



Margaret Barihaihi
National Programme Coordinator ,
World Vision - ACCRA Uganda



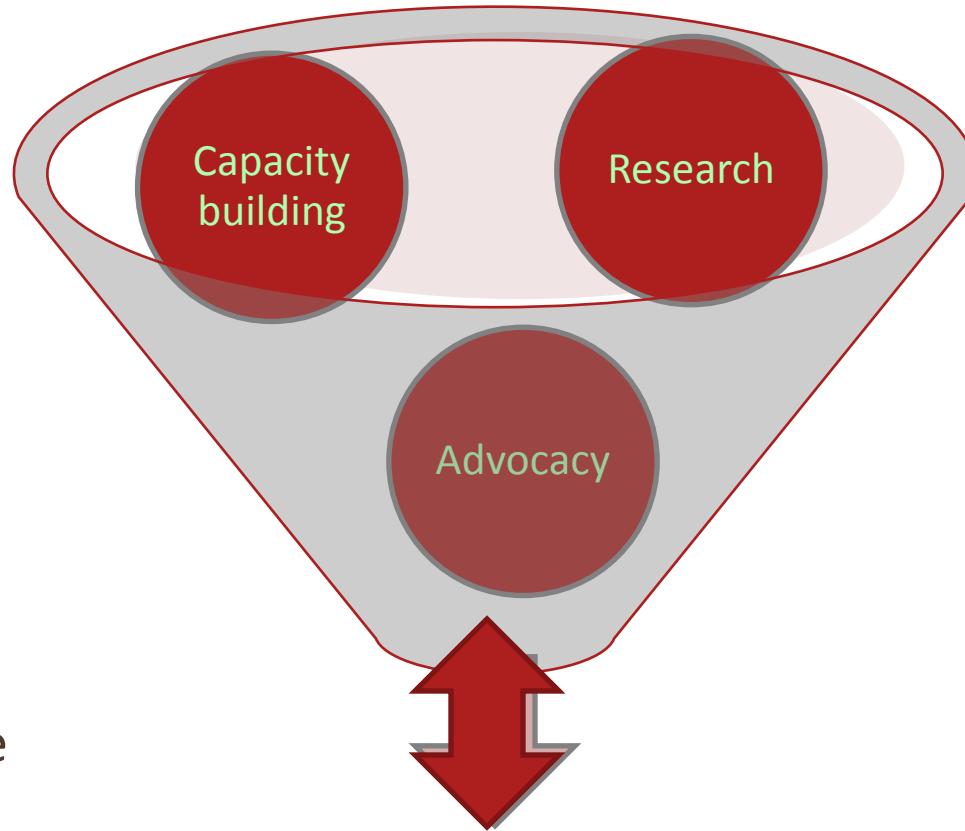
Nov 2009 – March 2016

ACCRA's Main Goal:

To ensure the vulnerable communities in Africa are more resilient and able to adapt to climate change, through the use of evidence by governments and civil society in developing and implementing policies and interventions that improve poor people's adaptive capacity, with a specific focus on climate related hazards, change and variability – both in the short and long-term.

ACCRA' s Focus

Climate Change: Adaptive Capacity Lens



Objective 1

Governments to support the resilience of citizens by adapting good decisions to enhance adaptive capacity

Objective 2

International and national civil society to support the increase in adaptive capacity of vulnerable people through their programmes, policies and processes

Communities adapting to climate change

The local Adaptive Capacity Framework

Adaptive capacity at the local level

Characteristic

Feature that reflect a high adaptive capacity

Asset base

Availability of key assets that allow the system to respond to evolving circumstances

Institutions and entitlements

Existence of an appropriate and evolving institutional environment that allows fair access and entitlement to key assets and capitals

Knowledge and information

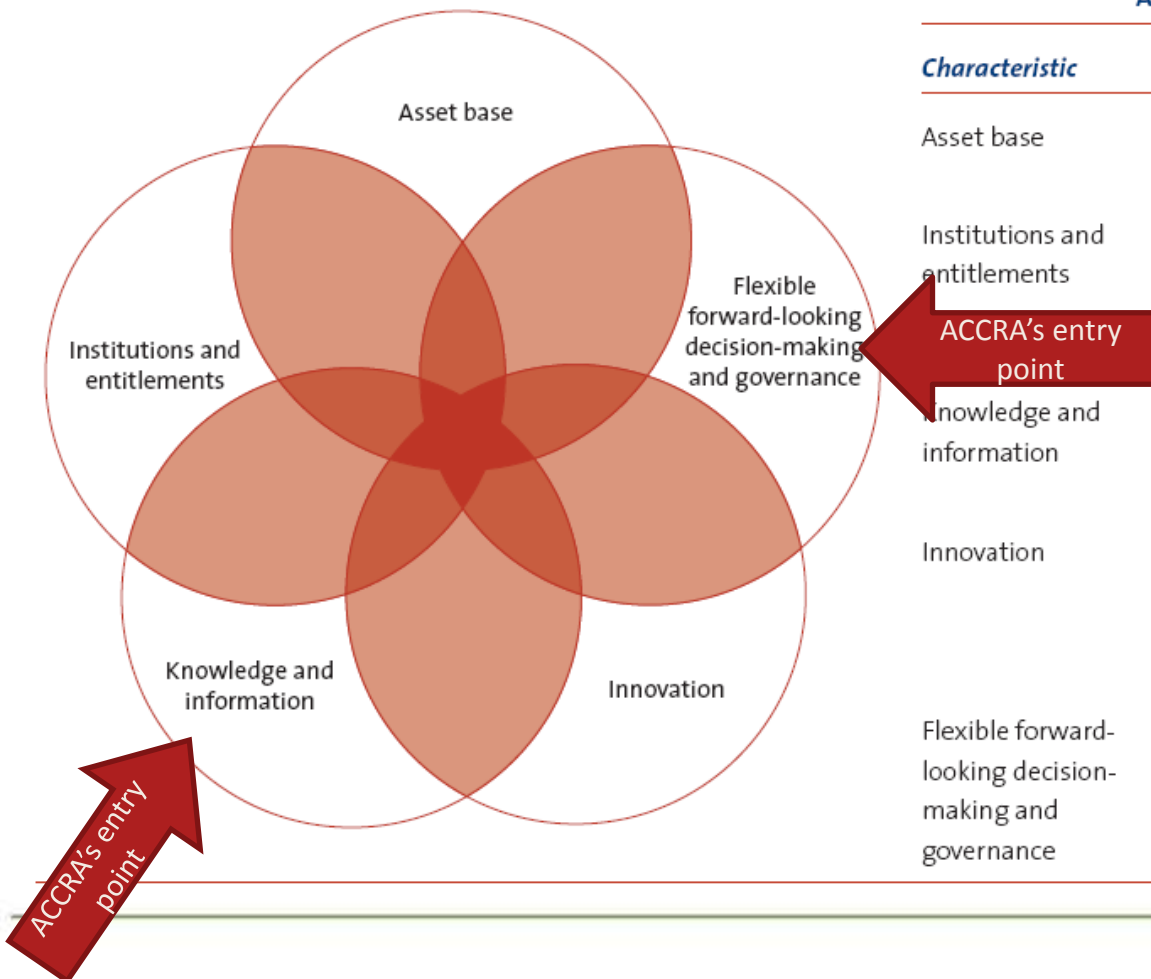
The system has the ability to collect, analyse and disseminate knowledge and information in support of adaptation activities

Innovation

The system creates an enabling environment to foster innovation, experimentation and the ability to explore niche solutions in order to take advantage of new opportunities

Flexible forward-looking decision-making and governance

The system is able to anticipate, incorporate and respond to changes with regard to its governance structures and future planning



ACCRA Phase 1 Research (2010-2011)
Understanding the influence of development interventions on adaptive capacity at local level”

KEY FIELD INSIGHTS

Communities suffer repeated, multiple shocks (on a daily basis – slow onset disasters {UN REPORTED} and extreme events)

Quick gain orientation – Many projects are short term which may lead to Maladaptation

A strong focus on **physical assets** – but much less on what makes assets ‘come alive’

Institutions- Development Interventions not informed by analysis of institutions and power relations - yet undermine innovation

Innovation - Development Interventions not identifying the blockages to innovation: (confidence, information, finance, risk tolerance, community acceptance, perceptions of ‘failure’, paradigms of ‘authority knows’)

- scale up of interventions – a challenge!
- coordination among actors - a challenge

Information and knowledge not just information

Traditional knowledge for coping – not well documented

Flexibility and forward thinking & decision making:

- Existing planning and programming is short-term – often fed by ‘shopping list’ participation,
- Longer term climate & economic context not being considered in planning and design of many programmes



ACCRA Phase 2 Research , (2012 - 2013)

Planning for an Uncertain Future: Promoting adaptation to climate change through Flexible and Forward-looking Decision Making

- ❑ **Lack of flexibility** - Top-down nature of planning processes
- **National governments play a key role as they set the parameters for planning at all administrative levels:**
- ❑ **Low participation** of local agency in planning & decision making
- ❑ Local Governments **focus on central government funded projects not necessary local issues** - local climate related challenges not included – left for Environmental Officers
- ❑ **lack clear development indicators to monitor climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction** (i.e The existing National performance assessment guidelines for LGs in Uganda)
- ❑ Inadequate or lack access to **seasonal weather forecasts and long term climate information** to guide decision makers
- ❑ **Weak revenue base at local governments** - overdependence on conditional grants from central government



key lessons and recommendations ..part of field findings

- National and District governments should exploit opportunities to promote Flexible Forward looking Decision Making
- Donors and multilateral agencies need to ensure they are responsive to changing priorities and unforeseen circumstances
- Changes to perceptions and institutional structures are often slow: development partners need to be prepared to engage longer-term to encourage meaningful change
- The importance of **bridging the national with the local** (esp. incentives/planning/targets)
- That considering **alternative pathways and contingencies** important to prevent maladaptation
- **Non-governmental and civil society organisations** should incorporate the principles of FFDM into their own policy and practice



POLICY FORMULATION - ACCRA's contribution

In collaboration with other National CSOs, **ACCRA** **Research findings** contributed substantially the National Climate Change Policy (2012)

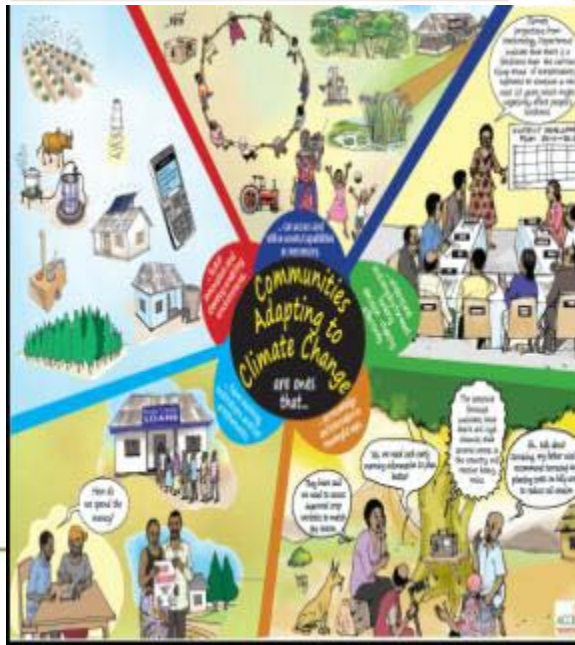
- A National CSO's Policy Position Paper presented to government by ACCRA
- ACCRA participated in the Disaster Preparedness Management Policy (2010)



3. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

In collaboration with
Climate Change Unit –
MoWE, ACCRA has
raised

**Awareness and
training in
mainstreaming
climate change
adaptation into
local government
development plans
(Bundibugyo and
Kotido Districts)**



4. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

In collaboration with Uganda National Meteorological Authority, ACCRA is strengthening **seasonal weather forecast and climate information for local planning.**

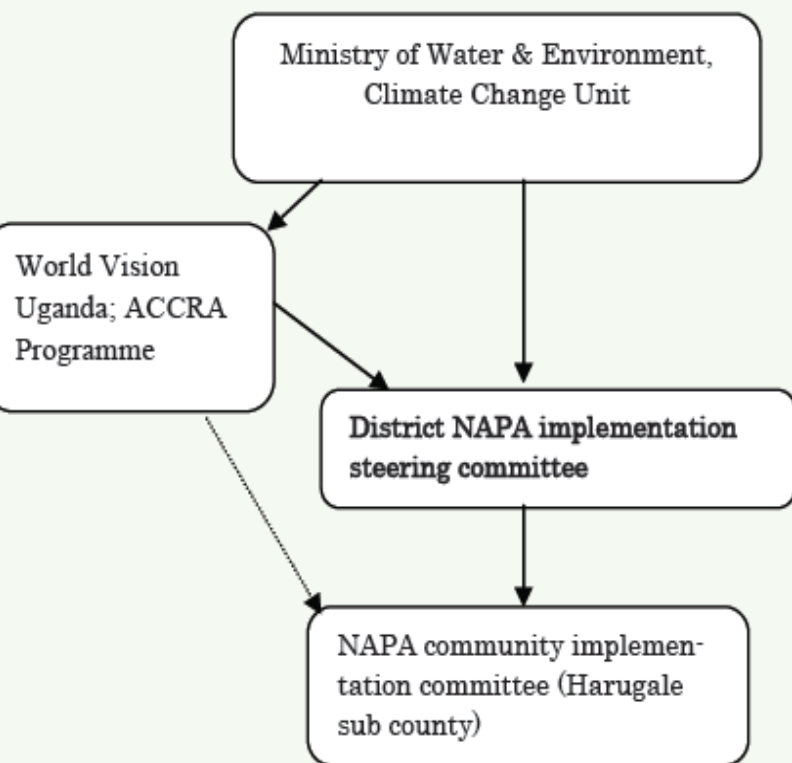
Translations of science into local languages (15 districts)



5. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Bundibugyo's work on mainstreaming CCA and DRR into DDP, attracted a collaboration with Climate Change Unit – MoWE, to pilot NAPA and 20% bonus in 2011 and 2012

Implementation Frame Work



6. GLOBAL and REGIONAL CONNECTION AND LEARNING (CDKN funding)

ACCRA facilitates government policy makers to share community based CCA /DRR implementation lessons at strategic national, regional and international climate change debates



- Climate related impacts**
- Increased frequency of floods, Land/mudslides: (from 30-50 cycle years to every year)
 - Unpredictable rain patterns
 - Increased temperatures
 - Increased frequency of diseases and pests
 - ❖ Other factors include infrastructure, high population, poverty and deforestation



Next steps (among others)

- ❑ In collaboration with Ministries and other key stakeholders:
 - scale up of awareness and mainstreaming CCA and DRR into LGs development plans - rolling out the new national Mainstreaming guidelines
 - M&E framework for CCA and DRR with in existing frameworks- how do we measure adaptation and DRR in National development?
Collaboration between ACCRA , IIED, GIZ and Government Ministries
 - Continue informing **Global debates processes** (HFA2, SDGs, UNFCCC, IPCC, CBAs)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

For more see ACCRA website : <http://community.eldis.org/accra/>

