

Community Based Adaptation Mini-Survey Report back

City partners



Implementing partners



Funding partners



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For CKZNCCC



Brief Background

- CKZNCC identified the need for positional project.
- CBA identified and agreed upon by all members for exploration and expansion .
- What is CBA ?
 - is a participatory, community-led approach to adaptation.
 - Focuses on empowering communities to use their own knowledge and decision-making processes to take action.
 - Bottom-up approach.
- Mini-vulnerability study conducted at the 7th CKZNCCC meeting.
- Significant findings.



Examples of thematic points

Examples of themes at CBA 6 in Hanoi-Vietnam

- communicating climate change;
- inland water management and coastal areas;
- mainstreaming CBA into government policies and planning;
- agriculture;
- disaster risk reduction;
- monitoring and evaluation; food security and nutrition; CBA in urban areas;
- participatory communication approaches for CBA;
- children as drivers of change
- gender;
- ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation;
- vulnerable and indigenous communities;
- economics of CBA;
- health;
- increasing community resilience;
- Emerging challenges for CBA

CBA 10 Highlights - 2016

Conference theme 'enhancing urban community resilience'

Conference had an "Urban focus" for the first time

The 10th International Conference on Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change (CBA10), closed on 28 April in Bangladesh urging NGOs, infrastructure investors and government to work with community federations for mainstreaming local level adaptation and ensuring that finance reaches those most vulnerable to climate change in urban settlements.

Discussions at the conference highlighted examples of federations and communities of the urban poor coming together to organise themselves and provide an opportunity for urban developers, climate change practitioners and local government to mainstream local adaptation.

Working with community federations of the urban poor is a 'bottom up' approach to achieve adaptation at scale, which also has benefits for pro-poor urban development.

CBA 10 – 2016 Highlightscont'd

In many developing countries, shack and slum dwellers associations have the potential to scale up community-based adaptation projects and initiatives and continue the work started by development agencies.

These community federations are also important resources for infrastructure development, as they can mobilise support and provide important inputs into building solutions to urban infrastructure challenges, such as housing, sewage and waste management.

Urban community federations represent very poor communities living in cities and should be an important intermediary to ensure that climate finance reaches those who need it the most.

Speakers at CBA10 also reiterated the need to build on the opportunities presented by the Paris Agreement on climate change, signed by 175 countries in New York last week.

Outcomes and recommendations agreed upon and presented by a range of public, civil society, private, local, regional, international agencies, and governmental and non-governmental organisations

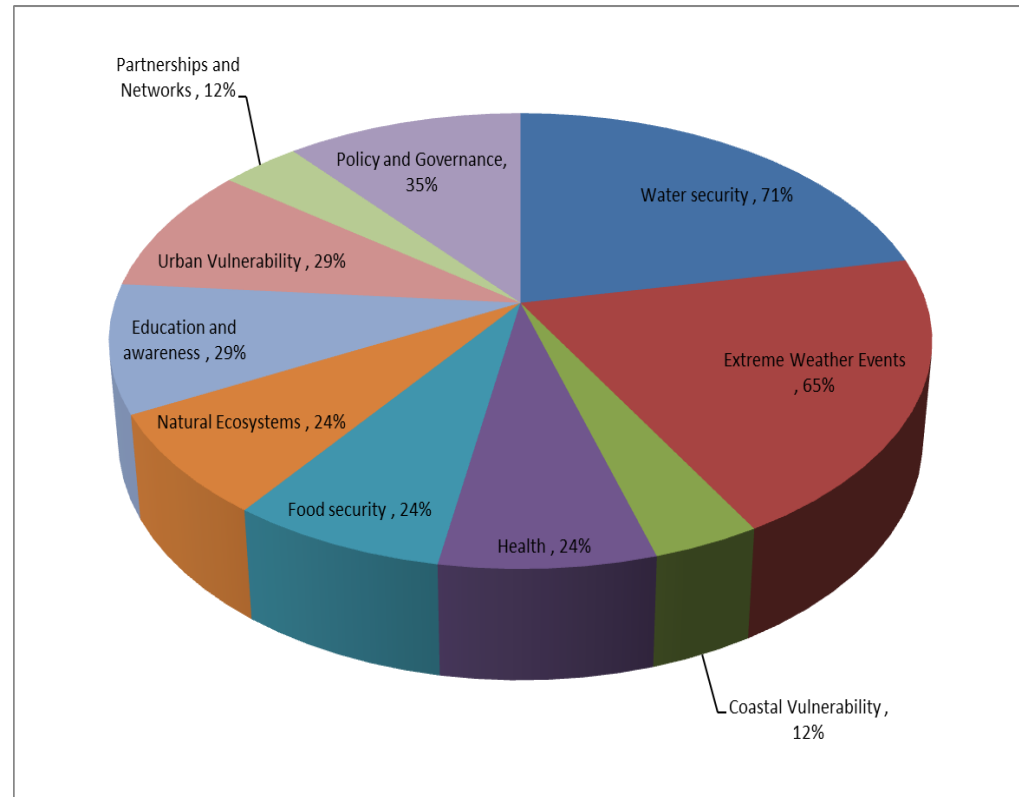
Main issues identified by Compact

1. Water security
2. Extreme Weather Events
3. Coastal Vulnerability
4. Health
5. Food security
6. Natural Ecosystems
7. Education and awareness
8. Urban Vulnerability
9. Partnerships and Networks (this can also be read in conjunction with education above)
10. Policy and Governance



Summary of Results

- The percentage of members that mentioned the issue in their submission.
- Water security 71%
 - ✓ with water access as a result of droughts being noted as the most significant.
- Extreme weather events 65%.
 - ✓ With increased temperatures and flooding identified as very significant.
- Governance and Policy 35 %
 - ✓ Enforcement of polices and by-laws.
- Education and Awareness 29%.
- Costal vulnerability 12% (only significant to costal municipalities)



But!!

What is happening on the ground??





Central KwaZulu-Natal Climate Change Compact Meeting

Gap Analysis on Common Vulnerabilities

May 2016





Situation

- Vulnerability awareness
- Understand climate change impact
- Intention to deal with































Municipalities are different??

Determine vulnerability assessment commonalities.

- ✓ Identify gaps
- ✓ Avoid working in silos
- ✓ Find common way of adapting
- ✓ Collaborate
- ✓ Bettered equipped

Municipalities



Municipality	Ugu	Hibiscus	Umsunduzi	Umhlatuze	Ilembe	Ethekwini
Vulnerability Assessment						
Response Strategy						
Integration of climate change into IDP						
IGR structures						
Response Projects						



Umsunduzi

Water Resource,

Air Quality

Food Security

Loss of Biodiversity

Umhlathuze

Water Resource

Sea level rise

Flooding,

Air Quality

Sand mining

Health

Food Security

Ilembe

Water Resource

Sand mining

Sea level rise

Flooding

Loss of Biodiversity

Ethekwini

Water Resource

Flooding

Sand mining

Loss of Biodiversity

Sea level rise

Air Quality

Health

Food Security

Hibiscus Coast

Flooding

Tidal surge

Ugu

Sand mining

Flooding,

Sea level rise

Water Resource,

Loss of Biodiversity

Air Quality





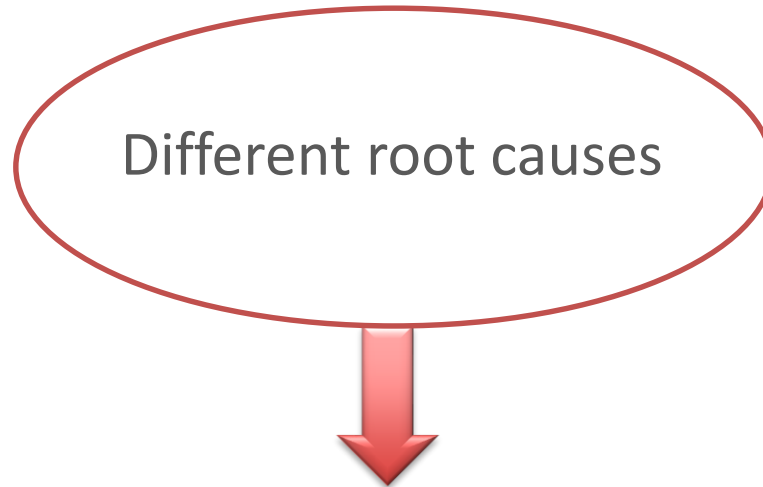
Conclusion

- ✓ Water Resources
- ✓ Flooding
- ✓ Loss of Biodiversity



Note:

Common Vulnerabilities
BUT



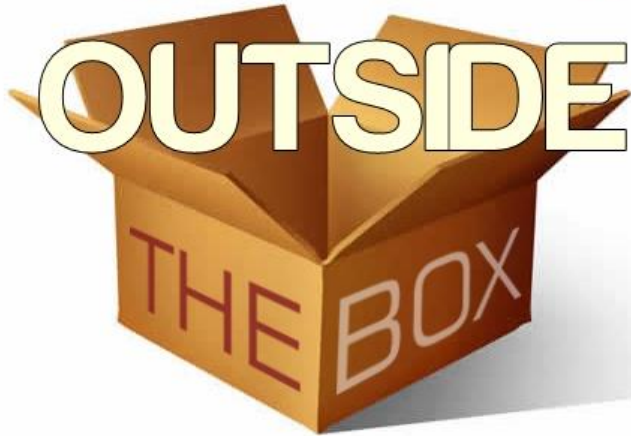
Different treatments



Way Forward

thinking

OUTSIDE





Thank You