to facilitate community based adaptation to climate change by Ekabadda Praja sanwardana Kantha Maha Sangamaya	Ekabadda Praja Sanwardhana Kantha Maha Sangamaya	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant - TOP UP	31363

TOTAL - SRI LANKA							417840
VIET NAM	VN/MAP-CBA/2010/05	Developing a community model of climate change adaptation in a floating village in Ha Long	Quang Ninh Fisheries Associations	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
VIET NAM	VN/MAP-CBA/2010/03	Contribute to sustainable peanut production by addressing droughts in Quat Xa village, Cam Thanh commune, Cam Lo district, Quang Tri province	Union of Science and Technology Associations of Cam Lo district, Quang Tri province	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
VIET NAM	VN/MAP-CBA/2010/04	Develop a community-based agricultural production model to effectively adapt to flooding in the low-lying areas of Ky Lo River, Xuan Quang 2 Commune, Dong Xuan District, Phu Yen Province	The Farmers' Associations of Dong Xuan district	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
VIET NAM	VN/MAP-CBA/2010/02	Experimenting a model in peanut production to adapt to droughts and flooding in Binh Thuan commune, Tay Son district, Binh Dinh province	Plant Protection Associations of Binh Dinh Province	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
VIET NAM	VN/MAP-CBA/2010/01	Strengthening local adaptive capacity of fisheries village: the case of Do Son, Hai Phong	The Hai phong Associations for Environment Protection	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
TOTAL - VIET NAM							250000
TOTAL MAP							1159000.5

B. SIDS CBA FINANCIAL REPORTS BY COUNTRY

COUNTRY	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	COMPANY TITLE	PROJECT STATUS	START YEAR	GRANT TYPE	GRANT AMOUNT
CAPE VERDE	CPV/SIDS-CBA/13/01	Consensus in Integrated and Participatory Natural Resources Northern District of Boavista	Associação Curral Velho nós Riqueza	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	40000
CAPE VERDE	CPV/SIDS-CBA/12/23	Projecto de Gestão Melhorada de Água de Rega e Capacitação para as Mudanças climáticas em Longueira e Covoada	Associação Amigos Desenvolvimento Comunitário Covada Orgãos	Satisfactorily Completed	2012	Full-Size Project Grant	10000

CAPE VERDE	CPV/SIDS-CBA/12/22	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	Satisfactorily Completed	2012	Full-Size Project Grant	35000
CAPE VERDE	CPV/SIDS-CBA/12/21	Reforço de Técnica de Agricultura Moderna em Santa Cruz: Hidroponia na Era da Aeroponia	Associação dos Amigos do Ambiente da Aldeia de Cova de Barro	Satisfactorily Completed	2012	Full-Size Project Grant	15000
CAPE VERDE	CPV/SIDS-CBA/13/03	Adaptation measures to climate change in the community Cachaço	Associação para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário de Cachaço	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	20000
TOTAL - CAPE VERDE							120000
COMOROS	COM/SGP/OP5/SIDS-CBA/13/01	Adaptation à base communautaire de la gestion de l'eau aux changements climatiques dans le plateau de Dimadjou Hamahamet	DECIDE	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
COMOROS	COM/SGP/OP5/SIDS-CBA/13/02	Adaptation à base communautaire de l'agriculture aux changements climatiques dans la zone de Dimadjou Hamahamet	MA VIEUX TERRAIN	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	48000
COMOROS	COM/SGP/OP5/SIDS-CBA/13/03	Renforcement des capacités des paysans à l'adaptation à base communautaire pour la gestion de l'eau et l'agriculture dans la région de Dimadjou	Institut National de Recherche pour l'Agriculture, la Pêche et l'Environnement	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	22000
TOTAL - COMOROS							120000
GUINEA-BISSAU	GNB/SIDS-CBA/15/01	Project for the rehabilitation of degraded rice cultivation fields in Bôr	NDELUGAN	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	22000
GUINEA-BISSAU	GNB/SIDS-CBA/15/03	Rehabilitation of rice cultivation fields	Organização Guineense Aliança	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	23000
GUINEA-BISSAU	GNB/SIDS-CBA/15/02	Support to the rehabilitation of rice cultivation fields of SAB	Associação Nacional para o combate a Pobreza e Fome na Guiné-Bissau	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	25000

TOTAL - GUINEA-BISSAU							70000
MAURITIUS	MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr1/12/01	"Community Based Adaptation for Fisheries Dependent Communities of Rodrigues"	The Shoals Rodrigues Association	Satisfactorily Completed	2012	Planning Grant	2000
MAURITIUS	MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr1/13/06	"Community Based Adaptation for Fisheries Dependent Communities of Rodrigues"	The Shoals Rodrigues Association	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	28000
MAURITIUS	MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr1/13/05	"Reducing Climate Related Hazards by Upgrading the Physical Environment of a Primary School"	PTA Notre Dame de Lourdes	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	29000
MAURITIUS	MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr2/13/03	Enhancing Resilience in the Communities of Grand Sable and Quatre Soeurs to Address Climate Change Impacts	Grand Sable Fishermen Association	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	30000
MAURITIUS	MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr2/13/04	Enhancing the Livelihood of Women at Grand-Sable in Response to Climate Change Impacts	Grand Sable Women Planters', Farmers' and Entrepreneurs' Association	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	30000
MAURITIUS	MAR/SIDS-CBA/Yr1/12/02	Reducing Climate Related Hazards by Upgrading the Physical Environment of a Primary School	PTA Notre Dame de Lourdes	Satisfactorily Completed	2012	Planning Grant	1000
MAURITIUS	MAR/SIDS-CBA/YR3/15/03	"Community Based Adaptation for Fisheries Dependent Communities of Rodrigues" - Additional Request	The Shoals Rodrigues Association	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	10670
MAURITIUS	MAR/SIDS-CBA/YR3/14/01	"Enhancing the Livelihood of Women at Grand-Sable in Response to Climate Change Impacts" - Additional Request	Grand Sable Women Planters', Farmers' and Entrepreneurs' Association	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	15000
MAURITIUS	MAR/SIDS-CBA/YR3/15/02	"Reducing Climate Related Hazards by Upgrading the Physical Environment of a Primary School" - Additional Request	PTA Notre Dame de Lourdes	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	19330
MAURITIUS	MAR/SIDS-CBA/YR3/15/04	"Knowledge Fair for GEF SGP 20 Years Celebrations in Mauritius"	Eco-Sud	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	5000

TOTAL - MAURITIUS							170000
SEYCHELLES	SEY/SIDS-CBA/OP5/Y3/2014/04	Securing the coastal land in Anse Kerlan Avangard with counter-erosion structures thru' community-based adaptation processes while building capacity and resilience of the community against climate change induced coastal erosion at selected community sites	Anse Kerlan Avangard	Not active yet	2016	Full-Size Project Grant	47000
SEYCHELLES	SEY/SIDS-CBA/OP5/Y3/2014/03	Development of the Rehabilitation and Management plan for the Midland watershed, Baie Sainte-Anne Praslin	TERRESTRIAL RESTORATION ACTION SOCIETY OF SEYCHELLES	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	15000
SEYCHELLES	SEY/SIDS-CBA/OP5/Y3/2014/02	Development of the Full proposal for the Establishment of counter – erosion measures and structures at selected areas of the Anse Kerlan beach Praslin, Seychelles -Anne Praslin – Planning Grant	Anse Kerlan Avangard	Currently under execution	2014	Planning Grant	3000
SEYCHELLES	SEY/SIDS-CBA/14/01	Development of the Rehabilitation and management plan for the Midland watershed, Baie Sainte-Anne Praslin	TERRESTRIAL RESTORATION ACTION SOCIETY OF SEYCHELLES	Satisfactorily Completed	2014	Planning Grant	5000
SEYCHELLES	SEY/SIDS-CBA/13/01	Increasing the resilience of farming communities on the Praslin Plateau by addressing soil salinity to boost local food production	Baie Ste Anne Farmers Association	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
TOTAL - SEYCHELLES							120000
MALDIVES	MDV/SIDS-CBA/14/02	Community climate watch and coral reef monitoring project	Gemana	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	30000
MALDIVES	MDV/SIDS-CBA/14/04	Conservation Planning, legal reforms and Empowerment of Island Community for Adaptation to Climate Change	Maldivian Democracy Network	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	29900

MALDIVES	MDV/SIDS-CBA/14/03	Introduction of better beach management for coastal adaptation in Ungoofaaru Island	Ungoofaaru Fostering Awareness Association	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	25975
MALDIVES	MDV/SIDS/CBA/14/01	Reducing flood damage to cultivated farmlands, wildlife and human settlements.	Fuvahmulah Association of Developing Infrastructure	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
TOTAL - MALDIVES							135875
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	ATG./SIDS-CBA15/01	Communities Adapting to Climate Change Training Program.	Golden Grove Christian Union	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	SGP Grant Project – ATG/SIDS-CBA 03	HIV/AIDS community demonstrating Sustainable Rural Development and Food Security	Antigua and Barbuda Hiv/Aids Network, Inc	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	45000
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	SGP Grant Project – ATG/SIDS-CBA 04	Youths lead community adaptation initiatives	Potters Seventh Day Adventist Church	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	ATG./SIDS-CBA/15/02	Reducing Barbudan farmers' vulnerability to increasingly severe flooding events due to climate change and strengthening the island's food security by integrating climate smart agricultural techniques	Barbuda Community Development Agricultural Group	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	25000
TOTAL - ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA							170000
BARBADOS	BAR/SGP/OP5/Y4 /AUSAID/SIDSCBA/15/05	Building Resilience of Barbadian Fisherfolk to Natural Disasters and Climate Change	Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisation	Currently under execution	2016	Planning Grant	5000
BARBADOS	BAR/SGP/OP5/Y4 /AUSAID/SIDSCBA/15/03	The Path to the Eradication of Climate Change throughout the Caribbean (SIDS ADAPT)	Caribbean Creative Cluster	Currently under execution	2015	Planning Grant	4300
BARBADOS	BAR/SGP/OP5/Y4 /AUSAID/CCCBA/14/01	Using climate-smart agriculture practices to increase local food security and climate change adaptation in the St. George farming community	St. George Farmers Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd	Satisfactorily Completed	2014	Planning Grant	2000
BARBADOS	BAR/SGP/OP5/Y4 /AUSAID/SIDSCBA/15/01	Using climate-smart agriculture practices to increase local food security and climate change adaption in the St. George Farming Community	St. George Farmers Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	48000

BARBADOS	BAR/SGP/OP5/Y3 /AUSAID/CCCBA/ 14/01	Building Climate Change Resilience in Community Fisheries in Weston, St. James	Weston Fisherfolk Association	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
BARBADOS	BAR/SGP/OP5/Y4 /AUSAID/SIDSCB A/15/04	SIDS ADAPT	Caribbean Creative Cluster	Not active yet	2016	Full-Size Project Grant	43514
TOTAL - BARBADOS							152814
BELIZE	BZE/SIDS-CBA/14/03	"Promoting Climate Change Adaptation through Resilient and Sustainable Agricultural Practices in the Medina Bank Community".	Ya'axche Conservation Trust	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	37202.4
BELIZE	BZE/SIDS-CBA/14/01	Alternative Production of Grains and Home Garden Crops in the Belize River Valley	Belize Rural Farmers Company Limited	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	32000
BELIZE	BZE/SIDS-CBA/14/02	Increasing Adaptation and Resilience of Natural Resources Users and Community Stakeholders of Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary to Predicted Climate Change Impacts.	Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	39829.5
BELIZE	BZE/SIDS-CBA/13/02	"Alternative Production of Grains and Home Garden Crops in the Belize River Valley"	Belize River Valley Grain Producers	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Planning Grant	5000
BELIZE	BZE/SIDS-CBA/13/03	"Increasing Adaptation and Resilience of Natural Resource Users and Other Community Stakeholders of Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary to Predicted Climate Change Impacts"	Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Planning Grant	5000
BELIZE	BZE/SIDS-CBA/13/01	Planning Grant to develop a Proposal Entitled: "Promoting Climate Change adaptation through Resilient and Sustainable Agricultural Practices in the Medina Bank Community"	Ya'axche Conservation Trust	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Planning Grant	1845
TOTAL - BELIZE							120876.9

CUBA	CUB/SIDS-CBA/13/01	Acciones comunitarias para la adaptación al cambio climático en comunidades rurales de la cooperativa "Sierra Maestra" en la Llanura Sur de La Habana-Matanzas.	Cooperativa Agrícola Sierra Maestra	Currently under execution	2014	Planning Grant	45000
CUBA	CUB/SIDS-CBA/13/03	Fortalecimiento de las capacidades de adaptación comunitaria al cambio climático en áreas de la cooperativa "Viet Nam Heroico" del municipio Güira de Melena, provincia Artemisa	Cooperativa Agrícola Viet Nam Heroico	Currently under execution	2014	Planning Grant	46000
CUBA	CUB/SIDS-CBA/13/04	Manejo sostenible de recursos naturales como propuesta de adaptación al cambio climático en áreas de la CCSF "Niceto Pérez García" del municipio Güira de Melena, provincia Artemisa.	Cooperativa Agrícola Niceto Perez	Currently under execution	2014	Planning Grant	39000
CUBA	CUB/SIDS-CBA/13/02	Sistema de producción agropecuaria como propuesta de adaptación comunitaria al cambio climático en áreas de la cooperativa "Rubén Martínez Villena" del municipio de Alquizar, provincia de Artemisa.	Cooperativa Agrícola Rubén Martínez Villena	Currently under execution	2014	Planning Grant	40000
TOTAL - CUBA							170000
DOMINICA	DMA/SIDS-CBA/13/04	Development of Geoffrey Gutter Community Water System for an Alternative Water Supply in times of Drought and Natural Disasters	Marigot CBA Improvement Committee	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Planning Grant	2500
DOMINICA	DMA/SIDS-CBA/12/01	Engaging in Multiple Strategies to Strengthen the Ecosystem Resilience and Increasing the Adaptive Capacity fo Campbell Community to Preserve Hillsides and Soil and Reduce Vulnerability to Landslides and Flooding	Campbell Community Resource Team	Satisfactorily Completed	2012	Planning Grant	2500

DOMINICA	DMA/SIDS-CBA/13/03	Incorporating Environment Protection Measures and Alternative Livelihood Activities for Climate Change Adaptation in Bagatelle	Bafond Pointe Development Committee	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Planning Grant	2500
DOMINICA	DMA/SIDS-CBA/15/01	Increasing Awareness of the Effects of Climate Change and Increasing Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change Impacts with Agricultural Base Practices in the Colihaut Community	Colihaut Improvement Committee	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	45000
DOMINICA	DMA/SIDS-CBA/13/01	Adapting to Climate change in the Community of Calibishie by Increasing Community Resilience to Flooding and Sea Level Rise	Calibishie Progressive Group	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Planning Grant	2500
DOMINICA	DMA/SIDS-CBA/14/02	Adapting to Climate Change in the Community of Calibishie by increasing community Resilience to Flooding and Sea Level Rise	Calibishie Progressive Group	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	47500
DOMINICA	DMA/SIDS-CBA/14/01	Incorporating Environment Protection Measures and Alternative Livelihood Activities for Climate Change Adaptation in Bagatelle	Bafond Pointe Development Committee	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	47500
DOMINICA	DMA/SIDS-CBA/13/02	Increasing Awareness of the Effects of Climate Variability and /change at the Local Level and Increase Capacity to Adapt to Climate change Impacts with Agricultural Based Practices in the Colihaut Community	Colihaut Improvement Committee	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Planning Grant	2500
DOMINICA	DMA/SIDS-CBA/15/02	Building resilience in vulnerable community of Campbell	Campbell Community Resource Team	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	40000
TOTAL - DOMINICA							192500

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/03	Almacenamiento de agua para preservar los recursos naturales	Asociacion de pequeños ganaderos San Antoni	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	23800
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/05	Construcción de una caseta de vigilancia y actividades de educación en la zona de amortiguamiento de la Reserva Científica Ébano Verde	Fundación Progressio	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	19000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/07	Creación de viveros de corales en la República Dominicana	Reef Check Dominicana (RCDR)	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	20200
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/06	Desarrollo de Iniciativas de Adaptación a Cambios Climáticos en Cabeza de Toro, El Granado y Guanarate	Centro de Promocion Campesina Lemba, Inc.	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	20200
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/01	Establecimiento de un Sistema Comunitario de riego por Micro Aspersión y Goteo, para la Producción de Hortalizas, Vegetales y Frutos Menores	Asociación para el Desarrollo de San José de Ocoa, Inc.	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	23800
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/08	Fortalecimiento de redes comunitarias y sistema local de salud pública para la gestión de riesgos socio ambientales, prevención de enfermedades vectoriales y capacidad de respuesta intersectorial en salud frente a eventos climáticos extremos en la Provincia de Independencia, región Enriquillo	Médicos del Mundo	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	20200
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/04	Fortalecimiento de las capacidades de Adaptación al Cambio Climático a los productores de café del Distrito Municipal de Río Limpio	Cooperativa de Productores Orgánicos "Valle de Río Limpio"	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	22600
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM/SIDS-CBA/13/02	Producción de plantas de sombra y de cafeto resistente a la Roya y elaboración de abono orgánico mediante la instalación de viveros y construcción de infraestructuras para producir lombriz-compost.	Asociación de Caficultores Juncalito, Inc.	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	20200

TOTAL - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC							170000
GRENADA	GRN / SIDS – CBA/15/04	Solarizing the St. Paul's Community Center		Not active yet	2016	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
GRENADA	GRN/SIDS– CBA/15/03	Adopt the St. John's River	Westmorland School PTA	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	22697
GRENADA	GRN/SIDS - CBA/15/01	Enhancing the Resilience of Petite Martinique Fishers to the impacts of Climate Change, to protect livelihoods and improve food security	Petite Martinique Fishermen Co-Operative	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
GRENADA	GRN/SIDS - CBA/15/02	Introduction of aquaponics farming as an alternative method in the community of Clozier located in the parish of st John	Clozier Youth Farmers Co-Operative Society Ltd	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	26720.37
TOTAL - GRENADA							149417.37
GUYANA	GUY/SIDS-CBA/OP5/Y4/2015/02	Improving farming in Mahaicony River by adapting to climate change and the environment	Mora Point/Goverlyte Community Development Council	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	48332.52
GUYANA	GUY/SIDS-CBA/OP5/Y4/2015/03	Sustainable Protected Agriculture:	Bath Referandum City Farmers Group	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	22958
GUYANA	GUY/SIDS-CBA/OP6/Y1/2015/02	Improving Livelihood through Community Based Sustainable Fisheries Management	Upper Corentyne Fisherman's Cooperative Society	Not active yet	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	44691.11
TOTAL - GUYANA							115981.63
HAITI	HTI/SIDS-CBA/2015/04	Appui à la structuration de la filière poisson à Zanglais	Association pour le Developpement de la Culture Haitienne et la Formation	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	41530
HAITI	HTI/SIDS-CBA/2015/02	Appui à la structuration de la filière poisson dans la communauté de Baie Dumesle	Fanm Pa Chita	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	41239.6
HAITI	HTI/SIDS-CBA/2015/03	Encadrement des pêcheurs pour limiter la coupe des mangroves dans la baie de Flamand	Organisation La Main Forte de Flamand	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	39987.45

HAITI	HTI/SIDS-CBA/2015/01	Traitement de la ravine Caudace avec des structures vivantes et physiques	MOUVEMENT DES ORGANISATIONS PYASANS PLANTEURS ET ELEVEURS DU SUD	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	40255
TOTAL - HAITI							163012.05
JAMAICA	JAM/SIDS-CBA/13/05	Application of Flooding Mitigation Measures and Forestry Conservation in the Bigwoods Community	Pedro Plains/Hounslow Dev Com	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	30000
JAMAICA	JAM/SIDS-CBA/13/03	COLOUDEN, BRAE HEAD, PIPELINE PROJECT	Colouden New Testament Church of God	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	45000
JAMAICA	JAM/SIDS-CBA/13/04	Water Harvesting and Enhancing Sustainable Livelihood	Ewarton Watershed & Farmers Cooperative Friendly Society Limited	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	25000
JAMAICA	JAM/SIDS-CBA/15/06	Securing a Reliable Water Supply in the Community of Jacob's Ladder, while Improving the Members' Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change Impacts	MUSTARD SEED COMMUNITIES	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
JAMAICA	JAM/SIDS-CBA/12/01	Construction of Water Harvesting Infrastructure and improving the Community's Adaptive Capacity to Natural Hazards	Clarendon Parish Development Committee Benevolent Society	Satisfactorily Completed	2012	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
JAMAICA	JAM/SIDS-CBA/12/02	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity of Farmers through the Construction of a Water Harvesting System	Security & Upliftment Association of Dawkins & Surrounding Districts.	Satisfactorily Completed	2012	Full-Size Project Grant	20000
TOTAL - JAMAICA							220000
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	STK/SIDS-CBA/14/02	Pond Preservation and Flood Mitigation at Pond Hill Nevis.	Pond Hill Clay Ghaut Chicken Stone & Beach Road Community Club	Not active yet	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	STK/SIDS-CBA/14/01	THE RESTORATION OF THE NEW RIVER SPRING ON NEVIS TO SERVE FARMING COMMUNITIES IN THE NEW RIVER AREA.	THE NEW RIVER FARMERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	Not active yet	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	50000

TOTAL - SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS							100000
SAINT LUCIA	STL/SIDS/CBA/14/05	Creating Sustainable Communities - Building Local Capacity for Adaptation to Climate Change and for Managing Related Issues.	Laborie Development Foundation	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	48541
SAINT LUCIA	STL/SIDS - CBA/15/01	Provision of a Mobile Desalination Facility to provide potable water in times of crisis and to provide a ready and reliable source of water for Fisherfolk and the Laborie Community in Saint Lucia.	Laborie Fishers and Consumers Cooperative Ltd.	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	27468
SAINT LUCIA	STL/SIDS/CBA/14/04	Rainwater Harvesting to reduce the impacts of drought exacerbated by Climate Change in the community of Bouton, Saint Lucia.	Bouton Community Development Committee	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	43288
SAINT LUCIA	STL/SIDS/CBA/12/01	Creating Sustainable Communities - Building Local Capacity for Adaptation to Climate Change related to issues such as water shortages, flooding, land slides and coastal erosion.	Laborie Development Foundation	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Planning Grant	1370
SAINT LUCIA	STL/SIDS/CBA/14/02	Promoting Climate Smart Practices through Water Storage, Conservation and Management by Farmers at La Pointe, Mon Repos, Saint Lucia	Superior Broom Producers	Satisfactorily Completed	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	39496
SAINT LUCIA	STL/SIDS/CBA/13/02	Provision of a Solar Water Desalination Facility to provide potable water in times of crisis and to provide a ready, safe, and reliable source of water for Fisherfolk in Laborie, Saint Lucia.	Laborie Fishers and Consumers Cooperative Ltd.	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Planning Grant	2611
SAINT LUCIA	STL/SIDS/CBA/14/03	Rainwater Harvesting to Address the Impact of Drought in Bouton, Saint Lucia.	Bouton Community Development Committee	Satisfactorily Completed	2014	Planning Grant	4684
SAINT LUCIA	STL/SIDS/CBA/14/01	The Development of Natural Apiculture as the Basis for Sustainable Livelihoods for	Farmers with Disabilities Beekeeping Association	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	49475

		Farmers with Disabilities in Saint Lucia.					
TOTAL - SAINT LUCIA							
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	STV/SIDS-CBA/15/01	Adapting to the Effects of Drought through increasing water storage capacity to address climate change on Union Island (Phase2)	Union Island Environmental Attackers	Not active yet	2016	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
TOTAL - SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES							
SURINAME	SUR/SIDS-CBA/13/01	Climate Change Awareness Education For The Youth	Junior Chamber International Unify	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
SURINAME	SUR/SIDS-CBA/12/01	Climate change adaptation Johanna Margaretha	Stichting Ontwikkeling Marienburg	Satisfactorily Completed	2012	Planning Grant	2000
SURINAME	SUR/SIDS-CBA/14/04	Capacity building of community based adaptation on climate change and mangrove protection	Stichting Warappa Conservation	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	28000
SURINAME	SUR/CIDS-CBA/13/03	Promoting of greenhouses and safe agriculture	Suriname Business Center	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	40000
SURINAME	SUR/SIDS-CBA/13/02	Sustainable home garden improvements using alternative irrigation methods and rainwater harvesting	PaliWanita	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
TOTAL - SURINAME							170000
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TRI/SIDS-CBA/15/05	Building climate-resilient rural enterprises in Trinidad and Tobago	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TRI/SIDS-CBA/12/01	Sans Souci Climate Change Adaptation Project	Sans Souci Tourism & Wildlife Development Organisation	Satisfactorily Completed	2012	Planning Grant	2500
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TRI/SIDS-CBA/15/04	Preparing you! A Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Evacuation programme for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities	Digicel Foundation	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	50000

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TRI/SIDS-CBA/15/01	Sans Souci Climate Change Adaptation Pilot Project, Improving the Resilience of the Community	Sans Souci Tourism & Wildlife Development Organisation	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	47466.4
TOTAL - TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO							149966.4
Fed. States of MICRONESIA	FSM/SGP/OP5/Y3 /MAP-CBA/CC/2013/04	FSM: Nukuoro Taro Patch Reclamation and Community Livelihood Adaptation Project	Four Founders Corporation	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	43750
TOTAL - FSM							43750
FIJI	FJI/MAP-CBA/11/01	Navutulevu Coral Reef Resilience Project	Navutulevu Development Fund	Satisfactorily Completed	2011	Planning Grant	5000
FIJI	FJI/MAPCBA/12/01	ENHANCING RESILIENCE OF THE SAQANI COMMUNITY TO THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH THE MAINSTREAMING OF FOOD SECURITY AND COASTAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Saqani Women Committee	Satisfactorily Completed	2012	Planning Grant	5000
FIJI	FJI/MAPCBA/13/01	Rehabilitation of climate change damaged coastline at Laucala Beach Estate / Kinoya through mangrove replanting and foreshore securement' Project	Nasinu Town Council	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
FIJI	FJI/MAPCBA/13/02	Safeguarding water resource on Rotuma to sustain food security for climate change resilient island community.	LajeRotuma Initiative	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
FIJI	FJI/MAPCBA/14/02	Community Water Resource Supply Conservation and Rain Harvesting- Intervention for Nakorovou Village and Vuna Road Settlement in Vuna, South Taveuni	Nakorovou Womens Club - Vuna Water Project	Currently under execution	2015	Planning Grant	5000
FIJI	FJI/MAPCBA/14/01	Enhancing Resilience of the Saqani Community to the adverse effects of climate change,	Saqani Women Committee	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	45000

		through the strengthening of Food Security and Coastal Infrastructure					
FIJI	FJI/MAP-CBA/11/02	Coping with Changes on Yadua Island: A Community Based Climate Change Adaptation Initiative.	National Trust of Fiji	Currently under execution	2012	Full-Size Project Grant	37600
TOTAL - FIJI							197600
KIRIBATI	KIR/MAP-CBA/11/02	KPC ERIM COASTAL SETTLEMENT RESILIENCE PROJECT	KAREKEMANGOKO KPC ERIM	Satisfactorily Completed	2012	Full-Size Project Grant	5000
KIRIBATI	KIR/MAP-CBA/12/01	KPC Erim Coastal Settlement Resilience Project	KPC Erim Community Committee	Currently under execution	2013	Full-Size Project Grant	45000
KIRIBATI	KIR/MAP-CBA/12-02	Reducing climate-change-driven coastal erosion and coastal flooding risks through SLM practices	RURETE CATHOLIC GROUP	Currently under execution	2012	Full-Size Project Grant	45000
KIRIBATI	KIR/MAP-CBA/11/01	RURETE COASTAL PROTECTION WATER SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	RURETE CATHOLIC GROUP	Satisfactorily Completed	2012	Planning Grant	5000
TOTAL - KIRIBATI							100000
PALAU	PLW/MAP-CBA/15/01	Strengthening food security as a priority to climate change adaptation measure and providing the people of Hatohebei access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preference for an active and healthy life.	Hatohebei Women's Association	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	45000
TOTAL - PALAU							45000
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/SGP/UN DaO-CBA/2011/01	Laugum WMA Mangrove Rehabilitation Project	WWF-Laugum WMA	Project Terminated Before Completion	2011	Full-Size Project Grant	30000
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/MAP-CBA/12/02	Raising and Planting Tree to Protect Village from Sea Level Rise	PNGFRI Botany Imprest	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Planning Grant	4000
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/MAP-CBA/12/01	Seawall Construction for Mbuke Island	Mbuke Island People's Association	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Planning Grant	4500
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/SIDS-CBA/14/02	Admiralty Islands Smallholder Rice Project	Admiralty Island Cooperative Society	Satisfactorily Completed	2015	Planning Grant	5000

PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/SIDS-CBA/15/01	Balel Environmental Conservation Project	BALEL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION GROUP	Currently under execution	2015	Planning Grant	5000
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/SIDS-CBA/14/03	Mangrove Rehabilitation Program	West Coast Development Foundation Inc.	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	27397
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/SIDS-CBA/14/01	Pari Community Mangrove and Reef Rehabilitation and Sustainable Livelihood Alternatives for women	Pari Women's Development Association Inc.	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	47500
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/SIDS-CBA/15/02	Saltwater Desalination Project - Petats and Pororan Islands	Tarakapu Nu Ramun	Not active yet		Planning Grant	5000
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/MAP-CBA/11/13	Nuaka labam/Pahilele Association (NIPA) Mangrove Rehabilitation Project	Nuakata labam Pahilele Association	Project Terminated Before Completion	2012	Full-Size Project Grant	0
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/SIDS-CBA/13/02	Coffee Replanting Project	Salvation Army Goroka, Community Advancement and Reform Enhancement (CARE) Program	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Planning Grant	2500
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/SIDS-CBA/13/04	Mangrove Rehabilitation Program	West Coast Development Foundation Inc.	Satisfactorily Completed	2014	Planning Grant	2000
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/SIDS-CBA/13/06	Marine Environment Education Program	MAHONIA NA DARI RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION CENTER	Satisfactorily Completed	2014	Planning Grant	3000
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/SIDS-CBA/13/01	Pari Community Mangrove and Reef Rehabilitation	Pari Women's Development Association Inc.	Satisfactorily Completed	2013	Planning Grant	2500
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG/SIDS-CBA/13/05	Technical support to the Lou Island Coastline Rehabilitation Group Inc. to Implement Climate Change Awareness and Reforestation Activities and Reforestation Activities in the BALOPA LLG communities in Manus Province	Lou Island Coastline Rehabilitation Group	Currently under execution	2014	Planning Grant	5000
TOTAL - PAPUA NEW GUINEA							143397

SAMOA	WSM/MAP-CBA/2010/003	Adapting to climate change in water resources and water services in Matafaa	Alii ma Faipule Matafaa	Satisfactorily Completed	2011	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
SAMOA	WSM/MAP-CBA/2010/001	Aofaga Project for Protection Against Negative Climate Impact	Aofaga Activity Group	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	18956
SAMOA	WSM/MAP-CBA/2010/002	Climate Change Impacts the Village of Utulaelae	Puipuiga o le Siosiomaga o Utulaelae	Satisfactorily Completed	2010	Full-Size Project Grant	22303
SAMOA	WSM/MAP-CBA/OP5/Y4/2015/02	Saoluafata Village Ridge to Reef Project.	Saoluafata Village Council	Not active yet	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	45000
SAMOA	WSM/MAP-CBA/OP5/Y4/2015/01	Youth Climate Action Network	Youth Climate Action Network	Currently under execution	2015	Planning Grant	2500
SAMOA	WSM/MAP-CBA/OP5/Y4/2015/03	Youth Climate Action Network	Youth Climate Action Network	Not active yet	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	47500
TOTAL - SAMOA							186259
TOKELAU	TOK/MAP-CBA/OP5/Y4/2015/01	Tokelau Youth Group	Tokelau Youth Group	Not active yet	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	47400
TOTAL - TOKELAU							47400
SOLOMON ISLANDS	SLB/SIDCBA/14/02	Malae Sea Wall		Currently under execution	2014	Planning Grant	5000
SOLOMON ISLANDS	SLB/SIDCBA/14/01	Taniasu School	Taniasu Primary School	Not active yet	2014	Planning Grant	5000
TOTAL - SOLOMON ISLANDS							10000
Timor-Leste	TLS/AusAID/2015/03	Green Environment in the Future (AMIGO)	Caritas Diocesana Baucau	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	25000
Timor-Leste	TLS/AusAID/2015/04	Increase the knowledge of the local community on the environment and natural disaster risk	Fundação Cailalo	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	25000
Timor-Leste	TLS/AusAID/2015/02	Hasae koñesimentu Tekniku ba adaptasaun impaktu klimatika (Improve the technical knowledge on the climate impact adaptation)	Feto Hadomi Familia	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	25000
Timor-Leste	TLS/AusAID/2015/01	Managing the natural resources for the climate change impact adaptation	Kolegas da Paz	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	25000

TOTAL - TIMOR LESTE							100000
VANUATU	VUT/MAP-CBA/11/01	Building community and ecosystem resilience to climate change through the diversification of water supply options and improved management of water resources and infrastructure on Lelepa Island, Vanuatu	Live & Learn Environment	Currently under execution	2011	Full-Size Project Grant	49993
VANUATU	VUT/MAP-CBA/12/03	Building local community resilience to climate change risks on water security for Onesua school, North Efate	Shefa Community Development Programme	Currently under execution	2012	Full-Size Project Grant	49989
VANUATU	VUT/MAP/CBA/12/02	Towards achieving water security on Buninga island in the face of climate related concerns, through community based adaptation.	Live & Learn Environment	Currently under execution	2012	Full-Size Project Grant	50000
VANUATU	VUT/MAP-CBA/13/01	Empowering Community in Coastal Land management and Rehabilitation	Vunausi Community Development Programme	Currently under execution	2014	Full-Size Project Grant	41040
VANUATU	VUT/MAP-CBA/13/02	Building coastal communities resilience to climate change impacts on water security.	Ekiye Health & Water Committee	Currently under execution	2015	Full-Size Project Grant	42350
TOTAL - VANUATU							233372
TOTAL SIDS CBA							4206059

ANNEX III. THE PRESENTATIONS MADE AT COP21 DURING SGP & IIED SIDE EVENT:

[Methodology for the construction of community protocols \(Spanish\)](#)

[Methodology for the construction of community protocols \(Portuguese\)](#)

[Ten principles to help assess funding for local climate adaptation](#)

[Vulnerable communities: climate adaptation that works for the poor](#)

[Vulnerable communities: getting their needs and knowledge into climate policy](#)

[The Tuggoz Declaration on Climate Change and Mountain Indigenous Peoples](#)

[Biocultural heritage territories](#)

[Presentation: climate finance](#)

[Presentation: Natural Justice](#)

Presentation: How to effectively support poor, vulnerable and indigenous communities 5 Key Actions
Presentation: Supporting the poor and indigenous communities starting with their own seeds
Presentation: Potato Park in Peru
Presentation: The Bailique Community Protocol
Policy Brief: BCPs & REDD+
Flyer

ANNEX IV. THE LIST OF POSTERS AT CBA9 CONFERENCE COMPETITION

Climate change related gender inequality and challenges to community based adaptation in Ngamiland, Botswana
Towards a Culturally-engaged CBA Practice
Glacier Project - Community Based Adaptation and Risk Reduction in the Cordillera Blanca, Peru
The Value of Traditional Knowledge on High Altitude Agriculture: Climate Change Adaptation Techniques in Puno, Peru
Prioritizing Investments in Climate-Smart Agriculture in Guatemala
Hazard Assessment of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood and Potential of ICTs for Coping: A Case of T
When Poor Resource Governance Becomes Barrier to Rural Community-Based Adaptation: Case Study from the Nigerian Savanna
Social and Political Aspects in Measuring Adaptive Capacity of Community to Climate Change in the Ethiopian Highlands
Mainstreaming the Use of Climate Data by Smallholder Farmers in Zimbabwe - Monitoring and Evaluation Challenges
Measuring and enhancing effective adaptation. Learning about resilience from local people - Frontline Programme
Community based conflict reduction and peace building in Kebkabiya, North Darfur
Exploring On-Farm Adaptation Options Under Climate Change in Southern Africa
Child-centred, Community-based Adaptation: An Evidence-based process to Understand Project Impacts
Cost effectiveness of Payments for Watershed Services: A case study of water supply to Greater Mumbai, India
Assessing Adaptation Through a Gender Lens
Gender and Vulnerable Groups: A Case Study of Eritrea
Taking Adaptation to the Ground - A Community Adaptation Small Grants Facility piloting 'Enhanced direct access' in South Africa
Partners for Resilience (PfR) Uganda
Does Adaptation Lead to Development? - Ethiopia
Does Adaptation Lead to Development? - Pakistan
Investigating Climate Trends and Impacts in Semi-Arid Regions of East Africa
Sianda Canal Clearing Project in Nalolo - Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience Zambia
Informed Community, Community Adapted
Measuring and Enhancing Effective Adaptation - IFAD Climate Resilient Post-harvest and Agribusiness Project
Playing to Adapt to a Changing Climate - Building Capacity and Enhancing Adaptation of Local Communities
Forced Livestock Movements, Pastoral Livelihoods and Climate Change Adaptation
Smallholder Innovation for Resilience (SIFOR) - Biocultural innovations to confront climate change

