



# SouthSouthNorth Adaptation Methodology

## ■ Content:

- SSN – experience and goals
- SSN – new Programme approach
- SSN Adaptation Programme
- New SSN Methodology for Adaptation for:
  - Community Based Adaptation



# SouthSouthNorth

- SSN Group includes organisations around the world
- network-based
- non-profit
- Organisations share two decades of experience in fields of:
  - climate change, sustainable development, sustainable energy, poverty reduction, social transformation and gender equality.
- First Group activities in 1999
- Group operations formalised since 2001
  - co-ordinating project activities in Southern Africa, Latin America and Asia
- Goal:
  - to build Southern capacity for sustainable development; and
  - to find solutions to global climate change
- Largely funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands



# SSN and Capacity Building

- Southern focus
- Building capacity
- Learning by doing
- Project based activities
- Working with partners
- Sharing and disseminating of learning



# SSN projects up to 2005

- Mitigation project activities
  - Delivery of clean technologies
  - Building capacity to help “leapfrog” developing countries to a cleaner path of development
- Example: South African Kuyasa Housing Project
  - first CDM project in Africa
  - world’s first Gold Standard project



# SSN outputs up to 2005

- Contributed to development of International Gold Standard label
  - which ensures the highest standards of practice throughout CDM project development and implementation
- SSN freely shares all outputs and learnings in the interests of the global community
- SouthSouthNorth is renowned for
  - Matrix of Indicators for Appraising the Sustainable Development Contribution of Projects;
  - Climate Change: Stories from the Developing World
  - CDM Practitioners' Practical Toolkit.



# SSN 2 – the current phase

- From 2005 to 2008
- Known as SSN 2
- SSN directly pursues structural poverty reduction
- Builds Southern capacity
- Delivers projects
  - to mitigate global greenhouse gas emissions and
  - to assist communities to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change



# SSN 2 projects

- Projects build capacity of partners and beneficiaries in the South
- Projects aim to ensure adequate and appropriate receipt and transfer of technologies
- Projects are the basis for making positive contributions to the international policy environment
- SSN operates under five dedicated programmes, each supporting each other from its core focus



# SSN programmes are:

- the Mitigation Programme,
- the Adaptation Programme,
- the Capacity Building Programme,
- the Technology Receptivity Programme,
- the Policy Intervention Programme.



# SSN programme outputs

- Each Programme
  - headed by a director with
  - a team
  - spread over Brazil, Southern Africa, Indonesia and Bangladesh.
- Between 2005 and 2008, SSN will develop and implement:
  - seven adaptation projects in six countries, and
  - five mitigation projects in five countries.



# Capacity Building Workshop

- SSN Capacity Building workshop – Italy, September 2005
- For Mitigation and Adaptation Programme teams
- Developed new approaches for poverty reduction in mitigation and adaptation projects
- A new methodology for adaptation in community based projects developed
- Included new members from Mozambique and Tanzania
  - Mozambique and Tanzania joined SSN in 2005 to ramp up SSN capacity building in the Southern African region.



# COP 11

- COP 11 in Montréal – SSN side event will unveil:
- SSN's new working methodology, called the SSN Adaptation Projects Protocol for Community Based Adaptation, or SSNAPP
- Side event: 2nd December 2005.
- To examine both successes and learnings from SSN 1 and
- To highlight the SSN2 focus: to place poverty reduction in the centre of all climate change issues.



# SSN's new Adaptation Methodology

## SSNAPP for CBA

- SouthSouthNorth product
- Adaptation Projects Protocol
- For Community Based adaptation
- A work in progress



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Note further that this methodology is work in progress and will only be formally published once further tested.

Please contact SSN for further information on the use and publication of this methodology.

Thank You!



# Objectives

## ■ Internal:

- Provides guidance to SSN Adaptation Country Teams
  - to identify, select and implement adaptation projects which are community based
  - Includes designing, fund raising, project development, monitoring and evaluation;

## ■ External Sharing:

- a framework for the other community based Adaptation Projects
  - to follow the design, implementation, fund raising, monitoring and evaluation processes of the methodology



# Key Concepts

- Climate Change
- Vulnerability and Climate Change
- Adaptation to Climate Change
- Adaptive Capacity
- Poverty and Poverty Alleviation
- Community Based Projects



# Climate Change

## ■ Includes:

### □ Climate Variability

- Erratic behaviour of climate (rainfall and temperature)

### □ Extreme weather events/ Climate shocks

- flood, drought, cyclone and storm surges, heat stress, etc.



# Vulnerability to Climate Change

- Degree to which a system is susceptible to or unable to cope with the adverse effects of climate change:
  - the exposure of a system to climate hazards, i.e. the physical risk that such an event may take place;
  - the sensitivity of a system, i.e., the degree to which a given change in climate will lead to positive or negative change in system; and,
  - the capacity of a system to adjust practices, processes or structures to moderate or offset the potential damage or take advantage of the opportunities created by a given change in climate.
- A function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate change and variation to which a system is exposed to, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity.



# Adaptation to Climate Change

- Responses that moderate the effects of climate change to enable better coping or benefiting from climate variability and extreme climate events.
- Responses may be natural, economic and social
- Includes a variety of potential processes, practices and structures.
- Includes indigenous and endogenous coping strategies and mechanisms



# Adaptive Capacity

- Success in adaptation depends to a very great degree upon the adaptive capacity or adaptability of an affected system, region or community to cope with climate impacts and risks.
- This capacity varies according to the system and to the actors involved, and also depends on the climate stimulus that prompts the adaptation, on its timing, form and the effects involved.



# Poor

- Poor live in most vulnerable areas
- Poor have least adaptive capacity, usually
- Therefore the poor are the worst affected by climate change
- Poor are Individuals or groups with certain attributes
- Poor can be described at different scales
  - Global poor (e.g. one billion people below the poverty line)
  - National poor (e.g. totals, by geographic region, occupation, ethnicity, gender etc.)
  - Local poor (e.g. within local communities)



# Poverty and the Poor

- Conceptual Level – for a common and shared understanding
- Operational Level - to agree how to treat the issue in a project
  - Criteria for project selection
  - Target for delivery in project implementation
  - Means of monitoring during project implementation
  - Means of evaluation after project completion



# Poverty as a concept

- Poverty at Global Level (e.g. total number of world's poor)
- Income Poverty (mostly commonly used meaning, e.g. number of people on dollar a day)
- Relative Poverty (e.g. there are many "poor" in rich countries who are rich compared to all people in many poor countries)
- Poverty Level in-country (e.g. unemployed, number below poverty line, food rationing etc.)
- Poverty Line (e.g. different countries set their own)
- Poverty alleviation/reduction as a goal e.g. MDG, PRSPs
- Poverty Mapping (can be at different scales, e.g. global, national, sub-national, local etc.)
- Poverty Attributes (e.g. income, livelihoods, health, education, food security, etc.)



# SSN Approach to Poverty

- For project selection
- Poverty mapping:
  - SSN chooses project in area which has highest poverty levels
- Community Based Projects:
  - SSN selects community based projects only
  - Communities will be chosen with high concentration of poor peoples



# SSN Poverty Target

- Exiting Poverty Mapping (National, Sub-national etc,)
- Disaggregated poverty analysis (social and occupational)
- Poor People living in climate vulnerable areas



# Helping the Poor - Approaches

## ■ Direct

- Giving Money (e.g. unemployment benefits etc.)
- Giving Food (e.g. food for work, rations, etc.)
- Giving technology (e.g. water pumps for irrigation, nets for fishing etc)

## ■ Indirect

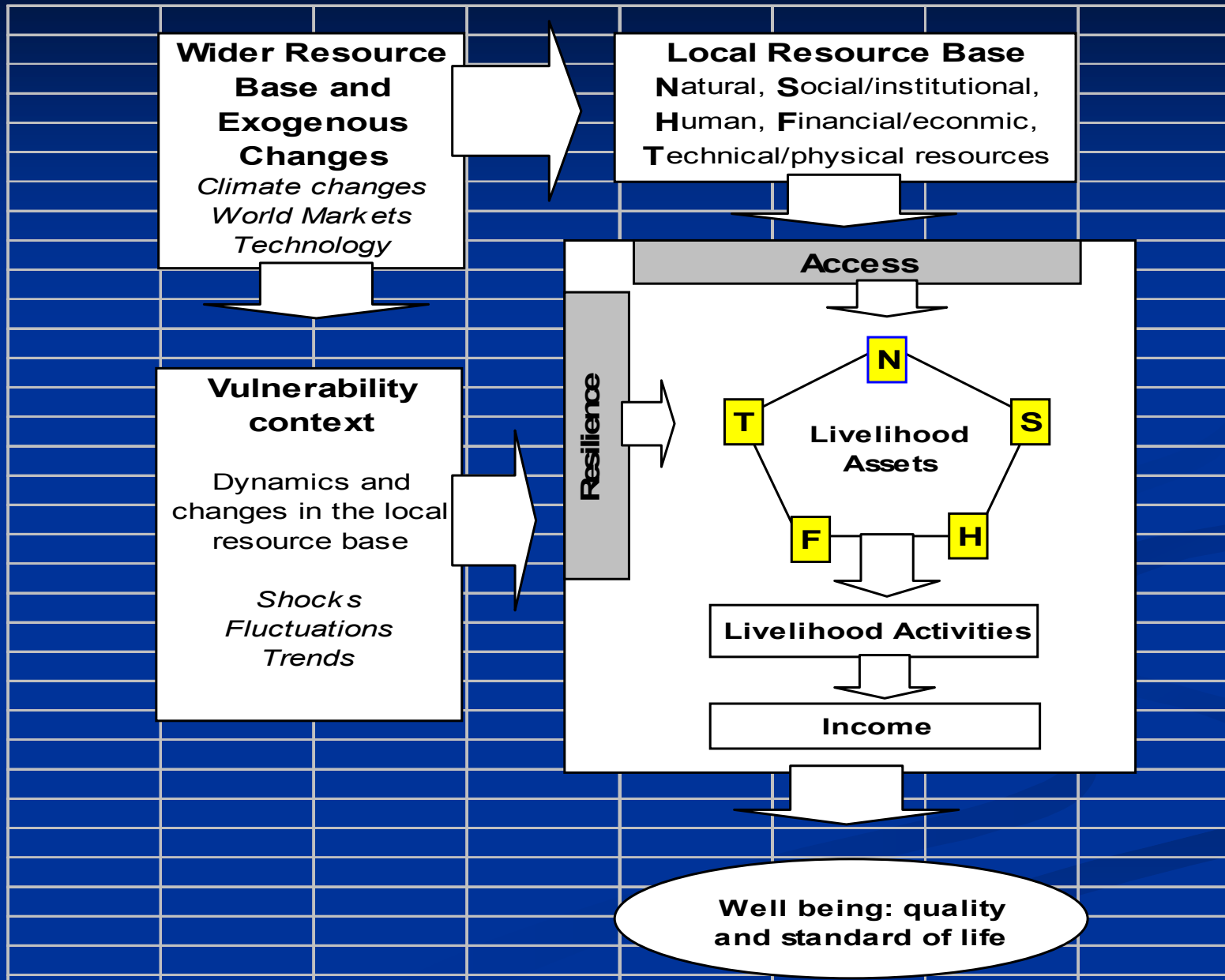
- Building infrastructure (e.g. roads, water etc.)
- Providing School and Education (e.g. free education)
- Providing Knowledge and Advice (e.g. agriculture extension for farmers)
- Providing health services (e.g. free for poor)
- Reducing vulnerability (e.g. embankment to protect from floods, etc.)



# Poverty Alleviation

- Ongoing Development Activities related to poverty alleviation
  - national
  - sub-national
  - local, and
  - community level

# Climate Change and Livelihood Framework





# “Project”

## ■ Community Based

### Works with groups

- Community

- Household

- Individual

### Does not aim only at the policy level

## ■ Project Boundary

## ■ Project Baseline



# Project Boundary

- Where project activities occur
  - Geographical Boundary
  - Demographic Boundary



# Project Baseline

- Allows for comparison of before and after situation
- Within the Project Boundary
- Describes project Activities
  - Organizational structure of partner and communities
  - New information coming available on CC vulnerability
  - Other institutional activities within the boundary
  - Tests the resilience of the project, etc
- Tests Project Additionality
  - Is the same project happening in the area already
- Measurable data required
  - Allows for a true comparison
  - Includes all project elements: Poverty, Sustainable Development, and Adaptation



# Four Phases

- **Project Identification Phase**
  - SSN 2, Year 1 – 2005
- **Project Design Phase**
  - SSN 2, Year 2 – 2006
- **Project Implementation Phase**
  - SSN 2, Year 3 + 4 – 2007 to 2008
- **Project Monitoring Phase**
  - SSN 2, Year 4 – 2008

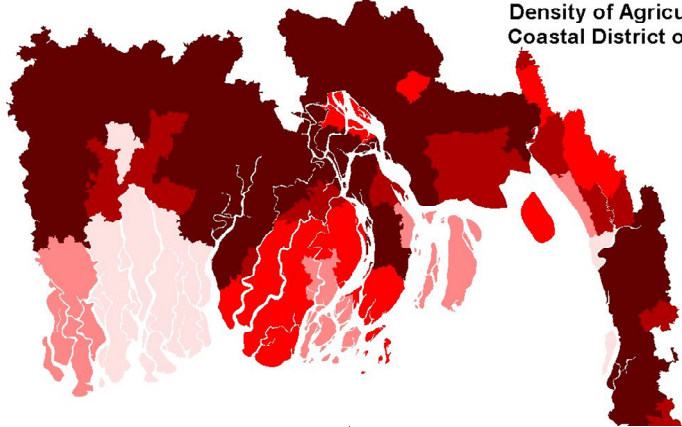


# Identification Phase I

## Top-down Approach

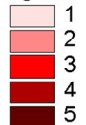
- Step I: Mapping the Climate Change Vulnerable Region/Area and Sector
  - UNFCCC
  - IPCC Third Assessment Report
  - Regional Level Impact Assessment Report
  - Country Level Impact, vulnerability and adaptation Assessment Report
  - National Development Plan
- Step II: Mapping Poverty at national, sub-national, socio-economic and occupational group (existing country level data set, census etc.)
- Step III: Overlaying Climate Change and Poverty (locate poverty hot-spot in relation with CC)

Density of Agricultural Labour  
Coastal District of Bangladesh

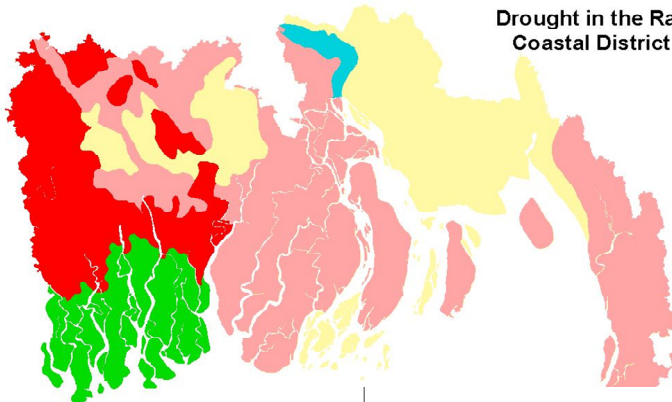


# Identifying “Hot Spots”

Agriden

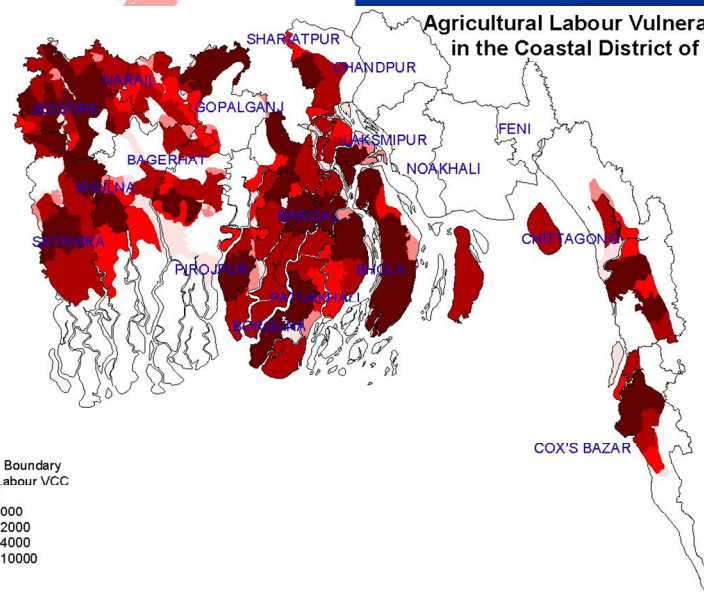


Drought in the Rabi Season in the  
Coastal District of Bangladesh



Rabi0C32  
Severe Drought  
Moderate Drought  
Slight Droughts  
Very Slight to Nil  
Sunderban  
River

Agricultural Labour Vulnerable to Drought  
in the Coastal District of Bangladesh



District Boundary  
Agricultural Labour VCC  
1 - 500  
500 - 1000  
1000 - 2000  
2000 - 4000  
4000 - 10000

Example:  
Bangladesh



# Identification Phase II

## Bottom-up Approach

- Step IV: Reconnaissance survey and information gathering
  - Who is doing what?
  - Who knows what?
  - What information is available?
  - Validating/cross-checking with community
- Step V: Analysis of Data and Information Gathered
  - Conceptualization of Possible Projects
  - Opportunities for adaptation projects
  - Long list of “eligible” or “potential” projects
- Step VI: Select Project Partners
  - Subjective
  - Partners Credibility and willingness
  - Partner Capability to Deliver
  - Partner Relationship with Community
  - Partner Relationship with Funding Agency and Capability to Raise Fund



# Potential Projects Report

- Reporting Sub-Phase
- Documents the bottom up identification phase (steps IV, V and VI)
  - Specific format
- Recommendations – ranking of PINs



- Country background (1-2 p)
- Country vulnerability to physical climate change impacts analysis with maps (1-2 p)
- Country poverty analysis with maps (1-2 p)
- Climate change and vulnerability overlap to determine 'hot spots' (1-2 p) - conclude with selection of region (the 'hot-spot')
- Field visit results (3-5 p)
  - Description of local region (define boundary of region)
  - Description of 'vulnerability to climate' validation exercise
  - Description of potential partners and their ongoing activities
  - Sources of information in the region
  - Other important stakeholders in the region
  - Any other important issues relating to the region
- Potential (i.e. eligible) Project Idea Notes - 'PINs' (1 p each).
  - Name of project
  - Short description of project
  - Exact location of project
  - Project partner, including strengths of partner and preliminary needs assessment for partner
  - Vulnerable target community with sub-units such as women, poor farmers etc.
  - Risk factors of individual project, e.g. lack of funding
  - Estimated budget for project implementation



## Project Idea Note – Ai

### ■ Project Title

*Example: Promoting adaptation to coastal crop agriculture to combat salinization through maize production under Wet Bed No-tillage Method and Sorjan systems of cropping in tidally flooded agro-ecosystem*

### ■ Rationale (in relation to climate change, sectors and community concerned, complementary to national goals and objective)

- This section will describe biophysical vulnerability of the area in the context of *present climate and future climate change* where the project will be implemented. This section will also provide *vulnerability of the community in relation with the biophysical, social and institutional, human, technological and financial context*. It is also necessary to provide a brief on how this project will *contribute to their livelihoods and well-being*. Please also state *complementary of the project activities in relation with national, sectoral and community development*.



## Project Idea Note – Aii

### ■ Project Rationale – example:

- *Significant part of the coastal area is facing salinity problems due to tidal surge flooding. It is anticipated that salinization and tidal surges would be pronounced under warmer climate particularly due to sea level rise. Therefore crop agriculture need new approaches and technologies to deal with salinization in the coastal area. No crop is cultivated during Kharif season due to high depth of standing water in the field. Water recedes late from the crop field and keeps soil muddy at the time of appropriate sowing of the next candidate crops. Traditional land preparation is not possible. Affected community needs food, fodder, fuel and feed earlier than the next rice crop (Boro rice, wheat, potato, etc). At this condition the affected communities remain half-fed, ill fed, malnourished and moves to cities or other areas for job and livelihood*



## Project Idea Note – Bi

### **Description of the Project**

- **Boundary of the Project Activities**
  - **Geographic and Administrative Location:** Brief description of the geographic location in relation to country (e.g. located in the southern part of the country)
- **Beneficiaries or target group and number**



## Project Idea Note – Bii

### ■ Objectives and activities

#### *Example:*

- *The main objective of the wet bed no-tillage methods maize production is to produce maize, (before next Boro rice crop) for tidal surge flood affected community after loss of Aman rice crop. It will also help to meet fuel and fodder need of the community;*
- *Produce selected vegetables and fruits on raised bed to meet day-to-day demands of the affected households. Some cash is also generated from sale proceed of the vegetables.*
- *Motivate the affected community to adapt the above technologies to combat with coastal inundation due to tidal surge after loss of crops or no crop items.*



## Project Idea Note – Biii

- Short-term outputs – Examples:
  - *Production of food, fodder, fuel, and feeds needed by the affected community before the next Boro rice and wheat crop.*
  - *Production of fruits and vegetables.*
  - *Meet household's demand for vegetables and fruits partially or fully meet.*
  - *Family nutrition is improved*
  - *Generate cash by selling output partially*
- Potential long-term outcomes – Examples:
  - *Adoption of the technology would help the community to adapt with flood/tidal surge and sea level rise.*
  - *Affected community would not migrate to cities for job and livelihood.*
  - *Social consequences of mass scale migration to cities would to some extent be halted.*



## Project Idea Note – C

### **Institutional Arrangement for Implementation**

- **Name of the Implementing Partner and Capacity of Implementation**
  - **Provide brief description of the Partner organization and capacity of implementing project in terms of size of the organization, present activities and activities with community etc.**



## Project Idea Note – D

### **Feasibility of Implementation**

- Complementary to National/Sectoral Goals and Target
  - Provide brief description that the project activities are complementary to national and sectoral goals and target. It will show there is no policy level barrier for implementing the project activities.
- Partner Interest and Complementary to their Activities
  - The proposed partner is interested to carryout activities and complementary to their activities such as the partner is promoting livelihood of the community etc.
- Acceptability of the Community
  - The proposed project activities will be acceptable by the target group. This can be based on discussion with partner organization and output of the field reconnaissance field visit.



## Project Idea Note – E

### **Financial resources**

- Amounts
- Sources



# Design Phase I

- Step VII: Signing MoU with Partners
  - After feasibility study undertaken
  - Builds Trust and Mutual Understanding
  - SSN looks for partners with project experience
  - MoU includes:
    - Institutional roles – SSN and partner organisation
    - Contribution from each organisation
    - End point of the relationship
    - Can allow for a lot of flexibility
    - The community beneficiary would *not* normally be included as a party to MoU
    - MoU is only usually legally binding in relation to preliminary steps and confidentiality
    - It is important that the MoU avoids expectations on the part of parties



# Design Phase II

- Step VIII: Design Project for Target Group – Poor Community (key component)
  - Enhance Understanding of the Partner Organization
  - Interaction with target community and individual household
  - Need based activities (capacity building through livelihood promotion and coping to climate vulnerability)
  - Technological need assessment
  - Etc.



# Implementation Phase

- Step IX: Fund Raising
  - Global Level
  - Country Level
- Step X: Implementation of Project Activities
  - Different activities including capacity building, improving livelihood etc.



# Monitoring Phase

- Step XI: Monitoring Project Activities and Benefit
  - [Resilience Indicator (income, training, etc.)]
  - [Poverty indicator]
  - Health



# Possible Adaptation Activities

- Flood Proofing (hydroponics, raising houses)
- Changes in cropping pattern (irrigated crop rice v. Maize cultivation)
- Change to salt tolerant crops in coastal zone
- Improvement of irrigation technologies
- Effective early warning system
- Training in new practices
- Mitigation and adaptation combined activities:
  - For Example: Coastal Aforestation (against cyclone and storm surges and for carbon sequestration)
- Linking with income generation, livelihood opportunities
- Conservation agriculture
- Removal of alien species in water ways



# SSN projects being considered

- Assisting coastal farmers with salinity intrusion due to sea level rise in coastal Bangladesh through improved fresh water harvesting, introducing saline tolerant crops, etc
- Assisting farmers in drought-prone north-east Brazil to switch from drought-prone crops (e.g. maize) to drought tolerant crops (e.g. plants for bio-fuels). This project would have the potential of being a combined Adaptation/Mitigation Project
- Assisting poor fishermen in the islands off Papua New Guinea in Indonesia who are suffering from loss of fish habitat due to coral bleaching with alternative livelihoods.
- Assisting poor slum dwellers in the *favelas* of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to cope with mud slides due to heavy rainfall
- Assisting poor farmers in flood-prone areas of Mozambique to cope with floods through better warning and disaster preparedness systems
- Assisting people living near mangrove forests areas in Tanzania to protect the forests and to enable them to be protected from storm urges



# Anticipated Outputs

- Building the capacity of the community (risk reduction)
- Learning from other communities
- Some degree of mobilization (climate change focus)
- Improved access to the Markets
- Methodology development
- Potential for replication
- Demonstration of best practices to the world
- Sustainable activities – best practice and win-win solutions
- Poverty reduction
- Diversity of livelihood options in community
- Improvement of community health
- Lesson for Policy Development and national, regional and int. level
- Lessons for Technology Receptivity Programme
- Learnings for Capacity Building Programme
- Publications