

# An introduction to ADAPTS: Adaptative local water management

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## ADAPTS: Adaptive local water management

Joint programme of:

- Institute for Environmental Studies IVM (VU University)
- Both ENDS (environment and development NGO)
- ACACIA Water (water experts)

Funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Duration: 2008-2011

Implemented in six river basins

## Goal of ADAPTS

- *To increase developing countries' adaptive capacities by achieving the inclusion of climate change and adaptation considerations in water policies, local planning and investment decisions.*

By:

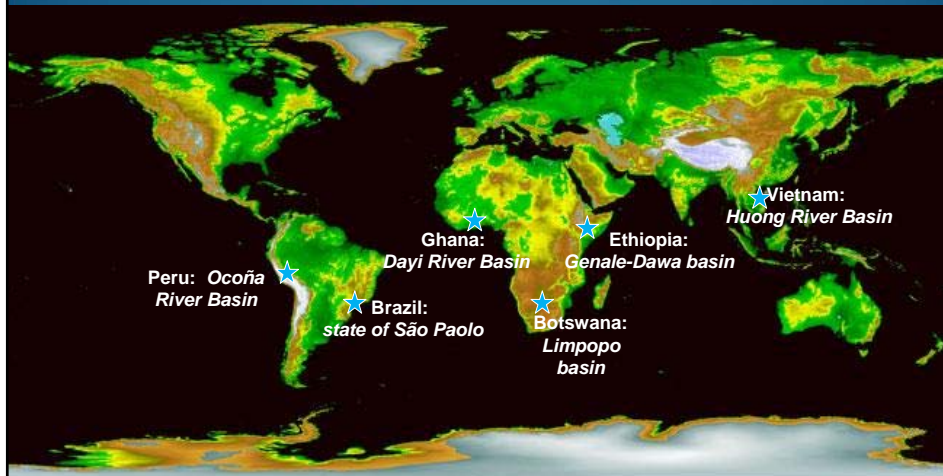
- Identifying, analysing and supporting local water-related adaptation initiatives
- Establishing and supporting policy dialogues between local and national stakeholders on sustainable, climate-proof water management

3

## Rationale of ADAPTS

- Local communities and organisations are already adapting to climate change: their initiatives and visions need to be identified and strengthened (e.g. validating with scientific data and models).
- Local actors should play an important role in decision-making on adaptation: invest in empowerment (e.g. knowledge about climate change, negotiation skills) and create platforms for negotiation between local stakeholders and policy makers.
- Policies should increase people's resilience and not cause maladaptation: ensure climate proof river basin management plans

## Implemented in six river basins



5

5

## ADAPTS partners

Development Institute, Ghana  
Water Resources Commission, Ghana

AEDES, Peru  
Ministry of Environment, Peru

Action for Development, Ethiopia  
Ministry of Water, Ethiopia

Southern African Development Community, Botswana  
Centre for Social Studies and Development, Vietnam  
Vitae Civilis, Brazil

6

## General activities

### Country level:

- Translating climate scenarios to local level
- Surveys done in communities to assess perceived changes in climate, risks and opportunities
- Capacity building of NGO partners
- (Planning for) implementation of concrete measures
- Assessment of sustainability of measures
- Set up/continued dialogue with policy makers

### Programme level:

- International workshops to share experiences
- Exchange visits (south-south)
- Shared communication and lobby



7

## Activities per case

	Case specific local adaptation measures	Policy goal
<b>Botswana</b>	Introduction of water storage and kitchen gardens	To include climate change in Groundwater and Drought Management Project of SADC
<b>Brasil</b>	Identification of impacts of climate change on Atlantic Forest and Sao Paulo state, and potential adaptation measures	To get an adaptation project funded by the Water Board; Agenda setting in Sao Paulo state
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Introduction of sand dams for water storage	To get climate change and small scale water storage measures accepted in policy plans on dictrict and federal level
<b>Ghana</b>	Introduction of small scale irrigation and recovery of vegetation	To include climate change and adaptation in river basin management plan for the Dayi river.
<b>Peru</b>	Assessment of potential of small scale water harvesting and adjustments in timing of irrigation. Stimulate dialogue between water users	To include climate change and adaptation in river basin management plan for the Ocona river.
<b>Vietnam</b>	Planting of mangrove trees, change in crop varieties, rotation of fishing gear, disaster preparedness	To participate in the development of a provincial action plan under the national Target Programme on Climate Change

8

## Successes

- Cases show that locally-led adaptation activities are effective and can inform RBM plans and adaptation policies
- Local actors are considered as experts on climate change and adaptation by Ministries and other actors at provincial/national level
- Successful cooperation between academia, consultancy and civil society, both in the Netherlands as in developing countries.
- General methodology on integrating climate change and adaptation in development

9

## Challenges

- Ensure effective use of climate models and data to support local actors in their strategic choices
- Ensure the integration of climate models and water models (water balances)
- Build sufficient capacity with local partners to support processes of replication and up-scaling
- Create ownership and sustained interest from governments to build on local adaptation activities
- Ensure that local experiences, and experiences gathered through ADAPTS inform international policy frameworks to ensure that future funding for adaptation is easily accessible for local actors

10

For more information:

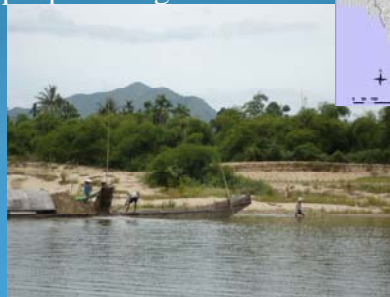
[www.adaptation.nl](http://www.adaptation.nl) -> ADAPTS

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11

## ADAPTS in Vietnam

- Huong River: 102 km long, from forested mountain areas to largest lagoon in South East Asia
- Provincial capital Hue
- Basin is about 3,000 km<sup>2</sup>, 75% of the province.
- Around 800.000 people living from small-scale agriculture and fisheries



12

## Main climate impacts

Vietnam is considered one of the 5 countries most affected by climate change.

### Main impacts:

- Floods and storms: more frequent and higher intensity
- Temperature variations: colder winter & increased dry periods leading to crop failures, stock losses, power cuts and water scarcity
- Sea level rise expected to be serious threat



13

## Activities by local partner CRSD

- Training on climate change and adaptation
- Stakeholder workshop
- Desk study on current adaptation programmes
- Extensive PRA and interviews in communities
- Dialogue with government officials



14

## Results

### On the ground:

- Increased awareness of communities on cc
- Capacity CSRD strengthened
- Identification of measures beyond disaster mitigation
- Planting of mangrove trees



### At policy level:

- Serious partner for governmental departments
- CRSD drafts the provincial action plan as part of the National Target Programme on Climate Change!

15

Thank you!

Questions?

16