



CBAA

Experience and Lessons learnt



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Outline

- INTRODUCTION
- LOCATE FRAMEWORK
- EXISTING COPPING STRATEGIES
- MAIN STRESSING ISSUES
- SUGGESTED ADAPTATION
ACTIVITIES
- CHALLENGES
- LESSONS LEARNT

Introduction

- CBAA is an action research project with the aim of testing tools for community adaptation, knowledge generation and capacity building for vulnerable communities
- Undertaken by various institutions in Eastern and Southern Africa, Europe and South Asia with support from IDRC.
- A three- year action research project implemented with selected vulnerable communities in Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Introduction cont'

- Objectives of CBAA
 - Use Local Options for Communities to Adapt and Technology to Enhance Adaptive capacity (LOCATE) to assist vulnerable communities adapt to climate change
 - Share lessons learned from project activities with key stakeholders at all levels (local, national and international).

LOCATE Framework

The LOCATE methodology or framework aims at mapping vulnerability, identifying, designing and implementing community based adaptation to climate change projects.

It has four Phases;

- I. Finding Vulnerability “Hot-spots” and “Project Owner” for implementation
- II. Project Design
- III. Implementation
- IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

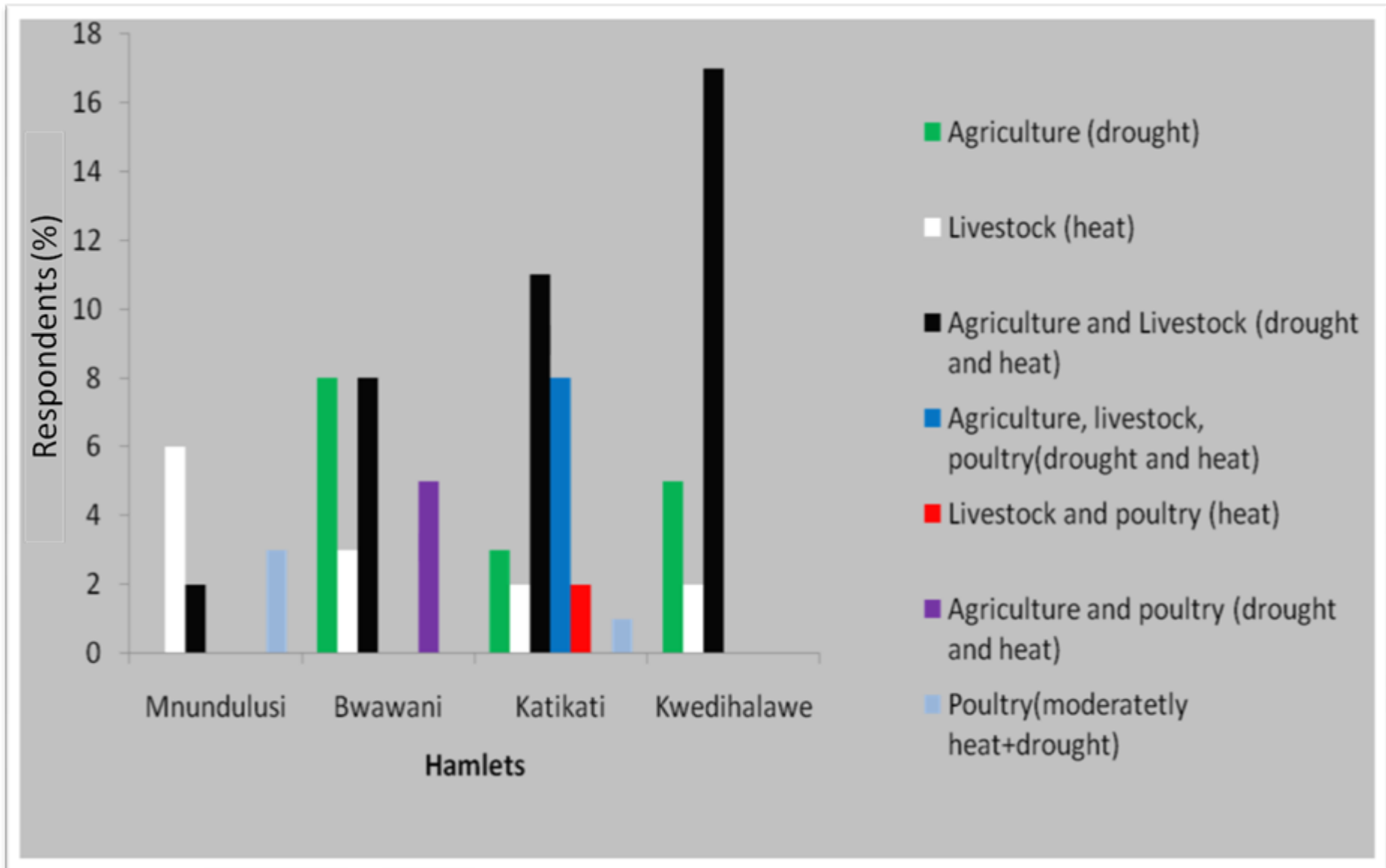
LF: Hotspot and project partner identification

- Hotspot for project area identification based on
 - Literature review on vulnerability of the country through various in country sources
 - Used Tanzania income poverty map and NAPA defined hotspots of climate change impacts.
 - Other factors included accessibility and presence of suitable partner.
- Partner identification based on
 - Willingness to join the project
 - Trust they have with the community
 - Capacity to raise funds and implement the project

LF: Vulnerability assesment

- Vulnerability assesment at the project area used participatory research approach including questionnaire, wealth ranking and Focus group discussions revealed the following:
 - Communitis are vulnerable to climate variations and extremes especially prolonged drought
 - Degradation of natural resources is high thus imparing the capacity to sustain livelihood
 - Due to location of semi arid area, water scarcity is being exacerbated
 - Food security is increasingly being threatened by failing rain
 - Main economic activities agriculture and pastoralism are at stake.
 - Poor/weak health care in the area is becoming a risk as diseases burden increases.
 - Increasing drought.
 - Increased variability in average annual precipitation.

LF: Vulnerability assesment cont'

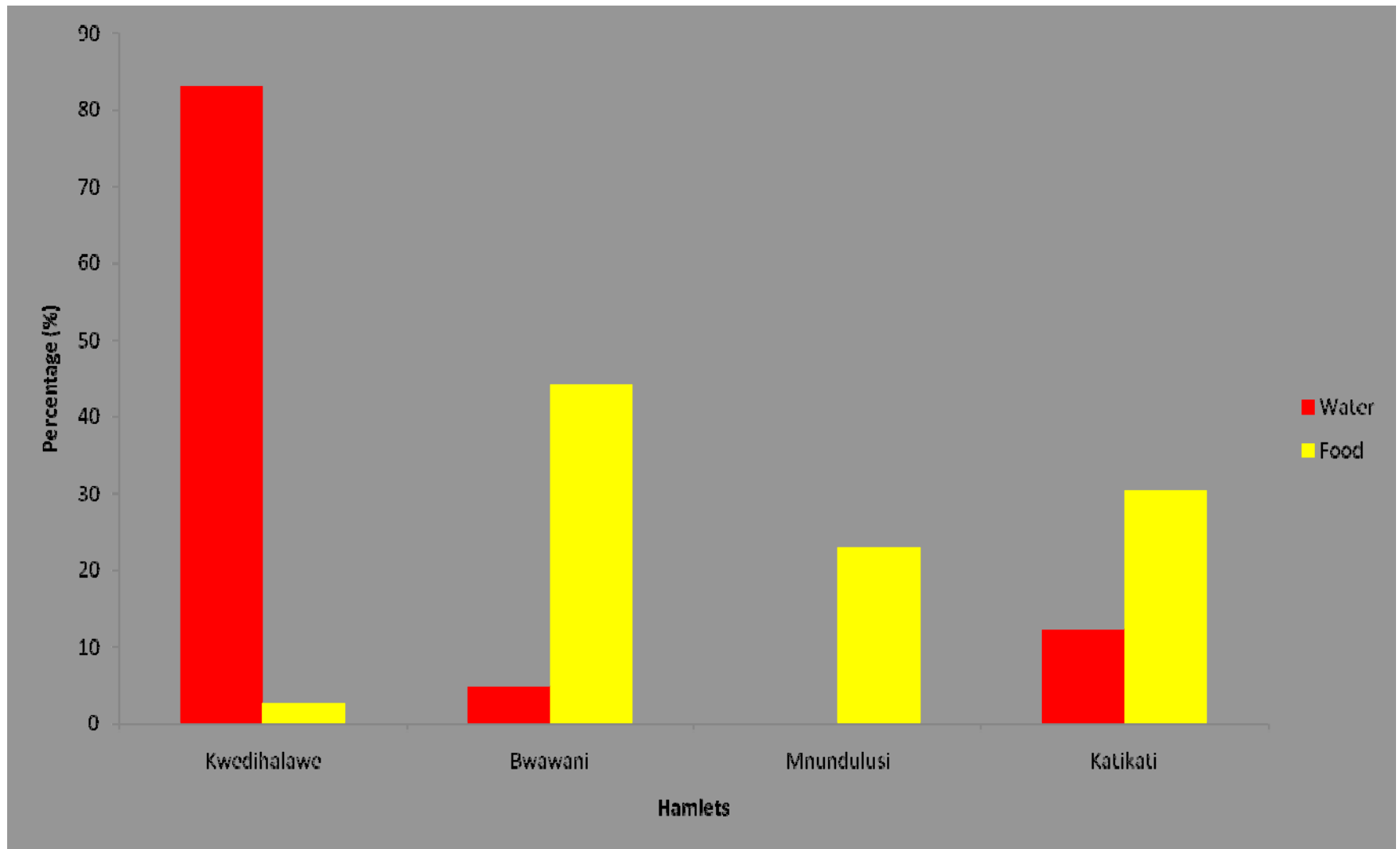


Existing coping strategies

- Keeping a large number of livestock
- Mixing herd species
- Herd splitting (based on class and species) during pasture scarcity
- Use of early maturing varieties
- Use of cow dung as source of energy for cooking
- Relocating
- Selling charcoal and firewood
- Engage in petty business
- Use of indigenous forecasting
- Most of these are not very sustainable in the face of changing climate



Main stressing issues



Suggested Adaptation Activities

- Awareness and knowledge increase on climate projections and risks, education to adopt introduced improved technologies
- Capacity building in order to help communities to identify their vulnerabilities as well as their needed adaptation options.
- Introduction of suitable income generating activities
- New water harvesting techniques. (e.g. construction of terraces)
- Strengthening livestock extension services.

Challenges

- High dependence on n.r since the area is isolated thus limited availability of external employment opportunities
- Poor information on natural resources conservation
- Poverty

Lessons learnt

- Communities are aware of extreme changes which impair their previous coping strategies
- Accumulated wealth of Indigenous knowledge to cop with climate related problems exist in communities
- Adaptation is context specific and is being influenced by knowledge level of vulnerable groups
- Building trust with the local partner and community you work with is key to successful adaptation options.
- A need to adressing adaptations with other social issues such governance of natural resources

Thank you

