

IVM Institute for Environmental Studies

Progress report ADAPTS project

January 2010 – December 2010

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1 Introduction

This document contains the financial and content progress report of the ADAPTS project, for the period January 2010 to December 2010. The report is written as agreed in the contract (14376/DMW0106407) with the main funding agency, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It gives an overview of the progress of the project, compared to the project plan. For this overview the monitoring protocol is the starting point. The financial overview of the project is presented in chapter 3.

2 Progress report ADAPTS programme

For the description of the progress we follow the main topics of the monitoring protocol.

1. General

In general the progress of the project goes well, after the delay at the beginning of the project, most cases are on track of finishing all activities before the project ends, at the new deadline of 31 December 2011. The case in Brazil is lacking far behind, first due to institutional problems (funding of the NGO by the government was cancelled in 2009) and now they are in the process of becoming Oxfam-Brazil, which demands a large part of available time. We are contemplating on how to deal with this. The implementation of the Woadze management model in 5 communities in Ghana was a bit delayed due to off season rains, which caused flooding. In 3 of the 5 communities it has been implemented, however after the growing season, making the assessment of the effects of the adaptive measure difficult within the time remaining in project. The Vietnam case finished all activities at the beginning of 2010, having accomplished more than expected, by implementing measures (mangrove planting) conducting a survey at communities and government organisations, which resulted in appointing CRSD for developing a district adaptation plan. They organised a final meeting together with the Environmental Bureau (DONRE). The mangrove project has been visited by different government organisations and international organisations. In the Ethiopian case at two sites a monitoring system is installed to evaluate the impact of sand dams. AfD has been awarded a prize for their contribution to development in the pastoral area by the Ethiopian Prime minister. In Peru the adaptation measures were implemented and monitoring takes place now.

This year the ADAPTS meeting was combined with an exchange visit to Peru. The project partners have learned a lot on the topics of climate change, adaptation, Integrated River Basin Management and the Negotiation Approach, due to visits to the field, discussions with stakeholders and training given by AEDES. During the yearly project meeting we focussed on identifying lessons learned, best practices and pitfalls when implementing a project such as ADAPTS. This has led to the definition of the ADAPTS approach, which is based on the learning by doing in the cases. We made a brochure on the background of the approach including examples from the cases.

2. Dialogue

All cases are active on dialogue activities, however, we experience that the planned activities might not lead to planned outcomes: inclusion of climate change and adaptation in policy. There are several reasons for this (policymakers switch jobs, ADAPTS is not in sync with policy cycle, etc). In 2011 we will do policy analysis in several countries, to increase the efficiency of our activities. On project level we developed a dialogue strategy, together with several experts that are active in the field of development, water and climate (CPWC, FAN, ETC). This strategy should help us to effectively reach the actors that have been identified to be important for the project. We also took part in discussing the outcomes of the World Bank study to “The Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change”. Next to this we contributed to several international meetings on water, climate and development (COP16, Stockholm water week, Schokland conference, Conference on water and climate Peru-Netherlands, etc.)

3. Information

For all projects the downscaled impacts of climate change are available in reports, which are accessible at the website www.adapts.nl. For Peru and Ethiopia evaluations on impacts of climate change, and for the latter also on adaptation measures, on water availability were carried out using hydrological models. For Peru evaluating of adaptation measures by using hydrologic models was not feasible, due to data constraints which cannot be solved. The evaluation will be based on data from field monitoring and expert judgement. In Ghana this model was developed, in 2011 the results should be available. For Ghana the weather generator of the KNMI was adjusted to generate daily climate information for Ghana, under different climate scenarios. This innovative method for generating daily data will be fine-tuned in 2011, and a report will become available.

After implementation of the adaptation measures, we are working on impact assessments. In Ethiopia a network is installed for this purpose and a base line socio-economic survey was carried out, together with students and staff from the University of Dilla. In Ghana and Peru the base line studies have been carried out, in 2011 the second round of studies to assess the impacts are planned.

4. Local action

For Ethiopia (2 sand dams, improvement 4 existing sand dams), Peru (2 surface water dams constructed in cooperation with the government, setting up of a protected forest area, start of tree nursery), and Ghana 3 (of the 5 locations the Woadze model including irrigation) most measures have been implemented Ghana work was delayed due to off season rains that resulted in flooding of the project area. In Vietnam the mangroves were planted in 2009, in 2010 maintenance was taken over by the Veteran Association and most of the plants were growing well, improving their protective function against storms and erosion.

5. Communication:

The ADAPTS approach and practical examples from the cases are written in a brochure which is available in English and Spanish. Also the website www.adapts.nl has been improved, providing information on cases and on the main pillars of the ADAPTS approach. The website is designed as a reference site containing all reports and information. The factsheets on the cases have been extended, to cover the most important aspects of the cases.

6. Capacity building

The exchange visits have proven to be a good way to learn how to include long term developments in the activities and how to evaluate impacts of these developments, and of measures. In Peru we took a lot of time to take the partners from the other cases through the basin, showing what the effects of climate change might be, what the livelihoods are, and what measures might be possible. Including several meetings with communities and stakeholders.

In Ethiopia the capacity was strengthened through the socio-economic survey which was jointly carried out by Ethiopian students and staff, AfD staff, and students and staff from the IVM-Amsterdam. For the impact assessment of the sand dams a monitoring network was installed in joint cooperation between AfD, Acacia Water, IVM-VU and WaterAID. During the field visit in Peru different partners have discussed the possibilities to implement a comparable monitoring activity.

Table 2.1 Monitoring ADAPTS until 2010.

Objectives ADAPTS		Sub-objectives (general for the cases)	1. Output	5. Outcome	Indicator	Evaluation of results until 2010	% of final goal finished
1. General	Select cases	In the inception phase find cases which meet the following criteria: good NGO, interested government, already active in taking measures in local water management	At the end of the inception phase cases and partners are selected and an activity plan for the following years is written.	* The cases are the core of the project, in the activity plans the global objectives are translated in smaller steps and activities to be carried out in the following phases of the ADAPTS project.			100%
2. Dialogue	National	Involve the relevant governmental partners in cases and try to let them apprehend the relevance of climate adaptation and community based initiatives in sustainable water management.	Per case the relevant governmental partner, on the topics water management and climate, will be involved in the project and we aim to include climate change in policy documents at the end of the ADAPTS project.	* This sub objective contributes to the inclusion of climate change	* # of meeting * level of people present * # of different institutes present	For all cases minimal 1 meeting with government officials have been organised. On average 3 governmental organisations were present, and 6 other NGOs. In Ethiopia and Ghana (vice) ministers came to ADAPTS meetings and gave presentations. In Peru ADAPTS was invited to give a presentation at the Conference on water and climate organised by the ministries of environment of both countries, where ministers of different ministries were present, as well as private sector and knowledge institutes. We however perceive it is difficult to force the inclusion of CC and adaptation in national policies, due to policy cycles that are not in sync with our project.	60%
	Regional		For the cases where it is relevant, the regional government will be involved in the project. We aim to include climate change in policy documents at the regional level of the region of the case study the end of the ADAPTS project.	see above	* # of meeting * level of people present * # of different institutes present	For Ghana, Peru and Vietnam meetings on the regional level were organised by the local partners. For the other cases this level is less relevant for the topic of watermanagement and climate change. In Ghana 3 government institutes will include CC in their management plans, due to the experiences of WRC on this topic.	50%
	Local		In all the cases the NGO and local gov. Officials know and meet each other on the topic of water management and climate change. At the end of the ADAPTS project climate change is mentioned in water management documents.	see above	* # of meeting * level of people present * # of different institutes present	For all the cases workshops and meetings on local level have been organised. NGO's and government officials were present at these meetings. In Peru a succesful meeting was organised in Arequipa where local and regional policymakers were present. The vice minister of Environment endorsed the ADAPTS approach and inclusion of adaptation in his	80%

3. Information		Get overview of climate impacts on case area	At the end of 2009 per case relevant information on climate change impacts is available. This will be in the form of a report containing maps and graphs to make the information accessible.	* the impacts of climate change in the area are the starting point of the project, without this information it is impossible to assess the sustainability and adaptive potential of the measure(s).	* report and database per case study * report on water availability * quality of the data and information in the reports	For Ethiopia, Peru and Brazil GCMs have been downscaled and the impacts on hydrology assessed. The reports are finished. For Ghana a weather generator including CC is developed, reporting is in progress. For Vietnam, existing information on CC has been used. For Ethiopia and Ghana a regional assessment of the impacts of climate change and adaptation measures is undertaken, for Peru this is not possible due to missing runoff data upstream the catchment. In Peru an expert judgement including MCA will be done instead.	90%
		Improve knowledge and management of water harvesting systems under current & future circumstances	Medio 2010 the key partners in the case will have insights in the functioning (physical and management) of the studied measure in each case, under current and future circumstances at , and possible improvements (if applicable) have been identified	* Making measures climate proof is one of the main goals of the ADAPTS project.		Work in progress, the partners in the cases are acquainted with long term developments and climate change impacts in their region. During field visits more knowledge was gathered. In Peru and Ethiopia the measure is improved on the basis of this knowledge and in 2010 this was tested in new construction of the measure. During the exchange visit in Peru the project partners were further trained in basin management, impacts of external factors, and how to assess impacts of measures.	80%
		Make information on adaptation activity available	In 2011 in the 3 cases where (plans for-) implementation are developed, guidelines on the technique and setting up of the process are written per intervention.	* A good description of the activity is necessary to be able to replicate and upscale the activity.	* handbook per case	In Ethiopia the first draft of a handbook on sand dams is ready, for Ghana the theoretic background of the Woadze model is documented, and in Peru experiences with implementing the measures are documented.	25%

4. Local Action	Physical	Evaluate and select pilot areas	For 3 areas pilot areas are selected early 2010	* Needed to come to successful upscaling	* map indicating potential for implementation of measure	For Ethiopia (2 sand dams, improvement 4 existing sand dams), Peru (2 surface water dams constructed in cooperation with the government, setting up of a protected forest area, start of tree nursery), and Ghana 3 (of the 5 locations the Woadze model including irrigation) most measures have been implemented. In Ghana work was delayed due to off season rains that resulted in flooding of the project area Base line surveys have been carried out in the regions, to enable an evaluation of the project	75%
		Support of Replication of water management measures in a few other areas in the region, in the form of pilots	In 2011 in 3 areas NGO's have been trained to organise and construct, and will / are actually build(ing) 3 CB WH systems per NGO	* the NGO involved in the project needs to sent someone to train the other NGO's	* selection of partners and regions to replicate the measure * training of the partners * implementation of the measure in the region	In Ethiopia AfD has trained 5 national NGOs in constructing sand dams, and in the Borana zone 5 local NGOs. In Peru no activity on training has been carried out, neither in Ghana.	30%
	Policy	Including the adaptation in policy papers on the different government levels	Where applicable climate change and community based adaptation measures (practical or organisational) are included in the integrated river basin management plan.	* If CB measures are included in policy plans, they will be available for the whole country, thus stimulating the implementation in the country.		In Ghana ADAPTS supports the inclusion of CC in the RBMP in cooperation with WRC, and 3 government institutes will include CC in their management plans, due to the experiences of WRC on this topic. In Ethiopia ADAPTS supplies information to the development of the new action plan for Borana, in a draft plan CC and local measures are included. the final plan is not available yet. There are no RBMP in this region. In Peru AEDES is organising meetings for the design of a RBMP and they include CC in these meetings. Due to changes on how the process of RBMP development should be organised, made by the Ministry of Environment, the work on RBMP in the Ocona basin is delayed. At national level the ministry is very aware of the impacts of CC on Peru.	40%
		Include potential measure in policy	In the next Water management plan of the district water commission WH is included as one of the options to supply water		* measure is mentioned in policy document.	Work in progress, through organising meetings where government officials were present. And see above. In Ghana CC will be in the RBMP which will be ready in July 2011	20%

5. Communication	Within the project	Mid 2009 general agreements on project, exchange and international meetings are reached	All project partners agree on main target groups and on key international meetings. All organisations host one program meeting, to allow for effective use of travel for exchange meetings * Project website		* Document on communication (target groups, how to reach them, etc).	Website is online, www.adapts.nl Discussion paper on communication and lobby on project level is ready. Per case the target groups are identified. Experiences and approach are documented in brochure For all cases factsheets containing key information are available online, and all other reports that have been written.	80%
	International	Relevance of community based activities in water management are one of the pillars of climate change adaptation in developing countries	* The project and it's (intermediate) results will be presented at least at one international venue on climate and/or water per year, These presentations are supported by smart communication materials * scientific publications		* # of presentations at international venues * # of invitations to give presentations	ADAPTS was presented at COP14,15 &16, and at the Stockholm water week ('09, '10). We presented at the Forum on water and climate change organised by the Mexican ministry of water, attended by international audience. the Vietnamese partner was invited to present at the Stockholm conference on climate change and SEA. Next to organising our own ADAPTS venues, we were invited to give a presentation at the Development and Climate days at COP15, and at the Schokland conference in The Hague.	60%
	Other external	Raise awareness at relevant stakeholders on the potential impacts of climate change	* Outcomes of the case are shared with the people living in the area in meetings * The NGO will present outcomes at schools in 2010			Two meeting with Dutch experts was organised to get feedback on the project. Also a meeting on the project and how it fits the work of DGIS was organised. Meetings with local communities have been organised in Ghana, Ethiopia and Peru.	30%
6. Capacity building	NGO	Stimulate exchange of knowledge between Southern partners	The project will function as a network between NGOs, enabling them to exchange knowledge on relevant topic like integrated water management, community based actions and advocacy.	* The network enables NGOs to acquire experiences and knowledge on topics related to sustainable water management, adaptation and policy influencing, they lack at the start of the	* # of exchange visits between southern partners * activities and content of exchange visits * inclusion of activity/knowledge in	Exchange visit between Ghana and Ethiopia Training session on Participatory Rural Appraisal, by AFD for the other partners Practiced and learned about basin management, external impacts and impacts of measures during exchange visits to	10%
		Improve the capacity of the NGO to advocate topics of relevance at the government	Acknowledgement of NGO for experience or capacity in the field of CC and water management, through allocation of government budget or being part of decision making process.		* evaluate if the content covered in meetings with policymakers is included in policy	AFD is co founder of the Ethiopian NGO group on climate change and was awarded the prize for their contribution to development in the pastoral area by the Ethiopian Prime minister. CRSD is asked to draft a part of the provincial action plan on climate change adaptation by the Environmental protection bureau. In Peru, the regional government decided to co-fund the construction of surface dams, which were built in the context of the ADAPTS project.	80%
		Internalising long term developments in activities	* At the end of the project the NGOs are acquainted with taking longer term developments into account in their activities (socio-economic and climate change)	* Insights in long term developments are key in assessing sustainability of activities/measure. Without this it is not possible to make the assessment and thus it is not possible to reach the goals	* long term developments and climate change are mentioned in the strategy plans of the NGO's	In developing and discussing the reports on climate change and other developments in the different case areas. And by discussing and developing different socio-economic scenario's under which the pilot projects will be evaluated.	50%
	Northern Institutes	Get experience in joint activities with southern partners	* At the end of the project the Northern institutes are more experienced in cooperating with southern institutes on project basis.	* Good communication and cooperation is key to successful project work.	* The cases deliver results as described in the activity plans * At the end of the project an evaluation of the project will be conducted, to assess what went well and what could be improved	work in progress	60%
		Gain knowledge on successful upscaling	Be better equipped to upscale local interventions elsewhere.			the experiences and lessons learned from all project partners were used in the developing and writing of the brochure on the ADAPTS approach. This includes insights in upscaling, and the brochure is used to stimulate replication. In some cases we make extra investments in policy analysis to improve chances of successful upscaling	35%

3 Financial report

The budget planning per case for the entire ADAPTS project is shown in table 3.1, this budget is based on the activity plans of the cases. The actual realised costs for the period January 2010 – December 2010 compared to budgeted costs are listed in table 3.2. The budgeted costs were sent to DGIS in the activity plan of 2010. Staff covers the costs that are made on personnel costs for the institutes that are involved in the cases. Equipment covers all costs that do not fall under the staff costs, like operational, inventory and investment costs.

For Ethiopia the difference between planning and realization is mainly caused by the later construction of sand dams, delaying monitoring and thus processing of data and concluding on the sustainability of the measures. Because the information was not available for advocacy and communication, these activities are delayed.

Ghana is following the planning, even though there was some delay due to heavy rains.

Financially Peru appears to be behind on planning, however, due to the co-financing of the local government, the surface dams needed less investment from the ADAPTS project. The project partners are discussing how this available budget can best be allocated to reach the goals of the project. Due to the delay in the river basin management plan development, due to changes in government rules, the project has spent less time on this topic than planned. This includes also time from the Dutch partners.

The Brazilian case is still far behind on planning, we are contemplating how to deal with this.

For Botswana we are dependent on the implementation of a SADC water project, which is delayed due to procurement issues at the World Bank. This project should be implemented from April to June 2011, enabling the assessment of the sustainability by ADAPTS later on.

The last column of the table is the difference between planned and realised costs. This table shows that of the planned budget of €1,640,795 a total of €333,954 was not spent. This is in line with the delay that most cases have in implementation, compared to the planning. The project is extended to the end of 2011, so this budget will move to this period. In future installment requests, the information on realised budget will be used. Until 31 December 2010 IVM received € 1,345,801.- for the ADAPTS project, in several installments from DGIS.

Table 3.1 Planned budget per case.

Case	Planned per CASE								Budget total	Received installments Nov '07 - Dec '10
	Nov 2007-Sep 2008	Oct 2008-Mar 2009	Apr 2009-Jun 2009	Jul 2009-Dec 2009	Jan 2010-Jun 2010	Jul 2010-Dec 2010	Jan 2011-Jun 2011	Jul 2011-Oct 2011		
2987623 Inception fase	€ 248,619	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -		€ -	€ -	€ 248,619	
2987662 Ethiopia	€ -	€ 45,437	€ 35,000	€ 80,000	€ 75,000	€ 75,000	€ 55,000	€ 44,663	€ 410,100	
2987663 Ghana	€ -	€ 55,590	€ 53,993	€ 60,000	€ 74,000	€ 74,000	€ 49,007	€ 33,410	€ 400,000	
2987664 Peru	€ -	€ 40,000	€ 48,086	€ 80,000	€ 90,000	€ 65,000	€ 45,000	€ 32,970	€ 401,056	
2987665 Brazil	€ -	€ 5,000	€ 15,000	€ 30,000	€ -		€ -	€ -	€ 50,000	
2987666 BotswanaSA	€ -	€ 5,000	€ 15,000	€ 30,000	€ -		€ -	€ -	€ 50,000	
2987667 Vietnam	€ -	€ 5,000	€ 15,000	€ 30,069	€ -		€ -	€ -	€ 50,069	
2987623 General	€ -	€ 56,000	€ 45,000	€ 60,000	€ 50,000	€ 80,000	€ 50,000	€ 81,419	€ 422,419	
Totals	€ 248,619	€ 212,027	€ 227,079	€ 370,069	€ 289,000	€ 294,000	€ 199,007	€ 192,462	€ 2,032,263	€1,345,801

Table 3.2 Difference between planned and realised budget per case for the period November 2007-December 2010.

	Planned			Realisation			Planning - realisation
	Staffing	Equipment	Total	Staffing	Equipment	Total	
2987623 Inception fase	248,619		248,619	185,093	66,607		
2987662 Ethiopia	230,279	80,158	310,437	178,457	54,070	232,527	77,910
2987663 Ghana	228,706	88,877	317,583	170,469	127,780	298,249	19,334
2987664 Peru	180,628	142,458	323,087	156,607	70,235	226,842	96,245
2987665 Brazil	47,400	2,600	50,000	6,501	83	6,584	43,416
2987666 BotswanaSA	41,580	8,420	50,000	18,342	11,478	29,820	20,180
2987667 Vietnam	37,523	12,547	50,069	36,623	13,446	50,069	0
2987623 General	147,997	143,003	291,000	121,452	92,679	214,131	76,869
Total	€1,162,732	€478,063	€1,640,795	€873,544	€436,378	€1,058,222	€333,954