

# Manual on How to Navigate Through a Changing Climate

Building upon Communities Resilience

We are the  
Captain of  
our soul





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# I. Acknowledgment

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This Manual aims to become the first comprehensive material relating to Climate Change in the context of development cooperation in the Czech Republic. We hope to present a practical and effective tool which will be useful for all stakeholders from the individual and community level up to the national and international ones. Since this Manual would never come into existence without genuine commitment of the following people and institutions I would like to express my deep gratitude to:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic whose support of the project made the development of this Manual possible.

Rustico “Rusty” Binas who contributed his profound professional experience and a lot of personal enthusiasm while making this Manual real.

Cordaid, whose contribution consists not only of a financial amount but also involves support of a partner with in-depth experience in the area of Climate Change in the context of Development Cooperation along with the provision of its resources towards making this Manual a truly professional tool.



**Pavel Gruber**  
Caritas Czech Republic

## II. User's Guide

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This manual comprises an Introduction, List of Acronyms, Definition of Terms, Topics and References, for easy understanding and use of and direction to all users.

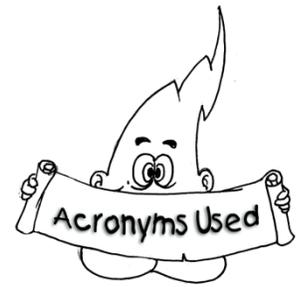
The Introduction provides a brief, yet comprehensive insight into the issues of climate change and the overview of the manual.

The List of acronyms provides users with a quick reference to short terms used in the Contents.

Table of Contents provides quick and easy reference to each topic per chapter and per page.

Main topics are detailed into different sub topics, each, supported by an introduction. Most are explained in such a way that the questions of what, why, and how can be answered.

References are also provided to support a particular part of the manual.



## III. Acronyms Used

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**CC – Climate Change**

**CCA – Climate Change Adaptation**

**CCM – Climate Change Mitigation**

**CMDRR –Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction**

**DRR- Disaster Risk Reduction**

**GHG – Green House Gases**

**NAPA - National Adaptation Program for Action**

**SNAP- Strategic National Action Program**

## IV. Overview of the Manual

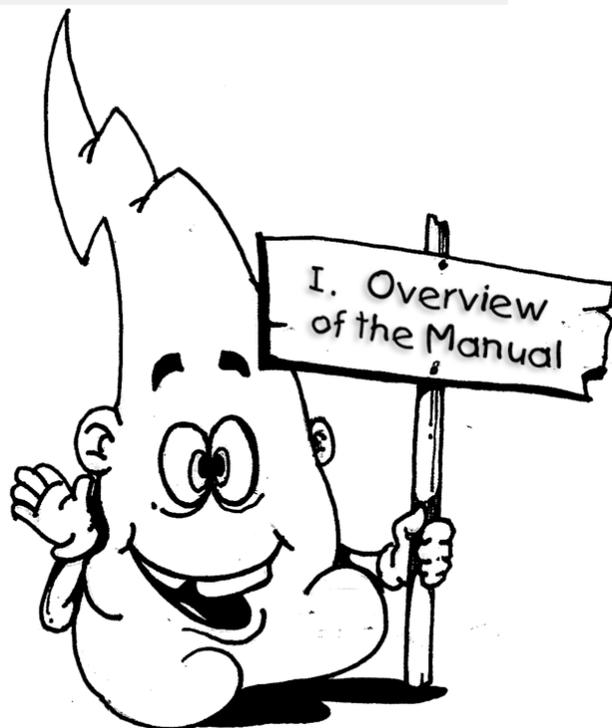
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Communities all over the world are facing serious challenges towards establishing a sustained development due to the impacts of the changing climate patterns. Climate and disaster risks have become an urgent challenge of our time to human security - ecological and developmental - and which may exacerbate poverty, conflict, the spread of HIV/AIDS, food insecurity, and forced migration.

Climate change and disasters can both be social phenomena (man-made). Therefore, the people themselves are the focal point of the processes to address the impact of climate change. Consequently, it requires a paradigm shift to at least minimize the impact of climate change if communities cannot reverse it. In order to achieve this, the challenge to influence policy, programs and actions of all key actors is urgent and real.

With this, communities are challenged on how to increase their capacities to reduce climate related risks so it will prevent hydro-meteorological hazard events from turning into disasters. The development actors and communities must realize that development gains can only be sustained when the communities are able to adapt to, and bounce back from, the impacts of the changing environment. The fulfillment of their basic human needs and security to maintain the quality of life for the present and future generations relies on their capacities to withstand the changing climate patterns. The communities are constantly challenged to establish and manage their own Climate Change risk reduction and adaptation initiatives to build upon their resilience.

This manual will provide simple and practical ideas on how to navigate through a fast changing climate and how development actors can promote responsive communities and enhance their programs relevant to the needs of the communities that are experiencing changes in their immediate environment. It will highlight practical “*know how*” and “*do how*” on climate change risk reduction and adaptation and mitigation.



# V. Introduction

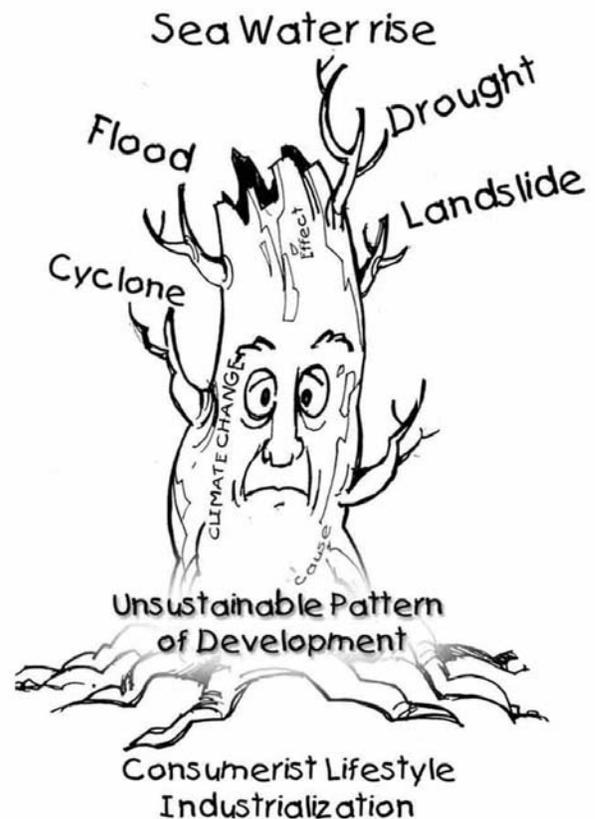
## A. Causes of Climate Change

By its very nature, climate change is global and no national solution is possible where development of human economic and social life continues to create market-driven needs, and that more (create new) industries will require the earth's resources.

The dominance of market-driven world economic system had shaped the mindset of nations to utilize its resources for profits and to produce more commodities/industries for consumer needs. International organizations, like the World Trade Organization are among the instrumentalities in formulating policies, strategies and programs handed down to (tied-aid) nations in exchange for resource utilization, or as a source of raw materials. At the same time these nations are the dumping ground of finished goods that strengthen the market-led economies.

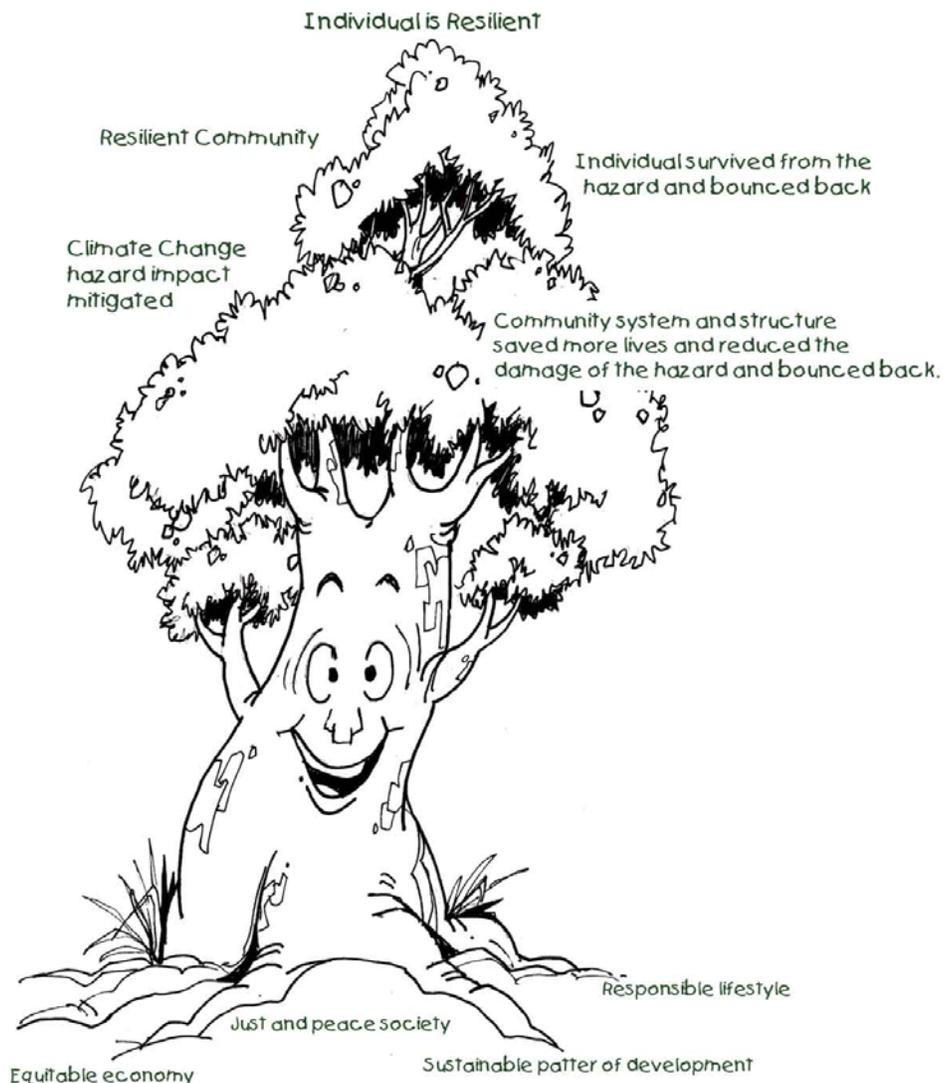
The proliferation of industries such as petroleum, mining, logging, electronics and unsustainable production practices like conventional farming, overgrazing and overfishing are some of the market-driven human activities responsible in the over exploitation of the earth's resources. This human activity has resulted to the increase of the amount of green house gases or GHG, in the atmosphere while declining our resource base (e.g. water, food, forest, etc.) that supports life.

Shifting the mindset from market-driven activities to minimize the impacts of climate change at different levels is to consider that individuals, communities, nations are simply the owner of the earth's better condition and hand it down to succeeding generations.



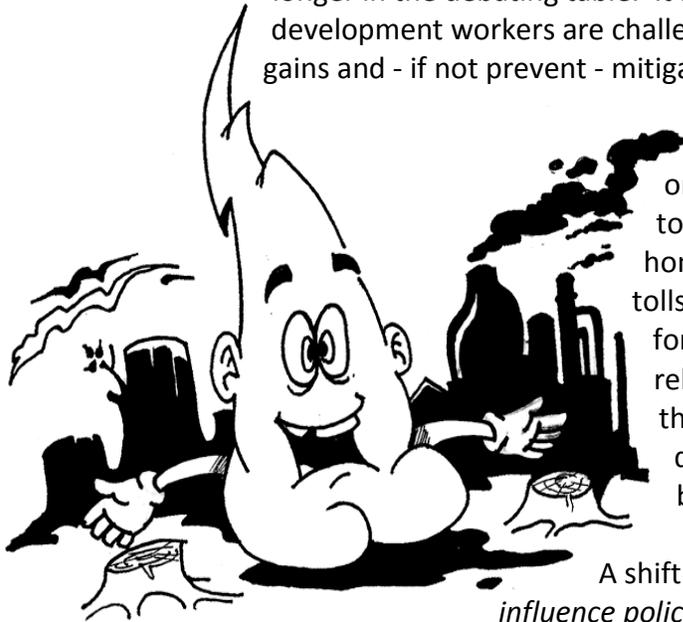
There must be a shift to a sustainable living lifestyle that will result to lowering the demand of industrial based commodities; promote and support organically grown food production; strengthen local economies; and conserve, promote, rehabilitate and protect our environment.

Climate change-related hazard events like sea level rise, flood, cyclone, drought, and landslide are primarily caused by unsustainable pattern of development. Multiple hazards that are happening in different locations in the world reflect the actions - by individuals, community, government, and international organization - of unsustainable utilization of the earth's resources that may further worsen the situation.



## ***B. Why Climate Change is Important to Development Actors***

For decades, development workers focused their work on increasing people's income, provision of livelihoods, health, capability building, basic services, and food security without paying attention to the effects of global warming and climate change in all of the development initiatives they underwent. The rise of earth's temperature and the worst scenarios are no longer in the debating table. It is already happening in our communities and development workers are challenged to do something to protect the development gains and - if not prevent - mitigate the impact of climate change.



If the situation remains unabated for the next decade or so, hundreds, if not thousands of people are expected to be grappling with unimaginable scenarios like homelessness, massive hunger, lawlessness, high death tolls due to typhoons, floods, landslides, drought, conflict, forced migration, and other climate change-induced-and-related hazard events. The challenges on how to address the complexity created by climate change are motivating development actors to shift mindset if they were to become effective learning agents for change.

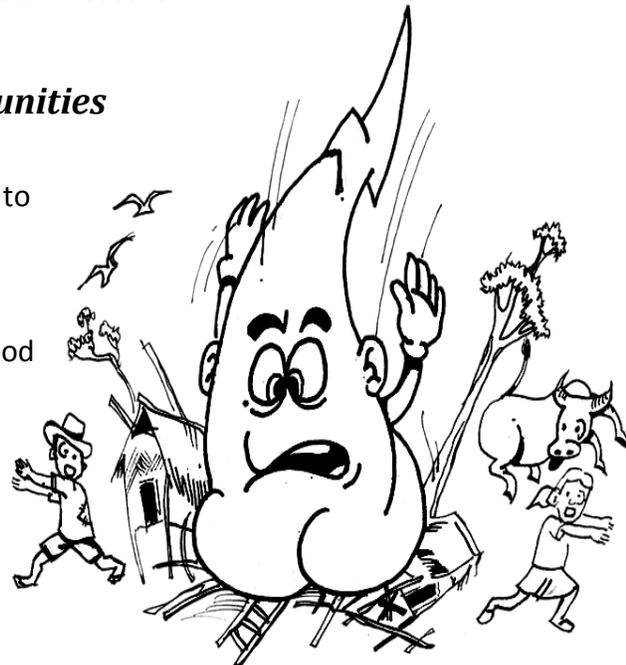
*A shift of paradigm and mindsets by development actors to influence policy and programme towards climate change mitigation and adaptation, continue promoting basic rights as a foundation of safety, and build awareness to adopt a change in lifestyle that reduces carbon and CFCs emission will lead to more resilient communities that shall have low disaster risk against the effects of climate change.*

Development actors, particularly the communities must adopt appropriate measures (e.g. alternative lifestyle, a sustained production and consumption pattern) to reduce the varying outcomes of the ever changing climate variability. Hence, all action points should have a strong sense of moral obligation to cut carbon emissions as a mitigation measure.

## ***C. Impact of Climate Change on Communities***

The impacts of climate change on communities are expected to vary wherein some communities will experience increasing occurrence and severity of climate-related hazard. Bouncing back from the frequency of the hazard would never be easy because it would drain community capacities and put livelihood and well being into stress.

The changing climate patterns will create significant effects on the ecology, social, economic and political affairs of the



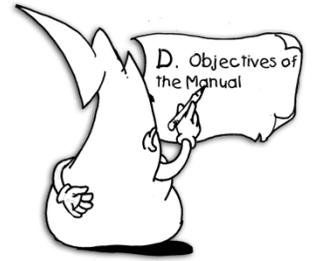
communities. They will most likely suffer from the scarcity of food due to a decrease in farm production, rising prices of basic commodities, insufficient water supply, intensification of wildfires, epidemic vectors, etc. that will ultimately weaken and endanger their security, livelihood, progress, and survival.

In Latin America, the melting of a glacier which is feared to create a major shortage in water supply will result to reduction of hydro power systems and exposure of population to water scarcity. Flooding and environmental degradation will ultimately create tremendous impacts on food security resulting from a decline in agricultural productivity by the turn of the century.

Likewise the erratic rainfall patterns in Africa pose serious threats to food security, which may turn to frequent tribal conflicts over remaining resources, and may lead to migration and spread of HIV/AIDS. In Asia, flooding in the Philippines, China, Myanmar, India, Bangladesh and Indonesia submerge hundreds of houses, leaving thousands homeless, while damage to properties and livestock incur a huge amount of losses and deaths. Heat waves and floods in Europe result to a massive death toll, while intense solar heat burns the forest of Australia and North West America.

The individual survivability from the hazards of the changing environment, if not dealt with properly, will render the individual more exposed to disaster risk. Those who lack capacities on how to handle and act on their climate change disaster risk are usually the ones who will be gravely affected in times of hazardous events. Often these are the poorest of the poor of our communities.

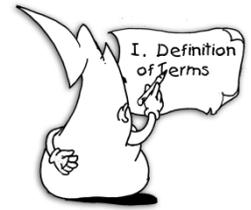
Conversely, there are also positive effects of climate change such as the gradual lengthening of the growing season in high northern latitudes resulting to a greening trend.



## D. Objectives of Manual

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- The manual enhances the users' understanding on the language of climate change and its causes, impacts and effects on development;
- Provides simple and practical ideas on the how to navigate through a changing climate using the DRR framework taking into consideration the most at risk members of the society;
- Describes how development actors promote and enhance their programs of integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation to all sectors of development to respond to the needs of communities in the midst of the changing environment;
- Makes people and individuals realize their moral obligation to reverse the effects of climate change by promoting environmentally sound actions and lifestyles;
- Underscores the role of communities as vital learning agents of change and as the focal point of all processes in addressing climate change and disaster risk.



## VI. Definition of Terms

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**Building Resilient Communities-** refers to the communities collectively working together to reduce their individual risk to the hazards of climate change and building their capacities to navigate (bounce-back) the impacts of the changing environment to prevent the risk of disasters

**Carbon Dioxide-** These are heavy colorless odorless atmospheric gasses of chemical compound composed of two oxygen atoms bonded to a single atom which are produced from energy sources-- respiration, combustion gasses, burning coal, oil, fossil fuel, used by power plants for electricity, fuel in mobile air-conditioning and refrigerated transport applications, etc. that when emitted at large quantities in the atmosphere result to global warming, thus a reduction of emission of carbon dioxide is aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change.

**Carbon Footprint** - Whenever we burn fossil fuels such as petrol, gas and coal, to support our lifestyle, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is released into the atmosphere. A carbon footprint is a measure of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that result from various activities of an individual during a given time period. It is the total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> that our lifestyle produces. It indicates our impact on the environment through CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

**Carbon Sequestration** - A process in climate change mitigation that allows the uptake and storage of carbon, especially by trees and vegetation that absorbs carbon dioxide and release oxygen.

**Carbon Sink-** A climate change mitigation which means the availability of reservoir of carbon and the vegetation to absorb carbon dioxide like the forest and the ocean allowing large quantities of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to be absorbed and stored to offset greenhouse gas emissions.

**Climate Change-** the unpredictable patterns of environmental changes resulting from largely natural climatic cycle. However, in the past one hundred years, there is much scientific evidence that human-induced unhealthy activities, practices and lifestyles (unsustainable patterns of development, social injustice and inequities) are the biggest contributor to such environmental changes that cause hydro-meteorological hazards like floods, droughts, typhoons/hurricanes/cyclones, sea level rise, all of which expose the individual at risk to the irreversible impacts of disaster events.

**Climate Change Adaptation**- refers in this context to also mean disaster risk reduction which means to strengthen the resilience of the community and build a safe foundation in a society by responding to the hydro-metrological hazards caused by climate change and human-induced hazards

**Community** - can be taken as a group that may share one or more things in common such as living in the same environment, or place of residence, disaster risk exposure, having been affected by a disaster. Common problems, concerns, hopes, and behavior may also be shared. Although the community is not a homogeneous unit but a dynamic mix of direct groups, interest, and attitudes, sharing the same common things – territory, resources, livelihood, among others - gives a certain sense of belonging to each other.

**Community Vulnerability Assessment** – is a process of analyzing the degree of exposure/proximity, specifically in terms of time and distance of elements at risk in the community to certain hazards.

**Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction**- A DRR/climate adaptation approach that enables the community to systematically manage its disaster risk reduction measures towards becoming a safer and resilient community, people living in one geographical area, who are exposed to common hazards due to their location. They may have common experience responding to hazards and disasters. However, they may have different perceptions of, and exposure to, risk. Groups within the community will have influence in risk reduction measures.

**Climate Change Mitigation** –is action to decrease the intensity of the "rippling effect" in order to reduce the potential effects of global warming; also, all actions that push for the reduction of carbon emission and the increase of carbon sink and sequestration.

**Consumerism** - is a term used to describe the effects of equating personal happiness with purchasing material possessions and consumption.

**Consumption** - the utilization of economic goods in the satisfaction of wants or in the process of production resulting chiefly in their destruction, deterioration, or transformation.

**Disaster** – The serious disruption of the functioning of society causing widespread human, material or environmental losses, which surpass the ability of the affected communities to cope using their own resources. Disaster occurs when the negative effects of the hazards of climate change are not well managed.

**Disaster Risk Reduction**- framework and tool that determines the degree of risk and describes measures to increase capacities and reduce hazard impact on the elements at risk so that disaster will be avoided

**Disaster Risk**- the probability of meeting danger or suffering/harm

**Industrialization** - Process of converting to a socioeconomic order in which industry is dominant.

**Green House Gases (GHG)** are gaseous components in the atmosphere that contribute to the "greenhouse effect", the heating of the Earth by means of a similar effect produced by the glass panes of a greenhouse. Greenhouse gases allow light from the sun to enter the atmosphere surrounding the Earth. When sunlight strikes the planet, some of it is reflected back toward space as infrared radiation, or heat. The GHGs in the atmosphere trap the heat, but over time the amount of energy sent from the sun to the Earth's surface should be about the same as the amount of energy radiated back into space, leaving the temperature of the planet's surface pretty constant. However, due to climate change, scientific reports revealed that global temperatures have been steadily rising for decades now.

**Green House Effect** One of the main causes of Global Warming is the Green House Effect. When the emission of infra-red radiation in the atmosphere warms a planet's surface, it is known as the Green House Effect. There are natural as well as man-made causes of the greenhouse effect. Among the man-made causes of the Green House Effect include deforestation, burning of fossil fuels, oil, coal and gas, and the emission of gases from the use of electrical appliances and refrigerators, which contribute to the global warming on the planet.

**Global Warming** is the increase in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere caused by greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, water vapor, methane and ozone. This climate change impact has raised a growing awareness and concern among people worldwide. It has become a global issue with a stern warning from its proponents that if immediate preventive steps are not taken it will have a disastrous effect on humankind.

**Hazard**- is a potential event that could cause loss of life or damage to property or the environment.

**Lifestyle** - the habits, attitudes, tastes, moral standards, economic level, etc., that together constitute the mode of living of an individual or group. A **lifestyle** is the way a person (or a group) lives. This includes patterns of social relations, consumption, entertainment, and dress. A lifestyle typically also reflects an individual's attitudes, values or worldview.

**Prevention**- the activities designed to impede the occurrence of a disaster event and/or prevent such occurrence from having harmful effects on communities and facilities. Usual examples are usual standards for industries, flood control measures and land use regulations. Other structural measures are poverty alleviation and assets redistribution schemes such as land reform, provision of basic needs and services such as preventive health care, and education.

**Readiness** – group/community organization functioning as a system which is prepared for any hazard that is going to happen.

**Resilience/Resilient** – The capacity of a system, community or society potentially at risk to hazards to adapt in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organizing itself to increase its capacity for learning from past disasters for better future protection and to improve risk reduction measures.

**Survivability**- To manage to stay alive or continue to exist, especially in hazard event

**Vulnerability**—the degree to which an area, people, physical structure or economic assets are exposed to loss, injury or damage caused by climate change hazards.

**Warning**- signs and signal, including scientific and indigenous indicators that a climate change hazard is likely to happen

# VII. Understanding Climate Change

## Mitigation and Adaptation

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### *A. What does Mitigation and Adaptation Mean to Development Cooperation?*

Development cooperation is called for upon recognition of the current practices and lifestyle and consumerism as contributors to climate change. Consumerism encourages industries to produce more goods in unsustainable ways, and which results to the increase in the emission (e.g. industrial smokestacks) of greenhouse gases (GHG) into the atmosphere. GHG are harmful gases causing the change in climate, the effects of which are translated into various hydro-meteorological hazards like drought, hurricane, and floods that in turn, further intensify human-induced hazards like conflicts and civil unrest.

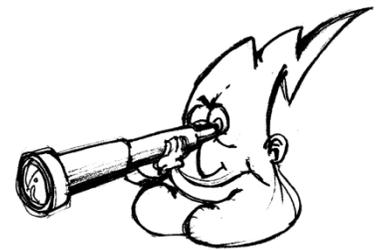
The present production and consumption pattern have brought about drastic change in the climate and the consequent hydro-meteorological hazard events which sometimes turn into disasters. Thus, efforts to shift mindsets and bring about change through social learning process will be the cutting edge strategy in different levels of operations for development cooperation to flourish.

Climate change Mitigation and Adaptation to development cooperation will center on the changing lifestyle patterns of production and consumption.



### Concepts and Issues of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation at Different Levels

Levels	Climate Mitigation	Climate Adaptation	Action Points In Development Cooperation
Meaning	<i>carbon and CFCs reduction, increasing carbon sink and carbon sequestration</i>	addressing hydro-meteorological hazards caused by climate change	<b>Shifting mindset</b>



Levels	Climate Mitigation	Climate Adaptation	Action Points In Development Cooperation
Global	<i>Policy Negotiations on climate change mitigations through reduction of carbon and CFCs emissions, sequestration of carbon.</i>	Global platform on knowledge and technology transfer, making resources available	The international framework for successful adaptation and mitigation negotiation is based on moral obligation and not cost-benefit analysis. This will ensure the importance of moral obligation as an action in building for a better future to be handed down to succeeding generation, and reminding us that we are only the possessor and beneficiary of earth's resources. Develop and support innovative strategies that will influence commitment to curb carbon and CFCs emission.

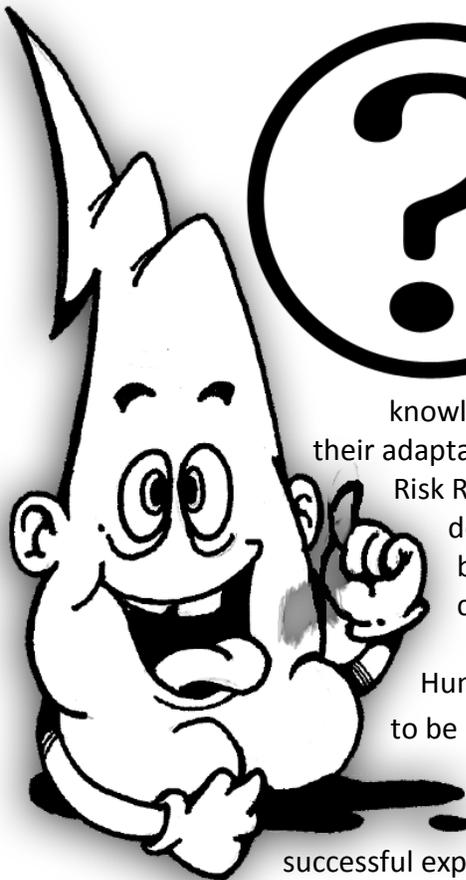
Levels	<i>Climate Mitigation</i>	Climate Adaptation	Action Points In Development Cooperation
National	<i>Country policies to cut carbon and CFC's emissions</i>	NAPA /SNAP Strategic National Action Program-DRR platform  	A strong promotion and implementation of conserving natural resources, practices on sustainable development and advocacy on alternative lifestyle is way forward. It will strengthen the policy framework on preserving life by developing and strictly implementing laws that prohibit destructive human activity to earth's remaining resources. From these, it will encourage the improvement of social, economic and environmental performance of industries (e.g. production of renewable energy, sound technology transfer, etc.) in support to developing local economy.

Levels	<i>Climate Mitigation</i>	Climate Adaptation	Action Points In Development Cooperation
Community	<i>Increasing carbon sink and carbon sequestration through community reforestation, integrated conservation and development of the remaining natural resources</i>	Community readiness for hazard management, Hazard prevention and mitigation and build upon livelihood and health system and structure for community to bounce back	Strengthening work on community managed- actions on reforestation, agro-forestry, soil and water conservation, sound waste management, recycling, use of renewable energy and safeguarding of the remaining resources are in place and scaled up for greater impact.

Levels	<i>Climate Mitigation</i>	Climate Adaptation	Action Points In Development Cooperation
Individual	<i>Change of life style for reduction of their carbon footprints</i>	Survivability and community resilience through capacity building and promotion of human rights to withstand and bounce back from climate change related hazard	Continue claiming basic rights as a foundation of safety and shift of individual action towards sustainable living lifestyle where there are practices on water and energy conservation, organic food production and consumption and reliance on the local economy. And, that everyone should be committed to preserve life and resources and to use renewable technologies.



## ***B. What does Mitigation and Adaptation Mean to Humanitarian Aid?***



Integrate proactive policies, strategies and actions to adopt long- term and sustainable solutions to lower the disaster risk of the communities against the impacts of the changing climate is the way forward for Humanitarian Aid Sector. There is an urgent need to refocus/redirect efforts/actions/resources toward disaster risk reduction.

Humanitarian Aid sector must take note on the knowledge of the communities in managing hazard events and their adaptation experiences through Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR), an approach of empowering and developing the capacities of the community to survive and bounce back from the effects of climatic hazards building community resilience.

Humanitarian Aid should review its humanitarian aid policies to be more proactive. Engage partners and communities to reduce disaster risk so that disaster will be avoided.

Effective implementation of plans by better use of successful experiences from partner countries and CMDRR communities on how to lower the risks; establishing and developing a quicker and well-coordinated activity of development actors at different levels during emergency situation; strengthen linkages between humanitarian aid and DRR organization on emergency relief operation and long-term recovery programming; and; shift of mindset from short-term to long-term development of partner communities. The next Chapters of this Manual will explain how to do this.

### C. *Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction*

Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) are two popular words in development arena nowadays. It requires a clear understanding of their features for us to clearly distinguish one from the other. Understanding them will help us in our programming and positioning ourselves to our target audience. Below are the comparative analyses of each feature.



Subject	CC	DRR	Similarities and Differences
Jargon	<p><b>Four Building Blocks</b></p> <p>1. Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon sink</li> <li>• Carbon emission</li> <li>• Carbon sequestration</li> </ul> <p>2. Adaptation:</p> <p>Anything under the sun - including DRR - that helps people to cope with, or become accustomed to, Climate Change</p> <p>3. Transfer of Technology</p> <p>4. Financial mechanism for carbon trading, adaptation, technology transfer</p>	<p>Hazard</p> <p>Vulnerability</p> <p>Capacity</p> <p>Risk</p> <p>Disaster</p> <p>Risk reduction</p> <p>Resilience</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>Prevention</p> <p>Survivability</p> <p>Community readiness</p>	<p>From DRR perspective climate change is a hazard and this is characterized by either lack of water, too much water, rising of water, too cold or too hot temperature.</p> <p>From DRR perspective mitigation can be used when addressing the hazard and CC adaptation is equivalent to reduction of vulnerability through survivability and community readiness.</p>



Subject	CC	DRR	Similarities and Differences
End State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease the emission of carbon</li> <li>• Increase the carbon sink</li> <li>• People adapt to the changing environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk is reduced so that there will be no disaster</li> <li>• Individual and community become resilient</li> </ul>	<p>Adaptation is “adjustment” in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities”.</p> <p>Simple adaptation consists of planning and implementing coping mechanisms to adjust to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>In the case of DRR, resilience is not merely an accumulated physical asset or secured livelihood. Resilience is the will to survive and an individual's claim to his/her rights to be members of a just and equitable society.</p> <p>Therefore, one can say DRR requires more ownership than CCA.</p>



Subject	CC	DRR	Similarities and Differences
<p>The approach to arrive in the end state</p>	<p><u>1. Mitigation</u></p> <p>Global policy agreement on carbon trading</p> <p>Clean development mechanism (CDM) like bio-fuels, windmills, hydropower, solar energy...</p> <p>Reducing emission from deforestation and degradation</p> <p><u>2. Adaptation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All development initiatives that improves human adaptation</li> </ul> <p><u>3. Technology Transfer</u></p> <p>Developed by the developed countries</p> <p><u>4. Funding Mechanism</u></p> <p>Developing mechanisms to finance CC Adaptation and Mitigation often by the developed countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk assessment and analysis</li> <li>Risk reduction planning towards identifying risk reduction measures</li> <li>Individual and community organizations build their capacity to address their vulnerability and hazard</li> <li>National policy and implementing framework</li> </ul>	<p>Climate change mitigation deals with themes on macro-scale like reduction of carbon emission, while DRR is more a meso- or micro-process of understanding local disaster risk through risk assessment. DRR provides disaster risk reduction measures and continues building capacities to the most at risk groups of our society at micro-scale to adapt to existing circumstances, while climate change mitigation tries to address the underlying and global causes of global warming. Climate change adaptation focuses on the expected changes together with existing circumstances; while DRR focuses on addressing community hazards and vulnerability. In the context of DRR, expected climate changes or scenarios/projections are considered in climate related-hazard assessment. Thus, climate change adaptation and DRR is similar.</p>



Subject	CC	DRR	Similarities and Differences
Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More Global</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area Specific and hazard specific</li> </ul>	<p>Climate change mitigation seems like addressing the issue through macro modalities such as international agreements and translating agreements to national policy and implementation at the ground level, while DRR is more of area and hazard specific which is a direct dealing with the locals. Climate change adaptation also happens locally, but a more global knowledge is needed to predict expected changes for a local community.</p>

Subject	CC	DRR	Similarities and Differences
The Concept of Measures	<p>Mitigation through global initiatives such as agreements among countries on % reduction of carbon emission, carbon sequestration and the increasing of the carbon sink.</p> <p>Adaptation is local people changing their way of living to be able to adapt sufficiently to climate change. It is important to note that adaptation might be damaging to environment such as the use of air-conditioning, heater, and the like.</p>	<p>Hazard is defined and dealt with locally through mitigation and preventive measures.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups are identified in relationship to the hazard and it is being dealt with through increasing individual survivability and community readiness.</p>	<p>The politics of climate change is very clear top-down and coming from the developed countries to the developing countries. Mitigation is calculated by negotiating parties in terms of cost benefit analysis without moving beyond moral obligations to decrease carbon emission because of its quantum impact to humanity. This is now obvious in the discussion on technology transfer of mitigation and adaptation by developed countries. It was also shown in the failure of the COP in Copenhagen in 2009.</p> <p>Meanwhile DRR remains to be localized actions with clear capacity building towards a more resilient community against hazards. This is a more bottom-up strategy and should be defined by local people in developing countries while donors of developed countries are only in the role of facilitating the process.</p>

Subject	CC	DRR	Similarities and Differences
Hosted by	UN Convention	UN-International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	These are all UN initiated.



In summary, DRR can be a tool for CCA, just as CCA can be a part of DRR. DRR can be a way to adapt to changing local circumstances; CCA can be a way of coping with the circumstances and thus, reducing risk.

DRR is not mainly dealing with climate variability but also includes man-made hazards such as conflict, industrial, or declining basic services.

**D. What does CC Mitigation and Adaptation Mean to Society?**

**1. The Individual at Risk**

Climate Change threatens the human security of the individual, regardless of one's socio-economic and political status in life. Individuals at risk must be organized and be made aware that their lifestyle contributes to climate change and because of that they have the responsibility to address the cause of climate change and be made ready to adapt to cushion its multifarious effects, along with the other members of the community. A culture of prevention, readiness, community participation, involvement and management must be impressed and instilled upon, and embraced by, the individual so that she/he will be able to cope with, and bounce-back from, the challenges of the changing climate.



Subject	CC	DRR	Similarities and Differences
Individual	Lifestyle and adjustments	Survivability and resiliency	<p>Carbon emission is associated with consumption and lifestyle. Therefore mitigation means changing lifestyle and reducing consumption.</p> <p>In DRR the central concepts are survivability and resilience to hazards. This may contain change in lifestyle, but not totally reduce consumption; the challenge instead is through diversification of livelihoods or the strengthening of the organization of the community.</p>

## 2. At Community Level

The effects of Climate change are directly felt by the community, thus engaging communities to own their disaster risk assessment, and solutions will certainly contribute to the communities' development, independence, and resilience. It is an approach that enables the communities to formulate and develop their own practical mitigation and adaptation action plans and strategies based on sound and carefully studied inputs-- information or actual experiences to strengthen their capacity to survive and bounce back to pursue the goals leading toward resilience.



This should already be adopted and supported (institutionalization) by the local structures, e.g. local legislations, policies and budgets.

Subject	CC	DRR	Similarities and Differences
Community	Mitigation and adaptation projects	Increasing capacity that address hazard (mitigation and prevention) and vulnerability (survivability and community readiness)	In Climate change, there is a precondition that projects are directly responding to contribute either to reduce carbon emission, carbon sequestration and increasing carbon sink and increasing individual/community adaptability. Therefore the process of risk assessment may be jeopardized. DRR starts with risk analysis towards identifying risk reduction measures to increasingly build the capacity to deal with hazards and resilience to face the hazard.

### 3. At National Policy Level

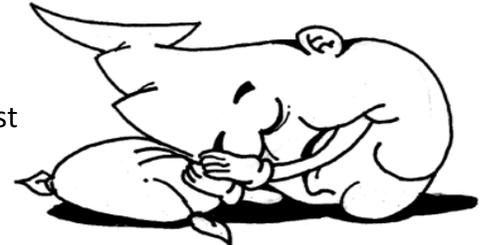
Climate change mitigation and adaptation plans must be supported with legislative actions and must be incorporated in the national development agenda for policy direction; their implementation must be institutionalized in every level of development by the different sectors. Initiatives of development partners will be linked to the National Adaptation Plan for Action (NAPA) and Strategic National Action Program (SNAP)-DRR platform. Government must embrace the position that negotiations to cut CFCs emission is a moral obligation.

Subject	CC	DRR	Similarities and Differences
Country	Policy implementation – National Adaptation Program for Action (NAPA}	Policy development from Disaster Management to Disaster Risk Reduction	NAPA is still in a pilot stage for least developed countries through GEF. The strategy is more of disaster risk reduction such as conducting risk assessment related to the climate change and identify adaptation measures. In this sense therefore DRR and CC’s approach are identical.



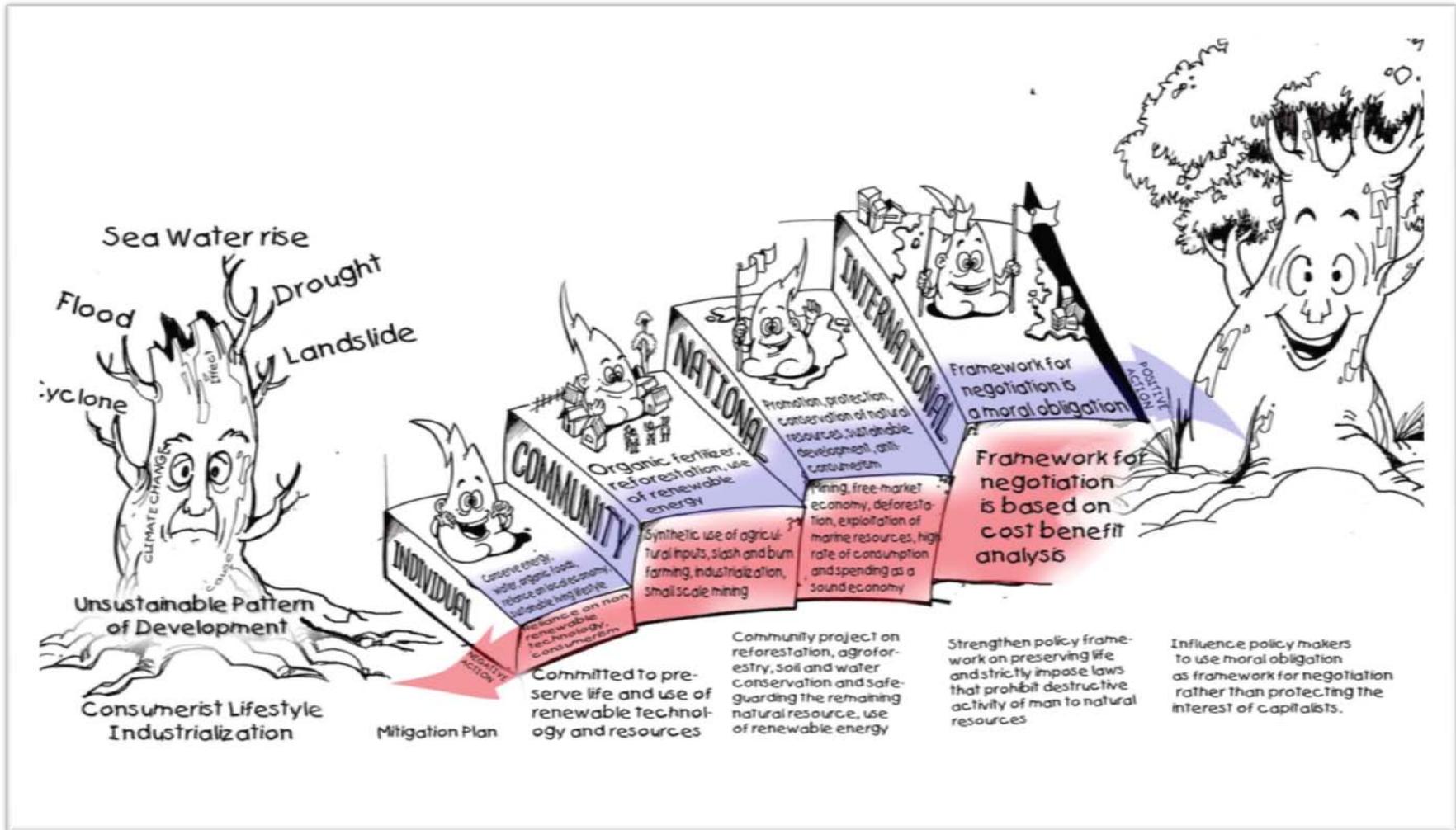
#### 4. At International Level

Dramatic and drastic change on agreements on reduction of carbon emission and increasing carbon sequestration is needed. Negotiations should be based on moral obligation and not on cost benefit analysis. Actions for climate change must be driven by self determination for self preservation towards changing the environment.



Subject	CC	DRR	Similarities and Differences
Global Mandate	Policy agreements – Kyoto Protocol	Policy Agreements – UN’s International Strategy for Disaster Reduction’s Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015): Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities	<p>In Climate change, carbon trading, emission, and technology transfer are controversial because these are always associated with international trade mechanism (WTO, IMF, World Bank) which carries the risk of not benefiting the poor but the most powerful.</p> <p>DRR is not involved in international trade mechanisms but locally focused. This has both benefits and disadvantages. A great benefit is that it is sure that local people find ways of protecting themselves against hazards; clearly such are really in their own interest, while when it comes to measures taken in the realm of international agreements, they have proved often not to be in the interest of local people at all. A disadvantage or questionable remark is DRR being a permanent solution. If on a global level, countries do not undertake action to mitigate climate change, hazards will only be increasing in their gravity, and the question is whether local measures will be sufficient and efficient to preserve human life in the longer term.</p>

# VIII -Climate Change Mitigation Framework for Action



## VIII. Roles of Different Actors

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Resilient communities can bounce back from any hazard event caused either by climate change related hazards or human induced hazards. However, to achieve community resilience requires social process within the community that would strengthen community organizations.

Development practitioners have to play a facilitating role to ensure capacity are built up among members and leaders of the community organization, and in the end they will champion their own development process and will be ready to navigate through any hazard events. Here, we are suggesting that climate adaptation can only be identified when you know what sort of adjustments are expected based on the changing climate, and often, this is represented by hydro-meteorological hazard which is the starting point of disaster risk reduction. As part of climate change adaptation planning climate variability scenarios or projections is imperative. The same climate variability scenarios or projections is actually use as part of hazard characterization in the hazard assessment within the risk assessment process of DRR. Thus, climate change adaptation and DRR are very much the same. Below is the graph showing the phase over and roles of an outsiders and insiders of the community.



## A. Outsiders and Insiders Role

### Phases and Roles in Facilitating Community Managed Climate Change Adaptation/DRR<sup>1</sup>

O U T S I D E R S	Site entry and rapport building	Facilitating Community Risk Assessment	Identification of priority group (s)	Identification of natural leaders or “progressive members”	Feedback/ validation of results of community disaster risk analysis	Further analysis of the priority community disaster risk	Planning of the risk reduction measures	Organization of the risk reduction group	I N S I D E R S
	Entry and immersion Rapport building Learning Clarifying roles and agenda	Facilitating community Analysis of Risk (HVC Assessment) Awareness building Organizing	Identifying most at risk individuals in the community (Involving the at most at risk segment of the community)	Facilitating the selection of leaders and members (Handing over the stick)	Facilitating community consensus on their situation (Validating Issues)	Prioritizing activities (Engaging the community for more specifics)	Defining risk reduction measures Facilitating Training Providing Material Services Linking with Resources	Group Strengthening Facilitating Linkages Phasing Over Consulting	
	Request Assistance Family Coping Community ongoing efforts Accepting Initiating	Coming together Sharing knowledge Identifying Disaster risk, hazard, vulnerability and capacity (Risk Assessment and Analysis)	Forming Interest group Self awareness Gender awareness	Leading and guiding (leadership formation) Recognition of natural leaders and members	Decision making to do something (Climate Adaptation –hazard specific analysis)	Identifying common need and interest	Disaster Risk Reduction Measures (development plan and contingency) Identified (Defining roles, responsibilities, schedules, inputs...) Project proposal development Implementing Project	<u>Group Growth and Development</u> Initiating Project Facilitating Problem solving Controlling Pressuring Negotiating Influencing other communities Reflecting (M&E) Adjusting Expanding Sustaining Accessing resources Advocates	
	Trust building	Community Risk Assessment and Need Analysis	Selecting most at risk group	Selecting leaders and potential members	Disaster Risk Reduction Consensus Building	Disaster Risk Reduction Prioritizing	Disaster Risk Reduction Project	Community Disaster Risk Reduction Organization	

<sup>1</sup> Rusty Binas, Global Advisor on Disaster Risk Reduction, Rusty.Binas@yahoo.com

## ***B. Different Layers with Varying Role***

This is to briefly distinguish the particular role of development actors in DRR/ Climate Change Adaptation work at different layers.



### **Facilitator**

The role of the facilitator is to connect the community and the development organization through the process of phasing over the roles and responsibility to the end that community members shall have owned their disaster risk and the solution for disaster risk reduction. The end view is that the community gains confidence and is able to execute the task and organizational functions towards community resilience.

### **Partners Organization**

The partner's organization role is to provide necessary support to build facilitator's confidence and its capacities towards DRR/CCA work in the communities. Possible support are trainings, advises, motivation, feed backing, incentives and the like.

### **Head of Mission**

The head of mission will serve as facilitator and adviser of partner organization; formulate and implement effective and efficient DRR/CCA country policies, strategies and programs that are necessary means to guide DRR project implementation.

### **Headquarters**

The headquarters will act as resource provider and adviser to enhance an enabling environment for a successful DRR/CCA implementation to the head of mission.

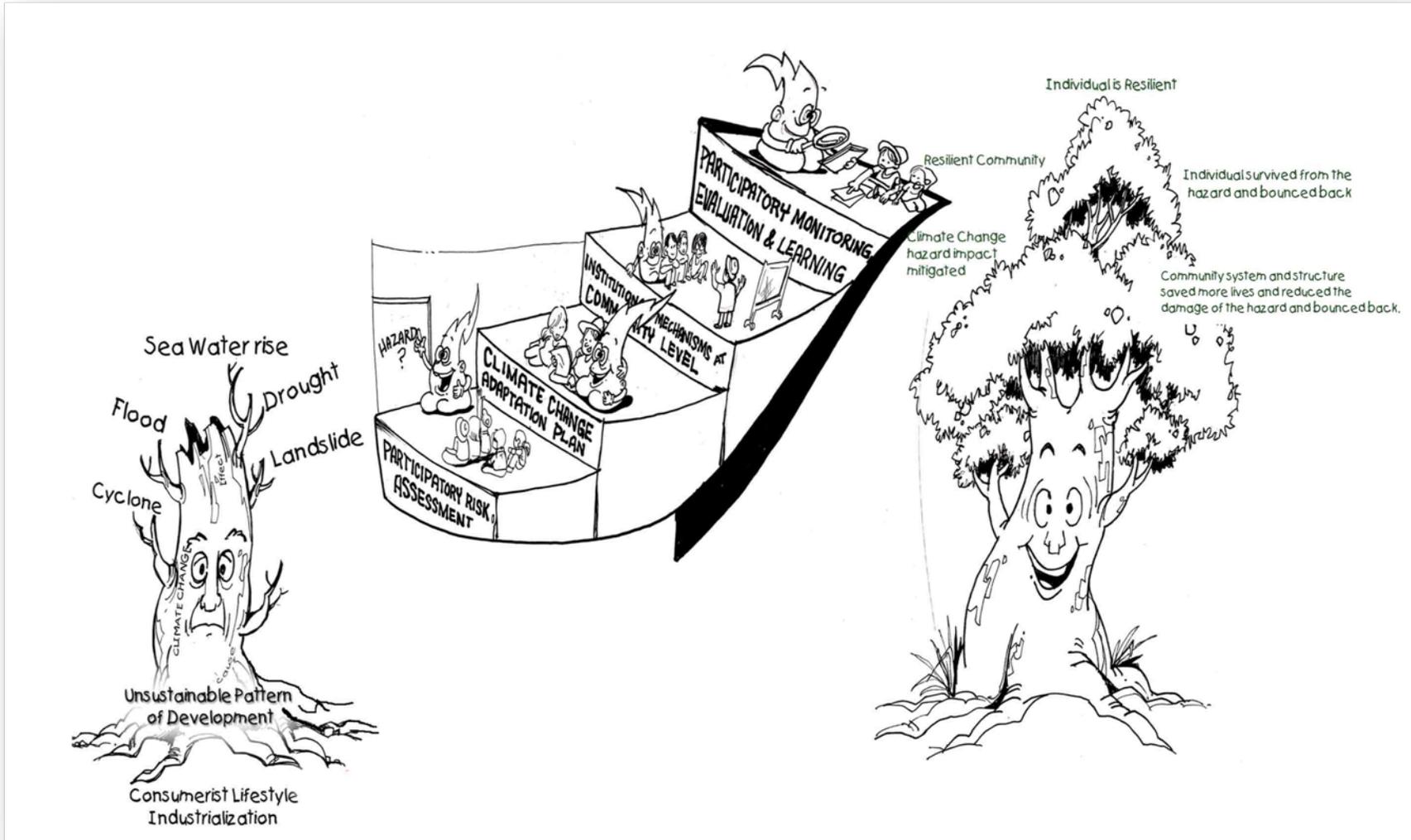
# IX. Climate Change Adaptation Framework for Action: Practical Steps to Navigate in a Climate Change

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The community is the center of gravity on the impact of climate related hazards and must also be the center of gravity in effecting solutions and change. The community members should have control or self-determination on what is happening to them. This means mitigation, preventive measures, community readiness and individual survivability rest in the hands of the people. The process-oriented programming needs to be understood as to what it takes so that proper accompaniment and resource support are provided during the process.

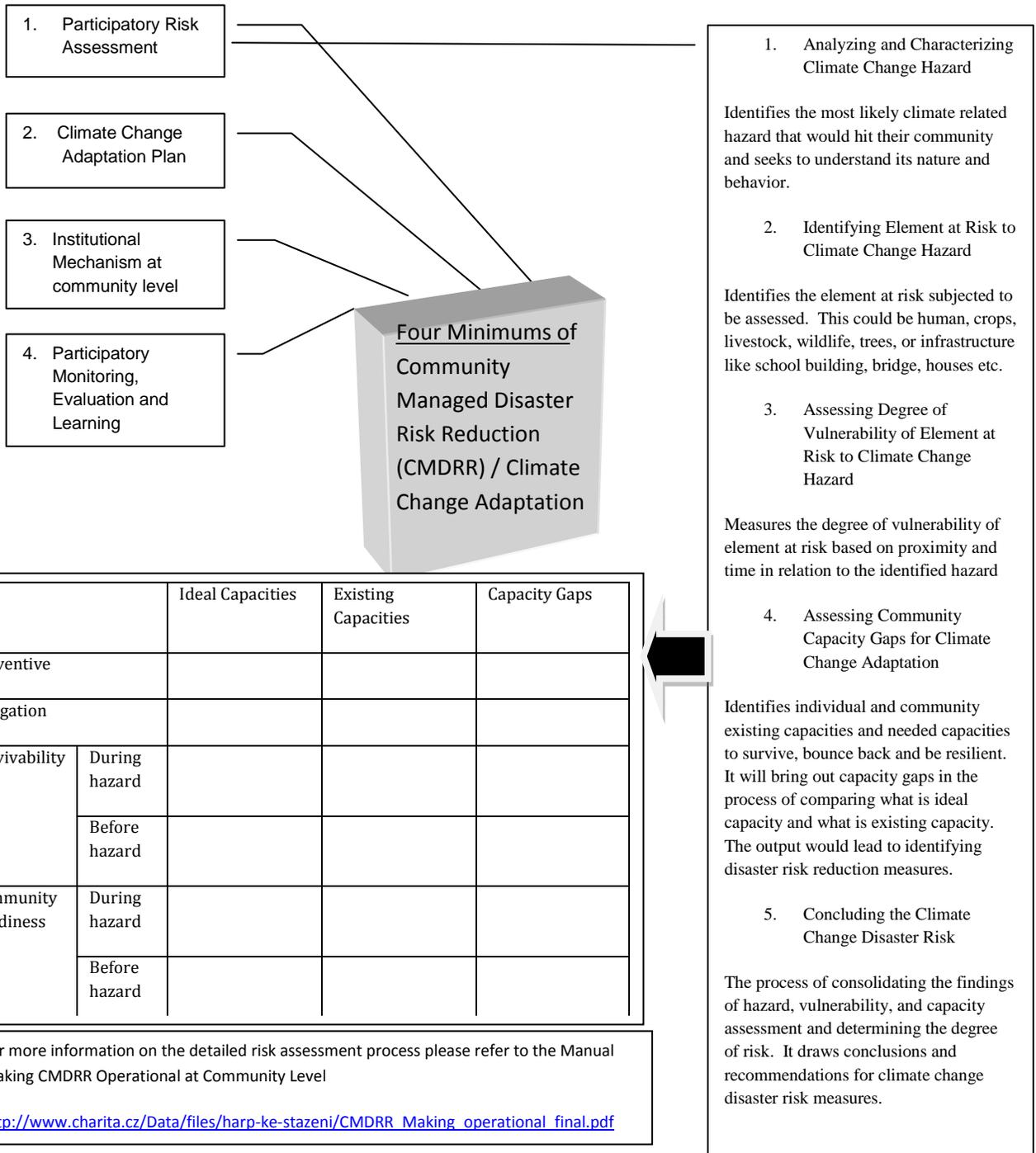


# Climate Change Adaptation Framework for Action

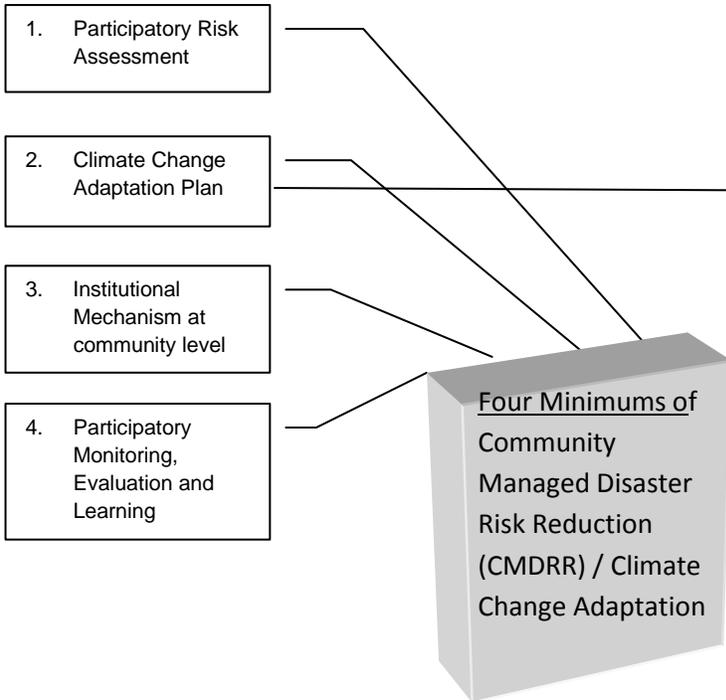




## A. Participatory Climate Change Disaster Risk Assessment and Analysis



## B. Climate Change Adaptation Plan



### 1. Community Climate Change Hazard Contingency Plan

A contingency plan guides the action of a community or stakeholders in response to the occurrence of a hazard. It is tailored to the hazard that is most likely to hit the community. To come up with a contingency plan, the community's risk assessment and analysis is subjected to a "what if scenarios". Contingency plan is being implemented during the hazard events.

### 2. Community Development Plan

A community development plan is identified activities that would address capacity building and would be implemented before climate related hazards hit.

Analysis of risk	What if Scenario?	Action Points	Systems Installed	Roles and Responsibility
		Warning signs, Evacuation area and safe shelter, food & medical supplies, logistical supplies, life lines...damage assessment and needs analysis		

Objectives	Activity and Target	When and How?	Resources and providers	Person Responsible	Expected Results

For more information on the contingency and development Planning please refer to the Manual Making CMDRR Operational at Community Level

[http://www.charita.cz/Data/files/harp-ke-stazeni/CMDRR\\_Making\\_operational\\_final.pdf](http://www.charita.cz/Data/files/harp-ke-stazeni/CMDRR_Making_operational_final.pdf)

## Possible Climate Change Adaptation of Various Elements at Risks



After the risk assessment and analysis, gaps on capacities of element at risk will be identified. These gaps will then be translated into development and contingency plans. Certainly the plan will address the hazard (Preventive and Mitigation) and the vulnerability (Survivability and Community Readiness) of the element at risk.

Hydro-meteorological Hazard	Element at Risk		
	HUMAN	CROPS	HOUSING/SCHOOLS/INFRA
<b>FLOOD</b>			
<b>PREVENTIVE</b>	land use/zoning , water drainage, waterways (construction & de-clogging), dams	land use/zoning , water canal, contour farming, soil and water conservation practices	elevated location, land use , zoning
<b>MITIGATION</b>	dams, tree planting, soil and water conservation	inter-cropping, crop diversification, agro-forestry, multi-storied cropping	drainage, sewerage, waterways
<b>SURVIVABILITY</b>	swimming skills, first aid, food, clothing, access to early warning system, timely evacuation, access to floating devices such as boat and rubber tires, resilient livelihood and well being	flood-resistant crops	flood-proof housing and infrastructure
<b>COMMUNITY READINESS</b>	early warning system, search and rescue system, evacuation, communication facilities, transportation, food stocking, potable water supply system, livelihood and health system, insurance, response system based on damage assessment and needs analysis...	Seed conservation and banking of flood resistant crops, food processing and storage	Insurance and maintenance system, credit system, self help groups, policy on zoning/land use

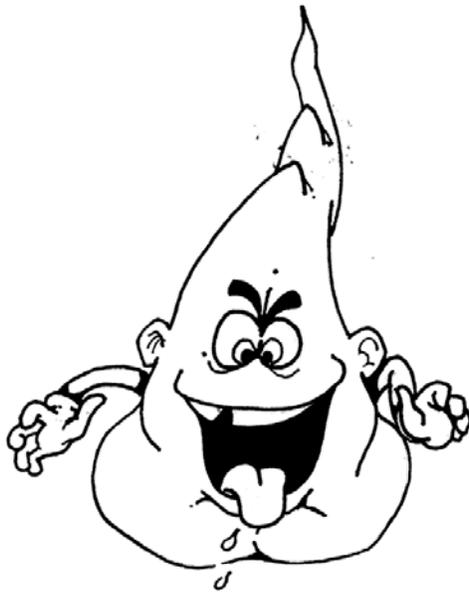


Hydro-meteorological Hazard	Element at Risk		
	HUMAN	CROPS	HOUSING/SCHOOLS/INFRA
<b>TYPHOON/ CYCLONE/ HURRICANE</b>			
<b>PREVENTIVE</b>			
<b>MITIGATION</b>	dams, water canal, wind breaker- tree planting, timely removal of possible debris	water canal, inter-cropping, crop diversification, multi storied cropping, agro-forestry, soil and water conservation	elevated location, tree planting, typhoon-resistant materials,
<b>SURVIVABILITY</b>	swimming skills, first aid, food and water supply, clothing, the know the early warning, know the evacuation route and area, timely evacuation, resilient livelihood and well being	flood/typhoon-resistant crops, contour farming	Infrastructure typhoon resistant engineering
<b>COMMUNITY READINESS</b>	early warning system, search and rescue system, evacuation, communication facilities, transportation, food stocking, potable water supply system, livelihood and health system, insurance, response system based on damage assessment and needs analysis...	Timely harvest, seed conservation and banking system, food processing and storage	Insurance and maintenance system, credit system, self help groups, policy on zoning/land use

Hydro-meteorological Hazard	Element at Risk		
	HUMAN	CROPS	HOUSING/SCHOOLS/INFRA
<b>PREVENTIVE</b>	tree planting, rip-rapping/wall catchment	land use, soil and water conservation practices, agro-forestry	land use and zoning
<b>MITIGATION</b>	land zoning	inter-cropping, mulching, multi-storied cropping, crop diversification	Tree planting, soil and water conservation,
<b>SURVIVABILITY</b>	Know the sign of early warning, know the evacuation route, timely evacuation, first aid, food, clothing, resilient livelihood and well being		strong foundation/materials
<b>COMMUNITY READINESS</b>	early warning system, search and rescue system, evacuation, communication facilities, transportation, food stocking, potable water supply system, livelihood and health system, insurance, response system based on damage assessment and needs analysis...	Timely harvest, seed conservation and banking system, food processing and storage	Insurance and maintenance system, credit system, self help groups, policy on zoning/land use



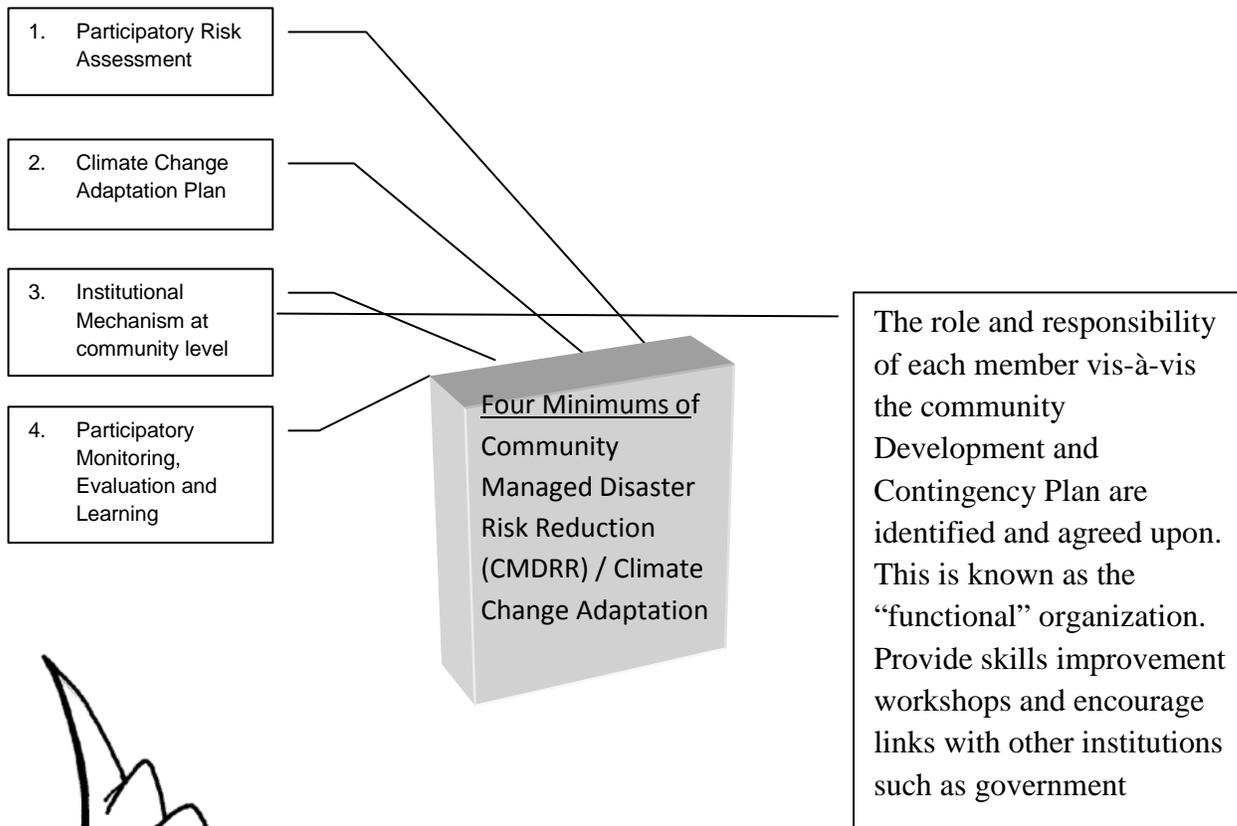
Hydro-meteorological Hazard	Element at Risk		
	HUMAN	CROPS	HOUSING/SCHOOLS/INFRA
<b>PREVENTIVE</b>			
<b>MITIGATION</b>	cloud seeding, irrigation, dams, watershed cover, tree planting, water preservation	cloud seeding, irrigation, dams, watershed cover, tree planting	Ventilated housing/infrastructure
<b>SURVIVABILITY</b>	watershed conservation practices, food conservation practice, access to early warning system, resilient livelihood and well being	drought-resistant plants, water-storing plants, irrigation facility	Resistant to burn housing materials
<b>COMMUNITY READINESS</b>	early warning system, search and rescue system, evacuation, communication facilities, transportation, food stocking, potable water supply system, livelihood and health system, insurance, response system based on damage assessment and needs analysis...	Timely harvest, seed conservation and banking system, food processing and storage	Insurance and maintenance system, credit system, self help groups



Hydro-meteorological Hazard	Element at Risk		
	HUMAN	CROPS	HOUSING/SCHOOLS/INFRA
SEA WATER RISE			
PREVENTIVE			
MITIGATION	Seawall, dikes, shoreline protection, mangrove planting	Seawall, dikes, palms and mangrove planting, land use	land zoning, dikes, seawall, mangrove planting
SURVIVABILITY	swimming skills, first aid, food, clothing, access to early warning system, resilient livelihood and well being	sea water-resistant crops (saline resistant crops)	land use, strong foundation/materials
COMMUNITY READINESS	early warning system, search and rescue system, evacuation, communication facilities, transportation, food stocking, potable water supply system, livelihood and health system, insurance, response system based on damage assessment and needs analysis...	Timely harvest and appropriate storage, food processing and storage	Insurance and maintenance system, credit system, self help groups, policy on zoning/land use



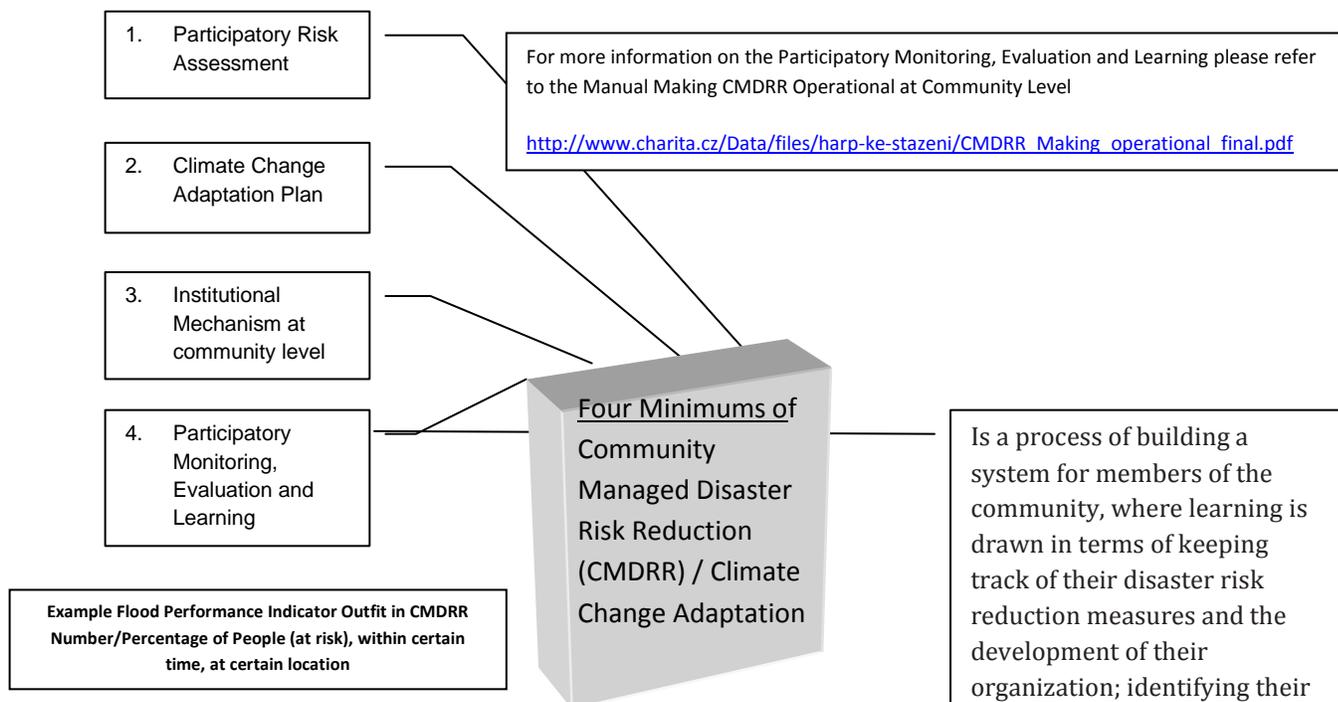
### C. *Community Adaptation Systems and Structures*



For more information on the community organizations please refer to the Manual Making CMDRR Operational at Community Level

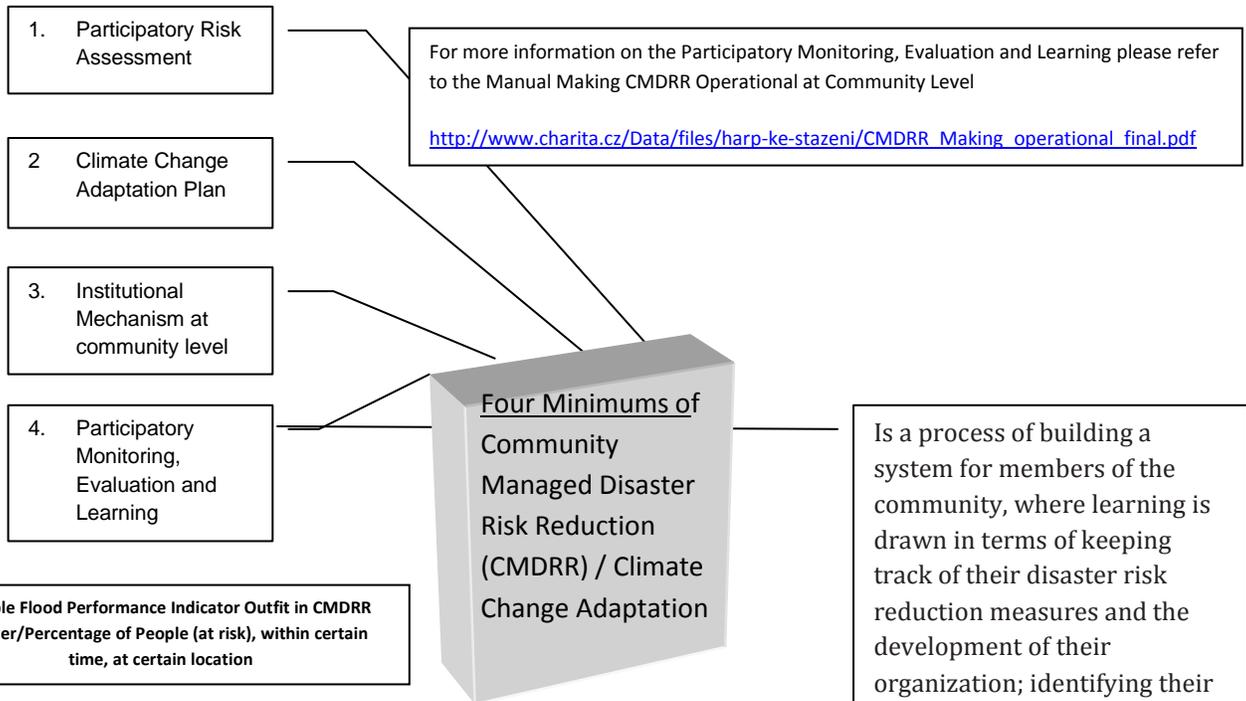
[http://www.charita.cz/Data/files/harp-ke-stazeni/CMDRR\\_Making\\_operational\\_final.pdf](http://www.charita.cz/Data/files/harp-ke-stazeni/CMDRR_Making_operational_final.pdf)

## D. Community Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation and Learning



Is a process of building a system for members of the community, where learning is drawn in terms of keeping track of their disaster risk reduction measures and the development of their organization; identifying their strengths and weaknesses, the external threats and opportunities; and determining achievements. It involves relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of their DRR work and their organization. It also celebrates successes and embraces errors, and draws lessons to guide future disaster risk reduction development and contingency plans. It aims to effectively manage the organization and share learning upwards in the development organization and to other stakeholders and ensure continuous growth and sustainability of the community organization.

Objective	Activities	Output	Outcome	Impacts
Prevention (capacity that address hazard)		Identified and installed hazard specific preventive measures	appropriate, effective and efficient hazard specific preventive measures (Dam)	Prevented hazard to happen
Mitigation (capacity that address hazard)		Identified and installed hazard specific mitigation measures	appropriate, effective and efficient hazard specific mitigation measures (Reforestation)	Degree of hazard impact is greatly reduced
Survivability (capacity that address vulnerability)	During the hazard event 1. Able to read the early warning signs 2. able to swim and use gadgets to aid him/her to survive	Individual element at risk understood early warning signs	Executed precautionary measures (inform others before hazard strikes and do immediate action to escape)  Used the swimming skills and gadgets	Element at risk Survive
	Before the Hazard Event 1. training on early warning 2. training on swimming 3. Improving access to health services such as immunization, watsan... 4. Improving livelihood activities	Trained in early warning signs and swimming  Increased access to health and livelihood services	Element at risk healthy and bouncing back (the money/ resources and the spirit)	Element at risk is Resilient
Community readiness-community organizations (capacity that address vulnerability)	During the hazard event	Activated the contingency plan (transport, search and rescue, evacuation, shelter etc)	Effective and efficient execution of contingency plan	The community Save more lives
	Before the Hazard Event	Installed the system and structure of the contingency plan Community health system works (immunization, watsan, early diagnose and treatment etc.)  Community increased access to Livelihood and Education opportunities (access to common property resources like mangrove areas, forest, agrarian reforms, education system etc,	Community organizations cohesive in executing contingency plan.  Strengthened the foundation of safety  Strengthened mechanism for bouncing back such as community insurance and livelihood	resilient communities



**Example Flood Performance Indicator Outfit in CMDRR  
Number/Percentage of People (at risk), within certain  
time, at certain location**

Objective	Activities	Output	Outcome	Impacts
Prevention (capacity that address hazard)		Identified and installed hazard specific preventive measures	appropriate, effective and efficient hazard specific preventive measures (Dam)	Prevented hazard to happen
Mitigation (capacity that address hazard)		Identified and installed hazard specific mitigation measures	appropriate, effective and efficient hazard specific mitigation measures (Reforestation)	Degree of hazard impact is greatly reduced
Survivability (capacity that address vulnerability)	During the hazard event	Individual element at risk understood early warning signs	Executed precautionary measures (inform others before hazard strikes and do immediate action to escape)	Element at risk Survive
	3. Able to read the early warning signs		Used the swimming skills and gadgets	
	4. able to swim and use gadgets to aid him/her to survive			
	Before the Hazard Event	Trained in early warning signs and swimming	Element at risk healthy and bouncing back (the money/ resources and the spirit)	Element at risk is Resilient
Community readiness-community organizations (capacity that address vulnerability)	5. training on early warning	Increased access to health and livelihood services	Effective and efficient execution of contingency plan	The community Save more lives
	6. training on swimming			
Community readiness-community organizations (capacity that address vulnerability)	7. Improving access to health services such as immunization, watsan...	Community health system works (immunization, watsan, early diagnose and treatment etc.)	Community organizations cohesive in executing contingency plan.  Strengthened the foundation of safety	resilient communities
	8. Improving livelihood activities			
Community readiness-community organizations (capacity that address vulnerability)	During the hazard event	Activated the contingency plan (transport, search and rescue, evacuation, shelter etc)	Community organizations cohesive in executing contingency plan.  Strengthened the foundation of safety	resilient communities
	Before the Hazard Event	Installed the system and structure of the contingency plan Community health system works (immunization, watsan, early diagnose and treatment etc.)  Community increased access to Livelihood and Education opportunities (access to common property resources like mangrove areas, forest, agrarian reforms, education system etc,	Strengthened mechanism for bouncing back such as community insurance and livelihood	

Is a process of building a system for members of the community, where learning is drawn in terms of keeping track of their disaster risk reduction measures and the development of their organization; identifying their strengths and weaknesses, the external threats and opportunities; and determining achievements. It involves relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of their DRR work and their organization. It also celebrates successes and embraces errors, and draws lessons to guide future disaster risk reduction development and contingency plans. It aims to effectively manage the organization and share learning upwards in the development organization and to other stakeholders and ensure continuous growth and sustainability of the community organization.

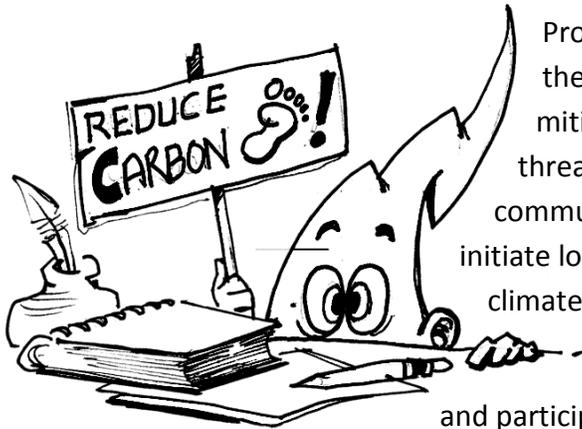
# X. Enhancing Development Actor's Effectiveness and Efficiency towards Resilient Community

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## A. Accompaniment

Climate change proponents and stakeholders will “walk through,” providing avenues for better knowledge and understanding about the hazards of climate change. They will facilitate the process to empower the communities and make them as the focal point in identifying disaster risk and as crucial parties offering solutions on how to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

## B. Advocacy



Program proponents and partner communities must share their knowledge and experiences on climate change mitigation and adaptation /DRR processes in response to the threats of climate change through DRR trainings on community leaders, including the youth. Furthermore, they can initiate lobbying with the government on the issue of DRR and climate change.

The use of tri-media campaign to get public sentiments and participation in the discussion of climate change can also be used considering their far-reaching coverage. Forming of a community of change, core group, task forces and building of alliances and linkages that will help facilitate climate change discussions (all stakeholders like environmentalist, civil society, religious groups, youth groups and private sectors), implementation of adaptation measures, as well as appropriate legislations can also be done in support of the climate change advocacy.

One should capitalize on expertise and experiences on the ground in disaster risk reduction as a concrete and realistic approach in climate change mitigation and adaptation. The focus should be on moral obligation as a context in policy lobbying in contrast to cost benefit analysis which tends to negate the importance of preserving the human race.

In advancing climate change mitigation agenda, partner communities and organizations can actively build up a strong policy advocacy and lobbying agenda. Through a community of change-lobbying work, partners can build allies among governments and at the same time, intensify education among the youth.

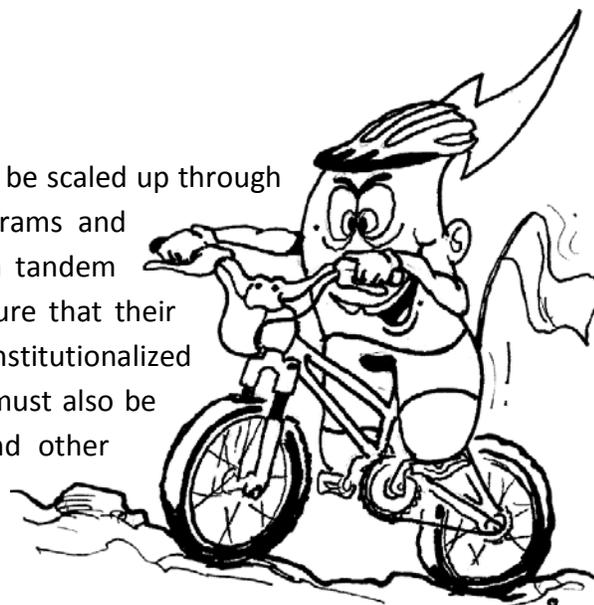
### ***C. Institutionalizing***



Integrating DRR/CCA in the implementation of development programs and agenda per sector such as social, economic, agriculture, cultural, political and environment means, using the CMDRR approach where the stakeholders/people themselves identified the disaster risks, and collectively implementing the measures and solutions that they too have pinpointed. It also means establishing a mechanism for a continuous education and learning, information exchange; feed-backing which are all supported by policy actions with corresponding contracts and budgets. With Institutional will from donors, development actors and other key players, climate change mitigation and adaptation are incorporated in any development projects.

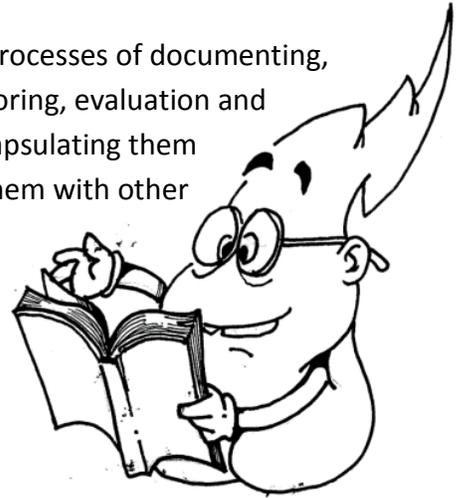
### ***D. Scaling Up***

Innovative and successful DRR and mitigation initiatives will be scaled up through linkages and collaboration to influence government programs and policies. Community organizations/partners must work in tandem with the local government, a major player of DRR to ensure that their adaptation strategy will be implemented, legislated and institutionalized within the local policy framework. The local government must also be involved in the conduct of training and risk analysis and other climate change mitigation and adaptation processes.



## ***E. Documentation for Sharing and Learning***

It is important to engage the climate change stakeholders in the processes of documenting, analyzing and sharing of experiences and lessons as part of monitoring, evaluation and organizational learning. Highlighting the lessons learned and encapsulating them in the information materials and learning resources and sharing them with other organizations is an effective strategy for developing linkages and partnerships for policy advocacy, resource mobilization and to increasing visibility of DRR/CCA initiatives. Effective knowledge sharing is utilizing more channels of information dissemination like radio, comics, drama, etc. It is a process where communities, development workers and other stakeholders interact.

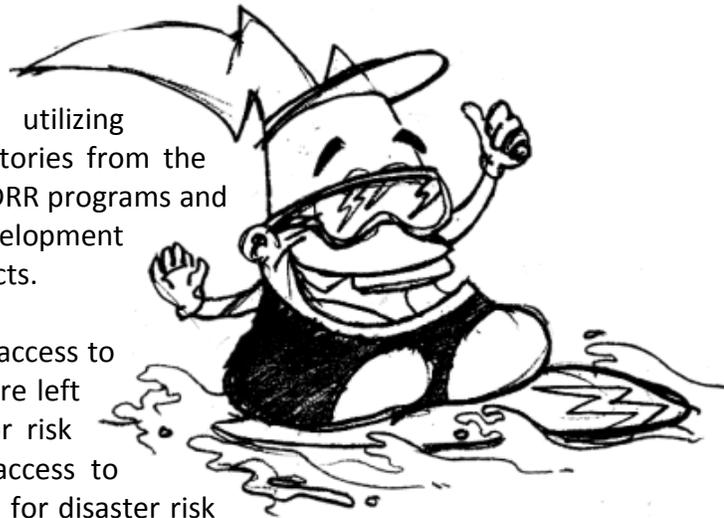


Development workers must actively involve stakeholders in the whole process of knowledge creation and sharing. The more they are aware and involved in the process of defining and sharing knowledge, the greater is the opportunity for collective learning and action.

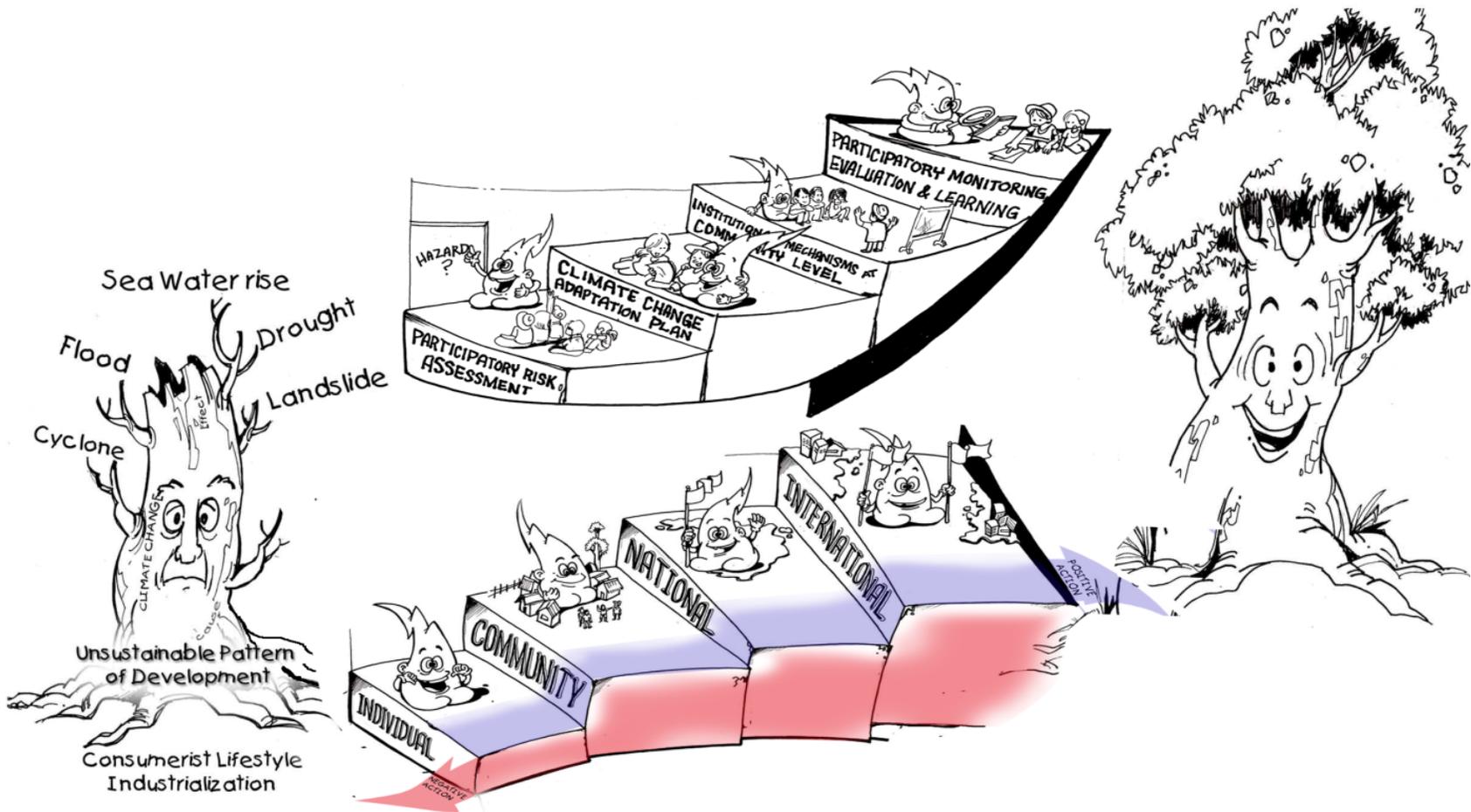
## ***F. Resource Mobilization***

This is a systematic conduct of generating financial and other resources from different stakeholders, utilizing documented experiences, learning, and significant stories from the ground to be used in supporting the climate change/DRR programs and projects. Doing this will sustain risk reduction development work at the different level of DRR programs and projects.

Resource- poor communities that have limited or no access to stakeholder, government and civil society networks are left out of basic services, facilities and opportunities for risk reduction. Enabling communities at risk to have access to potential source of logistics is an important objective for disaster risk reduction and development. Communities at risk are sometimes unable to build their capacities due to lack of external support.



# XI. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Framework for Action



## XII. Reference Materials

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Making CMDRR Operational at the Community Level: A Guide

By Rustico "Rusty Binas

2009, Caritas, Czech republic

Resilient Communities: Navigating in the Fast Changing Climate

February 5, 2009, Cordaid

Paper on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Framework: The Cordaid Lens

Rusty Binas

The Bali 2007 UNFCCC Reflections and Insights

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Gender, Climate Change and Human Security

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