

CASE STUDIES FOR MOCK PANEL DISCUSSION

CASE 1: KHUMBU LOCAL ADAPTATION PLAN OF ACTION (LAPA), SOLU KHUMBU DISTRICT, NEPAL

The Mountain Institute (TMI), as part of High Mountains Adaptation Partnership (HIMAP), played a major role in the designing, partnering, and initiating a Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) for the Khumbu Valley. Three facilitating staff (one female and two male) were recruited specifically for the purpose. However, it needs to be noted that the facilitation of the LAPA production process has built on TMI's decades of work in the region.

The key steps undertaken by them include:

- a. Expanding linkages with local communities and civil society organizations, as well as with local and national government agencies and entities (e.g., Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation, Buffer Zone Management Committee, Sagarmatha Pollution Control Committee, etc.) as a means of enabling, supporting, and facilitating the LAPA production for the Khumbu.
- b. Facilitating community consultations; follow on meetings with stakeholders in Kathmandu; and LAPA introductory and climate change impact assessments in communities in the valley.
- c. Facilitating final community consultations, adaptation prioritization, funding source identification, and intervention mainstreaming workshops.
- d. In addition to the LAPA guidelines of Government of Nepal, the project integrated three components designed to enhance the utility and sustainability of the LAPA planning documents produced. They include i) assisting stakeholders in the identification of prospective funding sources for each of the priority climate change adaptation interventions identified (e.g., Buffer Zone, VDC, GON, international donors), ii) purposely mainstreaming high priority climate change adaptation interventions with district- and local-level development priorities (e.g., adding water collection systems and climate smart designs to the construction of new community buildings), and iii) actively leveraging co-financing for the implementation of priority climate change and risk reduction interventions (e.g., National Geographic Society alternative energy grants, UNDP/Nepal subcontracts).

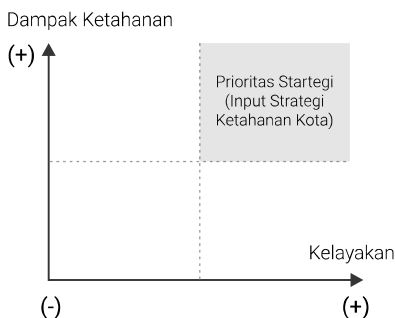
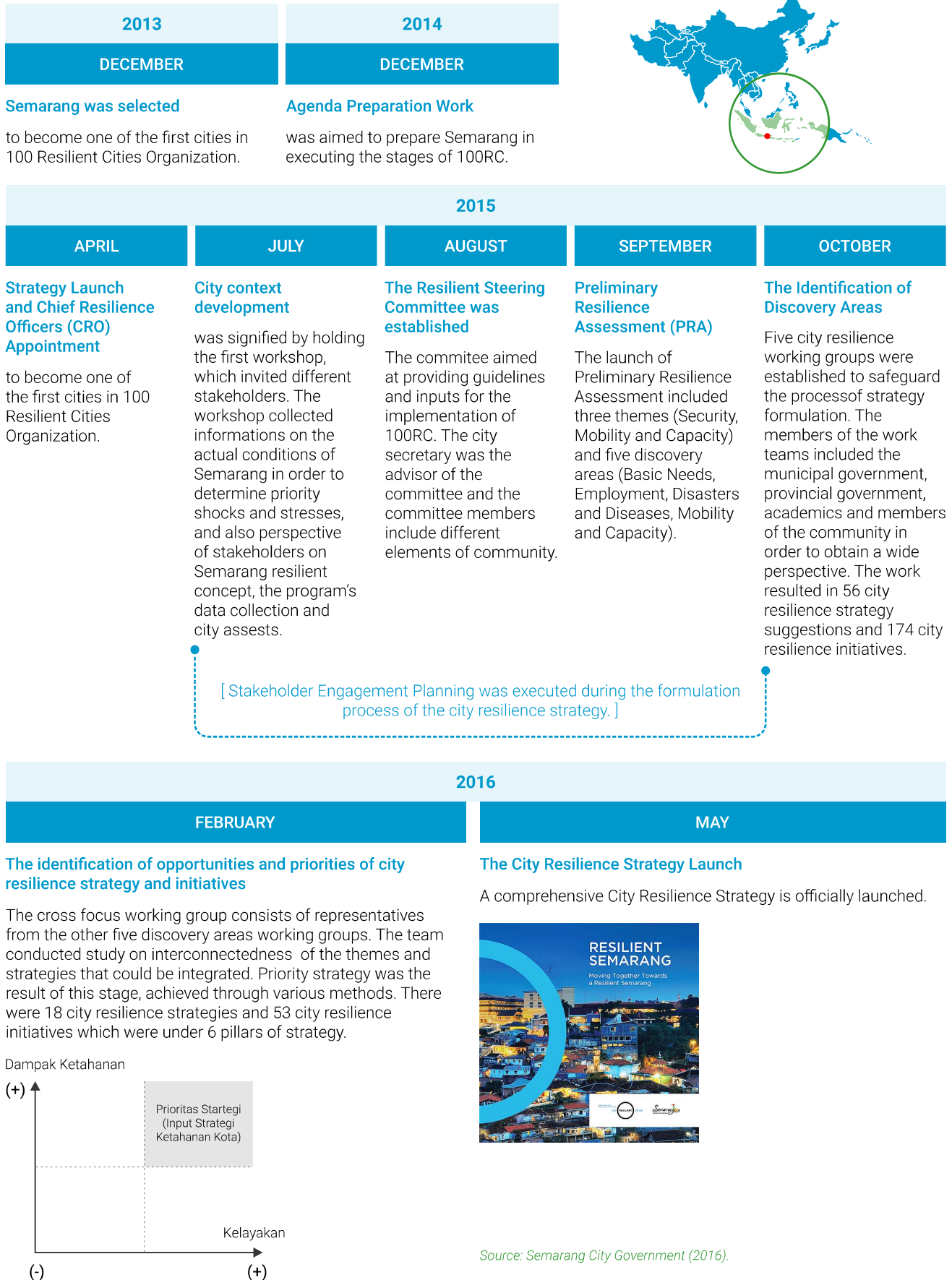
Source: Byers and Thakali (2015).

CASE 2: MOVING TOGETHER TOWARDS A RESILIENT SEMARANG (INDONESIA) – DEVELOPING A CITY RESILIENCE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

As a city, Semarang still faces a diverse range of issues. Tidal flooding and flash floods, sanitation and waste management, congestion, and unemployment, among others, are the issues the city currently dealt with. About five percent of the city's population living in poverty is considered to be the most vulnerable to these problems. The Semarang City Government, together with all of the city elements, tried to overcome these challenges through improved physical and non-physical infrastructures. Although the city achieved and accomplished a lot, there is still much left to be done for the completion of Semarang City's Resilience Strategy Document as part of the 100 Resilient Cities initiative. The strategy was formulated through an inclusive process involving many elements of the city (see Figure 4-8).

FIGURE 4-8: RESILIENCE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN SEMARANG (INDONESIA)

The diagram below explains the stages and milestones in the development of city resilience strategy in Semarang.



Source: Semarang City Government (2016).

TABLE 4-8: SEMARANG CITY RESILIENCE STRATEGY: PILLARS, STRATEGIES AND INITIATIVES

There are 6 pillar strategies, 18 strategies, and 53 initiatives listed in the Semarang City Resilience Strategy Document as shared in this table.

PILLARS	Sustainable Water and Energy	New Economic Opportunities	Preparedness for Disaster and Disease Outbreaks	Integrated Mobility	Transparent Public Information and Governance	Competitive Human Resources
STRATEGIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing the performance of basic water management. Promoting innovations in water provision. Promoting environmentally-friendly behaviours. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting entrepreneurship to increase the competitiveness of trade and services. Developing environmentally-friendly and socially-oriented innovative businesses. Strengthening multi-stakeholder (academic, business, community, government) partnership to create job opportunities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Developing technology for disaster and disease management. Enhancing the capacity of stakeholders in disaster and disease management. Improving coordination in disaster risk reduction. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging a change in behaviour from using private vehicles to public transport. Improving coordination and institutional management of public transport. Integrating transportation planning. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Optimizing Musrenbang (development planning forum) in the planning process. Improving the integration of planning and city budgeting. Optimizing the government's coordination of data integration and public information. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing the workforce for the current job market. Promoting the value of pursuing higher education qualifications. Improving non-formal education.
NUMBER OF INITIATIVES	8	11	7	13	9	5

Source: Semarang City Government (2016).

CASE 3: RESILIENCE THROUGH ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT, CLIMATE ADAPTATION, LEADERSHIP AND LEARNING (REE-CALL), BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS) has been implementing “Resilience through Economic Empowerment, Climate Adaptation, Leadership and Learning (REE-CALL)” project supported by Oxfam GB since August 2010. The project aims to build community capacities for disaster risk reduction and management. The key foundations of the project are the development of a strong community-based organization (CBO) with men and women-leaders from the local village, facilitating identification of DRR interventions through use of participatory capacity and vulnerability analysis (PCVA) process.

In 2011, a CBO was formed in Kurerpar village with 92 members including women. During the PCVA with the CBO, it was revealed that the village faces a double jeopardy of alternative flood and droughts every year. For about seven months, the haor remains under water; the rest of the year, it is a dry low land. During the PCVA exercise, the CBO members identified risks like tidal hit, flood and under-developed transportation system. The insecurity and loss of assets and livelihoods due to tide strokes was highlighted as the key impacts of the disaster risks. The CBO members planned to construct a guide wall (mound protection wall) in a limited area which would directly benefit 30 families.

However, while identification of solution was easy, the implementation was not. Other than the need for financing technical assistance was also an issue. As the project could not support the full costs, the CBO members approached the local administration for the support. The sub-district engineer and project implementation officer were approached; and after regular follow up and liaising, the construction was finally completed in April 2015. Apart from BDT225,000 provided by the RECALL project, the community themselves also contributed money and labour to the tune of BDT100,000 for the construction of 517 feet guide wall and 290 feet CC-mounded protection wall. The government contribution for this work was BDT118,000 which was used to construct 227 feet CC-mounded protection wall. It was a totally new experience for the villagers and CBO members, and highlights how it is important that the community should also be involved in infrastructure development projects.

Source: Case information provided by Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha.

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CASE 4: MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION IN NEPAL – SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ECOSYSTEMS AT WATERSHED LEVEL

The focus is on sub-watershed level through various interventions like water conservation, land rehabilitation, livelihood diversification and capacity enhancement of government agencies and local communities.

Practices, like water source conservation and construction of conservation ponds, were initiated to address water scarcity issues. Rangeland management was done by building compound walls to halt over-grazing activities of the livestock and protect the grassland ecosystem from further degradation. Several riverbank conservation initiatives with application of grey-green measures, i.e., engineered structures coupled with bamboo plantation were carried out to protect agricultural lands in the riverbanks to reduce deposition of sediment downstream.

The Project broadcasted radio programs named 'Panchase ko Serofero' through Radio barahi-99.2, Radio saligram-100.6 and Syangja FM-89.6 from Kaski, Parbat and Syangja, respectively, to increase local-level awareness on ecosystems and EbA.

The Project is implemented by the Department of Forests under the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and is coordinated by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. Similarly, there are three implementing agencies: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Source: UNDP Nepal (2015).

CASE 5: INTEGRATED COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION IN MEKONG DELTA (ICAM), VIETNAM

The overall aim of the Integrated Community-Based Adaptation in the Mekong Delta (ICAM) project is to increase the resilience of communities in the Mekong Delta to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. The project targets the most vulnerable people, specifically landless and land-poor people, with a particular focus on minority ethnic groups such as the Cham and Khmer, living in five communes in the provinces of Soc Trang and An Giang, in close collaboration with partners.

The project has four core components:

A. Building local capacity to carry out improved gender-sensitive analysis and planning for CBA:

A step-by-step approach to vulnerability assessment and CBA planning was developed using CARE's Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (CVCA) manual and community visioning tools (see tool in Figure 4-9). Afterwards, a collaborative analysis of climate risks and adaptation options between communities and the local authorities was conducted. Communities planned for a resilient future by accounting for different climate scenarios. The resulting action plans inform approaches to livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and behaviour change.

B. Supporting the implementation of DRR measures and climate-resilient livelihoods:

DRR activities like swimming skills training, a flood warning system, child safety information and tree planting for the prevention of soil erosion are being jointly funded by the project and government. Additionally, the project also provided support for climate-resilient livelihood activities like organic eel raising, organic indoor mushroom farming, onion waste-based bio-fertilizer production, drip irrigation techniques, bio-bedding for pig manure management, floating food gardens and chilli growing.

C. Advocacy and social mobilization to address the underlying causes of vulnerability:

Members of different ethnic groups, women, the poor and the landless, those living on boats or in unprotected houses on the river were supported to communicate their experiences and concerns through community digital storytelling.

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D. Strengthening civil society in the Mekong Delta:

Enhanced civil society networking, information-sharing, learning and collaboration on climate change through the joint establishment and operation of the Southern Climate Change Working Group. This group brings together Vietnamese civil society, international NGOs, research institutes and bilateral funding organisations.

Source: Compiled from King (2014); Care International, Vietnam (2015); and Care International, Vietnam (2019).

FIGURE 4-9: PROCESS STEPS FROM THE CARE VIETNAM CBA PLANNING MANUAL

STEPS: CC/CBA Orientation for Provincial and District Authorities	ACTIVITIES	RESULTS
STEP 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Orientation sessions on CC, CBA and gender. > Consensus building on CBA planning process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Improved understanding among provincial and district local authorities on CC, CBA and gender. > Approval and commitment of local authorities to CBA planning steps.
STEP 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Establishment and approval of CBA taskforce. > Selection of potential CBA trainers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Established group of the main CBA decision-makers in the province. > A gender-balanced list of potential CBA trainers.
STEP 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Training on climate change and DRR. > CBA planning process + tools. > Training and facilitation skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A group of qualified gender-balanced CBA trainers from the province, district (and commune) level that will lead Step 4 to Step 9.
STEP 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Consensus on CBA planning process. > Selection of CBA facilitators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Improved understanding among commune and village local authorities on CC (including gender) and CBA. > Approval and commitment of local authorities to CBA planning steps.
STEP 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Training on CBA planning process + tools. > Facilitation skills. > Field testing of CBA tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A group of qualified gender-balanced CBA facilitators from the commune and village that will help the CBA trainers facilitate Step 7 and 8 (village and commune CBA planning).
STEP 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Developing work plan for Step 7 to Step 9. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A detailed work plan, including time schedule, jointly developed by the CBA trainers and CBA facilitators to carry out the village and commune plan.
STEP 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Secondary data collection + CVCA exercises. > Visioning and village CBE plan. > Documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Village CBA planning reports, including CVCA report, a common village vision and a gender-responsive inclusive village CBA plan.
STEP 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Present village CBA plans, commune socio-economic development plan (SEDP). > Developing commune CBA plan. > Discuss mainstreaming into SEDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Commune CBA planning reports, including a gender-responsive inclusive commune CBA plan and recommended follow-up actions for mainstreaming into the commune SEDP.
STEP 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Present commune CBA plan + district SEDP. > Orientation on CC mainstreaming. > Discuss mainstreaming into district SEDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Improved understanding of the CBA taskforce on CC mainstreaming into SEDP and the results of the CBA planning. > Agreed follow-up actions for mainstreaming into SEDP/sectoral plans.
STEP 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Discussion by Government, communities, mass organisations, CSOs, NGOs, etc. about implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Implementation of commune and village CBA plans.

Source: King (2014).