

Scottish Government Climate Justice Fund: Round One  
Executive Summary of Project Learning



**SCiAF:**  
**Sustainable Water Resources Management**

**Activity:**

- Working with 4 partners in 5 villages in Chikwawa, Dedza and Mangochi Districts in southern Malawi
- To implement technologies and techniques in water and resource management
- Ensure community level management of technologies (particularly female)
- Share learning and progress with key stakeholders, particularly the Government of Malawi

**Outcomes:**

- Beneficiaries: Direct - 851 small-scale farming households (323 FHH & 528 MHH); Indirect 4,354 people
- Food security and income levels
- Sustainability through community management and government involvement
- Shared learning from project results

**Learning:**

- Learning is one of the outcomes of this project
- Pros and cons of each technology
  - Solar specific issues
  - Installation costs vs beneficiary numbers
  - Maintenance
- Long term government involvement
- Measuring the success of shared learning with stakeholders

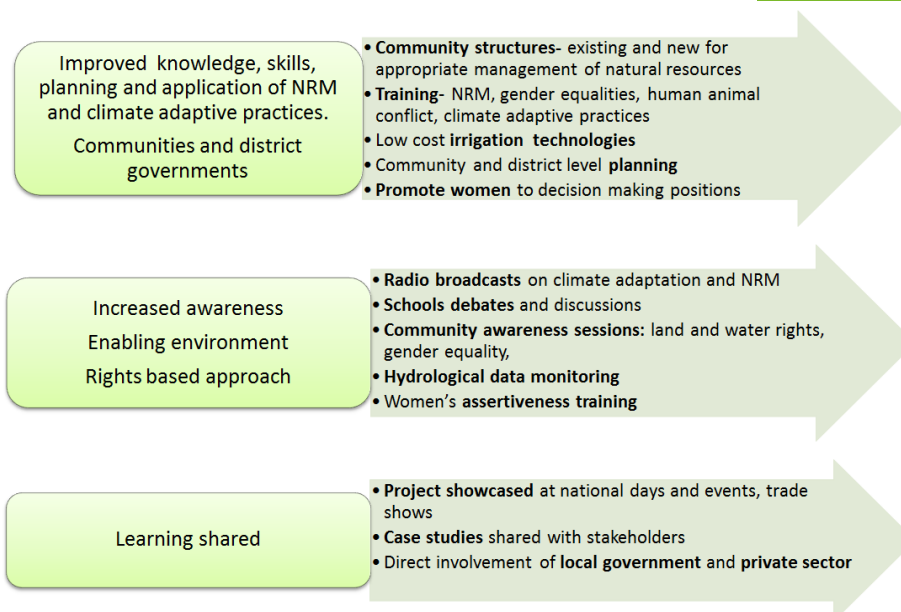
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**OXFAM:**

**Climate Justice Initiative**

**Activity:**



**Outcomes:**

- **4,468 direct beneficiaries** (2,650 women and girls, 1,818 men and boys) **24,938 indirect beneficiaries**
- **480 households have access to improved irrigation**- diversified income-improved food security
- **Community led development** of 14 NRM action plans- district level strategy
- **Evidence base**- hydrological monitoring- district level meteorological database-early warning systems
- **Increased women's participation** in decision making and management of natural resources and climate adaptation
- **Capacity building** of partner, communities and district government enabled further funding-coordination of other climate initiatives
- **Raised awareness** of climate change, adaptation techniques and natural resource management to wider community
- **Engagement** of traditional authorities, district government, private sector and civil soc. organisations

**Learning:**

- **Partner issues- remote community- staff retention**
- Incorporating new M&E framework mid way through project
- **Women's assertiveness training not prioritised by project staff**
- Gender inequalities made participation for women extremely challenging in some activities
- **Capacity building of communities, partner and district government enable further participation in climate focused initiatives- World Bank Pilot Project for Climate Resilience**
- Rights based approach and gender mainstreaming enables communities beyond project lifetime
- **Challenging to evidence advocacy outputs**

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The logo for Tearfund, featuring the word "tearfund" in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font on a dark teal rectangular background.

**Tearfund:**

**Water and climate justice in Malawi**

**Activity:**

Aimed to improve the resilience of 14,000 HHs in Karonga and Salima to the effects of climate change.

**Increased availability of clean and safe water**

- Rehabilitation on non-functional water points & establishment of WPC's
- Water safety plan training and development
- Monitoring of ground water quality by district and communities

**Increased governance of water resources (district & community level)**

- Increasing awareness of water rights & building capacity on advocacy
- Adult literacy classes to increase female participation in debates on water and sanitation issues

**Employment of climate change adaptation strategies**

- Contingency plans & rehabilitating of water catchments
- Manufacture and use of fuel efficient stoves
- Climate change clubs in schools

**Learning:**

**Key learning points from Partners:**

- Right to water is not explicitly stated in Constitution/ Water Act
- Training of not just WPC's but also community members in water safety plans was an effective mechanism
- Impact of adult literacy classes was significant
- Targeting of afforestation activity needs to be improved
- Groundwater monitoring approach

**Other learning:**

- Partner capacity
- Strengths and limitations of the implementation

**Outcomes:**

**Biggest achievements from partner perspective**

- Empowerment of women
- Production and use of fuel efficient stoves
- Community involvement in protecting water catchments

**Outcomes and Impact**

- Reduction in water borne diseases in target communities – reduced from 20.9% to 14.6%
- Households aware and knowledgeable about water rights and climate change effects. Evidence of climate change adaptations being adopted

**Sustainability**

- Capacity building community structures
- End of project handover to District, Communities and other actors

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**VSO:**

**WATERS – Water Futures;  
Towards Equitable Resource Strategies**

**Activity:**

Linked local government , civil society and communities to enable equitable climate proof integrated water management in Nsanje, Chikhwawa, Salima and Karonga .

- **District level** – climate change co-ordinators (volunteers) worked to support and strengthen integration of climate change good practice in development planning and stimulate involvement of communities
- **Civil Society** – improved capacity of climate change organisations to coordinate network of supporters, media used to build awareness of good practice and learning shared
- **Communities** – village natural resource management committees mobilised and trained in eco system services approaches , supported to identify priority needs in water management and their action plans fed into district development plans

**Learning:**

<b>Challenges for implementation</b>	<b>Lessons</b>
Poverty , illiteracy, hunger and health issues – impact on meaningful participation of community	Takes time to work meaningfully with communities esp where males dominate positions on the VNRC's but women implement project activities
Communities face a mosaic of climate change adaptation needs related to food, nutrition, income, health etc	Link adaption interventions to broader interventions , e.g. secure livelihood market based approaches to achieve scale and reach.
Resource allocation to climate change adaption compared to climate related disaster relief /response	Develop systems that enhance sector strategies including economic appraisal of adaption interventions.

**Outcomes:**

- 4 planning depts have improved skills in collaborative planning
- 46( target 40) villages trained in water management risk and climate change adaption
- 20 Village Resource Management committees developed and trained, undertake scenario planning, map their ecosystems, develop local action plans and input to district planning process
- Civil Society climate change organisations document good practice and influence decision makers and Cisoncc established
- Capacity developed and learning utilised in follow up project MAJI (more actions for just initiatives)

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**University of Strathclyde:**



**Activity:**

The year on year data on water resource availability, sanitation and water quality, data to underpin Integrated Water Resource Management, and hands-on training in proper hydrogeological methods of drilling and borehole installation.

1. There is clear evidence of reduced burden on women to fetch water
2. The flood impact assessment provided vital information for relief effort
3. Positive in CJF targeted villages and the 161 CJF self-replicated villages in Chipananga.
4. There has been a reduction on water borne and water related diseases like diarrhea, eye infections and skin infections
5. Improved livelihood and Climate Change Resilience: through permaculture
6. IWRM Capacity building for NGOs/ private sector and Government
7. Access to food (nutritious food) was enhanced in 175 communities in Chipananga
8. Availability of Ground water data that guide local government
9. Sharing of knowledge and learning through IWRM training (national, regional and local) and providing briefing for the forthcoming Malawi Growth and Development Strategy and Sustainable Development Goal development.

**Outcomes:**

In total the Scottish Government Funds have directly helped 3,227 people gain access to clean water, 5,861 people gain access to improved sanitation, and trained 140 people (84 women and 56 men) in IWRM management to sustain water resources for the benefit of their communities.

Through District and Village Level IWRM Training, and subsequent village-to-village knowledge sharing across Chipananga and transfer of the CJF approach through Water For People, the Scottish Government Funds ultimately helped and additional 31,658 people gain access to clean water, 24,375 people gain access to improved sanitation, and trained 1620 women and 1080 men in IWRM management to sustain water resources for the benefit of their communities.

The DFID Malawi Innovation Sharing Forum with UNICEF and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Resources Development have stated explicitly (Sept 2015) that this CJF approach to groundwater resource development and management must be used within the new Malawi Growth and Development Strategy.

**Learning:**

1. Joined up decision making from local to national scales was challenging
2. Changes in Gov't Positions and Personnel
3. Overstretched capacity within local government (vacancy rate)
4. Changing the NGO Mind-set outwith project partners
5. Gaining acceptance outwith project partners

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