

**An agenda to build capacities in
adaptation planning: moving from
needs assessment to action**

Agenda

5min: **Welcome & Introduction to Impulsouth and research process**

5 min: Welcome from PCCB Network

- Lily Bermel, PCCB Member

40 min: **Presentation of main findings by 6 researchers**

5 minutes each + 10 minutes for clarification questions

- Daniel Abreu, Dominican Republic, Universidad Nacional Pedro Henriquez Ureña (UNPHU)
- Jackeline Brincker Palomo, Guatemala, Center for Environmental Studies and Biodiversity (CEAB)
- Felix Kalaba, Zambia, Copperbelt University
- John Baptist Kaddu, Uganda, Climate Change Adaptation Innovation - (CHAI)
- Zo Hasina Rabemananjara, Madagascar, Ecole Superieure des Sciences Agronomiques - Universite d'Antananarivo
- Ibrahim Boubacar, Niger, Université Abdou Moumouni DRP WASCAL CCE

15 min: **Experience from Adaptation Fund on funding based on capacity needs assessment**

- Farayi Onias Madziw, Readiness Programme For Climate Finance - Adaptation Fund

20 min: **Open discussion**

5 min: **Closing Remarks**

- Eva Vazquez, PCCB

Research findings



Background Information

Dominican Republic & scope of research

- **Scope of research:** main institutional gaps in the tourism and agriculture sectors (with focus on government capacity) to assess climate impacts, vulnerabilities and risks.
- **Research methods used:** survey for Key stakeholders, interviews and consultations to experts, in depth desk research
- **Stakeholders:**
22 Institutions
National Council for Climate Change, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Women, Santo Domingo Autonomous University (UASD) and several environmental local NGOs and international cooperation.



Summary of capacity and knowledge needs and gaps

In climate risk assessment in tourism and agriculture sectors

Needs and gaps	Recommendations
1. Gap of inconsistent technical capacities to assess climate vulnerability sensitive to gender and vulnerable groups	1. Strengthen technical capacities of the key official institutions for assessing climate vulnerability and risk
2. Institutional gap in Tourism and Agriculture official institutions to assess risk at local scale	2. Develop instruments to transfer capacities generated at national level to local level in agriculture and tourism
3. Need to strengthen actions for public information and sensitization	3. Led by official inst with participation of academia implement a public awareness campaign in climate resilience
4. Gap in stable financing for research in climate vulnerability and risk	4. Strengthen technical capacities to access climate financing targeted at evaluating climate risk and increasing resilience
5. Need to research and improve women and youth participation in climate resilience policies	5. Implement a permanent space of participation and dialogue with climate policy makers prioritizing women and youth.



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impulsouth

Background Information

Guatemala & scope of research

- **Scope of research** → Assess the needs and gaps of knowledge and capacities for the evaluation of impacts, vulnerabilities and risks of climate change in the marine-coastal sector of the country, with an emphasis on gender.
- **Research methods used**

1. Initial research

- ✓ Review of technical documents, normative/legal/strategic instruments
- ✓ Mapping and prioritization of stakeholders

2. Collection of information and primary data

- ✓ Initial workshop to present the project with main stakeholders.
- ✓ Focal groups
- ✓ Bilateral interviews

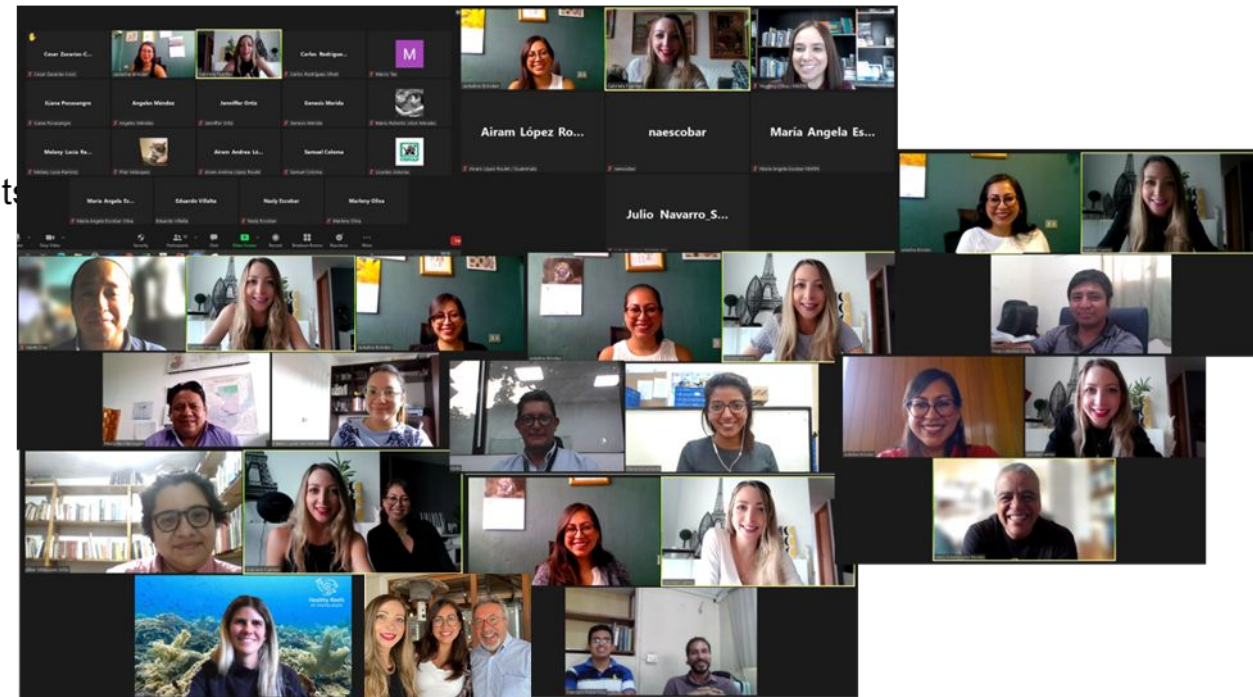
3. Analysis of information and preparation of final report

- **Stakeholders**

15 institutions

7 government, 2 academia, 1 private sector, 4 NGOs, and 1 project

Participation of 26 people, of which 58% are women and 38% are young.





Summary of capacity and knowledge needs and gaps

Needs and gaps	Recommendations
1. Lack of public funds and the lack of a stable civil service career .	✓ Strengthen the budget of the institutions that manage coastal marine areas.
2. Lack of databases with historical and current information that is robust, consistent over time, and standardized.	✓ Strengthen the network of meteorological and hydrological stations and implement oceanographic stations. ✓ Standardize methodological protocols.
3. Women's involvement in data collection is limited. Also, women and youth have not been part of decision-making on environmental issues in coastal marine areas.	✓ Women's development initiatives and programs need to be significantly strengthened. ✓ Ensure capacity building and information transfer to women. ✓ Strengthen women's organizations. ✓ Strengthen municipal youth offices.
4. Access to information and its dissemination is complicated, especially for local users .	✓ Strengthen information systems. ✓ Generate local information using simple and informative language for all sectors and educational levels. ✓ Design early warning systems that take into account gender equality, multiculturalism and people with disabilities.
5. Governance in the sector is deficient , as there is weak coordination between the different institutions linked to the sector.	✓ Ensure that all policies have an action plan. ✓ Establish a clear institutional leadership. ✓ Strengthen institutional presence in coastal marine areas.



Background Information

Madagascar & scope of research

- Scope of research: **Assess the needs and gaps in knowledge and capacity** with regard to the assessment of the impacts, vulnerabilities and risks of climate change in the **water sector of the city of Antananarivo** , with a focus on gender.
- Research methods used : (1) Literature search (2) Group work by category of actor (3) survey by institution to assess capacity gaps and needs; (4) Interaction between actors to complete information and formulate recommendations
- Stakeholders: Ministry and attached institutions , Decentralized Territorial Communities, NGOs, Civil Society, Training and research institutions,.....



Summary of capacity and knowledge needs and gaps

Needs and gaps

1. Lack of data/information on priority sectors vulnerable to climate change
2. Insufficient materials and resources (weather station, data processing software, etc.)
3. Lack of technical capacities (vulnerability assessment, reporting, access to climate project,...)
4. Institutional compartmentalization and non-coordination of activities undertaken by different institutions regarding climate risk assessment
5. Lack of a formal and effective knowledge management system on the results of vulnerability studies

Recommendations

- Produce and make available to stakeholders climate data appropriate to their needs
- Promote partnerships with projects for the renewal of equipment for collecting and processing climate and socio-economic information
- Design risk assessment methods adapted to the level of different targets (decision-makers, technicians, water users) with the support of research institutions and partner projects
Train technicians from intersectoral institutions in vulnerability and risk assessment
- Set up an effective coordination structure to exchange information and access the data needed to assess vulnerability and risk to climate change



Background Information

Assessment of knowledge, capacity needs and gaps, on the issue of “assessing impacts, vulnerabilities and risks of climate change in the agriculture sector- with an emphasis on gender”

- Niger is a Sahelian country
- Highly exposed to the effects of climate change with low rainfall amount and high temperature
- Strong inequality between men and women in terms of empowerment and economic status
- Limited access of women to education and land
- Low participation of women in the economy, and in decision-making.

Research methods

- Stakeholders mapping on climate change at the three levels (individual, institutional, and systemic).
- Literature review to evaluate the agriculture sector and the gender issues in the sector
- Evaluation of the capacity, weaknesses and needs of the different stakeholders and institutions from the local level to the national level
- Elaboration of some propositions and recommendations to overcome the challenges



Summary of capacity and knowledge needs and gaps

Needs and gaps	Recommendations
1. Insufficient competences in famers' supervision and data collection (human and equipment)	Capacity building and acquisition of equipment for the different services
2. Insufficient competences for data analysis and processing, and at the technical services	Capacity building and acquisition of computing equipment for the different service
3. Low education and training infrastructures in the sector	Creation of new schools and training institutions
4. Insufficient platforms and low synergy	Strengthening the platforms and their support by the government and the fundings institutions
5. Barriers for women empowerment	Creation of women's groups and platforms and improvement in the institutional arrangements for the promotion of women
6. Low communication on climate change	Capacity building for medias and dissemination of some results on climate change in Niger



Background Information

Uganda & scope of research

- **Scope of research** - The study was carried out in Nakasongola District located within the cattle corridor of Uganda. The study involved District technical staff and selected district-based Development Organisations involved in supporting Natural resource management, crop and livestock farmers, which are the dominant livelihood activities in the district.
- **Research methods used** -
 1. **Desk review** involving: Literature review, to (a) identify the capacities and knowledge desired to perform assessment for impacts, vulnerability, and risks of Climate Change; and (b) enable identification and evaluation of existing capacities, plus generation of recommendations.
 2. **Key informant interviews**
 3. **Focus group discussion**: involving discussions with representatives from the district, on issues related to capacities and knowledge of assessing impacts, vulnerability, and risks of Climate, to enable identification and evaluation of existing capacities; plus, generation of recommendations
 4. **Data Analysis and Presentation**: qualitative data were collected and voices recorded, then transcribed into excel, and expressed as frequency and percentage of responses, then reported in tables and figures. Triangulation of the data was done to generate conclusions.
- **Stakeholders** - Were from Nakasongola District Local Government; Civil Society, NGOs working in the district



Summary of capacity and knowledge needs and gaps



Needs and gaps	Recommendations
1. Inadequate capacity for climate change planning	need to build capacity of the district in climate change action, planning & adaptation (establish a climate change office to galvanise planning and response).
2. Inadequate funding and poor infrastructure	Øinfrastructural support and financial resource mobilisation to facilitate planning, data collection, storage and retrieval (digitise weather stations, improve computers, internet) and transport for timely response interventions.
3. Very few staff have skills in climate change vulnerability assessment and development of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans.	training in climate change vulnerability assessment and participatory planning, climate change action planning
4. Approaches used for vulnerability assessment fall short of the nationally recommended standards, as outlined in the <i>National Climate Change Training Manual for the Inter-Institutional Climate Change Desk Officers and Relevant Stakeholders for Uganda (MWE, 2017)</i> .	refresher training for using the updated training manuals on vulnerability assessments.
5. refresher training for staff previously trained in vulnerability assessment.	capacity enhancement in gender mainstreaming, specifically in climate change-related actions.



Background Information

Zambia & scope of research

This study assessed the institutional capacity needs and gaps in the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (Meteorology Department; MET Dept) in relation to assessing impacts, vulnerabilities and risks of climate change with an emphasis on gender in Zambia.

Research methods used:

- This study employed desk review, key informant interviews and focus group discussions to assess the institutional capacity needs and gaps.
 - Ministry of Agriculture at district level, Provincial, and National level and with the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (Meteorology Department) at Provincial and National level.
 - Focus group discussions mainly focused on the institutional strengths and weaknesses. In the selection of participants, researchers ensured that equal participation of men and women within respective categories was adhered to.
 - FDG were synthesized to identify emerging themes and categories. The emerging themes or categories will be analysed using a discourse analysis.
- Stakeholders
MOA, MET, Farmers union,



Summary of capacity and knowledge needs and gaps

Needs and gaps	Recommendations
MoA has no mandated staff to receive weather information from MET at HQ and downscale and distribute to provinces and districts	Appoint an MoA staff to receive, downscale and disseminate climate information to farmers
There is poor working framework between MET and MoA with respect to flow of weather information	Enhance the cooperation between MET and MoA
Weather information from MET is never downscaled (into farmer recommendations) for farmer update. (Farmers are interested in knowing: the onset of rainfall, duration of rainfall (rainfall days), distribution of rainfall)	Downscale weather information so that its useful to farmers and train farmers in collecting weather information
Understaffed MET, Agriculture has presence at sub national level	Recruit MET staff and collaborate
Top-down planning with limited participation from field officers and farmers hence limiting the usefulness of findings from assessments of impacts, vulnerabilities and risks	Bottom-up planning

Experience from Adaptation Fund on funding based on capacity needs assessment

Open Discussion

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