A NEW APPROACH TO ENABLING LOCAL RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Learning from the Community Adaptation Small Grants Facility

KEY MESSAGES

Seeking to use climate finance as the leverage mechanism to enable local responses to climate change entails the creation and continuous improvement of a new approach to community engagement and project management. Learnings from the Community Adaptation Small Grants Facility (CA SGF) reveal this new approach entails, amongst other things:

- A balance between robust and agile systems to facilitate effective oversight alongside the delivery of responsive action to local needs.
- A decision-making authority that is devolved as close to local implementation as possible, given there is a natural tension between practical delivery needs and the requirement of programme governance. The levels of authority may vary in accordance with the theme and may be adjusted throughout the project life cycle depending on needs.
- Project governance structures that identify and develop linkages between local projects, regional adaptation measures and policy for broad impact.
- Flexibility to support local entities to identify and implement practical solutions. Community-based Climate Change Adaptation (CB-CCA) projects seek to promote community resilience, requiring context-specific solutions to address local problems. A focus on managing delivery through cascading levels of authority detracts from this strategic objective.
- Clear understanding and definition of the multiple capacities required for CB-CCA. A clear assessment of capacity gaps informs all capacity-building efforts and should be deployed strategically throughout the project life cycle for optimal efficiency and effectiveness.
- Adaptive management practices throughout implementation. The needs to which management systems must be responsive will vary depending on contextual factors and the phase of the project life cycle. Achieving measurable programmatic advances at scale requires the effective management of this dynamic interaction between context and aspiration.

Background

The Community Adaptation Small Grants Facility (CA SGF) aimed to ensure that vulnerable, rural communities in two selected areas in South Africa have reduced vulnerability and increased resilience to the anticipated impacts of climate variability and change. Originally a four-year community-based adaptation project, its full implementation extended over five years in the two identified Districts of Namakwa, Northern Cape and Mopani, Limpopo provinces.

The CA SGF piloted a small granting mechanism known as enhanced direct access (EDA), which allowed civil society organisations to access climate finance to implement locally relevant adaptation projects at the community level in at least one of the three investment windows: Climate-Smart Agriculture, Climate-Resilient Livelihoods and Climate-Proof Settlements.
Creating an Enabling Environment

The poor are among those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. An enabling environment for CB-CCA requires an equitable and inclusive approach to climate adaptation that includes both top-down and bottom-up interventions. It further requires the implementation of sustainable solutions that are grounded in climate science and yield tangible adaptation measures. Resources, in terms of time, money and expertise, are limited, necessitating efficiency and scaling up of successful interventions. In essence, transformative change is required.

Lessons learned from the CA SGF project identified that scaling up mechanisms should facilitate an enabling environment through the development of increasingly effective and capable systems and structures delivering climate finance. The goal is not necessarily to scale up local interventions that address specific climate change challenges within each socio-political and cultural context. The aspiration is rather to scale up the capacity of oversight and governance structures to enable systems that are robust enough to support progress and manage risk, yet flexible enough to facilitate locally-driven adaptation interventions. ‘Cookie-cutter’ approaches to CB-CCA will not be effective; a systemic approach to enhance the capacity of the systems involved to deliver responsive support services is key.

Part of the requisite capacity and inherent need for flexibility is adjusting to the needs of the project as they change through time, both of the small grants facility as well as the overarching CA SGF project implementation. The instruments required to deliver CB-CCA should have the capacity to adjust over time to employ adaptive management practices to provide the support required for effective local adaptation interventions. The next section draws upon learnings from the CA SGF project and outlines how lessons may be applied throughout the project lifecycle to demonstrate the agility and capacity required.

“Donor institutions need to come to the communities to see this. They must interact with the people, not just for an hour, but to actually sit down and learn.” Small Grant Recipient, Inter-district Learning Event, June 2019

ENHANCED DIRECT ACCESS (EDA) CLIMATE ADAPTATION

The following sections describe the application of key approaches within the CA SGF project to adapt standard project lifecycle phases to practical periods of activity. These include conceptualisation and design, planning and grants facility administration, community-based climate adaptation project implementation and final project closeout. The main themes are provided in Figure 1 below, followed by a more detailed explanation.
**Conceptualisation and design phase**

**Partnerships** played a key role throughout the CA SGF project’s planning and implementation phases. The conceptualisation of the project design required considerable high-level leadership; for the CA SGF, this occurred at a national level because international funds were released to National Implementing Entities (NIEs) who were ultimately responsible for its stewardship. The partnerships facilitated at this phase investigated and collected information in order to design a project management structure and devise a granting process in alignment with international donors as well as local needs.

The incorporation of feedback from the communities most directly involved in the climate adaptation projects is required to ensure that local needs are at the centre of the project design. To assist in facilitating this, partnerships with academic and research institutes as well as local government and community-based organisations can facilitate direct input through various participatory methodologies. In the project design phase, the CA SGF used participatory research conducted in each region, collating the information to inform project design with reference to the investment windows. The information collected from communities must be then married to the most recent climate science.

The process of collecting information must be **participatory and inclusive**. Despite being a process led by high-level stakeholders, partnering with local entities can facilitate direct input from communities. Local entities should not, however, supplant or replace information from community members. Substantive interaction with communities requires skillfully designed and facilitated engagements, often in a local language, and time and resources should be allocated to ensure an intricate understanding of community priorities, contextual drivers and influencing factors.
The extent of capacity building required for the achievement of project goals should be clearly articulated. Capacity should be understood within the context of the international donor requirements and the governance systems of the institutional actors - applying a clear and contextualised definition of capacities across the system. This includes a clear understanding of the international donor compliance and reporting requirements and what is required of each role player within the project management team and from the community-level project implementers. This could be framed within each phase of the project lifecycle to better articulate evolving capacity needs. Assessing strengths and capacity gaps within the project management team and analysing these can assist in identifying what types of additional resources and experts may be required.

Adopting a holistic approach leverages opportunities to link entities and processes for optimal systemic influence. The ultimate goal in design is to not only implement adaptation measures at the community level but also to have a deep impact on regional resilience and strengthen mechanisms for continued work towards that effort. This responsibility rests with national and/or regional administration with the insight of governance systems and policy to identify and draw those strategic connections. The holistic approach promotes sustainability for the interventions identified in the CB-CCA projects.

Planning phase to ensure community adaptation intervention success

The key components in this phase involved ensuring project management systems are established and functioning for the selection of grantees and the subsequent implementation of CB-CCA projects. Establishing tools and systems to translate, understand and assess capacity needs are also critical. Roles, responsibilities and communication strategies should be well articulated alongside criteria and mechanisms that allow for responsive action throughout the project. The challenge in establishing systems that accommodate international donor requirements and community needs is the alignment of the requisite oversight, monitoring and support functions alongside the inherent necessity to be contextually relevant and responsive. A balance between robust systems and agile, responsive ones is key.

Below the high-level strategic role of the National Adaptation Funds Advisory Body (NAFAB), formerly known as the NIE Steering Committee, the CA SGF had three layers of administrative oversight, the NIE, the Executing Entity (EE) and two Facilitating Agencies (FAs), one in each district to provide local support. Efficiency may be created by reducing the number of layers of authority. For example, eliminating or limiting the role of the EE or NAFAB, while better resourcing a robust and specialised team within the FAs, who are integrally familiar with the communities in which they work, may increase efficiency. Regardless of the project management structure, clear articulation of the roles, responsibilities and lines of authority are required; the entity closest to the communities implementing project should be allocated as much decision-making authority as possible to allow responsive action to community needs. Project management relationships benefit from partnerships rather than purely transactional engagements.

A clear understanding is required of the requisite skills and knowledge to implement, manage, monitor and report on community-based adaptation projects. Tools to assess grant applicants and subsequent project implementers need to be robust but also dynamic – allowing and enabling the incremental realisation of standards to meet aspirational project standards. Within the CA SGF, the importance of clearly articulating reporting and compliance requirements and assessing community organisations’ capacities against those requirements was critical. The needs assessments require responsive and continual, including informal, customised capacity building and mentorship. This necessitates a comprehensive and clear understanding of the required skills and knowledge as well as systems and role players with the ability to quickly respond to unanticipated needs throughout each community adaptation project.

The grant application and planning period is the opportune time to understand and develop capacity in communities and local organisations. The CA SGF implemented a two-phased approach to contracting in the Mopani District, which offered resources and technical assistance to strengthen project concepts. A grants facility could consider expanding this process by offering applicants that propose approved adaptation project concepts, and who are able to demonstrate an acceptable level of organisational accountability, core funding for operational costs and relevant staff salaries during the preparation and design phase. Support during this phase could include: mentorship to strengthen project concepts, identify areas of innovation and co-benefits; strengthen administration, governance and financial capacity; and familiarisation of project management.

The allocation of time and other resources spent preparing communities and local organisations should remain separate from implementation, effectively enabling intensive and customised capacity building while promoting a holistic approach and sustainable community adaptation interventions. Reflections from CA SGF managers point out that, although this may be considered by some to be a costly exercise for very little return in the form of adaptation outcomes, the ultimate cost may be less than the alternative. There is value for money in proper planning and preparation. In addition, organisational capacity at the community level builds resilience and therefore should qualify as an appropriate adaptation strategy.

The final design of each CB-CCA project should adopt a holistic approach and incorporate sustainability mechanisms in its design. Taking a holistic approach requires the identification of opportunities to integrate interventions within the framework that climate science presents in terms of local climate projections and impacts. Activities that create virtuous cycles which reduce dependence on inputs or materials outside of the local area, including those which result in less tangible outcomes (such as infrastructure resilience in the light of climatic events), multiply positive outcomes and generate sustainable impacts. Additionally, identifying activities or interventions that address multiple barriers to resilience demonstrates holistic integration and reduces overall vulnerability.
Climate adaptation project implementation and monitoring phase

In the two-phase process envisaged above, the first phase consists of building a foundational technical understanding of the climate adaptation intervention, putting into place administrative and financial systems, and enhancing capacity. The second phase is reserved primarily for implementation and achieving adaptation outcomes, supported by efficient and effective project management. For the most part, the CA SGF project was required to build capacity in multiple areas during the implementation phase, which required intensive resources and potentially distracted focus from the technical aspects of the climate adaptation intervention. If foundational knowledge and skills are developed prior to the climate adaptation intervention, the overall support structure’s role is to ensure that adaptive management practices quickly identify and respond to the needs, including compliance requirements, of community implementers.

This model would need to consider how and what elements of the oversight and management authority could be devolved to the local level to ensure community adaptation projects remain, from an individual project level and throughout the grants facility, community-driven. Mechanisms would need to be in place for communication and input to be received and provided by the higher levels of strategic management to engage with the projects at the local level, through learning platforms facilitated to reflect on and integrate best practices for adaptation, rather than project administration.

The Partnerships, which proved extremely valuable during CA SGF implementation, take on increased importance in the expanded model, which envisages the grant beneficiaries in close partnership with the FAs in project delivery. The CA SGF entered into grant contracts which saw the grant recipients framed as service providers accountable to an EE and NIE who were, for the most part, removed from project realities and lacked insights into community dynamics, relying on the FAs to bridge the gap. Involving grant recipients as part of the refined articulation of interventions, including the roles and responsibilities of project management, such as compliance requirements, serves to empower the recipients to access the network of actors which are critical for effective project implementation and longer-term sustainability.

National, regional and local input on strategic matters, such as linking regional initiatives or government programme integration, as well as access for licencing and required regulatory approvals, is facilitated. Expectations are clearly articulated and subsequently detailed by each project implementer in planning documents. Compliance oversight and meeting of grant conditions then becomes an activity driven by grant recipients, rather than perceived as being imposed by outside entities. Despite clear lines of authority, project management becomes a partnership whereby local knowledge and priorities are valued alongside regional and national ones.
A systemic view of capacity and the tactics required to build capacity effectively requires continuous learning within the community adaptation projects and within the project management system as a whole. Continual capacity building support for the community implementers demands refined tools and responsive mechanisms to address the breadth of tangible and intangible capacities required throughout implementation. Elements of the capacity building could build on the seven identified in the CA SGF process: identity, leadership, human capital, organisational, community adaptation, project management and financial management. Or a new capacity matrix could draw on an adapted version suitable for the context.

Means to promote sustainability should be implemented throughout; capacity building within organisations and communities is one way to promote the continuity of activities after the project closes. Noting and addressing unanticipated barriers to sustainability is a component of adaptive management practices within this phase. Establishing a strong culture of good governance and effective management takes significant time and investment – requiring these activities to be started early. This includes promoting relational skills, such as conflict negotiation, as well as tangible skills in climate change adaptation.

**Project termination and close-out phase**

Project closeout means formal withdrawal of overall support and resources, but it does not, or should not, mean all project activities cease. Close-out activities focus on solidifying mechanisms to promote the continuation of climate adaptation activities long after the overall project termination. Identifying opportunities to resolve outstanding barriers to sustainable functioning, including revenue generation, links to formal governmental social-development services and linking up with other programmes that can deliver targeted support.

Although communication remains streamlined, the partnership engagement is cascaded through the project management team to community beneficiaries. Convening across the whole management spectrum with participation from a wider range of stakeholders occurs to identify strategic linkages in support of individual projects as well as regional resilience. The Project Management Team facilitates engagements with communities involved to incorporate learnings from their perspective and identify ways to promote their ability to operate independently.

**Capacity building** achievements during the project noted recommendations for continued strengthening, which could provide a plan forward to ensure that communities continue to grow their skills as well as promote intergenerational learning and succession planning. Assisting leaders in communities and community organisations to conduct their own needs assessments could assist in articulating needs for support in the future.

Close-out of the overall EDA mechanism includes reporting requirements that accompany funded programmes of this nature. These requirements may demand considerable resources on the part of local organisations and communities where time and resources are often scarce. The support required to reflect and collect information, as well as complete final monitoring on project outcomes and performance should be budgeted as an additional cost on top of project implementation and could constitute the final disbursement, incentivising final reporting and winding up of all loose ends for each project.
Conclusion

The CA SGF project management systems celebrated many successes, as well as offered findings that could be useful to those involved in EDA climate finance. As an outcome of a constantly changing context and programmatic aspirations for CB-CCA, the project management system encountered tensions in its attempt to meet donor expectations and support locally-driven interventions. This dynamism – the interaction of context and aspiration – is one well known to development policy-makers, administrators and practitioners. Achieving measurable programmatic advances at scale presents many challenges when so much depends on the context and on ‘local variables’.

An enabling environment incorporates mechanisms to promote community engagement and involvement in project management. Furthermore, it provides a structure within which communities have expertise and resources to implement climate adaptation measures that suit their needs and priorities while ensuring that capacity-building efforts are delivered to enhance local and regional resilience. Systems put in place should have the capacity to deliver on robust oversight challenges while remaining agile and responsive to local needs and efforts to meet them. In addition to creating more effective project management, this also provides an opportunity to take development challenges further and establishes policy and procedural approaches that represent progress towards effective climate change adaptation.

Authors: Tamara Merrill (SouthSouthNorth), Sue Soal (Social Process Consultant).
Contributors: Mandy Barnett (SANBI), Lorraine Dimairho (SouthSouthNorth), Farai Hove (CHoiCe Trust), Corle Jansen (Conservation South Africa), Julia Levin (Conservation South Africa), Makganthe Maleka (SANBI), Halcyone Muller (Conservation South Africa), Sarshen Scorgie (Conservation South Africa), Nikki Stuart-Thompson (CHoiCe Trust), Mpfunzeni Tshindane (SANBI), Louise Vaughan (SouthSouthNorth), Carl Wesselink (SouthSouthNorth).

Acknowledgements

The CA SGF Project would like to thank Mikateko Sithole and Lindelani Mudau from the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, as well as Ntshavheni Mudau from the Mopani District Municipality and Denver Smith from Namakwa District Municipality for their guidance and support on the development and review of the case studies. In addition, appreciation is extended to the Adaptation Network as well as the various individuals and institutions who offered their support and expertise as members of a regional Technical Advisory Group. Gus Brown, who represented the Namakwa District Municipality, is recognised in memoriam.

Particular gratitude is extended to the Small Grant Recipients and the community beneficiaries who contributed an extraordinary amount of time, energy, and commitment alongside their hopes and belief in a better and more resilient future and without whom these stories could not be told.
This case study was compiled by SouthSouthNorth as a deliverable of the CA SGF with input from partners and stakeholders.

Design and editing is credited to SouthSouthNorth’s Knowledge Management Hub, with significant contributions from Chevon Griffiths, Emma Baker, Karen Morris and Ncumisa Magadla.

This work was funded from an Adaptation Fund grant. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of the Adaptation Fund or the entities managing the delivery of the Community Adaptation Small Grants Facility (CA SGF). Significant effort was undertaken to ensure the views in the case studies are representative of all CA SGF stakeholders, however, the authors do not claim to represent the parties involved in the CA SGF and do not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information presented. Credit for the contribution of content, design and pictures were obtained through a diligent process and any exclusions are fully accidental. Copyright © 2020, Community Adaptation Small Grants Facility. Information herein may be shared on a non-commercial basis and provided the CA SGF is duly acknowledged.

The SGF is funded by the Adaptation Fund, endorsed by the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) as the National Designated Authority, implemented by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) as the National Implementing Entity, and executed by SouthSouthNorth Trust (SSNT) as the Executing Entity. The project is locally supported by the Namakwa and Mopani District Municipalities and locally facilitated in the Districts by Conservation South Africa (CSA) as the Namakwa Facilitating Agency and CHoiCe Trust as the Mopani Facilitating Agency.