



*Building
Resilient
Communities*

Community Based Adaptation Plans (CBAP)

Strengthening Community Resilience Project (SCRP)

Caritas
Austria

Funding Partner



Implementing Partner

OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION:

Community-based adaptation (CBA) to climate change is a bottom-up planning approach to adaptation that allows local people to determine the objectives and means of adaptation practices. It is based upon a participatory assessment of the priorities, Knowledge, Capacity risks imposed by climate change which empower communities to make their own collective decisions on priority actions to better adapt to climate change.

The overall aim of CBAP is to empower communities to prepare for and respond to climatic stress by facilitating adaptation that is inclusive, community driven and sustainable. In theory, this is achieved by enabling local peoples to plan for the impacts of climate change and determine the methods and goals of adaptation.

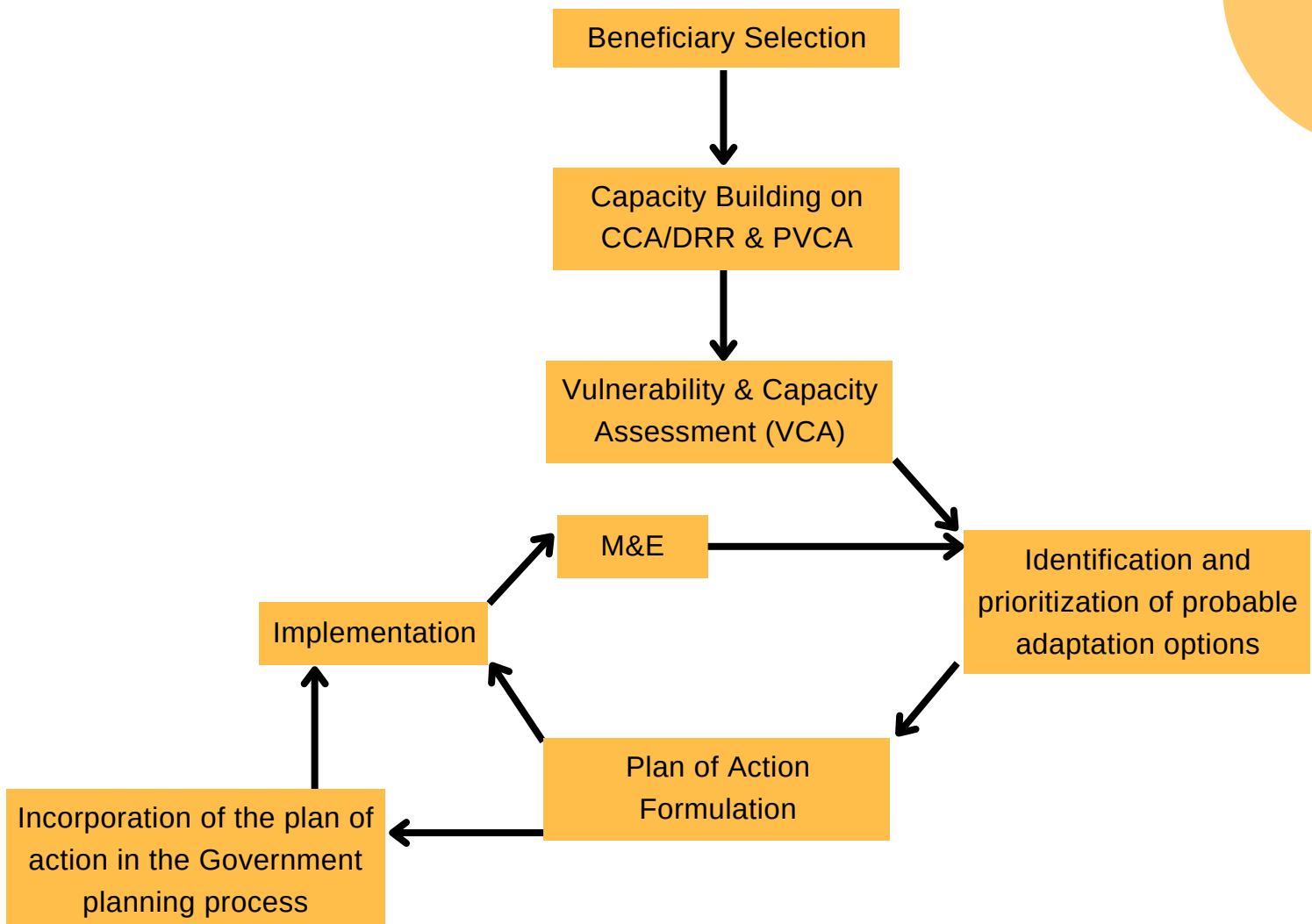


Process for CBAP formulation:

STEP 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MOST VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES:

CBAP begins by identifying the communities that are most at risk from climate change and climate induced disasters. The Municipality level Inception meeting in presence of Municipal executive Committee (Mayor, Vice Mayor, Ward Chairpersons and elected representatives), Various Department Head of Palika, Concerned Stakeholders, NGOs, Civil Society is conducted to introduce the community-based adaptation effort to the local administration and a community representative.

Chart showing process for CBAP formulation



STEP 2: ORIENTATION TO THE COMMUNITY AND RELATED STAKEHOLDERS IN ASPECTS OF DRR CCA AND ITS IMPACTS

Planning for adaptation begins with making community and stakeholders aware of the effects of climate change and the available choices for adaptation. Similarly, identification of organizations that will carry out and/or support the execution of adaptation programs is aided by climate change sensitization.

Sensitization event is organized to the group members and stakeholders to enhance understanding regarding the Disaster Climate change and its impact. Discussions are made on topics like terminologies used on DRR and CCA, Climate Change causes and consequences in relation to the locality (e.g., Crop patterns, rainfall patterns, temperature trends, vegetations distributions were discussed), and Adaptation measures that can be adopted for different impacts.



Tools used for sensitization:

- Pictorial Presentations
- Group Discussion
- Cause and effect analysis (problem tree)
- Timeline history regarding changes in Climate

STEP 3: VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT (VCA):

After the Capacity building program, the intensive process of Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) is initiated with an objective to map the climate induced risk and adaptation measures. Process proceeds with the identification of the various climate induced hazards in the locality.

The participants are generally aware of these risks, but may not have linked them to climate change. Therefore, Field level staff requires a high level of facilitation to enable participants for identification of hazards. Various toolkits can be used for identification of the hazards.

Following the climate induced vulnerability, capacity of the community to act against those vulnerabilities was identified. Stakeholders mapping, Resource mapping, Accounting for local knowledge, skills, abilities and technologies are done.

Tools used for VCA

- Historical Timeline
- Hazard Ranking
- Hazard Calendar
- Crop Calendar
- Community Mapping
- Resource mapping
- Risk and Problem Analysis
- Stakeholder analysis



This process provides a summary of:

STATUS OF THE
DISASTER AND
RESOURCES THAT
COMMUNITY
PEOPLE DEPEND

IDENTIFY THE
SYSTEMS
AVAILABLE AND
SERVICES
PROVIDED BY
THEM

STEP 4: IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION OF THE PROBABLE ADAPTATION OPTIONS

Based on the hazards identified various adaptation options are listed. These options might be based on the indigenous knowledge/practice of enhanced technology.

After identification of local adaptation actions should be prioritized with due consideration of climate problems and challenges. Most urgent and cost-effective adaptation actions are prioritized for implementation. This prioritization can be based on the social, environmental, technological and economic costs and benefits.

Criteria for Prioritization Adopted:

- Effectiveness
- Feasibility
- Sustainability
- Economic Cost Benefit Analysis
- Workload for women

STEP 5: PLAN OF ACTION FORMULATION

Community Based adaptation plans of Action should be formulated to ensure implementation of prioritized adaptation options and actions. The following 5 'W' approach was used to develop an adaptation plan:

WHAT
ACTIONS?

WHERE TO
IMPLEMENT?

WHO WILL
IMPLEMENT?

WHEN TO
IMPLEMENT?

WHAT WILL
IT COST?

STEP 6: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN DEVELOPED

Implementation of CBAP prepared is important to bridge the gap between assessment of adaptation opportunities and adaptation actions, program and plans. The plan thus developed was implemented logically and sequentially, but ensuring a flexible approach that can be responsive to additional information or changing contexts.



Materials Support for the Plan implementation through various activities.

Capacity Building of the group on implementing the plan, identification of the probable resources and supports.

STEP 7: INTEGRATION OF COMMUNITY ADAPTATION PRIORITIES IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Integration of adaptation actions into local planning processes ensures climate vulnerable households articulate their adaptation priorities in Local government plan.

One day orientation is held for the Group members and Community representatives regarding the Local level Planning process and identification of entry points for integrating CBAP into local development planning processes. Afterwards the developed plan was shared to the Ward office and Municipality which Align local adaptation actions with local development planning processes.

STEP 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The progress made in the implementation of adaptation action plan will be reviewed in regular meetings. On-site monitoring will also be done to ensure the quality of the program. In addition to this, the results, progress and achievements from the implementation and monitoring of the adaptation plan will be presented in various forums held in the wards and rural municipalities. The program will be regularly monitored and evaluated jointly with the rural municipality office, ward office and supporting agencies, and self-monitoring evaluation will be done by the group.

LEARNINGS DURING CBAP FORMATION:

- This process has enabled the community to understand Climate change and its impact and act for adaptation.
- The process best defines the bottom up, need based planning and decentralization.
- The process strengthened the ability of common people especially in terms of Information and making anticipatory decision making.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES:

- High expectations from the community people. Peoples' expectations from the initiative are very high and cannot be met by the funds available. The tools help communities to identify solutions to adaptation risks but cannot ensure they can fund them all.
- The science of climate change is not simple and translating what are often quite abstract ideas to peoples' everyday lives has been a challenge for LFP. The toolkit helps to make the translation, but even within the tools, some facilitators and local people have found it difficult to understand what is being discussed.