



FOR **THE IMPROVEMENT**  
OF **CLIMATE ADAPTATION**  
IN **PROJECT PROCESSES**  
**METHODOLOGICAL GUIDE**



# ACRONYMS

**CSA:** Climate Smart Agriculture

**AE:** Agroecology

**CPP:** Call for Project Proposals

**AR4, AR5:** Assessment Report 4, Assessment Report 5 (IPCC reports)

**RAAF:** Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food

**NDC:** Nationally Determined Contribution

**ECOWAS:** Economic Community of West African States

**UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

**FAO:** Food and Agriculture Organization

**GCCA+ WA:** Global Climate Change Alliance «plus» West Africa

**GFDRR:** Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

**IPCC:** Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

**GIZ:** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (**GIZ**), German international development cooperation agency.

**NAP:** National Adaptation Plan

**UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme

**REDD+:** Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation

**USAID:** United States Agency for International Development

**RCS:** Regional Climate Strategy

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## INTRODUCTION

In West Africa, climate change is already a reality that is making it increasingly difficult to maintain subsistence farming communities and nutritional security.

In the future, climate change in the region will result in an increase in the average temperature in all the countries of the zone, a greater variability in rainfall patterns, while West African agriculture, which is often rain-fed, is particularly sensitive to this, with a risk of a late start and early end to the rainy season.

By 2050, all of these factors will contribute to a disruption of crop cycles, a decrease in productivity and yields for most crops, particularly for staple foods (millet, sorghum, maize, rice, cowpeas) but also for export crops (cocoa beans).

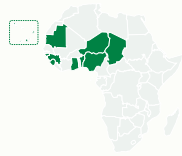
Livestock breeding and transhumance are and will be impacted in the future by more intense and frequent droughts, with increasingly early transhumant movements, and conflicts in the host areas over access to resources and land.

### Regional institutional action to meet these challenges

To cope with these increasingly severe conditions, adaptation of agricultural practices and models is and will be necessary to ensure the livelihood of farmers and regional food security. Since 2005, the ECOWAS Heads of State have entrusted the Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food (RAAF) with the implementation of the regional agricultural policy, ECOWAP. This policy aims to contribute in a sustainable manner to meeting the food needs of the population, to economic and social development and to poverty reduction in the States, by supporting modern and sustainable agriculture. ECOWAS is progressively integrating the climate dimension into its priorities, and in 2022 formulated its first Regional Climate Strategy (RCS). The objective of this strategy is to support member states in meeting the challenge of combating climate change. ECOWAP and the RCS place a strong emphasis on climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and agro-ecology (AE) in response to climate change. On these subjects, ECOWAS also coordinates and supports, with the support of financial partners, through calls for proposals, field projects that are carried out by the public and private sectors, NGOs and farmers' associations/organizations in the region.

15 PROJECTS SUPPORTED  
WITH A BUDGET OF

**3,1M€**



**11 countries in the ECOWAS-CILSS region**

Benin, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ghana, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone

**1** specialized technical assistance in Liberia



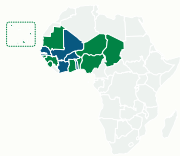
**7697 households**  
direct beneficiaries



**18 000 Operators**  
applying the measures and approaches promoted by the pilot projects



**1 100 hectares**  
covered by innovative and climate-smart agricultural technologies



**A regional capitalization of 30 projects in the 17 countries of the ECOWAS-CILSS space**

The regional capitalization includes 30 projects, 15 of which are from the GCCA+ WA project and 15 from the Agro-Ecology Program PAE. It will focus on the success factors of adaptation and will feed ECOWAP and the ECOWAS Regional Climate Strategy.

## UN GUIDE MÉTHODOLOGIQUE POUR L'AMÉLIORATION DES PROCESSUS PROJET AU TITRE DE L'ADAPTATION

The GCCA+ West Africa (GCCA+ WA) project participates in the West African regional action around the Paris Climate Agreement. Funded by the European Union and implemented by Expertise France, under the political and institutional leadership of ECOWAS, and with the technical partnership of CILSS, this regional project involves capacity building activities for ECOWAS, regional partner institutions and its Member States (+Chad and Mauritania), as well as support for the emergence of innovative field solutions to strengthen the climate resilience of agricultural and rural actors.

It is in this context that two (02) calls for project proposals «Innovations for smart family farming in the face of climate change in West Africa - GCCA+ WA» were launched in 2019 and 2020.

Fifteen pilot projects led by civil society organizations were selected for an average amount of 220,000 Euros ex tax, then implemented up until the end of 2022.

### For whom?

- ✂ The capitalization work launched by ECOWAS is aimed in particular at managers of calls for project proposals, technical and financial partners, and decision-makers in the region.

### Why ?

By analyzing good practices for the creation, launch and dissemination of calls for project proposals, and by highlighting the lessons learned from the selection and support of project leaders, this guide aims to improve the integration of adaptation to climate change at all stages of the project cycle.

## DEFINITION OF THE CPP

- ✎ Define the concepts (Agroecology, Climate Smart Agriculture, Adaptation, Mitigation, Innovation).
- ✎ Clarify adaptation expectations with examples.
- ✎ Integrate a methodological support document.



## DISTRIBUTION OF THE CPP

- ✎ Conduct a communication campaign via social networks and identified distribution networks.
- ✎ Establish a process management committee.
- ✎ Accompany applicants by offering webinars on climate issues.
- ✎ Make funding expectations clear.

# Climate adaptation project cycle

The adaptation project focuses on reducing vulnerabilities to climate change.

## CAPITALIZATION OF PROJECTS AND DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS

- ✎ Be part of a transversal and regional capitalization plan.
- ✎ Establish partnerships with researchers.
- ✎ Draw up a dissemination plan.



## PROJECT MONITORING

- ✎ Conduct a baseline study of indicators.
- ✎ Trop d'indicateurs tue l'évaluation : sélectionner les plus pertinents.
- ✎ Réaliser une évaluation finale.



## PROJECT SELECTION

- ✎ Consider geographic balance and levels of adaptation.
- ✎ Establish a list of eligible practices.
- ✎ Define selection criteria that focus on adaptation.



## ACCOMPANIMENT OF PROJECT LEADERS

- ✎ Accompany the holders in monitoring and evaluation, capitalization and climate issues.
- ✎ Conduct an initial climate context analysis.



**HOW TO BUILD  
A CALL FOR PROJECT  
PROPOSALS  
THAT ALLOWS  
FOR EFFECTIVE  
CONSIDERATION OF  
ADAPTATION TO  
CLIMATE CHANGE**



# 01

DEVELOP THE GUIDELINES  
FOR THE CALL FOR  
PROJECT PROPOSALS

## WHAT IS A CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECT?

It is now recognized that the effects of climate change represent an immediate threat to human societies, their agriculture, their economic activities and biodiversity. It is therefore necessary to respond to or anticipate their consequences in order to mitigate or avoid their negative impacts and exploit their positive effects.

By 2050, an overall reduction in average yields is expected of 12%, 16%, 20% and 25% respectively for millet, sorghum, maize and rice in West Africa. By 2030, climate change could reduce groundnut yields by 11-25% and cowpea yields by 30% in some subregions of the Sahelian and Sudanian zone. Cocoa bean production will also be greatly reduced by 2050.

# ADAPTATION

Aims to work on the **consequences** of climate change in order to reduce them.



Adapting current practices or developing innovations

# ANTICIPATION



Aims to work on the **causes** and thus work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The objective is to keep the rise in global temperature well below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels, while continuing the effort to limit this rise to 1.5°C (according to the Paris Agreement).

# MITIGATION

[The Paris Agreement](#) is a treaty signed by 196 countries: its objective is to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. It is based on national climate action plans.



# THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A «CLASSIC» DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AND AN ADAPTATION PROJECT?

There is little clear distinction between development actions and climate change adaptation actions. Many adaptation measures include a «development» component, either implicitly or explicitly. Similarly, development actions may include climate change adaptation actions without explicit reference to them (for example, a drip irrigation project in an area where the resource is likely to diminish over time).

## DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Focus on reducing **socio-economic vulnerabilities**.

## ADAPTATION PROJECT

Focus on reducing **climate vulnerabilities**.

Climate change has different effects on different territories, areas, gender, etc. Vulnerability is the degree to which a system (or society, territory) is likely to experience or be negatively affected by the adverse effects of climate change.

The main difference justifying the need to integrate adaptation into a project lies in taking into account the uncertainty of current and future climate change.

This means considering the current consequences and potential future impacts of climate change on a given system (territory, ecosystem, population, etc.). Adaptation actions take into account the fact that they are deployed in an unstabilized and uncertain climate context. This requires flexibility in implementation and regular monitoring of climate change and its consequences on the targeted system.

With a view to «reconciling» the two categories, the Adaptation Working Group in charge of drafting the second part of the IPCC's 6th report has developed the concept of «Climate Resilient Development». The latter «combines climate change adaptation strategies with actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to support sustainable development for all». This terminology is similar to that of sustainable development but specifically integrates climate constraints through the mitigation and adaptation levers.

Several parameters impact and weaken agricultural production. A project of adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector will thus aim more specifically at adjusting agricultural practices (soil management, water management, technical itineraries, etc.), transforming crop systems if necessary and thus limiting the impacts on agricultural income.

# THE PLACE OF ADAPTATION SEMANTICS IN A CALL FOR PROJECTS ON AGRICULTURE?



The call for projects calls for multiple concepts such as «adaptation», «maladaptation», «resilience» but also «agroecology», «climate smart agriculture». This can make reading the call complex for potential project leaders who are less familiar with these concepts.

For the project leaders with the most experience in adapting to climate change, the lack of a definition of the concepts and more precise expectations did not pose any particular problems. On the other hand, for other project leaders who are less familiar with these concepts, the link between the practices tested and the climate issues remains implicit or absent and their understanding of the climate issue remains limited.

*Consider differences in understanding*

**1. Define** change adaptation in a simple and concrete way. While there are debates between CSA and AE, it is important to define the resulting practices and their expected impacts.

**2.** To further **clarify** the purpose of the CPP by drawing on a theory of change. This allows us to clarify whether the actions supported by the CPP aim rather at adapting existing techniques, or whether a transformational impact on agriculture should be sought.

**3.** In order to address a target audience that does not fully understand the issues of change, **illustrate** adaptation more concretely, beyond the definition. For example, through a taxonomy of types of actions and practices that can be financed:

- Integrated holistic practices related to the landscape approach;
- Integrated crop-livestock production systems;
- Agroforestry practices;
- Conservation Agriculture;
- Intensive rice growing system;
- Pasture and Manure Management;
- Sustainable forest management in conjunction with the communities;
- Seed breeding for increased resistance to climate change;
- Restoration of peatlands and degraded lands;
- Grassland, rangeland and forage crop management;
- Smart Water Resource Management;
- Early warning systems on food security and natural resource management ;
- Early warning and coordination system for climate hazards (especially droughts);
- Etc.

## Climate-smart agriculture

Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is an approach developed around the 2010s by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) that identifies measures needed to transform and reorient agricultural systems to effectively support agricultural development and ensure food security in the face of climate change (FAO, 2010). Climate smart agriculture aims to address three main objectives:

- Sustainable increase in agricultural productivity and income (food security);
- Adaptation and building resilience to climate change impacts (adaptation);
- The reduction and/or elimination of greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation).

CSA is a means of identifying the production systems, institutions and policies that are best suited to respond to the challenges of climate change under specific conditions, while at the same time aiming to increase productivity and/or income (FAO, 2010). The challenge is to accompany a sustainable CSA.

As such, ECOWAS, through the results of the capitalization of the CSA and AE projects it has supported, recommends strengthening the CSA approach with a territorial approach, focused on the empowerment of producers and the sustainable management of natural resources, including biodiversity, to ensure the long-term success of the projects.

## Adaptation to climate change

"The process of adjusting to the current or expected climate and its consequences. For human systems, it is about mitigating the detrimental effects and exploiting the beneficial effects. For natural systems, human intervention can facilitate adaptation to the expected climate as well as its consequences."

*(Source: IPCC AR6, WG2, Glossary, 2022)*

## Resilience

The ability of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with an event, trend, or disturbance by responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential functions, identity, and

structure while also maintaining the capacity to adapt, learn and transform.

*(Source: IPCC AR6, WG2, Glossary, 2022)*

## Agroecology

"Agroecology [AE] aims to reduce the use of inputs, chemical fertilizers and plant protection products, relying on a strong integration of the different components of agricultural production to take advantage of natural cycles and regulations" (Schutter, 2021). For the FAO, AE is a dynamic and interdisciplinary approach to agri-food systems that includes all stages, from production to consumption. ECOWAS, through the capitalization results of the CSA and AE projects it has supported, recommends that climate considerations be taken into account in the AE process.

## Vulnerabilities

"The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements such as sensitivity and lack of ability to cope and adapt."

*(Source: IPCC AR6, WG2, Glossary, 2022)*

## Maladaptation

"Actions that may lead to an increased risk of adverse climate-related consequences, including increased GHG emissions, increased vulnerability to climate change or decreased well-being, now or in the future. Maladjustment is usually an unintended consequence."

*(Source: IPCC AR6, WG2, Glossary, 2022)*

# COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF KEY CONCEPTS

# 02

## DEFINITION OF EXPECTATIONS FOR PROJECTS

## ENSURE THAT ACTIONS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE ADAPTATION FRAMEWORK

## BE IN LINE WITH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY DOCUMENTS

Within the framework of a regional CPP led by ECOWAS, crossing agriculture and climate, it is essential to include the main objectives of existing strategies which are:

- ECOWAP, the regional agricultural policy of ECOWAS, has a strategic orientation framework for 2025.
- The Regional Climate Strategy (RCS).

The CPPs should also recall the existence and objectives of the national documents of each of the member countries of the ECOWAS-CILSS space in terms of the fight against climate change through mitigation and adaptation.

Project leaders should be explicitly asked to provide information on the contribution of the actions undertaken in the context of the climate change adaptation projects supported to the achievement of the objectives of these national guidance documents.

### GOOD PRACTICES

- 1.** It is necessary, as soon as the expectations of project leaders are defined, to emphasize the importance of the prospects of replicability and scaling up of the actions supported.
- 2.** Part of the funding granted must be dedicated to capitalization actions aiming at estimating & evaluating the feasibility of scaling up as part of a broader contribution to national & regional climate change adaptation strategies.
- 3.** Within the framework of the CSA/AE, priority must be given to actions lasting at least 4 to 5 years to ensure the sustainability of the change in practices

# REQUESTING SPECIFIC INTEGRATION OF ADAPTATION INTO THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORKS

## In the case of a CPP specifically dedicated to adaptation

It is important to ensure that projects submitted explicitly integrate adaptation across all components of the logical framework:

In concrete terms, this must involve an explicit request that the objectives (general and specific) pursued by the projects contribute to strengthening the adaptive capacities of populations and/or seek to reduce their vulnerability to the consequences of current and future climate change.

In terms of formulation of outcomes, the CPP should include specific expectations for adaptation of target populations, resulting in proposals such as:

- Maintaining or improving crop yields for [target populations for the action] in a context of water stress/rainfall scarcity;
- Increased resilience of [target populations of the action] in [a given territory] measured on the basis of predefined indicators;
- Strengthening the absorptive capacity of [target populations] against climatic hazards (drought, floods, other);
- Reducing the underlying vulnerabilities of [target populations for action].

## In the case of a CPP not specifically dedicated to adaptation but with an integrated adaptation sub-objective

- Ask project leaders to explain the transversal contribution of the project and its activities to climate change adaptation through dedicated monitoring and evaluation actions;
- Request the formulation of one or more specific objectives related to climate change adaptation from which expected results similar to those presented in the previous subsection will be derived.

# DEFINE THE ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

# 01

## CRITERIA

Once the framework has been established, it is necessary to define eligibility criteria for the activities that will be supported in the framework of the CPPs. This can be done through a list of inclusive and/or exclusive criteria or through the construction of an eligibility taxonomy.

### Inclusion criteria

- The proposed project builds on existing practices and improves them in light of the ongoing and expected consequences of climate change;
- The proposed project contains a diagnosis of the climate vulnerabilities and resilience factors of the populations co-constructed with the populations;
- The proposed project is in line with the priorities of the regional or national strategic documents in the fight against climate change (CDN, PNA, ECOWAS SRC, ECOWAP etc.);
- The proposed project contains actions based on access to reliable climate information that is as localized as possible with respect to the capacities present in the territory;
- The proposed project demonstrates a capacity to reduce GHG emissions;
- The project strengthens the capacities and autonomy of local populations in their short, medium and long term adaptation to climate change.

### Exclusion Criteria

- The proposed project contains actions related to the use of Genetically Modified Organisms;
- The proposed project is based on a state-of-the-art technology that does not exist locally and is inaccessible to local populations;
- The project may result in an adverse impact on the ecosystem or human health.

### Other less important criteria

An important place can be reserved for the innovative nature of eligible actions. The definition of this level of «innovation» is at the discretion of the drafters of the CPPs, but it should be specified in the guidelines in order to ensure that potential project leaders understand it properly.

Geographical criteria can also be used to define eligible activities. Such representativeness criteria have the advantage of working with different national contexts, but do not

necessarily put into perspective the levels of maturity and consideration of adaptation to climate change by national actors in these different contexts.

# 02

## VULNERABILITY ANALYSES

In order to respond effectively to the current and expected consequences of climate disruption, it is necessary to characterize them in the territories and within the target populations of the CPPs. To this end, vulnerability diagnoses and climate risk analyses can be financed and conducted before or at the start of the project cycle. Their objectives are multiple:

- Characterize the livelihoods of the target populations of the projects supported under the CPPs;
- Analyze past climate changes (long term trends, frequency & intensity of extreme events, etc.) in the targeted intervention areas;
- Identify the consequences of these changes on populations and the strategies implemented to deal with them, in relation to the themes covered by the CPPs;
- Conduct a prospective analysis of expected climate changes in the targeted intervention areas (climate projections of long-term trends, possible changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme events, etc.);
- Define the main vulnerabilities of populations to climate risks identified with regard to their livelihoods and the adaptation strategies implemented in the past, based on methodologies that involve the populations in the diagnosis.

These analyses can then be used to define a list of priority actions to be implemented to reduce vulnerabilities. A «methodological support» containing resources available online on adaptation to climate change can accompany the text of the APAs, based on existing bodies of work such as:



- [CARE, Climate & Resilience Academy which is very specific on adaptation & vulnerabilities](#)
- [AFD, MOOC on climate essentials \(finance, adaptation, mitigation, biodiversity\)](#)
- [UNDP, General introduction on climate change](#)



# TARGETING PROJECT LEADERS



The will to favor local structures, anchored in their territory of intervention or rather international solidarity organizations

The choice of **targeting national partners** can reinforce the operational nature of the actions supported in the framework of the CPPs. In fact, this generally minimizes implementation time compared to international structures that sometimes need more time and organization to initiate field actions.

Knowledge and experience in climate change adaptation

Taking into account climate issues and adapting agricultural practices to them are still new fields of expertise for many solidarity and development actors. Moreover, adaptation is shaking up the ways of working and of deploying projects because it requires working in an unstabilized climate context and taking into account the uncertainties related to climate change. Few actors currently have more appropriate working methodologies.

Emphasis on multi-stakeholder consortia with their own expertise to leverage the benefits of each type of structure

Finally, as part of an effort to capitalize on innovations, **fostering partnerships between operational actors and representatives of the local scientific community** is a relevant lever for CPPs on adaptation to climate change. These tandems are a key factor in the ambition to document concrete experiments and structure research-action with a view to developing climate-compatible & resilient practices.

## BONNES PRATIQUES

**1. Creating webinars** prior to or **accompanying the submission** of applications on climate issues, are a relevant medium (although not sufficient) to highlight what the climate lens changes as compared to the more traditional agricultural CPPs

**2. Support** on these climate issues should be provided throughout the deployment of the project (support in deciphering the climate issues in the area of intervention, in deciphering the added value of practices in such a context, support in defining climate indicators for monitoring and evaluation, etc.).

# 03

## DISSEMINATION OF THE CALL FOR PROJECT PROPOSALS

# HOW AND WITH WHOM TO RELAY?

The establishment of **a Dissemination Process Management Committee** that brings together stakeholders is a proven success factor for the successful completion of the dissemination. This committee, which is continuously informed of the evolution of the responses obtained, carries out various tasks such as the orientation of the dissemination methods, the choice of publication methods, the reception and opening of the bids or the verification of compliance with the administrative formalities.

In a multilingual area such as West Africa, the challenges of translating key elements of the CPP into English/French/Portuguese are unavoidable. It is necessary to ensure the correct **transposition of concepts into all target languages**. For example, the literal translation of the word «capitalization» can be confusing for an English-speaking audience for whom the term «capitalization» is not used.

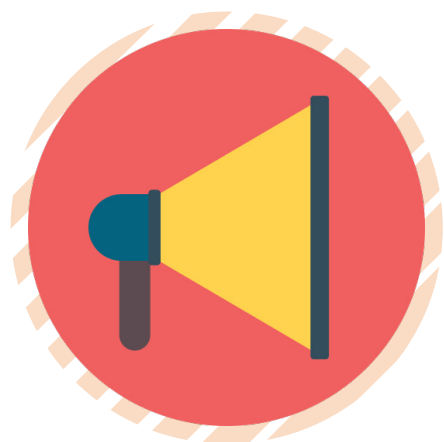
It is recommended that **dissemination be followed up closely**, by making contact with intermediaries upstream and downstream of the dissemination of the CPP. A communication campaign via social networks (LinkedIn, etc.) is also recommended.

## GOOD PRACTICES

1. A **management advisory committee** provides ongoing **monitoring and adjustment of the dissemination process**.
2. Dedicate human resources to disseminate on the relevant networks and **to mobilize relays to ensure broad coverage**.

### BUT ALSO

3. **Expand the places and relays for dissemination:** for example, within the framework of GCCA+ WA, the list of relays has been expanded, and requests for relays have been made to the DUEs of the countries covered, embassies, the AFD, ECOWAS national offices, and NGO networks. This step is essential to anchor the dissemination at the national level.



## Complementary networks for dissemination (examples)

It is recommended to closely follow up on the dissemination, by making contact with intermediaries upstream and downstream of the dissemination of the CPP. A communication campaign via social networks (LinkedIn, etc.) is also recommended.

Regional institutional actors: CEDEAO, CILSS, etc.

The actors and representatives of the agricultural/rural world and research centers: ROPPA, 3AO, Hub Rural, centre de formation, WASCAL, CORAF

Local, regional and international civil society networks: FOSCAO, Réseau Climat & Développement (RC&D), Climate Chance, etc.

The Climate and Development network present in West Africa, founded by RAC-France <http://climatdeveloppement.org/lercd/>

Climate Chance <https://www.climate-chance.org/en/>

United Cities France <https://cites-unies-france.org/>

National and international authorities: Ministries responsible for issues covered by the CPPs (agriculture, environment, etc.).

Technical and financial partners and their national offices: DUE, AFD, PNUD, World Bank, GIZ, Embassies, etc.



# SPECIFICALLY LINK THE EXPECTATIONS OF A CPP TO THE REALITIES OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION?

The new aspect of taking into account adaptation to climate change in agricultural solutions is an unavoidable argument for the need to support project leaders over time.

To do this, specific training actions can be carried out with potential project leaders before the submission of notes to ensure the adequacy of solutions in view of the constraints associated with climate disruption.

These training actions can take the form of **webinars or face-to-face workshops**, depending on the needs and expectations defined beforehand. Thus, if the desire is to cover a widely diverse geography, the theoretical webinar option may be the most relevant. Conversely, if the desire is to «train and equip» future project leaders in the area of climate change adaptation, then multiple **practical workshops** may be considered.

## For webinars

In terms of content, they can be based on theoretical elements and presentations of best practice cases. For example:

- Introduction on climate change (based on material published in the RA6 WGI report, including drawing on the Regional Interactive Atlas, [available here](#)). At minimum, information should be provided on:
  - \* Past and projected trends for temperature and precipitation parameters (average and extreme) at the regional level
  - \* The notion of climate variability, to be addressed before projections
- Climate change adaptation issues in West Africa (based on the key messages of the RA6 WG2 report, particularly the following chapter on «Project Assessment»). Elements to be detailed:
  - \* Overview of the categories of impacts of climate change on the agricultural sector in the region
  - \* Examples of adaptation options
- Components of adaptation and resilience
- Why diagnose vulnerabilities and how to respond?
- Designing climate change adaptation actions: some examples from practical case studies
- The link with mitigation: the mitigation potential of projects, the carbon footprint of projects: remain realistic in the expectations for the reporting by small projects.

# For the practical workshops

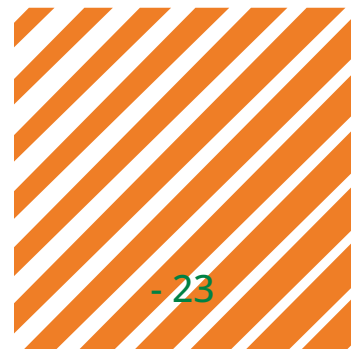
They can be built on the intersection between theoretical content and practical tools for adaptation to climate change. For example:

- Introduction on climate change (based on AR6 WG1).
- The challenges of adaptation to climate change in West Africa (based on AR6 WG2).
- Components of adaptation and resilience.
- The diagnosis of vulnerabilities in practice (presentation of existing methodologies and application on a practical case).
- Proposal of complementary tools such as adaptation checklist, climate proofing for development, CEDRIG, etc.





# EVALUATION OF PROJECTS SUBMITTED



# The evaluation process

The evaluation process relies on the setting up of a dedicated committee. This committee can be made up of evaluators/ assessors who are internal to the CPP's stakeholders or external, selected for their expertise and skills in project management, adaptation to climate change or more specifically in relation to the theme being addressed (AE or CSA).

A systematic dual evaluation of each proposal received can be a plus to ensure fair treatment of projects and a common understanding of the scores submitted. Whether the committee is made up of internal team members or externally selected experts, establishing a regular channel of exchange is essential to:

- **Ensure a clear understanding** of the evaluation criteria and guidelines.
- **Share any difficulties** that arise during the evaluation,
- **Harmonize the levels of requirement** for each criterion and the evaluations when the differences in ratings for the same project are wide



## GOOD PRACTICES

- 1. Use of external assessors** allows for greater objectivity. Assessors should be selected with the following profiles demonstrating a good knowledge of AE, CSA issues.
- 2. Clarify the innovation dimensions**, put forward proposals for the clarification of climate issues relating to the projects, discuss the criteria and thus provide objective elements for the final selection of the projects.





# Evaluation criteria

(RANKING FROM 0 to 5)

<p>The proposed action <b>is linked to national and/or regional priorities</b> in the fight against climate change (adaptation / mitigation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>0 = no link</li><li>1 = remote or non-explicit link</li><li>2 = link exists but is weakly demonstrated</li><li>3 = moderately demonstrated link</li><li>4 = explicit link but requires some clarification</li><li>5 = explicit and relevant link</li></ul>
<p>The proposed action contains specific activities that effectively contribute <b>to strengthening the adaptability</b> of populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>0 = no activity</li><li>1 = activity contributing only marginally or not measurably</li><li>2 = activity that contributes little or uncertainly</li><li>3 = activity that contributes to some extent but is not the primary objective, or is based on an unproven methodology</li><li>4 = contributing activity, but implementation is not sufficiently explained</li><li>5 = explicit &amp; measurable activity</li></ul>
<p>The proposed action contains specific activities that effectively contribute to the <b>reduction of climate vulnerabilities</b> of populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>0 = no activity</li><li>1 = activity contributing only marginally or not measurably</li><li>2 = activity that contributes little or uncertainly</li><li>3 = activity that contributes to some extent but is not the main objective, or is not well explained</li><li>4 = contributing activity but difficult to measure</li><li>5 = explicit &amp; measurable activity</li></ul>
<p>The proposed action includes <b>activities to reduce and/or sequester greenhouse gases</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>0 = no activity</li><li>1 = activity contributing only marginally or not measurably</li><li>2 = activity that contributes little or uncertainly</li><li>3 = activity that contributes to some extent but is not the main objective, or is not well explained</li><li>4 = contributing activity but difficult to measure</li><li>5 = explicit &amp; measurable activity</li></ul>

<p>The proposed action contains <b>capacity building activities</b> for internal and external stakeholders on adaptation to climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 = no activity</li> <li>1 = activity contributing only marginally or not measurably</li> <li>2 = activity that contributes little or uncertainly</li> <li>3 = activity that contributes to some extent but is not the primary objective, or is based on an unproven methodology</li> <li>4 = contributing activity, but implementation is not sufficiently explained</li> <li>5 = explicit &amp; measurable activity</li> </ul>
<p>The proposed action is based on a <b>partnership with the local/national research community</b> on climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 = no mention</li> <li>1 = Desire for partnership, not detailed</li> <li>2 = Partners mentioned but not yet involved</li> <li>3 = A research or policy partner already specifically named</li> <li>4 = At least one research/policy partner involved in the preparation but collaboration arrangements unclear</li> <li>5 = Planned multi-stakeholder partnership and detailed steps</li> </ul>
<p>The project leader has proven <b>experience in conducting «climate» projects</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 = no experience</li> <li>1 = experience only in related field</li> <li>2 = experience in participating in a «climate» project</li> <li>3 = experience of participation in several «climates»</li> <li>4 = experience in climate project management</li> <li>5 = &gt;5 climate projects conducted</li> </ul>
<p>The proposed action <b>is in line with regional</b> (ECOWAS scale), <b>national or local</b> (territorial scale) <b>climate action priorities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 = no link</li> <li>1 = remote or non-explicit link</li> <li>2 = link exists but is weakly demonstrated</li> <li>3 = moderately demonstrated link</li> <li>4 = explicit link but requires some clarification</li> <li>5 = Explicit and relevant link</li> </ul>

Explaining these criteria in the text of the CPPs will allow project sponsors to ensure that they submit proposals that are consistent with the issues addressed.

The climate-oriented criteria make it possible to question the sustainability of the methods in a context of (non-stabilized) climate change, as well as the climate additionality of the submitted projects.

# 05

## ACCOMPANYING PROJECT LEADERS THROUGHOUT THE PROCESS

To date, the projects developed are partly agricultural development projects, making little link between practices and climate change.

The challenge of such a call for projects as that of the GCCA+WA is to help project leaders to better put into perspective the climate trends and the assets of their projects.



## AT THE LAUNCH OF THE PROJECT

At the launch, a study must establish the reference situation from an environmental and social point of view. In concrete terms, the reference situation is translated into a series of indicators.

From the perspective of identifying vulnerabilities, the following categories of questions can serve as a guideline.

Lines of questioning	Global or regional information sources
<p>What are the main climatic hazards to which the intervention area is subject? How have they evolved (according to farmers' perception + according to regional projections) and how will they evolve (according to regional or the most refined projections available)?</p>	<p><a href="#">IPCC Regional Interactive Atlas</a></p>
<p>What are the characteristics of the agro-ecological zone and do they generate particular environmental problems (deforestation, erosion, salinization of the land, etc.)?</p>	<p>Preferably use local references; Agro-ecological zoning at the <a href="#">regional scale</a>.</p>
<p>What are the main crops/agricultural activities in the area? Are they susceptible to the climatic hazards mentioned?</p>	<p><a href="#">FAO GAEZ</a> project, with a mapped Suitability Index</p>
<p>What are the socio-economic characteristics of the target population (demographics and labor force availability, health indicators, access to capital and investment capacity, access to ICT)?</p>	<p>Questionnaires to addressees</p>
<p>What is the structure of farms (size, mechanization, operations and seasonality)?</p>	<p>Questionnaires to addressees</p>
<p>What is the typology of current agricultural practices? What adaptation practices are in place?</p>	<p>Questionnaires to addressees</p>

# OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP

Monitoring involves the development of **annual work plans** based on the logical framework, with a results monitoring matrix, as well as quarterly reports to monitor the progress of the project. Particular attention should be paid here to specific aspects related to the monitoring of climate change adaptation actions based on the objectives & results indicated in the logical frameworks.

In the various reporting and monitoring-evaluation phases, the implementation of a two-level monitoring

## Level 1

Common framework with mandatory indicators included in the CPP.

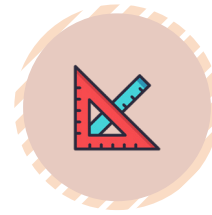
## Level 2

The individual system for each project owner brings added value, oriented towards learning.



## GOOD PRACTICES

1. Webinars, workshops or a **follow-up mission** specifically on climate issues would be a good practice to support project leaders.
2. A large set of indicators to monitor may be too time-consuming for project leaders. A good understanding of the logical framework tool, **monitoring indicators versus impacts**, and the specificities of



On the other hand, not all project leaders necessarily have the technical and human capacities to implement such an approach. Thus, a whole system must be put in place for monitoring and learning through the projects deployed. **Review meetings with all the project leaders should be planned to reinforce the monitoring and collective learning.**

For each of these phases, it is necessary to propose **specific types of support**: group training / individualized support / field mission, etc.

These training actions can include specific content on adaptation to climate change, both in theoretical format and through practical cases.

adaptation is more relevant to the learning process.

3. Concerning mitigation co-benefits in particular, reporting requirements must be realistic, as emissions calculations and carbon balances require a great deal of technical expertise.

# REPORTING & CAPITALIZATION

The CPP asks project leaders for a capitalization plan but does not clearly request capitalization themes and a method for drawing lessons learned.

## **Redefine** upstream «**capitalization**» and «**follow-up evaluation**»

because confusion persists among project leaders.

Dedicate a separate budget to this and indicators related to capitalization in the logical framework proposed by the applicants. In view of the types of project leaders selected (rather small project leaders, with limited resources), **set up a support unit at the start and throughout the implementation**, more particularly on: the logical framework, the establishment of a baseline, indicators, capitalization.

## **Setting up a partnership**

between field actors and scientists is welcome to experiment with more advanced monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation.

The word «capitalization» is not understood in English, it is necessary to use «**stock taking of experiences**» in the field of «knowledge management» in English.

If we go further, **capitalization** must be a criterion for project selection. Keeping track of the experiences already had, retaining the lessons learned

(both successes and failures) to share and highlight them for each partner structure (targeted publications).

Projects that have specifically declared a commitment to capitalize on this theme could be favored.

Upstream, it would be useful for the project coordination unit, in partnership with the RAAF, ECOWAS and CILSS, to have a clear vision of the cross-cutting capitalization plan they wish to produce.

*The challenge is to learn from them and share them*



# MEASURING ADAPTATION

One of the challenges is to be able to draw lessons in terms of adaptation to climate change from the practices tested. The measurement of adaptation is a field of experimentation, no universal measure exists to date, unlike mitigation which can be measured quantitatively by indicators of GHG emissions or tons of CO2 equivalent. Moreover, activities are implemented in a non fixed climate.

- Thus, several types of indicators can be useful: indicators for monitoring climate parameters, but above all impact indicators.

- In terms of climate-related indicators, the link between the indicators to be reported and the climate needs to be refined and it is necessary to specifically support project leaders in this climate logic.

For this purpose, specific adaptation indicator resources exist:

A very comprehensive and detailed **list of indicators classified according to a detailed methodology and adaptable to different contexts and sectors** for CPPs on climate change adaptation. Developed by GIZ, it presents

□ <https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/download/me/me-guides-manuals-reports/giz2014-en-climate-adaptation-indicator-repository.pdf>

The UNEP DTU Partnership has developed **a metric dedicated to measuring adaptation**. Accompanied by a detailed methodology, this metric allows for the selection of appropriate indicators to be proposed in the context of projects aimed at adaptation to climate change for a wide variety of sectors.

□ <https://unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/adaptation-metrics-current-landscape-and-evolving-practices.pdf>

For CPPs more specifically related to agriculture, work exists, notably through the FAO's action. This **methodology is based on case studies and proposes indicators that can be used in different contexts and for various solutions** related to CSA and AE.

□ [https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-images/module\\_8\\_indicators\\_etc\\_online\\_0.pdf](https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-images/module_8_indicators_etc_online_0.pdf)

In addition, a list of indicators that can be integrated into monitoring and evaluation systems in an adaptation process. (next page)

	INDICATORS	TYPE OF MEASUREMENT
CLIMATIC PARAMETERS	Evolution of annual temperatures	Annual anomalies
	Number of abnormally hot days	Frequency anomalies
	Changes in precipitation	Annual quantity anomalies
	Monthly / seasonal precipitation	Amount of rainfall per month / season
	Extreme precipitation events recorded	Frequency of events and amount of rainfall recorded
IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE	Households affected by climatic hazards (droughts / floods / storms)	Number of households affected and duration of hazards
	Evolution of the quantity and quality of irrigation water available on the surface / at depth	Change in the amount of water available Change in available water quality (salinity, acidity, etc.)
	Evolution of the area of available crops / cultivated	Amount of arable land lost due to the consequences of climate change (erosion, desertification)
ADAPTATION ACTIONS	Existing and expanded soil conservation measures	Types of measures / Effectiveness of measures
	CSA / AE technologies implemented	Types of technology / Effectiveness of technologies
	Irrigation systems in place	System types / System efficiency
	Access to financial services for farmers	Types of Services / Service Effectiveness
ADAPTATION RESULTS	Water demand met by existing supply	Types of water supply services provided
	Evolution of agricultural productivity through land irrigation	Yields obtained following irrigation in water-stressed areas
	Evolution of the number of crops using CSA / AE technologies	Number of cultivated areas and variation in yields obtained with the technologies implemented
	Areas cultivated with drought-resistant varieties	Number of cultivated areas and variation in yields obtained with the promoted varieties



TO CONCLUDE

## AT THE START

Knowing what we are working on, therefore financing initial diagnoses on vulnerability and resilience to understand what is happening in the territory (taking into account the maladaptation issues)

## PROCESS

Find ways to streamline reporting and monitoring/evaluation processes

Accompany project leaders over the long term to understand long-term adaptation (time + money), distinguish between solutions that will work for a while and those that are a real adaptation (make adaptation over the long term)

## DURATION OF THE PROJECT

Longer than 24 months to implement adaptation. Follow-up to be done and continue in 5 to 10 years (implementation, readjustments)

Ensure that the priorities followed by donors are at least «consistent» with the priorities set in the regional strategy documents, and at best overlap.





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Photo credits: Camille André, Bertrand Duhem, Manon Marcadet  
Graphic design: Eugénie Mathy - Com4Dev

 [agric\\_ruraldev@ecowas.in](mailto:agric_ruraldev@ecowas.in)  
[araa@araa.org](mailto:araa@araa.org)

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