



**CLACC and IIED- Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Workshop on
Adaptation to Climate Change**

Workshop Report



By

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Summary

Over thirty individuals from over 25 NGOs based in nine countries of eastern and southern Africa met in Kunduchi Beach, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania from 3 to 5 March 2008 organised by the CLACC Programme (see: www.clacc.com) and IIED (see: www.iied.org) to discuss **Adaptation to Climate Change** and the role of civil society in the countries of the region.

The group included environmental as well as development and humanitarian NGOs, and also both international as well as national NGOs in the following countries: **Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.**

The purpose of the meeting was to:

- (i) share information on ongoing and planned activities on adaptation to climate change and
- (ii) to plan joint activities at national and regional levels for the future.

The following joint activities were agreed at both country as well as regional levels:

- (i) Mapping of on-going activities and actors (including actors who may not be doing any activities yet but may be interested in future) working on adaptation to climate change in each country and region.
- (ii) Try to activate an NGO forum (or persuade an existing NGO forum who may be interested) on adaptation to climate change.
- (iii) Meet regularly and plan further joint activities on adaptation to climate change which may include; advocacy, joint projects and programmes, information sharing, campaigns, media work, etc.

The NGO Group also issued the following statement to the newly created Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) for its first meeting held in Bonn, Germany from 26 to 28 March 2008:

Statement to the Adaptation Fund Board

The NGO Group of environmental, developmental and humanitarian NGOs from southern and eastern Africa meeting in Kunduchi Beach, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania from 3 to 5, March 2008, noted with satisfaction the creation of the Adaptation Fund Board by the decision of the UNFCCC's COP/MOP at its meeting in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007. It also notes with approval the guidance to the AFB to focus on particularly vulnerable countries (which we believe should include the countries in eastern and southern Africa).

The group wishes to congratulate all the members appointed to the AFB on their appointment and wishes to convey the following message to them through Mr. Richard Muyungi, from Tanzania who has kindly agreed to convey this message to the AFB at its first meeting to be held in Bonn from 26 to 28 March 2008.

*As the AFB holds its first meeting and begins to develop the eligibility criteria and rules of procedures for accessing the funds under the Adaptation Fund (AF), **we urge the AFB to allow a special focus on community based adaptation (CBA) within the particularly vulnerable countries as the poorest and most vulnerable communities are the ones that need support for adaptation the most.***

For more details of the participants and a full workshop report please contact:

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Introduction

As part of a series of regional workshops planned by the International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED) in 2008, The East and Southern African workshop was convened at Kunduchi beach hotel and resort in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania from 3rd to 5th March 2008. The workshop was hosted by the Environment Protection and Management Services (EPMS),

It brought together forty participants representing twenty one national and international Civil Society Organizations in eleven countries from the region and beyond.

Objectives of the workshop were:

1. To facilitate networking among key individuals working on climate change adaptation in Eastern and Southern Africa.
2. To share information on ongoing climate change projects and activities in the region.
3. To identify potential joint future activities that would promote the adaptation agenda amongst civil society groups in the countries and regions.

The workshop commenced with a detailed self- introduction, where participants highlighted their ongoing work on climate change adaptation. Key impacts, sectors, and areas that participants are working on include; sea level rise, drought, energy, economics of adaptation, the carbon market, lobbying for integration of climate change adaptation into selected policies, national communications projects, disaster risk reduction, climate change policy research, awareness creation, and law.

1.0 Overview of Climate Change and Adaptation

In his opening address in the first session Saleemul Huq the coordinator of Climate change and Adaptation unit of IIED started by giving background information on the evolution of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports as well as how climate change (CC) information has been communicated to the world over time.

He mentioned that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a gathering of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO), assesses existing literature on climate change, based on which they make judgments. Over 2000 scientists from natural and social sciences from all geographical regions are part of IPCC.

1.1 IPCC Timelines

Saleemul Huq alluded to the following IPCC timelines:

1990: the First Assessment Report of the IPCC was published. It reported on computer models predicting global warming and environment. Subsequently, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) came into being. It was signed by 200 countries. The UNFCCC continued to recognize the problems of global warming as common but differentiated.

1995: the Second Assessment Report of the IPCC called for stronger voluntary reductions of greenhouse gas emissions by Annex 1 countries to 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. This report also continued to confirm what had been reported in the first IPCC Assessment report. The Kyoto Protocol, a binding treaty on climate change, was written. The two thresholds existed for the protocol to take effect: Firstly it had to be ratified by national governments of at least 55 countries. Secondly, the same countries that ratified the protocol had to account for at least 55% of global

greenhouse gas emissions. USA and Australia refused ratify it. On February 16th 2005, Russia ratified the Kyoto Protocol, bringing it into force.

2001: the Third IPCC Assessment report revealed that despite mitigation efforts, some level of unavoidable climate change impacts would be felt. Adaptation was offered as an option for dealing with climate change. It was the first IPCC Assessment report to contain a chapter on adaptation, hence its evolution.

Adaptation Funds

- In COP 7 held in Marrakesh, Morocco, adaptation funds were set up to enable poor communities and vulnerable ecosystems adapt to climate change.
- The Least Developed Countries (LDC) Fund was created to support adaptation in LDCs. It is based on voluntary contributions by Annex 1 countries and is managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The fund supported development of National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs). NAPAs identified vulnerable areas, potential and priority adaptation projects. To date, about 20 countries have completed and submitted their NAPAs to the UNFCCC.
- The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) was created to support adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer in developing countries.

2007: the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC was based on observations of changes in climate from 1901 to 2000 as well as future climate models. It noted that relatively rapid melting of glaciers, increased incidences of drought and floods occurred frequently in the last 10 years. Adaptation and mitigation are important in two timelines; the next 20 to 30 years; and 2050 to 2100. Adaptation can significantly reduce inevitable climate change impacts during the next 20-30 years. Mitigation can prevent catastrophic climate change in the long term. Adaptation does not reduce emissions to Zero, but mitigation does reduce to zero and this is the only way to avoid effects.



Figure 1: Saleemul Huq and Mike Nshangeki facilitating the Opening Session

1.2 The UNFCCC COP 13, Bali, 2007

During UNFCCC's 13th Conference of Parties held in Bali, Indonesia, significant milestones were made.

1. *By COP 15 in Copenhagen, an agreement on a post 2012 global climate change regime needs to be agreed upon.*
2. *Broad picture of a post 2012 agreement with stronger greenhouse gas reduction targets, and involvement of USA, China and India was determined. In addition, developing countries lobbied for more support for adaptation. The climate change adaptation agenda needs to be further developed and strengthened.*
3. *Issues of technology transfer and finance were also discussed.*

2.0 Adaptation to Climate Change

Following the general introduction, adaptation issues were also highlighted since it is CLACC's focus.. The agreement made in Copenhagen will commit countries in addressing climate change for another 10 years. There is need for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to lobby and influence governments and the UNFCCC regarding adaptation before 2009. The Adaptation Fund is generated from a global tax on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) transactions. Efforts to include funds generated through taxes on other flexible mechanisms, such as the European Trading Scheme (ETS), and potentially, through a 2% levy on all international air travel could generate a lot of additional adaptation funds.

During COP 13, an Adaptation Fund Board, that include representatives from LDCs and SIDS, was constituted to manage the Adaptation Fund. Sectors such as agriculture, water, health and disaster risk reduction are increasingly getting involved in climate change adaptation. There is also a growing interest and body of work on Community Based Adaptation (CBA) by NGOs. This has the potential to bring knowledge on CBA to national, regional and international levels of policy making.



Figure 2: Workshop Participants in plenary

In the ensuing discussion, the following issues were brought to the fore;

- To strengthen NGOs influence on climate change at national, regional and international levels, such organizations could actively engage with existing lobbying and advocacy networks such as the Climate Action Network- International (CAN). At national level, NGOs could directly engage with governments. There were calls to look at where adaptation is anchored at, in each country.

- There is need for NGOs to prepare for projected future climate change now. The WeAdapt platform can help countries to downscale global climate projections to national and local level.
- To avoid global inequity, the proposed tax on international air travel would target the rich, since it would be a levy on individual passengers' travel.
- The AF is not based on voluntary contributions; it is likely to be a very large fund in future. To improve accessibility of adaptation funds, it was agreed that the fund be managed by the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB), with the GEF providing secretariat services, and the World Bank acting as the trustee in the interim. Participants were informed that the AFB is scheduled to hold its first meeting from 26th to 28th March 08, during which members will prepare guidelines and procedures for management of the funds. NGOs have a good opportunity to influence the AFB and contribute to development of proper procedures for governance and management of the Adaptation Fund.
- It was noted that while any government can apply for the Adaptation Funds, there is no provision for NGOs to apply for, and access them. NGOs were encouraged to lobby national climate change focal points to call for allocation of a certain percentage of the funds to NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) undertaking climate change adaptation projects.
- The need for proper articulation, coordination, and dissemination of climate change information to, and from local communities, and greater efforts by developing countries' governments to seriously address climate change were underscored. NGOs could act as intermediaries between CBOs and government. They are well positioned to draw on, and articulate existing knowledge from poor communities to government, and appropriately communicate technical and scientific knowledge to communities to help them adapt to climate change.
- There was a consensus that as a starting point, there is need for NGOs to lobby climate change National Focal points (NFPs) to facilitate better flow of information among them, improve understanding of national positions on climate change, and formulate national strategies on climate change jointly. It was noted that in some countries, NGO representatives are part of government delegations to the UNFCCC. NGOs should identify viable entry points for integration of climate change into government policies. Such entry points include the Millennium Development Goals, Ministries of Finance and Planning, National Development Plans among others.
- There is a proposal to establish a national, regional and international NGO forum geared towards informing the UNFCCC's policy processes. Currently, the Danish 92 Group is overseeing representation of NGO perspectives in the upcoming COP 15 in Copenhagen. The Sustainability Watch group is another good potential platform for NGO lobbying on climate change at national, regional and international levels.
- Given that adaptation is a new field, and developing countries possess the most experience in it so far, there is need for more direct investments on adaptation and development. There is also need to generate scientific information on climate change impacts on communities, adaptation and development. Such an opportunity exists within the African Partnerships work on impacts of climate variability, which seeks to generate information on how climate change affects achievement of MDGs.

2.1 Climate Change Adaptation and Natural Resource Management Projects by NGOs

This session provided an opportunity for participants to share experiences emanating from ongoing initiatives they are engaged in. The initiatives from the 21 participants, which included CLACC initiatives, were diverse and enriching.

The table below summarizes ongoing initiatives, research and projects on climate change that participants are engaged in.

Table 1: Ongoing Climate Change Initiatives and Projects

Organization & Country	Climate change Adaptation Projects and Natural Resource Management
EPMS, Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CC awareness creation among community members. -Identification of climate change vulnerability and poverty hotspots in Mt Kilimanjaro area. - Mangrove planting. - Construction of a shallow well at a different location (proposed). - CLACC project activities¹
ACTS, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CLACC project activities. - Conducting the CLACC Fellowship programme. - Management of a regional project on integration of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change into sustainable development policy planning and implementation. - Implementation and coordination of a community based adaptation project in Africa (proposed).
WWF- Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Exploring and developing methodologies for assessing vulnerability, and promoting adaptive management of mangroves & coral reefs in the Rufiji Delta -three-year programme funded by GEF and coordinated by WWF-USA. Project implemented in Tanzania, Cameroon and Fiji - Developing downscaled climate models of likely CC impacts in the region.
WWF-Regional office for Eastern and Southern Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity building at community and government levels. - Information generation and sharing through the Global Climate Witness Programme. - Lobbying. - Applied research on sustainable water abstraction in the Mara river ecosystem. - Long term ecological monitoring in Arid and Semi Arid Land. - Payment for Ecosystem Services, and promotion of efficiency in water use and its security in Lake Naivasha. - Climate change adaptation- geared towards ensuring ecosystems integrity.
Intercooperation, Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project on avoided deforestation in Madagascar. - Enhancing adaptive capacity to climate change in semi-arid areas of India. - Integrating adaptation into national policy, and reducing vulnerability to climate change as well as promoting adaptation in Peru. - Published a paper on forest ecosystems and climate change adaptation.
WWF, Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coral reef monitoring. - Integrating climate vulnerability and adaptation into coastal zone management policy and action plan. - Early warning for coastal agricultural communities.
Oxfam, Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -successfully lobbied national government on adaptation in preparation for

¹ CLACC project activities include research on climate change and health; and climate change and cities, information sharing through establishment of NGO forums on climate change, climate change information resource centres, constitution of Tiempo Readers Panels, participation in NAPA formulation and National Communications projects to UNFCCC.

	<p>UNFCCC COP 13.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Research report on climate change and poverty in Uganda-(focusing on drinking water, Health, Agriculture) - Produced a video showing Climate change impacts on the poor - Adaptation to climate variability and disaster risk reduction among pastoralists. - Participating in global advocacy on climate change, and provision of relevant data and information.
SECS, Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CLACC project activities (Health Study in Sudan focusing on malaria) - Research on conflicts among pastoralists and climate change in Nigeria. - Mangrove conservation in Red sea. - Carbon sequestration project. - Mapping vulnerability to floods. -Training-awareness for farmers and pastoralists
DENIVA, Uganda	-CLACC project activities.
Trocaire/Clioma, Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project on climate justice in Ireland- to promote financial support for adaptation. - Implementing Adaptation-Mitigation (AdMit) pilot projects.
WWF, UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fundraising for capacity building for the East African office geared towards integration of climate change into programmes. - Setup forums and networks-Research, data collection & collation. - Networking.
CURE, Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CLACC project activities. - Policy review on DRR - Review of the Disaster Risk Reduction policy. - Project on securing community resilience under a varying climate -Enhancing the capacity of district planners in Blantyre.
Johannes, Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research on the impacts of floods on livelihoods (IDS-University of Zimbabwe), city of Harare and Association of Cities to influence policy on urban infrastructure, - Project on food security improvement. - Lobbying on water harvesting improvement.
EECZ, Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CLACC project activities. - Improving resilience of agricultural sector to climate change impacts. - Assessment of economic impacts of climate change on infrastructure. -Training on energy planning for the MDGs at provincial, district and community levels.
Care International, Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projects on improving food security and livelihoods. -Projects on conservation farming, wetlands management, water point rehabilitation, providing relief to those vulnerable to drought, and disaster risk reduction. -Disaster preparedness surveys
International Federation of the Red Cross, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projects on disaster management, health care, information and climate-proofing projects. - Organizing and hosting stakeholder workshops on climate change at national level in 5 countries to facilitate sharing of experiences. - Conducting climate risk assessments at country level. - Capacity building on climate change integration for Red Cross. - Designing a community based adaptation project in the coastal area. -Securing communities' asserts -Climate change debates, with support from DANIDA
ZERO-Regional Environmental Organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CLACC project activities - Projects on renewable energy, biofuels, and energy efficiency. - Coordinating Sustainability Watch project in Zimbabwe.
ILEG, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building of lawyers on climate change. - Reducing vulnerability of communities and securing communities' social assets. -Training on climate change using documentaries.

CEEST, Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating the National Communication to the UNFCCC. - Lobbying for integration of climate change into the national poverty strategy. - Participating in the Netherlands Assistance Programme on adaptation and climate risk: impacts of droughts and floods on livelihoods. - Capacity Development for Clean Development Mechanism programme.
Care-International, Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing a concept note for carbon credits.
Oxfam- Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobbied government before COP 13. - Conducted research and published a report on climate change and poverty in Uganda. - Produced a video documentary on climate change impacts on the poor. - Projects on disaster risk reduction and adaptation among pastoralists and communities living on mountain slopes.

2.2 Existing Opportunities on Climate Change Adaptation

Existing opportunities for funding and sharing of climate change adaptation information were also alluded to as follows:

- The Adaptation Fund under the UNFCCC.
- The Special Priority on Adaptation Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund managed by the Global Environment Facility.
- The UK Department for International Development (DFID) Funds for research on climate change (100million sterling pounds), and (50 million dollars) for climate change adaptation through the International Development Research Centre's-Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (IDRC-CCAA) programme.
- Bilateral donors including Danida, SIDA, CIDA, GTZ, NORAD.

Information sharing platforms on adaptation

- The CBA- X website hosted and managed by eldis at IDS Sussex.
- International workshop on Community Based Adaptation (the next one will be held in Bangladesh in February 2009).
- The Climate and Development Journal.
- The Tiempo bulletin.
- Community Based Adaptation video documentaries.
- Google Earth layers on community based adaptation.
- AdMit projects.
- The Community Based Adaptation in Africa (CBAA) project by CLACC and SSN partners (new).

Tuesday 4th March 08

3.0 Potential Climate Change Adaptation Activities

A question-and- answer session kick-started the day's discussions. The two main questions posed where on bio-fuels versus food security and the difference between Climate Change and Climate variability.

A participant noted that large scale biofuel cultivation is likely to exacerbate impoverishment of rural communities and further threaten food security in the region. Though not the main focus of the meeting, participants were encouraged to read a paper published by Oxfam, highlighting the potential benefits of small scale biofuels for household use. A website www.cures.org/ was also given for further reference.

Of importance was how projects can demonstrate that they are adapting to human-induced climate change, as opposed to climate variability. It was confirmed that increased climate variability is being perceived, and that community based adaptation is ongoing, and should be encouraged. When applying for adaptation funds, organizations need to clearly show that their planned projects will help communities adapt to long term climate change, in line with trends and scenarios.

Three groups were formed, and tasked to identify possible joint activities between environmental and development NGOs at national and regional level, and identify existing opportunities for engagement with government, media, donors among others.

It was noted that potential activities would include.

- Lobbying for integration of climate change adaptation as a cross-cutting issue across government ministries and departments.
- Development of proper, detailed NAPA implementation plans.
- Monitoring of NAPA implementation.
- Strengthening linkages among NGOs; and between NGOs and government, including better communication and strengthening of national networks.
- Defining what constitutes adaptation across different sectors and generating a typology of adaptation.
- Awareness creation and sensitization of other NGOs about climate change.
- Document information on local adaptation initiatives, and promote community-led research on climate change adaptation.



Figure 3: Participant Contributions

From the group reports the following were highlighted as pertinent when dealing with Media, government and donors;

- The need for NGOs to define climate change adaptation comprehensively, map ongoing activities, and prioritize potential interventions on climate change.
- Several gaps exist between government and civil society, and among civil society organizations. There is need for awareness creation and sensitization of stakeholders, especially politicians.
- A common understanding of climate change adaptation is needed, and an effective communication strategy developed.
- NGOs were encouraged to engage with national and international journalists' networks, produce tailor-made messages for various target audiences, and produce documentaries, media packages, and programmes for radio and television. Media has potential to create awareness, lobby and influence policy, and facilitate building of alliances.
- The need to engage with, and influence regional bodies such as New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), East African Community (EAC), Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) etc. in addition, regional meetings, and cultural events on climate change adaptation should be convened periodically.
- NGOs need to engage in advocacy aimed at influencing donors, their funding policies, and devise mechanisms to access existing adaptation funds.
- Humanitarian organizations such as the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, among others should be engaged to support climate change adaptation.
- Country, regional and Africa-wide platforms/networks on climate change adaptation were proposed. Existing networks and nodes such as Advancing Capacity to Support Climate Change Adaptation (ACCCA) and CLACC at continent- wide level, and the Linking Climate Adaptation (LCA) at international level, were identified.

Wednesday 5th March 2008

4.0 Kunduchi NGO Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change

The last day of the workshop commenced with a discussion on potential joint activities at national and regional levels.

From all the discussions the following NGO Action Plan was agreed on;

1. Mapping of adaptation activities at national, regional and global level.
2. Awareness raising through engagement with media and suitable, targeted campaigns such as public awareness activities (schools, NGOs and government)
3. Strengthen existing NGO forums on climate change, and/or establish new ones with clear objectives, purpose, guidelines and membership.
4. Undertake prioritization of adaptation activities from national to regional levels.
5. Mainstream climate change into organisations' and government programmes.
6. Fundraise to enable implementation of adaptation activities.

It was proposed that NGO forums on climate change be initially based at national level, and thereafter, at regional level. These forums should seek to engage in government committees on environment, poverty reduction strategies etc. to enable those (NGOs) inform and influence integration of climate change into policies. Some models recommended included NGO Network on Adaptation to Climate Change (NNACC); NGO Forum (NFACC); NGO Platform on Adaptation to Climate change (NPACC). It was further recommended that the forums be confined to NGOs, including International. However, these could work with government, local government and parliamentarians.

Represented NGOs committed to engage in actions summarized in the table below;

Table 2. Upcoming Climate Change Projects and Initiatives

Organization-Country	Action plans
SECS, Sudan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping of climate change vulnerability and adaptation initiatives from national to regional agenda 2. Engage university students in climate change initiatives. 3. Awareness raising 4. - Continue with activities under the CLACC project (IFAD) will host the next NGO Forum meeting).
WWF, Regional office for Eastern and Southern Africa.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. -Feed climate change adaptation into the pilot programme on organizational assessment. 2. - Facilitate linkage with other forums, such as the Water Security network.
Intercooperation, Tanzania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize and host breakfast meetings on climate change. 2. Collect experiences on adaptation from other countries. 3. Focal point for NGO Forum on climate change in Tanzania.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Establish a school programme where adaptation will be communicated through photographs and other materials. 5. - Invite representatives from Danida and Swiss funding agencies to highlight their plans for climate change adaptation support at the NGO Forum meeting.
SSN, South Africa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. -Implement the project on Community Based Adaptation in Africa. 2. -Raise awareness on climate change adaptation.
Oxfam, Uganda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. -Lobby national government and regional bodies on climate change adaptation and involve poor people. 2. Convene an institutional mapping meeting together with DENIVA on 2nd April 08. 3. Launch report on climate change and poverty in June. 4. - Participate in the World Environment Week.
IIED, United Kingdom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue undertaking global advocacy that is grounded in quality research and analysis. 2. Continue working on MDGs and climate change in Africa. 3. - Work on social development, economic growth, climate change and MDGs (outcomes will be availed upon request).
Trocaire/Clioma, Malawi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. - will implement AdMit projects and work with CURE.
DENIVA, Uganda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Integrate climate change adaptation into the 5-year strategic plan. 3. Continue with CLACC project activities. 4. - Mapping climate change initiatives among NGOs from 2nd April 08.
WWF- United Kingdom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue fundraising for capacity building on climate change adaptation. 2. Share information on the CLACC regional workshop with WWF offices in other countries. 3. Integrate climate change adaptation into WWF's projects. 4. - Engage in capacity building of other organizations that WWF works with.
EPMS, Tanzania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the library and website containing climate change information, in collaboration with Intercooperation. 2. - Conduct institutional mapping.
CURE, Malawi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the project on Climate Change Adaptation in Africa. 2. - Continue implementing the IrishAid project dealing with floods and droughts in Southern Malawi. 3. Conduct institutional mapping of climate change in Malawi. 4. Lobbying and advocacy, based on the community, based adaptation programme. 5. Work with government on NAPA document to influence implementation. 6. Involve media practitioners.
Johannes, Zimbabwe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building for communities. 2. - Integrate climate change adaptation into UNESCOs programmes such as Man and Biosphere.
EECZ, Zambia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement CLACC Cities and Climate change project activities - 2. To convene a thematic workshop to establish the NGO Forum on climate change). 3. Engage with media and government officials. 4. - Integrate climate change adaptation into the project on energy to meet the MDGs.
EU Delegation, Malawi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue compiling a photo gallery of community based

	adaptation initiatives.
Care International, Zambia	1. Work with other NGOs in Zambia on climate change.
International Federation of the Red Cross	1. Mapping of vulnerability to climate change in three more countries.
ZERO, Zimbabwe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness raising. 2. Convene a forum to discuss climate change among parliamentarians. 3. Conduct an institutional mapping exercise in collaboration with CARE and IFAD. 4. Convene a strategic planning workshop. 5. Engage with the media. 6. Develop a joint funding proposal.
ILEG, Kenya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build capacity of lawyers to secure rights of communities. 2. Continue with awareness creation activities, by producing campaign materials and documentaries. 3. Together with Kenyan NGOs at the workshop, seek to build upon the mapping work being done by the International Federation of the Red Cross, and tap into additional, existing resources of information. 4. Federation of the Red Cross, and tap into additional, existing resources of information.
ACTS, Kenya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feed climate change adaptation into Kenya's Environmental policy formulation, and policies on renewable energy. 2. Work with the media to disseminate information on climate change. 3. Host international students on Fellowships to conduct research on climate change. 4. Implement the project on community based adaptation in Africa and disseminate information from it. 5. Continue implementing activities under the CLACC project (Oxfam will host an upcoming NGO forum meeting).

4.1 Existing Regional Initiatives

During this session, information on existing initiatives was shared. At regional level, potential initiatives to work with were identified as:

- (i) Horn of Africa Initiative: looking at future prospects of Nile basin as well as climate change and gender.
- (ii) SADC Initiative: Sustainable integrated management of Arid and Semi Arid regions. There is also a food security programme as well as funding for people to pursue doctorate degrees.
- (iii) DFID Initiative: To establish climate change initiatives from a scientific perspective. The need to have more nodes of knowledge centres in southern Africa was also highlighted.
- (iv) IDRC- CCAA programme that deals with capacity building, participatory action research, and institutional capacity building on climate change adaptation.
- (v) The Nordic African Ministers Forum.
- (vi) The Swedish Commission on Climate Change and Development that aims to link with organizations working on climate change in developing countries and produce a report similar to the Brundtland report. IIED provided two papers-one on cities and others on dry lands.

At this workshop IIED offered to provide participants with:

- Guidance on the proposed mapping exercise
- Contact details of international NGO personnel,
- Donor contacts at country level,
- Lists of National climate change Focal Points.
- Provide information on funding opportunities and assist in fundraising for identified initiatives. The organization will also seek to generate and disseminate information generated from the ground.

WWF- UK will share the list of workshop participants with key contacts at their country offices for in-country follow up.

As the workshop drew to a conclusion, participants were requested to give recommendations to the Adaptation Fund Board regarding allocation of adaptation funds to NGOs working with communities so that this could be incorporated in the Board's guidelines and procedures. South-South collaboration was also encouraged.

Of importance was the workshop's success in identifying concrete action points that would steer the adaptation agenda forward.

Annex 1

Workshop Agenda

3rd March 2008			
No	Time - schedule	Agenda Item	Facilitator
1	09:00- 10:30	Participant- introductions	Saleemul Huq
2	10:30- 11:00	Tea/coffee break	
3	11:00- 13:00	Overview of global climate change and adaptation policy issues	Saleemul Huq
4	13:00- 14:00	Lunch	
5	14:00- 15:30	Ongoing and Planned Climate Change Initiatives	Cynthia Awuor
6	15:30-16:00	Tea/Coffee break	
7	16:00-17:30	Brainstorming on future activities	Saleemul Huq
8	18:00-20:00	Reception/dinner	
Tuesday 4th March 08			
1	09:00-09:30	Recap of Day 1	Saleemul Huq
2	09:30-12:30	Break out session (group discussions)	Shepard Zvigadza
3	12:30-13:00	Group reports	Shepard Zvigadza
4	13:00- 14:00	Lunch	
5	14:30- 19:00	Excursion to Dar Es Salaam	Euster Kibona
6	Evening	Dinner	
Wednesday 5th March 08			
1	09:00- 10:30	Strategic planning on potential joint activities	Saleemul Huq
2	10:30-11:00	Tea/Coffee	
3	11:00-13:00	Conclusion	Saleemul Huq
4	13:00- 14:00	Lunch	

Annex 2 Participants List

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