International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Southeast Asia Climate Change Master Training

Session Plan of Module 5A: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Disaster Risk Reduction Programming / SEARD Bangkok / 2014

# Session Plan of Module 5A: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Disaster Risk Reduction Programming

Outcome: Participants enhance their knowledge on how to mainstream Climate Change Adaptation into Disaster Risk Reduction Programming.

Duration: 1,5 Hours

## Process:

1. Facilitator asks trigger questions :
   * What is Disaster Risk Reduction?, What is Climate Change Adaptation?
   * Why should we mainstream Climate Change Adaptation into Disaster Risk Reduction Programming?
2. Facilitator divides participants into 5 working groups :
   * Group 1 : Geophysical hazards
   * Group 2 : Rainfall
   * Group 3 : Storm
   * Group 4 : Sea Level Rise
   * Group 5 : Raise of the Temperature
3. Group Work should discuss the following questions and write each of the answer into 3 different colours of metacard :
   * Identify its consequences
   * Identify its possible impact on people and society
   * Identify the actions to prepare to and reduce its impact
4. On the Plenary Discussion, facilitator leads groups by utilizing the circles of disaster and climate change to identify :

hydro-meteorological hazards

Geophysical hazards

Climate Hazard

* + Step 1 : Which consequences to be put on the circle of Geophysical Hazards or Hydro-meteorological hazards or Climate Hazards?
  + Step 2 : What is the different between the impact for each type of hazards?
  + Step 3 : what is the different amongst the actions conducted for each type of hazards?

1. Facilitator summarizes the session:
   * Difference includes, for example, that DRR addresses geo-physical hazards such as earthquakes and volcanoes – and man-made hazards (including conflict, traffic accidents and, possibly, industrial/pollution) while climate change adaptation (CCA) doesn’t.
   * On the other hand, CCA tends to focus on long term changes to average conditions such as temperature and sea level rise – and the associated risks (e.g. sea level rise may cause flooding, erosion and salt intrusion into low-lying areas, glacier melt may change water availability on medium to long time scales) as well as benefits (e.g. new crop types may be cultivated in some areas). DRR however tends to be more focused on extreme weather events.
   * The main overlap between the two is the management of hydro-meteorological hazards. And this large overlap – Climate Risk Management – is what the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement already has a vast experience in.
   * So the well-known approaches and tools of ‘traditional DRR’, including the VCA (see separate module) and practical early warning systems, flood prevention measures and protecting wells etc. mainly need to be a little better planned, designed and placed – and make better use of weather/climate information – in order to also become ‘climate-smart DRR’. And they need to be scaled-up to reach more communities affected by increasing climate risk.

## Key Point to be delivered to Participants :

1. Climate risk management builds on existing capacities and knowledge.
2. Climate risk management is an add-on to existing programmes and projects.
3. Climate Smart Programming means enhancing existing work – integration, not stand-alone programmes.