

TM

Solution eXchange

Wider Choices
Smarter Development



Active Communities of Practice



Decentralization (*UNDP*)



Water (*UNICEF*)



Food & Nutrition Security
(*FAO*)



Gender (*UNICEF, UNWOMEN*)



Maternal & Child Health
(*WHO*)



AIDS (*UNAIDS*)



Education (*UNESCO*)



Work & Employment
(*ILO*)



Microfinance (*UNDP, ILO*)



ICT for Development
(*UNESCO*)



Disaster Management
(*UNDP*)

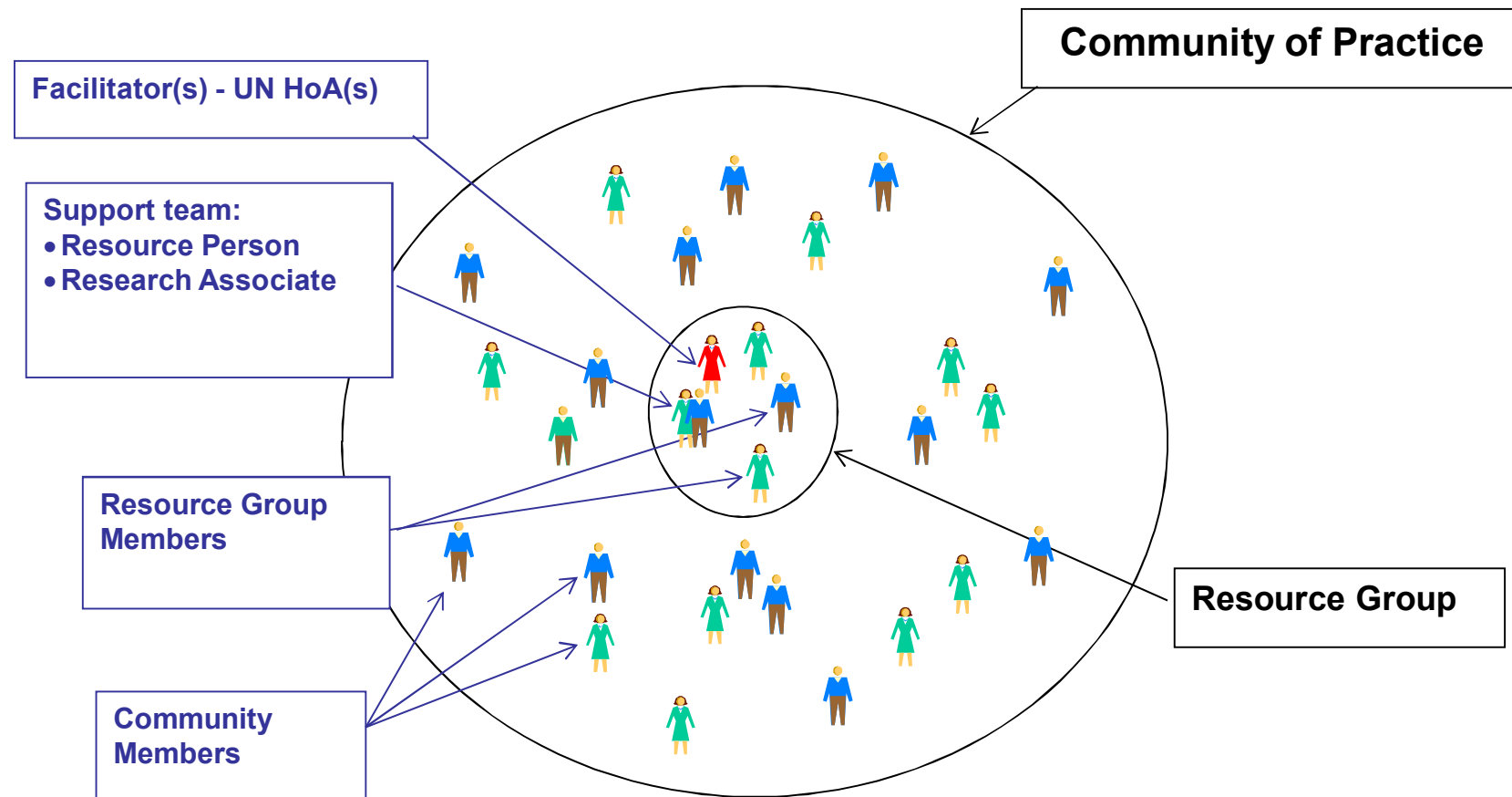


Climate Change (*UNDP*)



Karnataka Community
(*UNICEF*)

Community Organization



Uniqueness of Solution Exchange

- Moderated knowledge sharing
- Impartial platform for exchange of knowledge and ideas among development practitioners in key thematic areas.
- Has diverse membership in terms of types of organizations and geographic coverage- SE adopts an 'all inclusive approach'
- Å Connects practitioners and makes their tacit knowledge available to the public at large
- Provides coverage of wide spectrum and rich inputs on selected development themes.



GOAL OF SOLUTION EXCHANGE

"SOLUTION EXCHANGE BECOMES A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT TOWARDS ATTAINING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ON TIME AND ON TARGET."



How ? Through Multifaceted Functions

Internet based Problem solving and Knowledge Sharing Services

*Query - Consolidated Reply,
E-Consultation, E-Discussions*

Regular information - Services

Monthly Updates

Knowledge to Practice Services

Action Groups/Consultative Group

Face to Face Discussions

Annual Forums, Regional Forums, Theme based workshops, Resource Group Discussions

Publication and Information Services

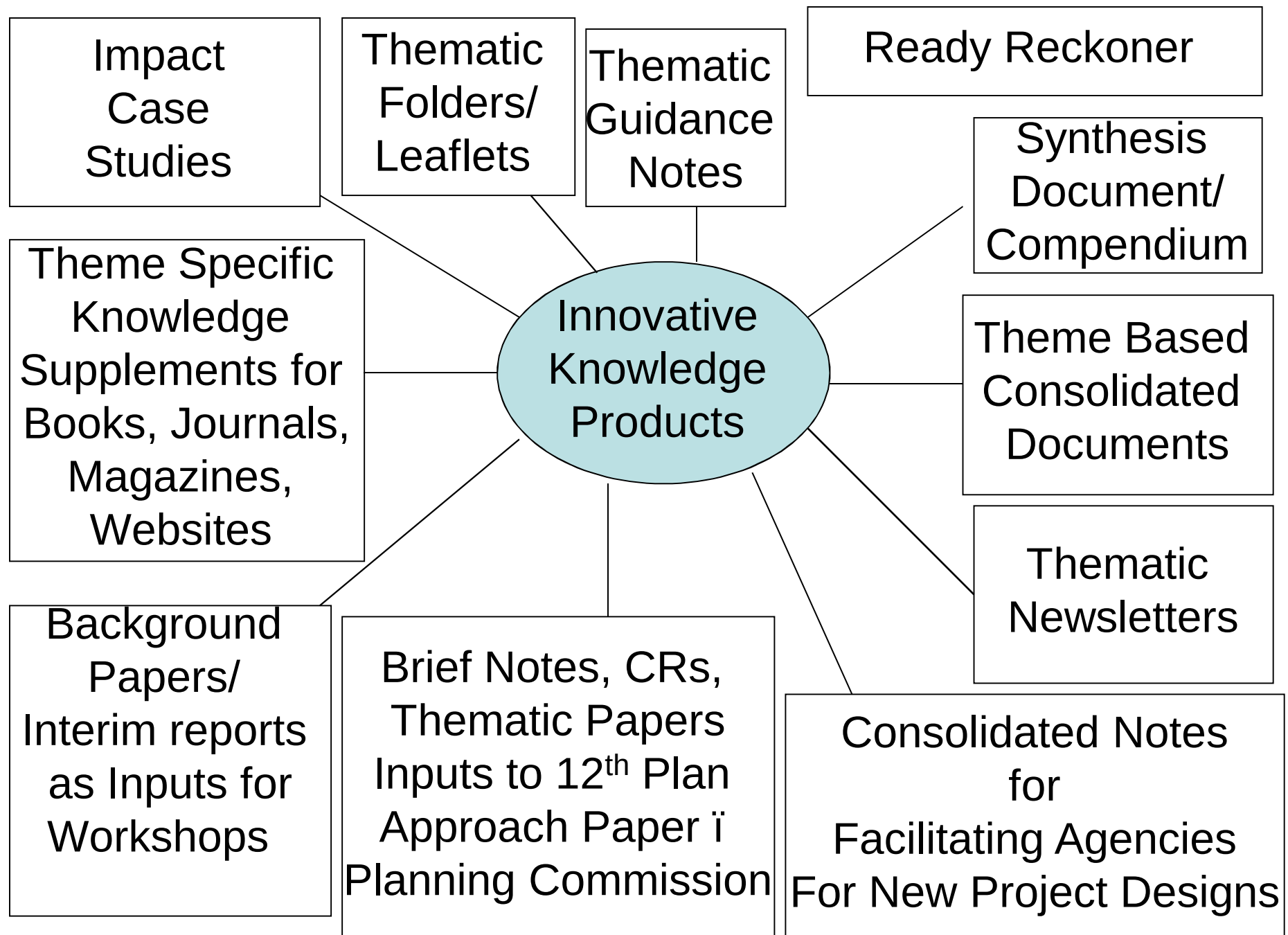
Theme Based Booklets, Synthesis Document, Thematic Papers and Ready Reckoner

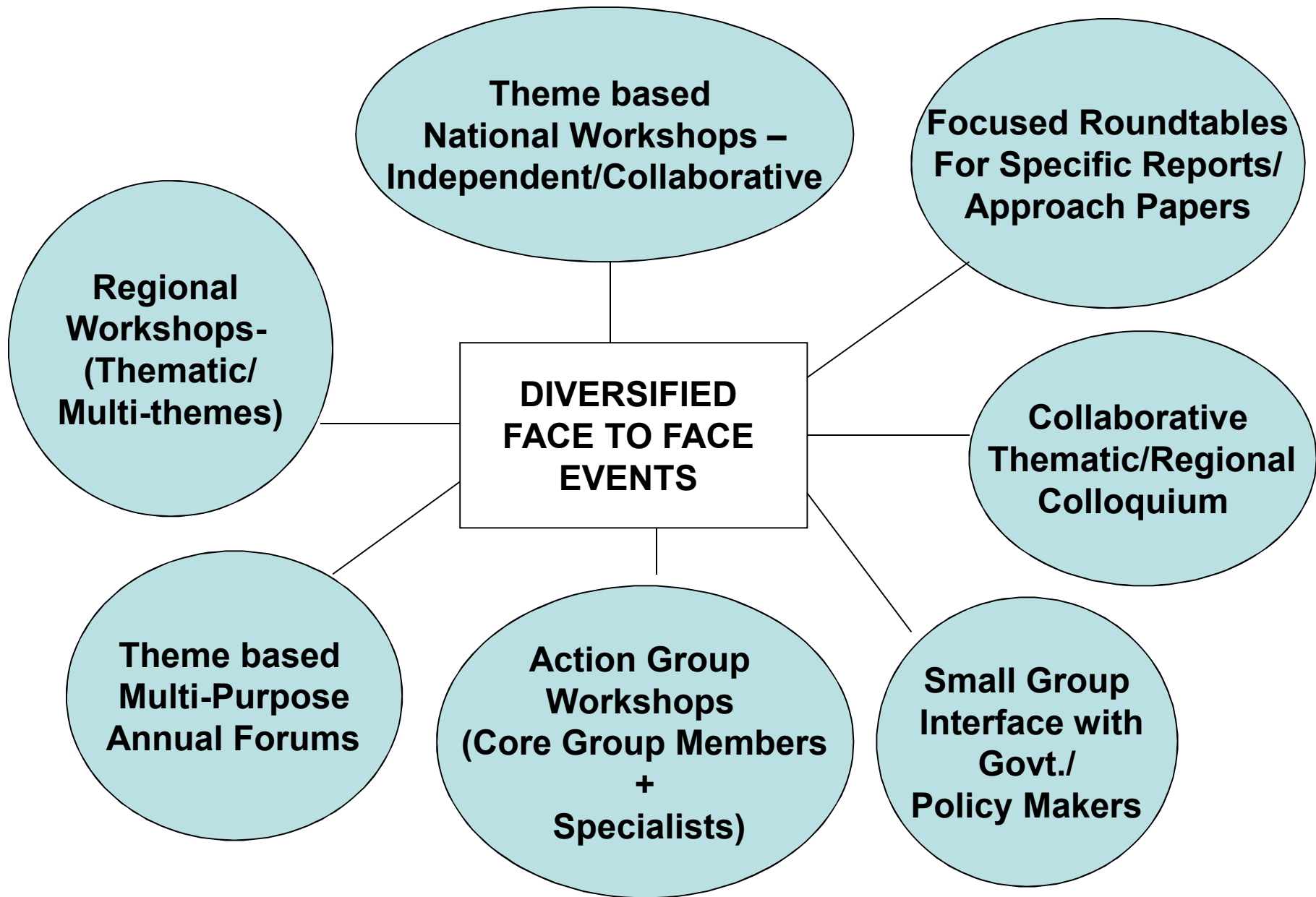
Networking Services

Linking Practitioners/Organizations

Benefits to different Segments of Practitioners (Examples)

- Improving policies, systems, Tools, Bills, Acts, Operational Manuals
- Appropriate modifications in Schemes, Projects, Implementation methods
- Developing/Testing of New Products and Services
- Getting the Appropriate Human Resource
- Information about the trainings/workshops/conferences
- Legal Info i Circulars, Acts/Amendments
- Theme Based Knowledge Products, Pilots, Study Report, Setting up of New Organizations, Implementation Models
- Grassroots Problems and issues, Lateral Learning on Innovations
- Vision, Strategies, Collaborations, Key Themes
- Project Formulation, Linking with Experts, Research Work
- New collaborations and Partnerships





Way Forward

SE - SECOND PHASE OF THE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT TRAJECTORY *Majority of the Communities - completed at least 3 years and in second phase*

Focus in First Phase: Focus on Knowledge capturing → knowledge creation → knowledge storage
→ knowledge Sharing/dissemination

Focus in Second Phase: First Phase Activities + Producing higher end products/ synthesizing knowledge + Linking with users of KP + Facilitating use of knowledge products → Integrating knowledge across communities → Theme based Value Added Products → influencing changes → identifying the changes/ Results → Monitoring outputs and capturing results/Outcomes

Results emerging at three levels – Individual, Organizational and External environment level

SE - Future Strategy and Work Plan:

All Communities completed **Segmentation** Exercise. Will Focus on the best fit (**SWOT** i Resources Vis-a Vis Opportunities)

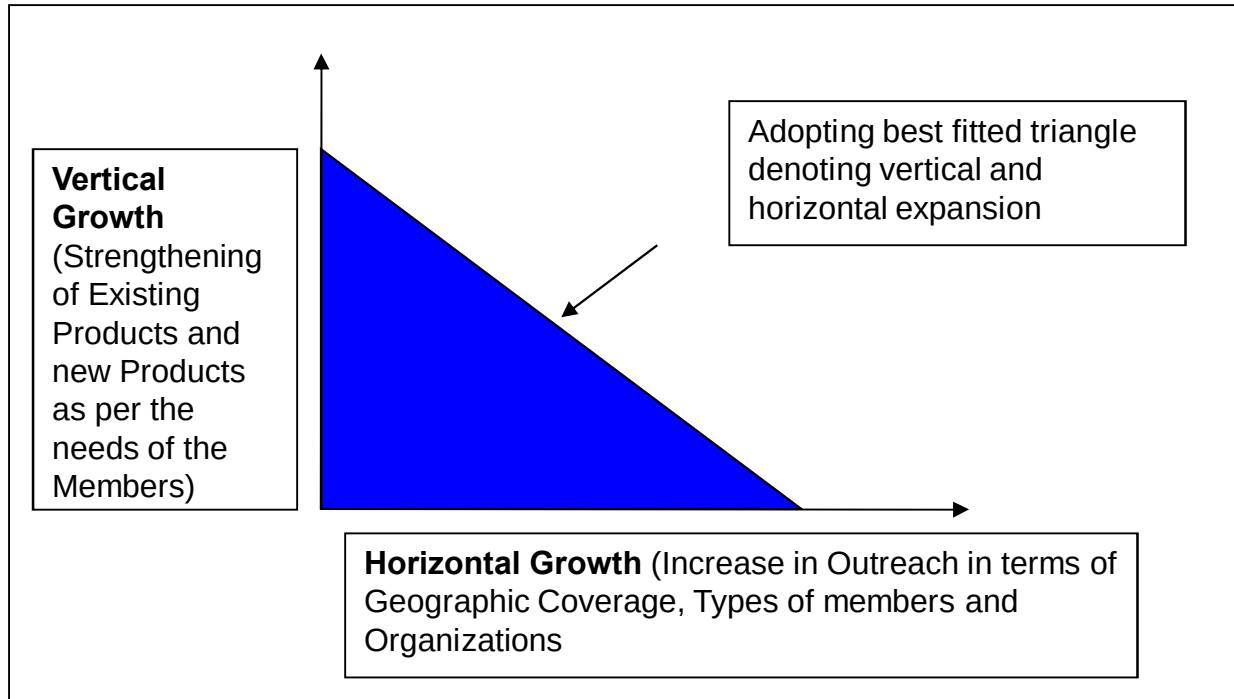
All **Needs of each subset of Practitioners/Organizations identified** -

Key Bottlenecks/Needs : Limited Capacities of a subset of Practitioners - IT related; Language Problem of Grassroots Practitioners; Links with Intervening organizations : Value Addition i After Consolidated Reply: Need for Customized Products

Future Plan ï

- Å **Developing SE Strategy** (Referring to PRC Note, SE Evaluation Report and focus of Facilitating Agencies/ Possible Donors/Collaborators)
- Å **Enhancing Outreach** – Horizontal and Vertical Expansion
(Proposed a Pilot Bridge Project)
- Å **Integrating Knowledge Products-** Synthesized KP based on themes, Target Population, Purpose (For Macro Level Plans- UNDAF, UN Agencies, Planning Commission, Ministries; Programme Designs/Policies - UN Agencies, Govt.)
- Å **Value addition to Existing Products** – Theme/Subtheme based ‘**State of Art Documents**’ using a bunch of CRs as inputs
- Å **Continue - Action Groups and Purposeful Face to Face Events**
- Å **Strategic Plan to facilitate utilization of ‘Knowledge Products’ ï**
Repackaging products based on Users, Developing Strategic linkages with possible users

Key Strategy



Components of the Strategy

1. Products /Services (Improving the existing products and introducing need based new products)
2. Geographical Coverage
3. Target Groups / Members
4. Partnerships / Networking / Linkages



Climate Change Community



About the Community

- **Community Launched in July 2009**
- **Facilitated by UNDP**
- **Posted 37 CRs and 14 Community Updates**
- **Three action groups under progress one jointly with UNIDO, another at the request of Governance Unit.**
- **Membership 2000 + including :**
 - **Field practitioners, activists**
 - **Planners, policy analysts**
 - **Academicians, researchers**
 - **Government, NGOs, Corporate groups**
 - **Bi-lateral and multi-lateral organizations**



ROLE OF CLIMATE CHANGE COMMUNITY IN CONTEXT OF ADAPTATION

**CLIMATE CHANGE COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE
SOLUTION EXCHANGE, INDIA**



Climate Change and Himalayan Ecosystem

- Å Receding of glaciers is a direct impact of Climate Change on the Himalayan Ecosystem
- Å Receding of glaciers is affecting livelihood of people like Ama Sofi who make ice cream from glacier ice, which is no more found in summer months
- Å The other impacts are:
 - Å Change in rainfall pattern and intensity
 - Å Increase in average winter temperatures
 - Å Shifting of seasons
 - Å Biological invasion
 - Å Changes in forest composition and vegetation
 - Å Changes in cropping pattern
 - Å Vanishing water resources



Urban Mobility and Climate Change

- Å The most popular of the success stories on urban transport has been the Metro Rail and the Bus Rapid Transport System
- Å Metro rail has been a success in Delhi in term of improving mobility
- Å While BRT system in Delhi received mixed response, people in Ahmedabad, find it a success.



Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Adaptation strategies shared include:

- Å Reduced tillage/ no tillage systems
- Å Mixed cropping/ Inter-cropping
- Å Agro-forestry Use of locally adapted plants and animals
- Å Biological soil inputs
- Å Crop rotation
- Å Seed/ grain banks
- Å Reserving pasture areas
- Å Rainwater harvesting ponds
- Å Drip irrigation needs to be promoted along with Agroï Horti-Forestry model
- Å Bringing fallow land under cultivation creates employment opportunities for farm labour
- Å Vacant lands are often catchment areas for rain water like marsh lands



Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and District Plans

Suggestions received are:

- Å United Nations Development Programme developed and implemented vulnerability assessment methodology.
- Å Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) is based on the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique, it can be used for CC Vulnerability as well.
- Å The Participatory Vulnerability Assessment Methodology has been used by the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) for its vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) project.
- Å Tools like CRiSTAL have community related assessment component and could be adopted for vulnerability assessment



Role of Media in Climate Change Awareness

Experiences shared included:

- Å **NDTV-TOYOTA's** Greenathon is one such campaign and has mobilized millions for solar lighting programme in villages
- Å Media coverage of campaigns like '**Earth Hour**' and the **Bureau of Energy Efficiency's** campaign on star rated home appliances positive impact on public
- Å **Amrita TV** in Kerala is providing coverage of agriculture, environment, sustainable development, issues through its program **Haritha Bharatham**
- Å **Zee News** ran program on communities efforts to make a difference in fighting climate change by protecting forests.
- Å Campaign on CNG for Delhi's public transport system was led by the Centre for Science and Environment through its fortnightly-**Down To Earth**



Input for National Consultation on Best Practices in Tribal Areas

Best Practices Shared included:

- Å In Nagaland, village Khonoma, popularly known as Green Village, is a role model for conservation of natural resources and along with Jhum cultivation, people are taking up honey, bamboo and medicinal plant cultivation
- Å Wet-rice cultivation practiced by Apatanis of Arunachal Pradesh is considered an energy efficient traditional agriculture practice.
- Å The Karbi tribe in Assam practicing Jhum cultivation has started cultivating broom, lac, oranges, pears etc as an adaptation strategy.
- Å Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme, focuses on socio-economic development and promotes participatory processes, building community institutions and traditional knowledge for natural resource management.
- Å Tribals in Assam from Common Interest Groups formed under Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project have managed their agriculture and fish farms.



Citizens' Engagement in Policy Making Process on Climate Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

- Å **Countries like Republic of Korea, Brazil, Mexico have introduced a variety of kiosk services**
- Å **It is imperative to use as many channels of communication as possible-**
 - ï **Web portals, online discussion forums, feedback by SMS, toll free numbers etc.**
 - ï **Using discussion forums like Solution Exchange to engage citizens in policy making process is important**
 - ï **Citizen involvement can be enhanced using an electronic device that could act as a mobile phone, ID card, newspaper, voting machine etc.**
- Å **Ways to facilitate knowledge sharing**
 - ï **Trainings and workshops**
 - ï **Development of information, education and communication (ICE) materials including documentaries in different languages on climate Change and DRR**



Making Campuses Green & Sustainable

- Å **Sikkim University** is being designed to have an earthquake proof, energy efficient, environment friendly and green campus.
- Å **Government M. H. College of Home Science** in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh has been taking up activities like water harvesting.
- Å **Development Alternatives** is implementing Community Led Assessment, Awareness, Advocacy and Action Programme (**CLAP**) in Himachal Pradesh to make the state carbon neutral.



Involving Youth in Climate Change

- Å Oxfam International Youth Parliament, Commonwealth Youth Programme can facilitate interaction with international youth groups/ organizations.
- Å The Youth and United Nations Global Alliance (YUNGA), under the UN Programme on Youth facilitates collaboration
- Å Youth based organizations like United For Climate act as a liaison between researchers and practitioners and deliver practical research based knowledge to the field.



Climate Change and Biodiversity

- Å Climate Change is likely to become one of the most significant drivers of biodiversity loss by 2100-The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
- Å A GEF-UNDP intervention in Gulf of Mannar coordinates among different stakeholders and departments to create joint conservation initiatives.
 - ï The projects initiatives have seen an increase in live coral cover from 37%
- Å In the Gulf of Kutch mixed species plantations undertaken by the Forest Department have met the needs for timber while maintaining biodiversity.



Involving Self Help Groups in Addressing Climate Change

- Å Green-Harmony developed a new model for tree plantation that envisages involving Self Help Groups (SHGs) in plantation activities by providing financial incentives.
- Å In West Bengal, SaralaWomen Welfare Society, a small Micro Finance Institution (MFI) has undertaken a pilot project where teak saplings have been sold to individual borrowers who plant them in their own property.
- Å In Assam, District Rural Development Agency has introduced a project for growing bamboos for agarbatisticks to increase green cover while providing a source of income.



Developing a PPP Framework for Climate Change Adaptations and Disaster Risk Reduction Efforts

- Å SunehraKal, a PPP based watershed development project of ITC helps in reducing community vulnerability stemming from climate change.
- Å TATA TISCON has been working with Uttar Pradesh government to promote disaster resistant construction techniques and the subsequent training of masons.
- Å Adaptation for Smallholders to Climate Change (AdapCC), a PPP initiative that supports coffee and tea planters in Latin America and East Africa to cope with climate change impacts.



Involving Communities in Conserving Agro-biodiversity

- Å In Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh Gene Campaign and local communities have begun conserving the germplasm of traditional crops through Zero Energy Gene Seed Banks.
- Å Under Assam Agriculture Competitiveness Project, funded by the World Bank, Beel Development Committee (BDC) is putting local varieties of fish in pool before undertaking commercial fish farming.
- Å In the northwest region of Cameroon a local NGO- Belo Rural Development Project (BERUDEP) has been propagating traditional- 'Beekeeping' amongst the local poor people in order to conserve agro-biodiversity.



Community Perception of Climate Variability in Semi-Arid Regions of India

- Villages in Jodhpur and Barmer districts of **Rajasthan** are using rain water harvesting and water user associations (*Jal Sabhas*) to plan and manage the scarce water resources.
- Village Gunjalwadi Pathar in Ahmednagar district of **Maharashtra** have built rain water harvesting structures and managing watershed through community contribution.
- A farmer in the **Bundelkhand region** carried out mixed cropping, use of vermin compost and green manure that led to increased water holding capacity of soil and led to yield a healthy and sizable crop.



Using Radio for Spreading Awareness on Climate Change

- Å The reach of community radio in particular is very limited in India with only about 20 such stations running efficiently.
- Å **Radio Bundelkhand**, a community radio managed by the local community and Development Alternatives in the Bundelkhand region gives the community an opportunity to shape the debate, explore issues that are relevant to them, review strategies and collaborate with practitioners on the ground.
- Å The Deccan Development Society hosts **Sangham Radio** and has developed a Community Charter on Climate Crisis through participatory exercises in varied ecosystems across India.

THANK YOU

