



**COMMUNITY-BASED CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION GRANTS (CBCAG)
PROGRAM**

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT



CARE International in Vietnam

December 2015

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Glossary

CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CBCCAG	Community Based Climate Change Action Grants
CCRD	Centre for Rural Communities Research and Development
CDST	Community Digital Storytelling
CFSC	Committee for Flood and Storm Control
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EOP	End of Project
ICAM	Integrated Community-based Adaptation in the Mekong
IEC	Information, education and communication
MDR	Mekong Delta Region
NCE	No-cost extension
PAOT	Participatory Action-Oriented Training
PMB	Project Management Board
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
VWU	Vietnam Women's Union

Executive summary

Through '*Integrated Community-based adaptation in the Mekong*' (ICAM), CARE worked with women and men who are most at risk from the impacts climate change and natural hazards, to increase the resilience of communities in the Mekong Delta. The project was implemented in three communes in An Phu district (An Giang province) and two communes in Vinh Chau district (Soc Trang province). Implementation was conducted in partnership with the Women's Unions of An Giang and Soc Trang and the Centre for Rural Communities Research and Development (CCRD).

ICAM had three main objectives, and implemented following activities to attain those:

1. **Communities and local authorities have improved capacity to undertake gender-sensitive analysis and planning for community-based adaptation (CBA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR).** 1,350 people in 33 villages participated in gender-sensitive CBA planning, facilitated by the Women's Union and other CBA decision-makers, and the resulting action plans informed approaches to livelihoods, DRR and behavior change. At risk populations, including women, ethnic minorities, the land poor and the landless, were able to better communicate their experiences and concerns via methods such as CBA planning and community digital storytelling. Communities were supported to plan for a resilient future by using a 'visioning approach' to prepare for different climate scenarios;
2. **Improved community resilience through the implementation of sustainable, community-level, integrated CBA and DRR interventions that benefit vulnerable people, particularly women.** These interventions included working with communities to develop and test climate resilient agricultural livelihood options; facilitating livelihood diversification through improving access to flexible credit and savings options; promoting long-term behavior change amongst communities and the authorities by using participatory action-oriented training (PAOT); and increasing the ability of communities and local authorities to prepare for and reduce the risks posed by natural hazards, including DRR information sharing, training and practical non-structural and structural measures;
3. **A strong evidence base and strengthened civil society provided a foundation for the scale up of community based, equitable, and gender-sensitive adaptation in the Mekong Delta region.** A Southern Climate Change Working Group is established and meeting on a regular basis. CBA plans have been integrated into commune and district level Socio-Economic Development plans, and livelihoods are being replicated using Farmer Field School approaches. Project learning and good practice has been well-documented and is widely disseminated

The project has achieved significantly improved skills and capacities amongst partners and also facilitated a change of mindsets towards more collaborative and bottom-up planning. Communities have directly engaged with local authorities in assessing climate risks and the differential impact on men and women, informing gender-sensitive and forward looking adaptation actions and plans. Together with investments on awareness raising and behaviour change, this has led to an improved understanding of climate change risks and impacts among 85% of women in the project locations. Resilience to climate change has also improved, mainly for the project beneficiaries and to an extent also for the entire community. This through a wide range of 'climate smart' as well as 'gender smart' DRR measures, access to finance for improved income security, in particular women, and the demonstration of resilient livelihood techniques. The project also significantly contributed to the CBA/DRR evidence base by documenting project experience, case studies and lessons on a wide variety of topics, disseminated in and outside Vietnam. In addition, a still functioning civil society working group in the South of Vietnam is a sustainable mechanism for further information sharing, collaboration and joint advocacy.

Altogether the ICAM project has build strong foundations for local authorities and communities, when adequately resourced, to continue working towards resilience in particular for the ones most at risk of climate change impacts.

1. Summary information

Country and Project Title	VIETNAM Integrated Community-based Adaptation in the Mekong Delta (ICAM)
Lead NGO	CARE Australia
Implementing partners	An Giang and Soc Trang Women’s Union, Centre for Rural Communities Research and Development (CCRD)
Total project value, and actual expenditure	Total project value for Vietnam: AUD 2,684,154 and actual expenditure is AUD 2,604,148
Date of submission and contact details of person submitting to DFAT	
Project period	1 July 2012 to 31 December 2015

2. Activity description

The overall objective of the *Integrated Community-based Adaptation in the Mekong (ICAM)* Project, with AUD 3,007,217.00 of DFAT funding (per IPIA), was to increase the resilience of communities in the Mekong Delta to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. The project targeted the people most at-risk of disasters and climate change, particularly poor women, ethnic minorities, landless and land-poor, and persons with disabilities, in 33 villages in five communes in the provinces of Soc Trang and An Giang in the Vietnam Mekong Delta Region (MDR).

In close collaboration with the partners, the project aimed at building institutional capacity to implement participatory and gender-responsive analysis and planning for climate change adaptation. In addition, it provided support for the implementation of integrated climate resilient livelihoods and disaster risk reduction measures through the demonstration of effective and sustainable CBA models for replication. The project also intended to strengthen civil society networking in the Mekong Delta and contribute to a strong evidence base for climate change policy and programming in Vietnam.

The specific outcomes of the ICAM project were:

- *Outcome 1:* Communities and local authorities have improved capacity to undertake gender-sensitive analysis and planning for community-based adaptation (CBA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR).
- *Outcome 2:* Improved community resilience through the implementation of sustainable, community-level, integrated CBA and DRR interventions that benefit vulnerable people, particularly women.
- *Outcome 3:* A strong evidence base and strengthened civil society provide a foundation for the scale up of community-based, equitable and gender-sensitive adaptation in the MDR.

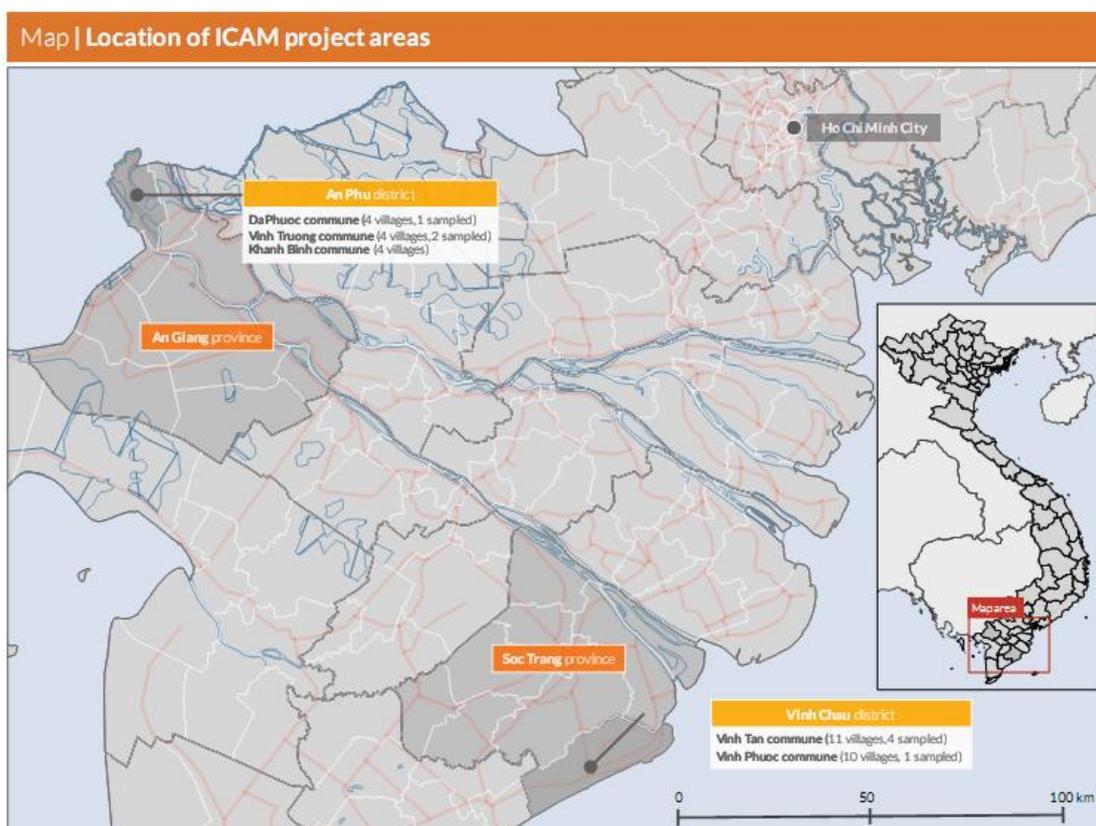
The ICAM project supported communities in two different geographical settings – upstream riverine and downstream coastal (*see map*). An Phu district in An Giang province borders Cambodia and is about 180 km upstream from the river mouth. In An Giang, ICAM focused its support on 12 villages across the three communes of Da Phuoc, Vinh Truong, and Khanh Binh. Meanwhile, Vinh Chau district in Soc Trang province is located on the coastline. Here, the ICAM project targeted 21 villages across the two communes of Vinh Tan and Vinh Phuoc.

The project was based on an indirect implementation approach: it facilitated a multi-level, multi-stakeholder planning and implementation process that was to see enhanced household and community resilience as a process result. As such, it paid a lot of attention to stakeholder involvement and appropriate project set-up. Led by an overall Project Steering Committee (PSC) and two separate Project Management Boards (PMB) for

An Giang and Soc Trang, actual village-level implementation was largely in the hands of the Vietnam Women’s Union (VWU), assisted by the CARE project office, the Vietnamese NGO Centre for Rural Communities Research and Development (CCRD), and various government agencies in charge of agriculture and rural development, , natural resources and environment, and disaster preparedness and response.

A six months mobilization phase was followed in 2013 by a significant investment in climate resilient livelihoods action research, institutional capacity building on gender-sensitive CBA and the actual CBA planning. Livelihood and DRR implementation commenced in January 2014 concurrently with behavior change communication activities. Throughout the project timeframe on-going efforts focused on M&E, civil society strengthening and integration of gender.

The project was intended to be implemented over a period of 2.5 years (July 2012 till December 2014) but benefited from two six months no-cost extensions (NCE): the first NCE, from January till June 2015, to conclude implementation and safeguard sustainability of activities at local level, particularly on livelihoods, DRR and behavior change; a second NCE, from July 2015 till December 2015, to focus with other NGOs on national- and CBCCAG program-level documentation and advocacy.



3. Expenditure/inputs

Provide details of planned (at design) and actual expenditure, and explain reasons for variance. Summarize activity inputs, including funds, human resources, technology, equipment, expertise/consultants. Attach any spreadsheets as an appendix.

(Note: you also need to provide a full financial acquittal)

Please see the attached excel file of the final financial report

4. Project outcomes and impacts

Key project activities and results over the lifetime of the project

Key: level of achievement				
Fully achieved	Likely achieved	Partially achieved	Likely not achieved	Not achieved

Outputs	Achievement, including evidence
Overall objective: The population of five communes in An Giang and Soc Trang provinces – particularly women, landless and landpoor and otherwise vulnerable – have improved their resilience to the impacts of climate change	
<i>Outcome 1 - Communities and local authorities have improved capacity to undertake gender-sensitive analysis and planning for community-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction</i>	
Partners trained to undertake gender-sensitive, community-based assessment and planning.	39 Government staff in An Giang (18 men, 21 women) and 49 Government staff in Soc Trang (25 men, 24 women) from the VWU, DARD, DoNRE, CFSC and the Red Cross have been (re-)trained through a Training of Trainers-approach on various topics: climate change, CBA, risk analysis and planning, gender, participatory tools and facilitation skills. They have also received continuous on-the-job training opportunities through the CBA planning and mentoring support from the technical CARE team. At the most recent annual project sharing and learning workshop (January 2015) and confirmed by the EoP evaluation (May 2015), 84% of them state to have improved knowledge and skills on gender, CBA and DRR planning, with 89% saying they are able to facilitate or guide gender-sensitive CBA planning processes.
Five community-led, commune level assessments.	As part of the more comprehensive CBA planning in 2013, detailed gender-sensitive climate risk assessments were conducted in 33 villages in the project locations, and compiled into 5 commune level assessments. These assessment were then again updated in 2014 in an equal number of villages and communes. A total of 1,350 community members participated in 2013 (774 women, 576 men), and 664 in the annual update in 2014 (276 women, 388 men). During post-activity evaluations, 86% of participant stated to be satisfied with the assessment and planning process. This was confirmed during the evaluation in May 2014 where 92.4% of respondents said they were satisfied to very satisfied with the process. Community members also appreciated the opportunity to voice concerns and to see them shaping village and commune-level plans.
Community climate adaptation plans developed.	Building on the assessments, comprehensive CBA plans were finalized in 2013 and updated in 2014 in all 33 villages and 5 communes the project targeted. Continuous improvements were made on the way to increase the integration of gender and linkages to current and projected climate risks and impacts. As expressed by the partners in the PSC meetings, the CBA planning was a significant addition or even change to the way Government planning is usually carried out, through desk-based reviews by technical staff and with very limited or no community consultation. The resulting plans also signify a clear shift from a sole focus on infrastructure as adaptation towards a more integrated and multi-sector approach to adaptation, reflecting community needs and aspirations.
A shared long-term, participatory landscape-wide vision for a CC	Visioning as a tool was integrated into a 10 step CBA planning process, which harmonized all tools and aligned the planning process with existing Government regulations and practice, to ensure uptake and sustainability. Particular attention was paid into using visual and interactive tools to engage ethnic minorities and the illiterate. The project also worked with local disability organizations to involve

adapted, inclusive, gender-sensitive development in each Communes	persons with disabilities as much as possible. Out of the 1,350 participants in 2013, 602 came from the Khmer and Cham ethnic minority group and 27 were persons with disabilities.																																																											
Lessons learnt from community interventions are continuously integrated into project and Commune decision-making and planning.	<p>A significant component of the CBA planning was investment into integration of CBA planning results into SEDP and other sectoral plans such as the agriculture and DRR plans. ICAM successfully achieved attachment of the CBA plans onto the SEDPs as well as using the community gendered risk and impact analysis to inform the actual SEDP text. Early 2014 and again in 2015, all 5 commune CBA plans from the previous year were approved and integrated this way into commune and district SEDPs. In Soc Trang, the analysis was even used to inform the drafting of the next five-year SEDP (2016-2020), which demonstrates Government interest and long-term relevance of the analysis and plans.</p> <p>Lessons learned from the CBA planning were discussed at the regular planning meetings and documented in an annual CBA planning sharing and learning report, as well as through a detailed how-to manual '<i>Planning for Resilience</i>'. This manual was on an on-going basis revised or updated to reflect results and improvements from the project. It is now being widely circulated in the provinces as well as at national level (see annex).</p>																																																											
Outcome 2: Improved community resilience through the implementation of sustainable, community level, integrated CBA and DRR interventions that benefit vulnerable people, particularly women																																																												
Vulnerable people have improved livelihoods that are adaptive to climate change.	<p>Through in-kind, credit and training support, ICAM supported 220 households (around 950 people) with resilient livelihoods such as biobedding for livestock, indoor mushrooms, bio-fertilizer, livestock raising and sprout vegetables. Multiple other options such as water management techniques, floating gardens, eel raising and others were also considered but not implemented (<i>see action research and earlier reports</i>).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 1182 1410 1666"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Resilient livelihood supported</th> <th colspan="2">An Giang</th> <th colspan="2">Soc Trang</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2014-2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Indoor mushrooms</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sprout vegetables</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>16</td> <td>-</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Onion waste-based biofertilizer</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>15</td> <td>-</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-bedding with chickens</td> <td>17</td> <td>27</td> <td>5</td> <td>21</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bio-bedding with pigs</td> <td>4</td> <td>31</td> <td>5</td> <td>19</td> <td>59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Duck raising</td> <td>-</td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goat raising</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>28</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td colspan="2">104</td> <td colspan="2">116</td> <td>220</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Per suggestion of the VWU, a conditional microfinance scheme was also integrated, building on the existing VWU mechanism, but adjusting it for resilient livelihoods and livelihood diversification, and for ethnic minorities and PWD through no- or low-interest loans. For the above resilient livelihoods and off-farm livelihoods such as small businesses (home-sewing, shops, mobile food carts etc.), 541 loans were provided for 406 people (399 women, 7 men), through 23 microfinance groups (5 in an Giang, 17 in Soc Trang). Indirectly benefiting the entire households, the microfinance scheme has therefore reached 1,750 people.</p>	Resilient livelihood supported	An Giang		Soc Trang		Total	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014-2015	Indoor mushrooms	6	2	-	-	8	Sprout vegetables	8	8	16	-	32	Onion waste-based biofertilizer	-	-	15	-	15	Bio-bedding with chickens	17	27	5	21	70	Bio-bedding with pigs	4	31	5	19	59	Duck raising	-	1	-	7	8	Goat raising	-	-	-	28	28	Total:	104		116		220
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	<p>On-going project monitoring as well as an additional impact evaluation conducted in December 2015 confirmed an increased income as well as income diversification for the majority of households (50 to 80%) practicing indoor mushrooms, biobedding, livestock and the microfinance for off-farm livelihoods. Sprout vegetables were discontinued due to the lack of market.</p> <p>Although the process of identification, trial-and-error demonstration, monitoring and replication incorporated sound analysis and continuous learning, factors such as time issues inherent to livelihoods (for example seasonality), a complex climate risk environment, a focus on the poorest, short project timeframe and livelihood support depending on results from CBA planning, limited the potential of the livelihood component. More could have been done at scale if there was more time, a focus on the near-poor as well or if this component commenced earlier.</p>
Communes benefit from increased climate resilience.	<p>As an output of the 2013 and 2014 CBA planning, and in line with the local DRR plans, a large number of climate-smart DRR initiatives have been supported by the ICAM project, directly benefiting more than 2,411 people and indirectly 48,620 people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Swimming classes for 151 children in An Giang (63 girls and 88 boys), to prevent drowning; ▪ Repair of infrastructure for 4 kindergartens in An Giang used as child safety centers during flood season (205 children, 112 girls and 93 boys); ▪ Refurbishment and ‘climate proofing’ of 8 primary schools in Soc Trang by elevating playgrounds and putting up fences to prevent drowning (893 children, 467 girls and 426 boys); ▪ Planting of more than 1,000 trees for wind breaking and prevention of river bank erosion in Soc Trang, protecting more than 2,500 people (1,150 women and 1,350 men); ▪ 12 erosion warning sign boards for An Giang, reaching 850 people living nearby (400 women and 450 men); ▪ Delivery of 3 boats, 2,120 life vests and other disaster preparedness and response equipment (flashlight, hammer, rope, saw, lifebuoys) for 3 communes in An Giang (412 commune and village search and rescue team members as direct beneficiaries, and 18,950 community members as indirect beneficiaries, with 8,897 women and 10,053 men); ▪ Early warning stations, including 80 loudspeakers in Soc Trang and An Giang; indirectly benefiting 6,200 people in An Giang (3,250 women and 2,950 men) and 9,765 people in Soc Trang (4,520 women and 5,245 men), through increased reach of the early warning system; ▪ Trainings on house strengthening, for 97 men but also 33 women (traditionally not receiving trainings such as these); ▪ Trainings on first aid for 653 people in both provinces, 579 men and 74 women; ▪ Construction of almost ten kilometers of ‘green dyke’ in An Giang and Soc Trang, protecting an estimated 18,550 people living alongside (8,550 women and 10,000 men) and more than 6,562 ha of agriculture and aquaculture land.
Civil society and mass organizations have	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 500 members of the VWU, DARD, DoNRE and the Red Cross in both provinces have received professional training on climate change awareness raising and behavior change skills. They hereafter self-organized several activities to raise

<p>capacity (including tools) to prepare and deliver awareness campaigns on climate change and gender.</p>	<p>awareness on climate change related themes: disability-inclusive DRR during International DRR Day, with 100 participants (2013)¹; climate change and gender during National Women’s Day (2014), with 135 participants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A core team of 10 VWU and DoNRE also received in-depth training on Community Digital Photo Storytelling (CDST), as a tool to support awareness-raising, voice and advocacy for Cham ethnic minorities in An Giang most at risk of climate change. The activity was conducted at the end of 2013 and led to an increased understanding among Government authorities about Cham’s vulnerability and capacity to respond to climate change.² ▪ In addition, with technical support from CARE, the VWU in both provinces designed a Participatory Action-Oriented Training (PAOT) activity (including manual, checklists, workplan and monitoring formats) aimed at changing community members’ behaviors on climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster preparedness. ▪ Per their initiative, DoNRE was also supported with an awareness raising activity on household waste management and bio-composting for 52 households in Soc Trang. DoNRE very much appreciated the practical training approach and expressed commitment to conduct more training sessions in other communes with their own resources. ▪ The ICAM project also supported the development, revision or printing of IEC materials such as; a climate change Questions and Answers booklet; climate change cartoons subtitled in Cham and Khmer; and a Khmer climate change awareness raising film³
<p>Awareness raised in the five Communes, particularly of the vulnerable communities.</p>	<p>The annual CBA planning process as described above has always been seen by CARE as a mechanism to also raise awareness, and therefore directly reached more than 1,350 community members with increased knowledge or awareness on climate change effects, impacts and possible adaptation strategies.</p> <p>In addition, after concluding the design process, the PAOT campaign was launched early 2015. Through PAOT, community members use a behavior change checklist to self-select actions they want to take in a certain timeframe (1 to 6 months). Afterwards, they monitor each other and the group members on a monthly basis. Albeit launched late in the project timeframe (and for true behavior change a long term investment is needed), the campaign was able to establish 38 PAOT groups, engaging 749 community members, who by the end of May 2015 had already taken more than 480 actions. An additional rapid impact evaluation conducted in December 2015 confirmed that the groups are still regularly meeting and self-monitoring each other’s behavioral changes, with active mentoring from the VWU. This is a clear sign of communities’ and Government’s interest and commitment and showcases a need for innovative behavior change communication compared to traditional awareness raising.</p>

¹ For one of the examples of press coverage, see ‘Community-based natural disaster mitigation discussed’, Vietnam Plus, 29th October 2013: <http://en.vietnamplus.vn/Home/Communitybased-natural-disaster-mitigation-discussed/201310/41014.vnplus>

² For more see: *Our Valuable Voices. Community Digital Storytelling for Good Programming and Policy Engagement* (January 2015) – lessons learned on CDST. <http://careclimatechange.org/publications/cdst-in-vietnam/>

³ Produced jointly with Oxfam and the Red Cross, in Vietnamese and English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9hlup_UnwUA

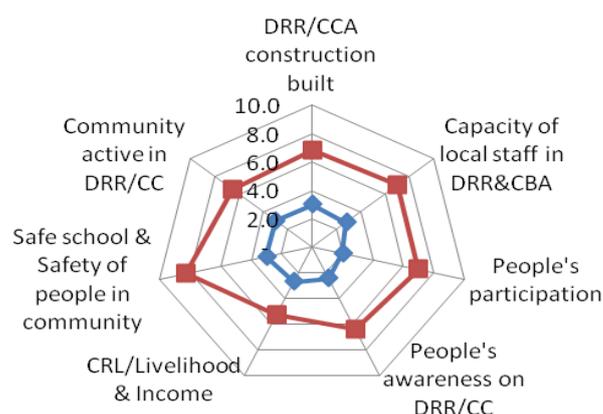
	<p>In terms of preliminary impact of all the project’s efforts on awareness raising; by mid-May 2015, while the PAOT campaign was still on-going, an EoP evaluation confirmed that 44.3% of poor and 45.7% of non-poor households say they have better knowledge of climate change. 58% or a majority of households attributes this to an extent or completely to the project (see graph).⁴ In addition, a considerable higher proportion of direct beneficiaries (70%) states to have better access to seasonal forecasts compared to the overall population (50%).</p> <p>As PAOT was still on-going, final figures can be reasonably expected to be higher in terms of gained knowledge.</p>	<p>Poor households</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>47.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>44.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>8.4%</td></tr> </table> <p>Non-poor households</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>44.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>45.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>9.4%</td></tr> </table> <p>Attribution to project (from right):</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>20.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>22.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>30.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>26.7%</td></tr> </table> <p>Attribution to project (from bottom):</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>17.9%</td></tr> <tr><td>23.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>31.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>27.7%</td></tr> </table>	47.3%	44.3%	8.4%	44.9%	45.7%	9.4%	20.7%	22.4%	30.2%	26.7%	17.9%	23.2%	31.3%	27.7%
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<p>Documentation of community-based adaptation models that can be replicated across the Mekong Delta.</p>	<p>The ICAM project has considerably invested in documentation, including jointly with partners and other INGOs – see annex for an in-depth overview. Models have therefore been documented and disseminated (locally, nationally and internationally) on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate Resilient Livelihood options for land-less and land-poor; ▪ Addressing gender issues within CBA and DRR programming; ▪ CBA planning, including integration into SEDP; ▪ Community Digital Photo-story-telling for raising voice of the most vulnerable 															
<p>Strengthened climate change adaptation network of NGOs, Universities and local authorities across the Mekong Delta.</p>	<p>Since the start at the end of 2013, more than 44 organizations have joined the CARE-initiated Southern Climate Change Working Group, which facilitates civil society networking, technical capacity building and exchange of good practice in the Mekong Delta: 2 technical meetings took place in 2013, 5 in 2014 and 3 in 2015. A core group team of 8 NGOs is currently running a rotating chairmanship as well as technical meetings on issues relevant for the MDR. As of December 2015, the group is still meeting independently from CARE facilitation. Although considered as a preliminary success, participation of Government, universities and Vietnamese NGOs is still limited.</p>															
<p>Mass organizations are capable of supporting community-based adaptation.</p>	<p>After successfully testing and confidently concluding the CBA planning in the 5 ICAM targeted communes, Government CBA trainers, with advisory support from CARE, facilitated orientation for 19 other communes to encourage replication. Training sessions were then carried out by these CBA trainers for 61 local authorities’ representatives (27 men, 34 women) from 5 ‘new’ communes who agreed to replicate the process. Clearly, capacity of local partners on CBA has considerably improved, which was confirmed by the head of the province at the project closing</p>															

⁴ Code for the pie chart: green means *increased knowledge*; red means *no increase*; and grey is *I don’t know*. For the rectangles: dark green means *mainly because of the project*; light green *to an extent, among other factors*; orange *no role*; and grey *I don’t know*. Considering this code, for all respondents who know if their knowledge increased or not, 83.5% says yes while 16.5% not. Among the ones who say yes and know; 72% of households attributes this to an extent or completely to the project.

	workshop where he commended the role of the CBA trainers, in particular the VWU, in adaptation to climate change and project management.
District Government institutions are supported to replicate the project's approach to gender-sensitive, inclusive planning.	The CBA planning replication reached another 141 community members (86 men, 59 women) in the 'new' non-ICAM communes and achieved approval and integration of plans into SEDP for an additional five communes. This replication is a clear demonstration of the local authorities' ownership and interest in the CARE promoted methodology, a recognition of the Women's Union's role in community risk analysis and planning, the feasibility of applying it within Government's limited planning resources and the potential for replication. As reiterated in the EoP evaluation, the dedication of participating government agencies and mass organizations to community-based adaptation, better inter-agency collaboration and stronger vertical links and responsiveness are encouraging signs that gender-sensitive CBA processes will be extended and replicated.
Strengthened community-based organizations (CBOs).	Although an assessment of existing farmer or livelihood-based groups was carried out, the support to these groups was very limited due to time limitations and need for considerable investment when reviving or setting up groups. However, ICAM did support microfinance groups and only from 2015 onwards PAOT groups. During the additional impact evaluation in December 2015, the large majority of these groups were still active, but they will require on-going coaching from the VWU. Still, as indicated in the EoP evaluation, more than two-thirds of households say that collective engagement had improved over the past three years. While this is not all attributable to the project, it is reasonable to assume that the collective engagement launched in CBA planning (driven both by communities and government partners) is likely to endure.
Lessons are continuously disseminated.	The ICAM project has considerably invested in documentation and dissemination of lessons, including jointly with partners and other INGOs – <i>see annex for an in-depth overview</i> .

Key achievements to highlight

A rapid impact assessment conducted at the end of the project (December 2015) with a representative sample of households and local authorities delivered the following figure; the diagram indicates on a score from 0 (lowest) to 10 (highest), the project baseline situation (blue line), and the results at the end of the project (red line). It shows most perceived impact on: improved safety of schools and communities; increased community participation; capacity of local authorities on climate change adaptation; and people's awareness. It shows impact but a lesser extent on climate resilient livelihoods (CRL) and related income.



- After 2.5 years of in-depth capacity building and extensive on-the-job exposure, **local authorities** in 5 communes in 2 districts have **internalized a participatory process for gender sensitive climate and disaster risk analysis and planning**. They are able to undertake this process in non-project sites, utilizing a pool of gender-balanced human resources from province to village level trained by the project, an interactive field-tested how-to-use manual and building on available Government resources. As mentioned in the EoP evaluation, interviewed government partners saw strong merit in the improved horizontal and vertical planning modes, and developed strategies to sustain and expand processes of

community-based adaptation, indicating strong achievements on outcome 1. Aside from building skills and capacities amongst partners, it also facilitated a change of mindsets towards more collaborative and bottom-up planning;

- A total of 1,350 **community members** in 2013 (774 women, 576 men), and 664 in 2014 (276 women, 388 men) have **directly engaged with the local authorities in assessing existing and projected climate risks and the differential impact on men and women, and in jointly devising adaptation actions and plans** to increase the short, medium and long term resilience in their wider community. 92.4% of households said they were satisfied to very satisfied with the process. They also appreciated the opportunity to voice concerns and to see them shaping village and commune-level plans. For some province-level staff members, the CBA process provided the opportunity to hear village conditions and concerns first-hand for the first time;
- Community risk analysis and prioritized **adaptation plans**, responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable, **have decisively informed Government socio-economic development and sectoral planning** in 2 districts for 2015 and potentially beyond. The community based adaptation planning process is highly likely to be sustained and replicated. This has already been showcased through an initial replication in five 'new' communes in Soc Trang and national recognition by a delegation of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.
- Community resilience to disasters and extreme weather events has been significantly increased through **'climate smart' disaster risk reduction measures**, directly benefiting more than 2,411 people and indirectly 48,620 people. These include: swimming classes for girls and boys, tree planting, delivery of boats and search and rescue equipment, expansion of early warning systems, climate proofing of primary schools and kindergarten to protect against floods and prevent drowning, erosion warning signs, 'green dyke' construction to protect communities and fields from erosion and floods; and training on first aid and house strengthening for male and especially female search and rescue team members.
- **Livelihood resilience and diversification** was enhanced for 525 households or 2,250 people through in-kind and microfinance support. This included strengthening and/or diversifying a number of agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood options: indoor organic mushroom, bio-bedding for pigs and chickens, onion waste-based biofertilizer, sprout vegetables, goat and duck raising and support to small business. In terms of improved livelihoods (on productivity as well as income), 31% of all women in both provinces (and 51% of female direct beneficiaries) see an improvement compared to before the project. 25% (and 37% for female direct beneficiaries) attributes this to an extent or fully to the project. In a context where weather and market volatility has a continuous detrimental impact on livelihoods and with a lower than expected reach of the project livelihood support, this can be considered as a somehow positive contribution of the project to improved livelihood security of women;
- In terms of **benefits of the loan**, preliminary numbers indicate that: 61% of direct beneficiaries of a loan say this enabled them to earn more money. 32% has used the loan to invest in climate-smart agriculture, 32% in other agriculture, 21% in off-farm activities and 10% used it to strengthen their house;
- Integrated with the above measures to comprehensively address resilience, the Vietnam Women's Union implemented awareness raising activities and an **action-oriented behavior change** campaign reaching 1,546 people and their families in both provinces. By the end of May 2015 communities had already taken more than 480 actions.
- ICAM addressed **less tangible underlying causes of climate vulnerability** by working with partners to adjust systems (and attitudes) to reach the most vulnerable, for example through digital photo storytelling, adjustment of microfinance loan modalities, demonstrating pro-poor livelihood approaches, systematic capacity building support including on-the-job coaching, and implementation of the project Gender Action Plan;
- Reaching out to the wider community of practitioners and policy makers, **a forum for civil society networking, technical capacity building and exchange of good practice in the Mekong Delta** has been

established through the Southern Climate Change Working Group meetings, attended mainly by international and Vietnamese NGOs, but also universities;

- The project's systematic learning and reflection produced **a rich set of lessons towards further advancing and enhancing community-based adaptation**. More specifically materials, including videos, were published on gender and climate change, climate resilient livelihoods, planning for community based adaptation, voice of ethnic minorities in climate change adaptation through community photo storytelling, and adaptive social protection.
- Through institutional capacity building and targeted advocacy, ICAM achieved an increased voice of the Vietnam Women's Union as main project partner and improved coordination between the Women's Union with the main Government climate change decision-makers, with the latter **recognising the important contributing role of the Women's Union to climate change adaptation work**.

5. Unexpected changes or outcomes

The ambitious timeframe, delayed partnership agreements, and need for significantly more efforts for CBCCAG joint advocacy meant that the project twice received a six months no-cost extension – which was granted by DFAT. The first NCE focused on intensifying implementation and replication of livelihood, DRR and behavior change support to reach community resilience at scale, while the second NCE focused solely on national level joint advocacy with CBCCAG partners, for CARE on gender and climate change.

In terms of civil society partners, the project has mixed results. One of the Vietnamese NGOs, Anh Duong Community Development Centre, had to withdraw from the ICAM project in July 2013 due to understaffing and change in their senior management. The other Vietnamese NGO, Centre for Community Research and Development, committed less human resources than planned to the project and was mostly operating based from Hanoi. This decreased the exposure time to local authorities, communities and the local context and reduced the quality of their technical support on livelihoods, as perceived in the project design. CARE mitigated this by adding staff, but the whole situation put more pressure on the project management team as well as project partners.

Per suggestion of the VWU but not in the original design, in 2013 the project added a microfinance component as part of the livelihood support, to promote diversification and enhance livelihood security. Access to flexible finance was seen as a conducive factor or incentive for diversification into other on- or off-farm livelihoods. Building on the existing VWU scheme, but making it conditional for climate resilience and the communities targeted by the project (for example through low- or no-interest loans, integrating it with technical training), made it fairly straightforward to design and implement. The microfinance component is now considered as one of the most sustainable support of the ICAM project due to these reasons.

6. Overall assessment

Relevance

It is clear that the Mekong delta is already experiencing the effects of climate change, and that it will see greater and more damaging effects in the future. The combination of a dense population, low elevation, and high dependency on natural resources renders the delta extremely exposed and sensitive to climate changes. More specifically for the MDR this means; shifts in terms of start and end of rainy and dry seasons, increased temperature and hot spells, encroaching sea level rise, saline intrusion and river bank erosion, more extreme storms and rainfall, higher risk of drought, pests and animal diseases. The ICAM project baseline, end-of-project evaluation, and other M&E as well as multiple researches confirm the already happening changes to the climate and its continually increasing impact on people's livelihoods. 73% of households in the ICAM project locations in An Giang and Soc Trang see these impacts continuing in the

future (ICAM EoP Evaluation, May 2015).

Vietnam's rapid socio-economic development over the last decades has been widely considered as remarkable. However, not everyone has equally benefitted and underlying drivers of vulnerability such as poverty, discrimination, gender inequality, limited access to resources and services etc. have kept certain populations groups marginalized: ethnic minorities, landless and landpoor, persons with disabilities, migrant workers. At the start of the project, a World Bank report '*Well Begun but Not Yet Done*' confirmed that the remaining poor are hard to reach and face difficult challenges, and that among them the share of ethnic minorities is particularly high.⁵

Supporting these population groups with capacity in adaptive planning, more robust and diversified livelihood options, access to flexible finance, protection of assets through disaster preparedness and mitigation, as well as encouraging behavioral changes is in this situation of climate and socio-economic vulnerabilities extremely relevant. All ICAM project outcomes and activities can therefore be considered relevant to the most at-risk population of the Mekong delta, given this complex vulnerability context.

The Government of Vietnam recognizes the substantial impact of climate change including on the country's socio-economic development, and has devised the National Climate Change Strategy as an umbrella for a range of action plans and sectoral policies. Both An Giang and Soc Trang provinces have devised provincial action plans in 2012. The ICAM project was closely aligned with these plans, and the involvement of multiple departments (Department Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Committee for Flood and Storm Control, Department of Planning and Investment) ensured ongoing consistency. Staff of departments and organizations found the adaptation to climate change in general and the CBA process in particular to be highly relevant and useful.

Effectiveness

The project directly benefited 8,066 beneficiaries (2,654 men and 3,363 women; communities and local authorities), with the division among outcomes as follows:

	TOTAL	WOMEN	MEN
<i>Outcome 1 – CBA planning</i>	2,016	851	1,165
<i>Outcome 2 – community resilience</i>	5,465	3,748	1,717
<i>Outcome 3 – replication, M&E and civil society strengthening</i>	585	330	255
Total direct beneficiaries	8,066 (3,858 EM)	4,929 (61%)	3,137 (39%)

With much time and effort devoted to capacity-building, multi-level partnerships and CBA planning, the project created a basis whose long-term benefits are likely to emerge fully in years to come. That said, intended outcomes as in the project design have been fully, likely or partially achieved. Please refer to *Section 4 Project Outcomes and Impacts* for an overview of the extent to which the project outcomes were achieved.

Specifically in regards to resilient livelihoods and behavior change, more could have been achieved. Although the process of identification, testing and demonstration incorporated extensive analysis and learning (which was recognized by DFAT in the Mid Term Review as a good practice, and confirmed by the EoP evaluation), factors such as: time issues inherent to livelihoods (for example seasonality); market volatility; a focus on the

⁵ One of the recommendations in this report is to make Vietnam's economic growth more inclusive for example by supporting productivity and growth in the rural sector, strengthening skills, improving the investment climate, expanding access to basic services, better targeting agricultural support measures (credit, extension, market information) to the needs of poor and ethnic minority farmers. ICAM can be considered to have contributed to this through the project interventions. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/12326>

poorest who have limited resources and tend to be more risk averse; a short project implementation timeframe; and livelihood support depending on results from CBA planning, limited the reach and impact of the livelihoods. More could have been done at scale if there was more time, a focus on the near-poor as well or if this component commenced earlier. Similarly with PAOT, investment in behavioral changes need more time to truly be sustainable. In this case, it took time and capacity building efforts to convince the project partner of this activity, similarly as with the livelihoods. Still, during the rapid impact evaluation in December 2015 encouraging signs showed a continuation of the majority of livelihoods, the continuation of the conditional loan scheme as well as the PAOT campaign, with the VWU actively promoting and applying all approaches. This indicates outcomes on community resilience to be likely achieved more fully in the year to come.

Altogether, the project was challenged by a complex design with an ambitious timeframe in the context of Vietnam. A more focused approach in terms of technical approaches as well as target beneficiaries is advisable for similar investments in the future.

Efficiency

An indirect implementation model focused on extensive capacity building, beyond only training, demanded considerable time and investment at the beginning of the project but in the long run has resulted in efficiency gains in terms of the delivery and the quality of the activities, harnessing existing relationships and quickly gaining community trust. A pool of human resources primarily trained on CBA planning was also utilized in other activities under outcome 2 and 3 and by other development partners in the province.

Implementing measures on livelihoods and disaster preparedness after or based on the CBA results has strong technical merits and is at the core of what community-based approaches are all about, but was within the short project timeframe not the appropriate choice to deliver quick results in terms of livelihood resilience. Livelihoods also need a longer support exposure time to see long term results, as confirmed in the project design, which mentions a likely need for a second phase of the project. However, in 2015, CARE and local partners intensified the support to livelihoods and DRR to ensure the foundations were built for further development and replication. A rapid impact evaluation conducted in December 2015 saw an encouraging continuation of the majority of livelihoods, as well as the conditional loan scheme.

In terms of non-governmental partnerships, the unexpected withdrawal of one of the civil society partners, Anh Duong Community Development Centre, as well as the limitations of the technical support provided by the other, CCRD, put significant time and technical constraints on the CARE project team and partners. Although this was partially mitigated through recruiting additional staff and increasing the engagement of local authorities' technical staff from DARD and DoNRe, it did delay the implementation of the livelihood component. Selecting a research or university partner, particularly for livelihoods, would have been a better option compared to these two civil society organizations.

The ICAM project has also actively sought collaboration with other development partners on a number of activities; resilient livelihood research and DRR (with the Red Cross); climate change awareness raising for the Khmer (with Oxfam and the Red Cross); gender and climate change (with GIZ and UN Women); Mekong Delta civil society networking (with SNV, IUCN, Oxfam, Save the Children, WWF, GIZ and others). A joint advocacy plan was also developed and implemented across CBCCCAG partners, with CARE leading on gender and climate change, and resilient livelihoods.

Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E activities were the backbone of the ICAM project and contributed to on-going adaptive project management, risk management and building a strong evidence base of lessons learned and achievements.

In line with its indirect implementation approach, ICAM started with a partnership workshop and the joint development of a partnership strategy to clarify roles and responsibilities and ensure a shared understanding of the project outcomes. The project also established a team of M&E focal points of each of the partners including Women's Union, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Committee for Flood and Storm Control and CCRD: 14 staff in An Giang (7 women, 7 men) and 11 in Soc Trang (7 women, 4 men). They were provided with training (project M&E, report writing, beneficiary tracking, database management, livelihood logbooks, gender integration), on-the-job coaching by the senior M&E specialist and detailed M&E guidelines and templates which aligned with their normal Government reporting responsibilities. The M&E focal team, with technical support from CARE, led the annual review of indicators and setting of targets for the coming year.

Based on the M&E plan developed at the start of the ICAM project, M&E was conducted jointly with the partners through regular work plans, frequent monitoring visits and (internal and external) monthly, quarterly and annual reporting. In addition, the project conducted a baseline survey, annual reviews (during the PSC, but also during annual sharing and learning workshops), a Mid Term Review (internal reflection and a DFAT external review), an end-of-project evaluation (May 2014) and an additional internal review (January 2016). CARE also participated in a CBCCAG joint monitoring visit organized in January 2015. For measuring progress on gender integration into the project activities, ICAM developed a Gender Action Plan and 'traffic light'-based progress tracker, which was updated and circulated on a monthly basis (see under gender).

This M&E led to important changes and improvements in the project such as: the introduction (and continuous improvement) of livelihood logbooks⁶; expansion of the project target beneficiaries from the poor to also include the near-poor; inclusion of a microfinance-for-climate-change component; better integration of livelihoods, DRR, and supported community based organizations; a shift from awareness raising to more comprehensively tackling behavior change (through PAOT); recruitment of additional technical staff on DRR; and improved financial management.

To systematically capture project lessons learned and achievements, collect Human Interest Stories and promote models for replication, the project also developed a documentation plan. This led to numerous publications on gender and women's empowerment, climate resilient livelihoods, climate responsive social protection, CBA planning and community digital photo storytelling, in various formats targeted at different audiences (for more details see annex).

Sustainability

Please refer to *section 8 – exit strategy* for further details about the measures put in place to enhance sustainability.

Concerning the planning capacity to conduct CBA processes, the EoP evaluation and additional impact evaluation found that most partners saw climate change adaptation in general and the CBA process in particular as very relevant. Having driven the CBA processes and realizing its benefits, they are willing to sustain and replicate this mode of planning - and presented a strategy for planning ahead. They furthermore saw themselves capable to continue driving CBA planning, having received numerous trainings and gained

⁶ Logbooks were used by the communities to self-monitor financial and social parameters (weather impact, investment costs, vaccination, time use, gendered labour division) regarding their livelihoods. A final version was agreed with partners in January 2015 to use during the farmer field schools as part of the livelihood replication process (see earlier).

experience. Several officers pointed out that they would try to expand the CBA approach to all communes and villages in their districts. In fact, the government has already replicated the CBA approach in five new communes with its own resources and CARE being in a technical advisory role. However, provincial scale replication as well as regularly conducting the CBA process requires a significant Government commitment and resources, which are at the moment limited. However, partners are committed to continue advocating for it while CARE is promoting the methodology at national level.

The DRR measures are also considered sustainable, with a large majority of them, for example search and rescue equipment provision, tree planting and infrastructural improvements (schools, child care centers, dykes), having a longer term impact on the protection of people, livelihoods and assets and therefore resilience. DARD and the CFSC have shown commitment to maintain these. The ICAM project has also achieved a preliminary attitude change among Government authorities by demonstrating a more diversified role of women in disaster preparedness and response (compared to traditional food provision and caring roles). However, this needs continuous advocacy at multiple levels to ensure lasting impact.

The flexible microfinance scheme has also continued and will likely do so as it responds to a clear need from people for flexible financing for livelihoods and also since it builds on an existing well-run Government scheme managed by the VWU. The rapid impact evaluation already showcased multiple households going through two or three cycles of loans, with incremental increases in income and improved livelihood security.

In terms of climate resilient livelihoods, the outlook is mixed and depends very much on the households: a small majority of the households continue the livelihoods (mostly in case of the biobedding and livestock); some farmers have revised the technique or applied it for other livestock (again the biobedding); others have continued the technique but failed due to market volatility (for example an unexpected decrease in the price for pigs), while others (in most cases seasonal laborers or when they have limited resources to re-invest such as the poorest) have stopped it altogether. However, the large majority of farmers the project worked with does appreciate the way ICAM helped them to think about their farming practices, how the weather impacts their livelihoods, and the need to do something about it, which can be considered as an achievement even if the livelihood itself did not work out and an important skill-set for resilience.

The investment in Mekong Delta civil society strengthening can be considered sustainable as the Southern Climate Change Working Group is still meeting on a regular basis. During the Civil Society Assessment review supported by ICAM, the group was considered as adding value, but also gave some suggestions on better integration with other networks and on Vietnamese civil society participation. However, working groups need on-going commitment from members, including CARE, and it remains to be seen if this can be kept running when project funding diminishes.

Safeguards and cross-cutting issues

The ICAM project was designed to promote environmentally sound adaptation to climate change throughout the project. At the beginning of the project, CARE staff received an orientation into the *Environment Management Guide for Australia's Aid Program*. DoNRE was one of the key partners in the PMB and environmental risks and management was consistently integrated into the CBA planning methodology and plans. During the Resilient Livelihood action research, all suggested new and existing livelihood options were screened for their environmental compatibility in terms of impact on biodiversity, ecosystem and sustainable resources use. Based on the CBA planning results and suggestions by DoNRE, the project therefore also invested in tree planting, the promotion of green dykes and household waste management. Good environmental management behaviors were also integrated into PAOT. For infrastructure works, environmental safeguards were conducted as part of the design and procurement process, as well as on-the-spot checks to ensure correct application during construction.

In terms of social inclusion, the ICAM’s target groups were the Khmer and Cham ethnic minorities (48% of direct beneficiaries). An ethnic minority poverty analysis conducted under a previous DANIDA funded CARE project in the Mekong Delta, *Participatory Community Development (PACODE)*, the ICAM Resilient Livelihood action research as well as other researches were used to inform ethnic minority targeted project interventions. Building on CARE good practice, the project adjusted project approaches and methodologies to ensure optimal participation and benefits for ethnic minorities. The CBA planning methodology was made as visual and interactive as possible, with separate men and women’s groups doing the analysis and planning. A subgroup of Cham living on boats or nearby rivers that were not reached with the CBA planning due to their high levels of mobility and social remoteness were engaged in climate risk analysis and planning through an innovative *Community Digital Storytelling (CDST)* technique. Awareness raising and behavior change communication materials were also made visual or even developed into local languages, a practice very uncommon in the Mekong Delta and in Vietnam. The microfinance mechanism was specifically tailored to ethnic minorities as well as persons with disabilities through low- or no-interest loans. Engagement with the ethnic minority department was also sought as much as possible.

Persons with disabilities as well as their representative organizations such as the local Disability Associations were also involved as active participants in the annual CBA planning and to a lesser extent also livelihoods and DRR. Advocacy on disability-inclusive DRR was also jointly undertaken with the Red Cross during the 2013 International DRR Day, which achieved national media coverage. At the start of the project, CARE staff also received an orientation on disability inclusive DRR and climate change adaptation, applying the *‘Development for All: towards a disability inclusive Australian Aid program’* guidelines and based on lessons learned and good practice from CBM International.⁷

Project M&E consistently gathered disaggregated data on ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities. Documentation was also made inclusive to showcase project learning and Human Interest Stories.

Gender equity

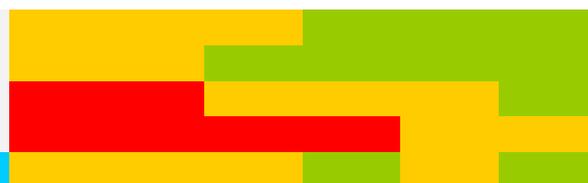
In addition to the systematic collection of gender disaggregated data and aiming for gender-balanced participation in all project activities, the ICAM project has invested considerable efforts to mainstream gender in all its activities through the development of a Gender Action Plan and traffic-light-based progress tracker, a very useful M&E and management tool to track gender and ensure adequate integration. This reveals the following achievements in terms of gender integration into project activities, demonstrating a satisfactory level of integration:

Project outcomes and outputs:	Progress on gender integration: <i>good (green), medium (orange), low (red)</i>		
	2013	2014	2015
Outcome 1			
- Government capacity building	Green	Green	Green
- CBA assessment	Yellow	Green	Green
- CBA planning	Yellow	Yellow	Green
- Integration into SEDPs	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Outcome 2			
- Climate Resilient Livelihoods	Red	Yellow	Yellow
- Disaster risk reduction	Red	Yellow	Green
- Capacity building on awareness raising and BCC	Yellow	Green	Green
- Awareness raising and behavior change communication	Red	Yellow	Yellow
Outcome 3			

⁷ For more information on CBM: <http://www.cbm.org/Inclusion-Made-Easy-329091.php>.

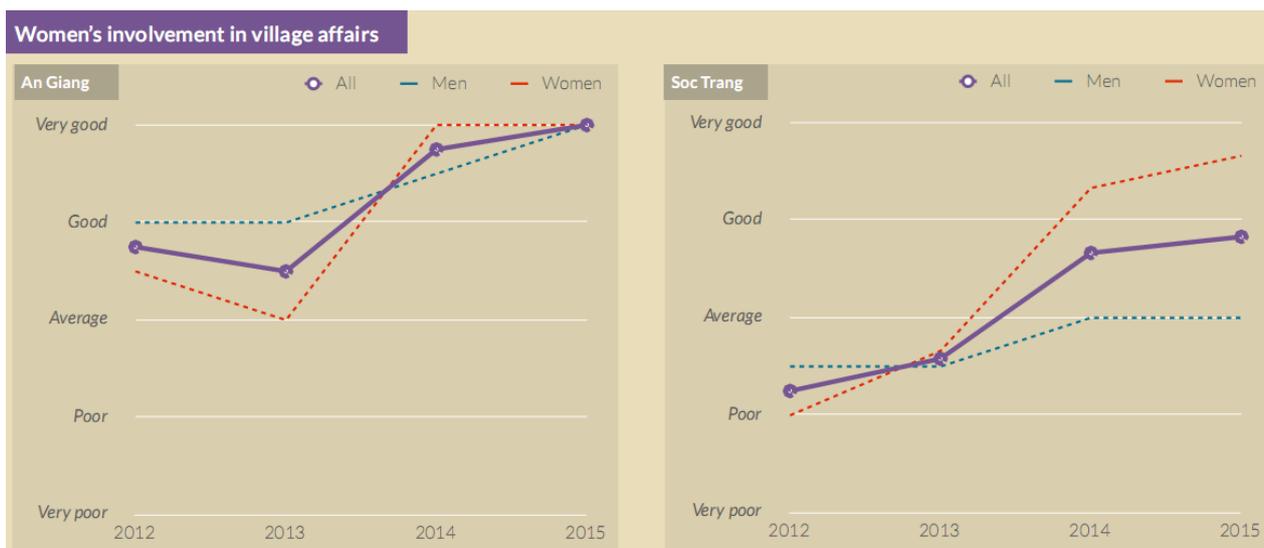
- M&E and documentation
- MDR civil society networking
- Replication of project approaches
- Strengthened CBOs

Project management (recruitment, staff training etc.)



In terms of gender equality outcomes, the EoP evaluation and rapid impact evaluation reveal that;

- CBA planning has led to a greater role of women in village affairs and community-level decision-making (*see graph*). In a strongly male-dominated society and for a project not solely focused on women’s empowerment, this is a significant achievement;
- An understanding of climate change risks and impacts has increased for 85% of women in the project locations. 75% attributes this to some or full extent to the project activities. Among female direct beneficiaries this number is even higher (96.5% and 91%);
- Overall, 67% of female direct beneficiaries (compared to 23% of the overall population) say to be better adapted and more prepared for climate change. A majority of 55% contributes this solely to the project, while 45% sees a positive role of the project among others (compared to 31/45% of the overall population);
- Overall, 60% of female direct beneficiaries (compared to 28% of the overall population) say to be better able to deal with disasters. 35% contributes this solely to the project, while 65% sees a positive role of the project among others (compared to 40/24% of the overall population);
- The project demonstrated that the in-depth involvement of the VWU in all aspects of CBA (through an expanded role or mandate) is feasible, desirable and valued by the local authorities



Other experience and learning of the project on gender equality within climate change programming is detailed in various documentation pieces (see annex).

Risk management

The project team collaboratively reviewed the project risk matrix every six months, or more often as needed. It was updated to reflect changing risks – including those raised by partners - and ways to address them through management strategies. They were also discussed regularly during PMB and other meetings, and when significant changes were required (for example the introduction of a micro-finance component) at the annual PSC meeting. Main challenges, opportunities and risks faced by the project were as follows:

7. Challenges, Opportunities and Risks

CHALLENGES:

- An ambitious and complex project design, particularly on CBA planning. The initial CBA planning methodology was complex and not coherent enough: the design intended to take advantage of CARE's experience and best practices on CBA and Community Based Disaster Risk Management by combining the strengths of existing approaches and methods like the Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis, Visioning, mainstreaming into SEDP etc. However, this joining of methods and approaches required a more in-depth adaptation to come up with an easy to navigate step-by-step process, combining all the required participatory tools and resources. CARE undertook a thorough review and revision, which resulted in a better understanding among the project team and the partners ensuring a smoother and more impactful implementation on CBA planning. However, this caused some delay, especially for the planned resilience interventions under outcome 2 who were resulting from this process;
- A lengthy negotiation process in terms of partnership agreements, including with the VWU and CCRD, leading to the project mobilization phase taking longer than the intended six months, to an actual ten months (for the VWU) and one year (for CCRD). In case of CCRD, this has not affected the progress of the project, because they were mainly involved in the livelihood component, but it did take time and efforts from the project manager and other project officers, which could have been invested elsewhere. Once agreements were finalized, project activities were implemented as planned;
- Uptake of new approaches and methodologies by local authorities in charge of implementing them took longer than expected, for example on resilient livelihood techniques, the PAOT-methodology and CDST. A combination of capacity building, a 'convincing-by-doing' approach, study visits to other projects and lobbying was successful but delayed project implementation. For example on PAOT, the campaign could only start one year later than expected, while behavior change needs a continuous and high dose of intervention. Once convinced, partners were very actively implementing the different approaches;
- Although extensive research and testing was done, a limited number of climate resilient livelihood options were available in Soc Trang due to the strong appeal of shrimp farming, even for land less and land poor. Shrimp farming requires significant investment but can deliver very high income per successful harvest. However it is very technical, time consuming and susceptible to abrupt and small weather and climate variations and is causing very high debts. Besides shrimp farming, temporary migration is also very frequent. Nonetheless, ICAM successfully promoted biobedding and livestock raising, but rather as an additional livelihood or income source to shrimp farming and mainly for women;
- Language barriers for local Government partners when working with ethnic minority populations such as the Khmer and Cham, in particular the poorest, was an on-going challenge.

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Although joint learning and advocacy among CBCCAG partners required considerable commitment and time from the different NGOs involved, the CBCCAG program and partnership modality provided opportunities to jointly advance issues at national and local level such as gender and climate change; resilient livelihoods and integration of CBA and DRR into SEDP. The modality also provided a mechanism for collaboration on specific activities as described above (see under efficiency);
- An increased interest of national Government and other development partners in ICAM project experience, achieved through CARE's strengths on advocacy and facilitation of networks such as the Climate Change Working Group, provided entry points to advance issues such as resilient livelihoods (collaboration with MARD on a joint technical guideline); CBA planning and integration into SEDP (collaboration with MoNRE on nation-wide criteria for successful adaptation); adaptive social protection (joint scoping study with the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, using ICAM experience on microfinance for resilience); and gender integration into CBA and DRR (collaboration with UN Women and GIZ on a how-to guidebook);

- New CARE projects in and outside Vietnam (Laos, Cambodia) have or plan to build on ICAM good practice on PAOT, climate smart DRR, resilient livelihoods, livelihood logbooks and gender and CBA/DRR, which increases the potential impact of the project;
- The S-CCWG and CSO assessment findings provide valuable scenarios with multiple support options to strengthen civil society in the South of Vietnam. It can be used as a major input into senior-level discussions among INGOs, donors, civil society and others on how to join efforts on this and organizational partnership strategies.

RISKS:

- Workload and availability of project partners potentially leading to reduced contribution to project results, limited opportunity for capacity enhancement and delay of project implementation. However, this risk was mitigated through clear roles and responsibilities assigned to focal points, bi-monthly PMB meetings and regular activity related meetings. In the last year of the project, the VWU in both provinces was also supported with human resources support by recruiting a volunteer in each province, which led to significant improvement in implementation and reporting;
- High staff turn-over, common with all development organizations operating in the Mekong Delta. However this was mitigated through an efficient recruitment process and providing opportunities for staff capacity building, on-going learning and professional development;
- Funding constraints at national level with limited decentralized funding for local authorities to implement Government programs, including replicating successful ICAM approaches or models. However, commitment of local authorities to replication is strong, so if more resources become available, successful project approaches and methodologies will continue to be promoted by local authorities.

8. Lessons learnt

ICAM has used learning and reflection with CARE staff and partners to systematically capture lessons and improve project implementation. CARE fed this into national learning on community-based adaption, as well as CARE's regional and global learning networks on climate change and disaster risk reduction. Lessons have been widely shared through the working groups in Vietnam and at international forums such as the CBA conference in Nepal and Kenya, Climate Smart Agriculture conference in France, ACFID conference in Australia, COP 21 Climate Change conference in France etc.

- **Indicators and targets** should be jointly set and agreed with the partners to increase their understanding of M&E, accountability towards the project outcomes and activities and ensure their commitment to the project. The **M&E system** should not be too ambitious, and be realistic and straightforward to ensure effective implementation, reflection and learning. Communities should be involved (for example through logbooks) as long as there is clear value for them;
- CARE staff can initially take lead in most of the activities, workshops and meetings but over the project timeframe need to gradually and case by case **hand-over the ownership** of these **to the partners** while CARE provides technical advice. A roadmap for this should be identified and agreed with the partners at the beginning of the project;
- **Motivation and commitment of Government staff** to certain activities is higher when they align with Government systems, guidelines and regulations, such as M&E, criteria for SEDP mainstreaming, microfinance, CBDRM. The project allows them to further test Government approaches and tools and collectively with CARE gather evidence and make sound recommendations for improvement. It also increases the level of buy-in of more project specific requirements, such as gender and women's empowerment, ethnic minorities and disability-inclusion;

- **Government approval processes**, for example, for village CBA plans, mainstreaming, microfinance, photo stories, in Vietnam are very time consuming and require sufficient time and effort. This should be factored in when designing programs and forward planning of activities;
- **CBA planning** and implementation needs to align with existing SEDP, CBDRM and other government planning processes and systems and build on existing human and other resources within the government. In the process of integrating CBA actions into SEDP, it is crucial to select and engage the right Government staff, representing key CBA decision-makers, political bodies, planning and finance departments in the province besides technical staff. Bringing them together with village leaders in one forum also provides an opportunity for political dialogue and strengthening accountability to local communities.
- **Translating climate science into information** comprehensible for local communities remains a challenge for local authorities, and requires continuing efforts, creative trial-and-error and investment in appropriate information, education and communication (IEC) materials, particularly for ethnic minorities;
- **Livelihoods** improvement and/or diversification needs cross-learning and significant time and at least 2 to 3 cycles to research and identify sound climate resilient strategies, select beneficiaries, design community-driven management models, full start-up and to see sustainable results. Livelihood support should involve a combination of promoting existing climate resilient livelihood approaches through microfinance support and skills training to improve techniques, and demonstration of new livelihood options on a small-scale through direct inputs and training support;
- For **replication of climate resilient livelihood models**, projects need to also invest in gathering evidence on the economic viability and effectiveness besides climate resilient aspects for Governments to be convinced that it is worth investing time and funding;
- When implementing **integrated resilience interventions**, it is crucial to take every opportunity when engaging with communities to explain the rationale behind every activity, how they link to each other and how it supports community and household resilience to climate change;
- Specific tailored approaches need to be developed to **reach the most vulnerable**, as they are very mobile, dynamic, hard-to-reach and not always the focus of Government development programs. Traditional tools and approaches, even proven, are not always the most appropriate so should be continuously trialed and tested combined with targeted advocacy efforts;
- When targeting the poorest communities with livelihood and DRR support, efforts should be undertaken to positively influence **mindsets and attitudes within Government partners** towards the poorest, including through joint activities and gathering evidence that it is an effective investment;
- A detailed replication and sustainability plan should be considered as part of the project design to properly and timely plan and implement activities;
- To sustain efforts on civil society strengthening and networking, support from senior management in INGOs is crucial as well as a mutually agreed and resourced **joint CSO development strategy**. The potential for sustainability also increases if ownership shifts from solely INGOs to shared ownership by both INGOs and Vietnamese CSOs;
- **Joint advocacy and collaboration between CBCCAG partners** should be agreed earlier in the program, should be more systematic through strategic one-issue focused coalitions between a limited number of partners and should be a combination of national and sub-national level efforts. Rather than a specific output, advocacy should be an approach to reach other outcomes;

9. Exit strategy

Institutionalization and sustainability have been consistently addressed in the ICAM project from the start through: deliberate investment in continuous capacity development and strengthening; strong alignment with government policy, programs and planning systems; building ownership amongst stakeholders and communities; establishing and maintaining strong lasting partnerships at local, provincial and national level; and integrating activities into larger development priorities of the Government. As climate change adaptation requires adaptive programming, CARE has invested considerably in on-going sharing and learning, high quality analysis and testing of conceptual frameworks, partner and community focused M&E and collaboratively gathering of evidence.

- The CBA planning process is completely **aligned to Government SEDP planning processes**, provincial climate change action plans, the Government Grassroots Democracy Decree and other sectoral planning such as for CBDRM. National guidelines on integrating climate change into SEDP have also been tested in the project with recommendations made for improvement (combined with national level advocacy). Results of the CBA planning have been integrated into local SEDPs, including the next five-year plan (2016-2020). Livelihood and DRR interventions are also in line with priorities of local authorities in their agricultural and DRR plans. Furthermore M&E and reporting processes and formats were building on existing Government practice, roles and responsibilities;
- While the key Government partner was the VWU, the PMB mirrored the **decision-makers and technical departments in charge of climate change and DRR in the province and district**. Multi-faceted capacity building (training events on technical topics, gender and community engagement skills, practical demonstration, mentoring, peer-to-peer sharing and learning, on-the-job training etc.) was targeted at all of the PMB members ensuring institutional capacity building across the board. Although staff turnover or shifting across departments is common in Vietnam, the knowledge and skills set acquired is relevant in various departments so should be sustained;
- **Inclusion and promotion of the village leader** in a key role during the CBA planning, focused on community facilitation, downward accountability, ranking and prioritization skills, engagement with key decision-makers, communication etc.,;
- CARE has ensured the handing over of a **complete integrated training package** in Vietnamese including CBA planning manual, gender integration checklist, training materials, lesson plans, visual aids, list of trainers and facilitators etc. to all Government departments at multiple levels in charge of climate change, with potential wider sharing to neighboring provinces;
- **Communities** were closely involved in developing and influencing CBA plans and actions. They were also in charge of self-selecting livelihood options and DRR measures supported by the project;
- The **management of microfinance, DRR and other livelihood support** was completely handed over to the VWU, DARD, CFSC and technical departments. The microfinance mechanism became fully integrated into the VWU's social development fund that was created and supported in a previous CARE Vietnam project (*'Participatory Community Development'* PACODE, finished in June 2013);
- As described above, **other CARE projects in Vietnam** and the region (Cambodia, Laos) have or plan to replicate or further develop ICAM conceptual frameworks, approaches or tools on climate resilient livelihoods, community M&E through logbooks, PAOT or behavior change communication, gender and climate change adaptation, CBA planning, including integration into SEDPs, and climate smart DRR;
- CARE is committed to remain core group member of the **Southern Climate Change Working Group**, and further support Vietnamese civil society in the South of Vietnam;
- To encourage further replication, CARE has invested considerably in **documentation** of project technical approaches, lessons learned, recommendations and Human Interest Stories on a variety of topics relevant for CBA (see annex).

Building on ICAM learning and achievements, CARE is actively seeking funding to continue needed investments on community based adaptation in the Mekong Delta targeted at ethnic minority women.

10. Recommendations for further engagement

Project recommendations include the following;

1. **Support gender-transformative resilience processes** by concurrently addressing gender inequality and climate change adaptation. Building on ICAM experience, CARE has developed a draft framework on how to achieve resilience and gender equality simultaneously. It is hoped that this will contribute to the debate on resilience and gender in and outside Vietnam;
2. Focus considerably more on **regular and systemized access to integrated weather forecasts, climate change scenarios and agricultural advice**, customized through different formats and channels for ethnic minority and women farmers. At the same time improve the understanding of how farmers (and agricultural planners) use this and other information for planning and implementing their livelihood strategies;
3. Ensure that technical expertise is sufficient to guide climate-resilient practices. As adaptation requires continuous learning and trial-and-error, consider **partnering with a research institute** or university who is familiar with local conditions and who can easily provide regular support and coaching;
4. Work on livelihoods that already have a considerable integration into local, national or international **markets**. Conduct a rapid **value chain analysis**, directly engaging farmers, to inform the best entry points for project support;
5. Integrate **support to safe migration** as part of a more comprehensive approach to working with landless and land poor on their livelihoods;
6. In Vietnam **social protection mechanisms**, including microfinance, vocational training, micro-insurance, have great potential to be utilized at scale for enhanced livelihood resilience and natural resources management but require focused project interventions and gathering of more systematic evidence, on their effectiveness, scalability and how they achieve multiple benefits on resilience and poverty reduction;
7. Invest in organizational as well as technical **capacity development of Vietnamese civil society** in Southern Vietnam as one of the sole objectives of a project rather than as a means to implement a complex multi-level project with a short timeframe. This should be guided by a long term investment strategy jointly agreed among NGOs and the main development partners.

▪ Additional Attachments

Case study 1:

Women at the frontline of climate change adaptation

Ms. Ma Rim, 44 years old, is a Cham ethnic minority woman from La Ma village, An Giang province, located in the upstream part of the vast Mekong Delta in Viet Nam. Living and working on the rivers for decades, being affected increasingly by volatile weather, it has not been easy for her and her family, but things are finally on the better hand. Thanks to CARE in Vietnam, she also feels much more informed, emancipated and appreciated by her entire community.

Ma Rim is a proud mother of three children: *“My family has spread their wings. My oldest son who’s 27 years old has moved to another province because of his work. My second one, a daughter, is 24 years old, got married and had a baby boy. My second daughter has just turned 18 and started high school.”* Like many poor Cham families in her situation, Ma Rim and her husband used to work as hired day labourers on one of the many rice fields, but jobs were always unstable and income was too low; *“We used our boat to go from work to work, from place to place, wherever there was something to do. Travelling so much and living together on one cramped space was not easy for my children. I couldn’t send them to school either; the school fees were just too high for us.”*

Living on the water was also dangerous. *“I never felt safe. Every year we have rains and floods in the Delta, so I was always terrified something could happen. When we had strong winds, we had to jump into the water to hold our boat, protect our children and save our belongings. My husband and I could never sleep as we were afraid our children would get hurt or fall into the water.”* When extremely heavy rainfall hit the Delta in 2000, Ma Rim and her family barely made it: *“I was fishing on my boat when the heavy rain started. There was no place to hide and my boat was sinking. Fortunately we were close to the river bank so we could survive.”*

It took until 2009 when Ma Rim, with support from the Cham community and the Vietnamese Government, was finally able to build a small house by the river. *“Although I knew something had to be done to protect my family and our possessions, I never had enough money to strengthen my boat or even build a house. It was always my dream to find a safe place to settle down with my family. Luckily, that dream became reality. I was so happy.”* Nonetheless, Ma Rim was still worried: *“Not living on a boat, my life definitely improved but I was still afraid each time we had floods, heavy rains or strong winds that it would damage or destroy my small house. And it seems the weather became more unpredictable every year, I didn’t know what was happening.”*

Alongside numerous Cham women, in September 2013, Ma Rim joined one of the many village climate change adaptation meetings organized by CARE in Vietnam together with the local Women’s Union. During these meetings, the women enthusiastically discussed past, current and future weather and climate trends, how it impacted their daily lives and community in different ways and what people could do about it. *“Participating in these exercises was fun but has also learned me a lot about how and why the weather changes so much lately and how my village will be affected,”* says Ma Rim; *“Since we had that*



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meeting, I now know better what to do and I listen more frequently to weather forecasts.”

The village meetings also had an encouraging side effect. *“As Cham ethnic minority woman, I have not previously been able to join these community meetings – and missed out on a lot of information,”* Ma Rim mentions; *“Traditionally in the past, Cham women were always staying at home and not going to school. We were told what to do by our husbands.”*

Fortunately, things are changing for the better and meetings such as the ones supported by CARE in Vietnam are contributing to this change. Ma Rim confirms; *“It’s been very helpful for all of us Cham women. Now Cham men and women are more equal and I am more involved. I value the importance of knowledge and education much more which I will carry on to my children.”*

Case study 2

Microfinance for climate-resilient livelihoods increases income security

Ms. Son Thi So Da is a Khmer woman, living in Soc Trang province with her husband, and their three-year-old son. She has inherited land from her parents, and was using it to plant onions and chili. Increases in hot weather and unpredictable heavy rain in recent years has decreased the reliability and yield of her crops, making her income less secure. It was becoming difficult for the young family to survive; she sometimes had to seek help in providing for her son from her mother.

So Da heard about the climate-resilient livelihood packages being supported by CARE's Integrated Community Based Adaptation in the Mekong (ICAM) project, through the Vietnam Women's Union, and decided to participate in order to diversify her income sources. She received 5 million Vietnamese Dong (approx. US\$250), and added her own 1.5 million dong (approx. US\$75) to begin raising pigs using a climate-resilient bio-bedding method (*).

After two rounds of pig raising, So Da and her husband made 4.5 million Dong profit (approx US\$225). The profits also enabled them to invest in their onion business, boosting the profits from this to 3 million Dong (approx. US\$150). "I hope to use the profits to enlarge the pigpen to be able to accommodate 4-6 pigs on the bio-bedding." In the coming season, So Da plans to invest in growing more chili and farming shrimp, as well as expanding her pig-raising business.

The assistance package from the Vietnam Women's Union and CARE in Vietnam enabled So Da and her husband to diversify their sources of income so that they can become more resilient to the increasingly changeable conditions in the Mekong Delta. As a result, they have been able to build their own house, and they are looking forward to a brighter and more secure future. "I am very happy because I have my own house now. Though it is small and simple, my mother does not have to support us anymore, and she doesn't have to worry about us so much!"

** The bio-bedding is composed of rice husk or saw dust mixed with a special enzyme, locally available, that breaks down the pig manure and therefore reduces environmental pollution and CO2 emissions. The bio-bedding uses 50-70% less water than traditional methods, making it resilient in the face of drought and hot periods. After one cycle, it can also be used as compost to fertilize crops. The day to day work of raising pigs on bio-bedding is much quicker and easier than traditional husbandry, and due to the cage size it doesn't require a lot of space to do. In addition, the pigs themselves grow two times faster and due to limited water use, the animals are less susceptible to diseases caused by polluted water.*



Annex 1 - Documentation produced by activity

In addition to regular internal M&E reports (including baseline, MTR, EoP and other evaluation reports), the following documentation has been produced:

	Title:	Language		CARE or joint publication	Date:	Dissemination: to whom, how, number etc.
		VN	EN			
1	<i>Action Research on Climate-resilient Livelihoods for land-poor and land-less people</i>	X	X	CARE International in Vietnam	August 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Print 100 copies (ENG) in June, 100 copies (VN) in December 2015 - Online dissemination through CARE CC website (http://careclimatechange.org/publications/action-research-climate-resilient-livelihoods/) - COP21, CBCCAG closing workshop and other national workshops
2	<i>A methodology for CBA planning in Vietnam – case study (as contribution to: Community-Based Adaptation in Practice)</i>		X	CARE global climate change team	June 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online dissemination through CARE CC website (http://careclimatechange.org/publications/community-based-adaptation-in-practice/)
3	<i>Our Valuable Voices - Community Digital Storytelling for Good Programming and Policy Engagement (lessons learned)</i>	X	X	CARE International in Vietnam	February 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Printed 300 copies, 200 in March 2015, 100 in June 2015 - Presented at CBA9 conference in Kenya (April 2015) and ACFID conference in Australia (June 2015) - Online dissemination through CARE CC website (http://careclimatechange.org/publications/cdst-in-vietnam/)
4	<i>Khmer communities respond to disaster and climate challenges (IEC film)</i>	X	X	CARE International in Vietnam, Oxfam, Australian/German Red Cross,	May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminated at community awareness raising and behavior change communication activities - Links on CARE International in Vietnam YouTube (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC-F61NnGc5TyIUFr7ltKhsQ)

5	<i>ICAM Project brief</i>	X	X	CARE International in Vietnam	May 2015	- As needed with partners, donors, etc. and during national workshops
6	<i>Joining efforts. Assessment of Vietnamese Civil Society engaged in Climate Change in the Mekong Delta</i>	X	X	CARE International in Vietnam	June 2015	- Shared with GIZ's Integrated Coastal Management Program, Mekong Delta - Not yet wider disseminated
7	<i>'Climate smart' socio-economic development planning. A model for nationwide replication.</i>		X	CARE International in Vietnam	June 2015	- Case study shared with Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to contribute to MoNRE adaptation model review process
8	<i>Making It Count. Integrating Gender into Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction: a practical how-to guide</i>	X	X	CARE International in Vietnam UN Women Vietnam GIZ-ICMP	June 2015	- Print: by CARE; 600 copies (400 VN, 150 ENG): ICAM partners (An Giang and Soc Trang DARD, DONRE, PC, WU) CCWG/DMWG, Red Cross, GIZ, MARD, VWU, COP21 - Print: by UN Women; 250 copies (VN): VWU - E-version (VN, ENG) on CARE CC website, other websites (UN Women VN, OneUN VN, preventionweb, WOCAN, empowerwomen.org, CARE AUS) (http://careclimatechange.org/tool-kits/making-it-count-integrating-gender/) - How-to-use video, shared on CARE International in Vietnam Facebook and YouTube - E- newsletters (Climate-L, CARE CC, CARE DRR, CARE Comms, WOCAN, NGO-centre working groups, incl. CCWG, DMWG, MFWG, EMWG, VN-Marine, VCBTN, SCCWG) - CBCCAG closing workshop
9	<i>Learning Series Issue 1: Win-win Results – Gender Equality within Climate Change Programming</i>	X	X	CARE International in Vietnam	July 2015	- Print: by CARE; 250 copies (150 VN, 100 ENG): ICAM partners (An Giang and Soc Trang DARD, DONRE, PC, WU) COP21 - E-version (VN, ENG) on CARE CC website, other websites (preventionweb, reliefweb, AWID, CakeX) (http://careclimatechange.org/tool-kits/care-vietnam-learning-series/) - E- newsletter/ mailing lists (Climate-L, CARE CC, CARE Gender, CARE Comms, WOCAN, NGO-centre working groups, including CCWG, DMWG, MFWG, EMWG, SANRM, VN-Marine, VCBTN, SCCWG) - CBCCAG closing workshop

10	<i>Learning Series Issue 2: Rethinking Resilience – Social Protection in the Context of Climate Change in Vietnam</i>	X	X	CARE International in Vietnam	September 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Print: by CARE; 250 copies (150 VN, 100 ENG): ICAM partners (An Giang and Soc Trang DARD, DONRE, PC, WU) COP21 - E-version (VN, ENG) on CARE CC website, other websites (preventionweb, reliefweb, AWID) (http://careclimatechange.org/tool-kits/care-vietnam-learning-series/) - E- newsletters (Climate-L, CARE CC, CARE DRR, CARE Comms, WOCAN, NGO-centre working groups, including CCWG, DMWG, MFWG, EMWG, SANRM, VN-Marine, VCBTN, SCCWG) - CBCCAG closing workshop
11	<i>Climate Vulnerability and Capacity of ethnic minority landless and land-poor in the Mekong Delta in Vietnam insights from 3 years project implementation</i>		X	CARE International in Vietnam, Oxfam	November 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not yet disseminated
12	<i>Beyond Words: Advancing Gender Equality in Climate Change (policy brief)</i>	X	X	CARE International in Vietnam (part of CBCCAG joint publications)	December 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Print: by CARE; 300 copies (150 VN, 150 ENG): ICAM partners (An Giang and Soc Trang DARD, DONRE, PC, WU) - E-version (VN, ENG) on CARE CC website, other websites (preventionweb, reliefweb, AWID) (http://careclimatechange.org/publications/beyond-words/) - E- newsletters (Climate-L, CARE CC, CARE DRR, CARE Comms, WOCAN, NGO-centre working groups, including CCWG, DMWG, MFWG, EMWG, SANRM, VN-Marine, VCBTN, SCCWG) - CBCCAG closing workshop
13	<i>Guideline on selection and implementation of climate resilient livelihood options targeting the most vulnerable. Practices and Recommendations from CBCCAG projects</i>	x		CARE in Vietnam, SNV, Oxfam, Australian/ German Red Cross, EDF, Plan, Save the Children – jointly with MARD Extension Centre	December 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,100 copies printed and disseminated by Agriculture Extension Centre to 63 provincial and city agriculture extension centres across Vietnam

14	<i>Added Value – Integrating Indigenous Knowledge into Community Based Adaptation and Climate Smart Agriculture</i> (advocacy leaflet)	X	X	CARE in Vietnam, SNV, Oxfam, Australian/ German Red Cross, EDF, Plan, Save the Children	December 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Printed as part of an overall CBCCAG advocacy package, printed by SNV - CBCCAG closing workshop
15	<i>Planning for Resilience: A practitioner’s guide to support community based adaptation to climate change</i>	X	X	CARE International in Vietnam	December 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Print: by CARE; 300 copies VN: ICAM partners (An Giang and Soc Trang DARD, DONRE, PC, WU) - CBCCAG closing workshop - Expected online dissemination through CARE CC website
16	<i>Leading By Example: Women taking action for climate change in Vietnam</i> (film)	X	X	CARE International in Vietnam, SNV, Oxfam, Australian /German Red Cross, EDF, Plan International, Save the Children	December 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Links on CARE International in Vietnam YouTube (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC-F61NnGc5TyIUFr7ltKhsQ) and CARE CC website - International messages version screened at COP21 - E- newsletters (CARE CC, CARE DRR, CARE Comms, WOCAN, NGO-centre working groups, including CCWG, DMWG, MFWG, EMWG, SANRM, VN-Marine, VCBTN, SCCWG) - CBCCAG closing workshop - Shared on CARE International in Vietnam Facebook.
17	<i>Women taking action for climate change in Vietnam: The Integrated Community Based Adaptation in the Mekong (ICAM) Project</i> (film)	X	X	CARE International in Vietnam	January 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not yet disseminated - Expected to be launched on CARE International in Vietnam YouTube channel: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC-F61NnGc5TyIUFr7ltKhsQ
18	<i>A Framework for Gender Transformative Adaptation in Vietnam</i>		X	CARE International in Vietnam	January 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not yet disseminated - Expected to be launched on CARE International in Vietnam YouTube channel: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC-F61NnGc5TyIUFr7ltKhsQ

Physical assets purchased with activity funds

Upon project completion, all physical assets purchased under project funds have been moved to CARE office in Hanoi/HCMC and/or transferred to partner (CCRD) for the use of humanitarian program in Vietnam.

Asset Code	Physical Assets	Date of Purchase	Cost (USD)	Location
VNA00059	Laptop hp 4430s: core i5-	8/17/2012	642.26	CARE in HANOI
VNA00060	Laptop HP Elite book Foli	8/30/2013	1,018.28	CARE in HANOI
VNA00122	Laptop hp 4430s: core i5-	8/17/2012	784.18	CARE in HANOI
VNA00123	Laptop hp 4430s: core i5-	8/17/2012	784.18	CARE in HANOI
VNA00124	Laptop hp 4430s: core i5-	8/17/2012	784.18	CARE in HANOI
VNA00125	Laptop HP 4440s	6/12/2012	830.52	CARE in HANOI
VNA00126	Scan HP500	4/25/2013	879.46	CARE in HANOI
VNA00127	LCD Dell M210X	12/19/2012	1,113.14	CARE in HANOI
VNA00128	Canon EOS 1100D-Camera	2/12/2013	484.12	CARE in HANOI
VNA00129	Photocopy Machine RICH0	4/18/2014	1,665.08	CARE in HANOI
VNA00130	Laptop hp 4430s: core i5-	8/17/2012	784.18	CARE in HANOI
VNA00131	Laptop hp 4430s: core i5-	8/17/2012	784.18	CARE in HANOI
VNA00132	Printer HP Pro 400 M425	1/12/2015	713.38	CARE in HANOI
VNI00254	LCD green laptop Miguel	2/13/2014	87.98	CARE in HANOI
VNI00299	Table-Chi	10/10/2012	192.46	CARE in HCMC
VNI00305	Cabinet	6/30/2015	41.86	CARE in HCMC
VNI00309	Printer HP1536DNF	4/25/2013	412.17	CARE in HCMC
VNI00316	Chair	10/10/2012	81.79	CARE in HCMC
VNI00393	Book shelf	10/10/2012	192.46	CARE in HCMC
VNI00410	External Hard Drive	12/23/2015	156.48	CARE in HANOI
VNI00421	Hard disk Western Digital	3/4/2013	98.30	CARE in HANOI
VNI00422	Hard disk Western Digital	3/4/2013	98.30	CARE in HANOI
VNI00423	Camera Sony DSC-T110	3/9/2012	220.85	CARE in HANOI
VNI00424	Camera Samsung for Photo	2/12/2013	131.40	CARE in HANOI
VNI00425	Camera Samsung for Photo	2/12/2013	131.40	CARE in HANOI
VNI00426	Audio Recorder ICD-UX533F	2/12/2013	112.96	CARE in HANOI
VNI00427	Video Conference Altron U	5/22/2014	130.82	CARE in HANOI
VNI00428	Loudspeaker Logitech Z305	5/22/2014	60.18	CARE in HANOI
VNI00429	Camera Logitech C920	5/22/2014	112.51	CARE in HANOI
VNI00430	Hard Drive for Laptop Gia	2/27/2015	63.39	CARE in HANOI
VNI00431	Hard disk Western Digital	3/4/2013	98.30	CARE in HANOI
VNI00432	Hard disk Western Digital	3/4/2013	98.30	CARE in HANOI
VNI00433	Screen Laptop	3/3/2015	65.80	CARE in HANOI
VNI00519	Hard Drive for repairing	12/23/2015	55.81	CARE in HANOI
VNI00520	Hard Drive for repairing	12/23/2015	55.81	CARE in HANOI
VNI00521	Hard Drive for repairing	12/23/2015	55.81	CARE in HANOI
	Laptop Macbook Air	n/a	25.490.000 VND	CCRD, Hanoi
	Camera Sony	n/a	15.000.000 VND	CCRD, Hanoi

Continuation of components of activity:

All activities committed in the project plan have been accomplished. None is continued, except by the local government, and that has already been described in the main narrative report

Which component is continuing	Who is taking this forward	Contact details
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•