

# Climate Change Training of Trainers (CC TOT)- Yangon, 7 to 11 March 2016

## Report

---



### 1- NOTES FROM THE SESSIONS

#### **1st day**

#### **Key note speakers**

##### MRCS President

- Mainstreaming CC into programmes is the right approach for MRCS; CC cannot be a stand-alone programme it should be a cross -issue for all MRCS programmes;
- Using games as participatory approach is good but we need to ensure that the game's objective and message is well understood by those participating; it is a tool to increase understanding and the application of this knowledge.

##### IFRC HoD

- CC should be cross-cutting issue to all MRCS' community-based programmes
- This ToT will bring additional capacity and knowledge; sharing knowledge shall be the next step; a ToT should have a multiplier effect;
- In MMR is clearly affected by consequences of CC, we need to address them.

## Terminology

The most important session! Some key learning points are:

- Differences between climate, weather, seasonal forecast; they are all different concepts, we should apply them at different timescales; climate, for instance, refers to a minimum 30 year period.
- The CO<sub>2</sub> gas is the biggest contributor to the greenhouse effect.
- Global warming: understanding what are the causes.
- Climate change relates to the rate of the change: the pace/speed of the increase of temperature over time.
- Climate variability: natural changes of weather.
- The relation between GhG (Greenhouse Gases) – global warming- climate change- impact. The sea level rise for instance it is caused by the increased temperatures that are leading, among other effects, to water expansion i.e. more volume; another effect of global warming is increase of rainfall.
- CC Mitigation: this term refers only to greenhouse emission reduction; it is different from Disaster Mitigation which refers to all that we do for lessening the negative effects of the disaster.
- CC adaptation is related to weather/ meteorological hazards; sometimes improving infrastructure e.g. elevating hand pumps, we do both climate adaptation and Risk Reduction and Disaster Mitigation.
- CC Mitigation vs Adaptation- which is what depends on the objective of the activity
- Risk, exposure, vulnerability, capacity; the Formula:  $R = V * H * E / C$ .
- Risk is not a constant, for instance increased capacity will decrease the risk.
- Climate risk management vs DRR. Climate risk management is about doing risk reduction work that takes into consideration how the enhanced level of risks brought about by CC is managed and reduced.

## Climate science and humanitarian consequences

- Global warming and climate change are interlinked concepts.
- Rising temperature, heat waves, sea level rise, melting ice, ocean acidification are all attributable to a changing climate.
- Changing rainfall patterns, changes in extreme events: it is less clear i.e. there is less evidence of their link to CC. Example :Haiyan Typhoon cannot be attributed to climate change (at least not 100%),because we cannot attribute one single event to climate change. However the increased frequency of typhoons/cyclones of this magnitude is a sign that changes are happening.
- Threshold of temperature increase (global average temperature): according to the 5<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), global average temperature increase should be below 2 degrees C and this is what we are also advocating for in RCRC. 1.5 degrees is scientifically not realistic but 2 degrees is.
- A new approach: geo-engineering: throwing chemicals to capture CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere- some consider it very dangerous.

## RCRC Movement building resilience in a changing climate

- Key actions by RC re to climate change: assessments, raising awareness, building partnerships, documenting and sharing experiences.

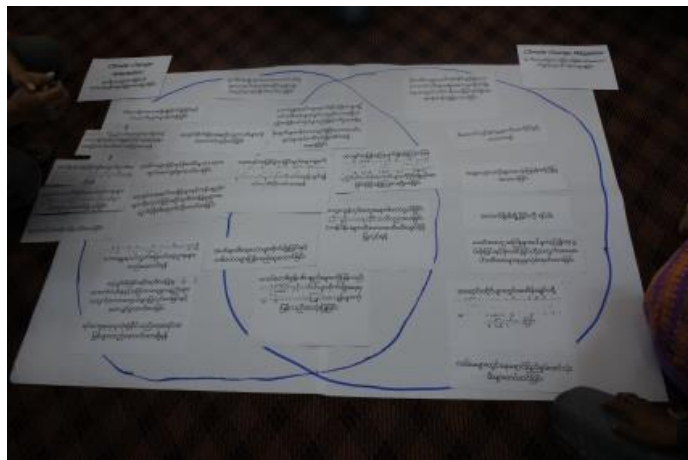
- The RC Climate Center, is a RC resource for climate change; RCCC is using games as an approach to teach the concepts and how RCRC can best integrate CC into its programs and projects.
- The Climate Training Kit is available in the RC CC website!
- Why the RCRC Movement is addressing CC? because CC is affecting the vulnerable and further exacerbating the risks they face .

## Disaster Management/Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change: synergies and Overlaps

- 4 steps of enhanced decision-making for DM is addressing CC
  - o Collect general background information
  - o Based on the information you gather: prioritise
  - o Turning planning into action
  - o Evaluation – revisit plans
- Incorporating climate variability and change into DM planning is not – and should not be considered – an additional burden. It is a chance to heed early warnings and make use of relevant forecast information to improve Red Cross Red Crescent disaster management and reduce risk at all levels.

## Games, why games??

- Decision is centric
- Active learning
- Serious- fun engagement
- Data collection (real time data)
- Optimized platform (works with illiteracy)



## 2nd Day

Repeating concepts from the day before:

- Weather predictions in different timescales.
- We need to distinguish Hazard, Risk and Disaster, three different concepts.
- Hydrological and meteorological Hazards are amplified by Climate Change.
- In the past we only focused on managing the disaster; then we moved and put the focus on managing the risk, now we are in the era of 'risk reduction'.
- VCA should take into consideration past, present and future scenarios.
- Risk depends on factors that interplay (Hazard, vulnerability, exposure and capacity); risk is not a constant, so should be continuously revised.

## Climate change adaptation and mitigation

- Climate change brings complex risks.
- We need to combine science and indigenous knowledge to analyse the evolving risk patterns.

- What are they Climate change adaptation (CCA) or climate change mitigation (CCM) measures? in some instances it will depend on the intention/objective of the activity.
- Important to avoid to create new risk caused by the small infrastructure provided by the project.
- To apply climate smart DRR we need to use different timescales.
- Climate smart DRR is the same as Climate Change Adaptation.
- Anything related to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases is Climate Change mitigation.
- A bit on environmental protection and its links to climate smart DRR. Example: tree planting contributes to reducing erosion and also to taking care of the ecosystem (it is also environmental smart!). Using the integrated risk management approach of combining DRR, CC, and Environmental Management would help us develop holistic programmes towards building resilient communities.

### Health and Climate

- Rain, temperatures and humidity. Rain: increase breeding sites for mosquitos. Humidity: mosquito survival. Temperatures parasite development rates.
- Vector Borne Disease: human factors (location of population, mobility of population...) vs climate change effect.
- biological amplification (increase mosquito abundance).
- Malaria transmissibility.
- Drought.
- Heat waves, impact on health from increased temperatures.
- Water sources and food production/food safety (impact). Air pollution.
- Potential health impact of extreme events.
- EWEA: focus on surveillance.
- Epidemic control for volunteers (phases).
- Health impact pathway- opportunities for adaptation.
- RCRC commitments: raise awareness, humanitarian assistance...

### Gender, diversity and Climate. Youth and Climate

- Gender, diversity and marginalized groups, vulnerability definitions
- Disaster risk and gender and diversity approach.
- Make the youth participate in the CC activities.

## 3rd Day

### Communicating Climate Change

- Principles and psychology of communicating CC.
- Thinking about the objectives
- Raising awareness: humanitarian impact, vulnerabilities
- Shift of behaviour, what can be done to reduce CC? why should be done?
- Raise awareness doesn't lead to change of behaviour
- Using appropriate language, adapt, in a understandable way

- Misconceptions around climate change (e.g. :cutting tree is not possible, the trees has the sprit, so if you cut it the consequence will be more and faster climate change ...how to use/face these situations/beliefs?)
- Sometimes the problem can be business (logging) are behind the source of the problem but it is difficult to convince the community to change activity
- Tips: local frame, reinforce the humanitarian link, promotion and prevention
- Translate the scientific data into concrete experience

### **Policy Dialogue in Climate Change**

- From UNFCCC COP 13 to COP 21, developments
- RCRC commitments: raising awareness, humanitarian assistance, improving response capacity...etc.
- Influence and dialogue is a two-way: top down and bottom up; avoid blanket approach for advocacy, customize your approach.
- Financial mechanisms for climate change programming, new funding mechanism> UNFCCC, EU Global CCA, World bank...
- Key elements: head (inform), heart (motivate) and feet (action)!
- Different approaches : negotiate, represent, empower, mediate, accompany, model (walking the talk!), network. The basis of all of it: credibility, trust!. And effective coordination with other actors and consistency in our messages.
- Advocacy is effective because we have the trust; trust is key to advocacy.
- At which level should be the advocacy done and by whom: who knows better the context, and who has the trust, decide depending on the context who can engage better.
- Please document your experiences in doing good advocacy work!

### **National Adaptation Programme for Action (NAPA ) for CC/ NAP/ and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)**

- COP: Conference of Parities; biannual event
- IPPC (scientist part); UNFCCC : UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is the UN framework for international cooperation to combat climate change by limiting average global temperature increases and the resulting climate change and coping with impacts.
- NAPA or the National Adaptation Programmes of Action:
  - A list of priorities to adapt to climate change. Focus on immediate needs (short-term).
  - Sectors and its financing
  - Priorities: Agriculture, EWS, Forest, Public Health, Water resources, coastal zones, energy and Industry, biodiversity.
  - Change of patterns observed in MMR: starting of monsoon is later and withdrawal is faster in MMR; floods in dry areas, inter-seasonal rain with a double peak,
- NAP or the National Adaptation Plan
  - NAP focuses on medium to longer-term plans and programs
  - Why NAPs? Plan is a reflection of our priorities, the basis of resource mobilization. If RCRC wants to be part of the process needs to engage with NAPs.

- Paris: turning point in discussion of CC; the Paris agreement was agreed but not yet ratified. It is a legally binding agreement with a strong focus on climate action on the ground. In the Paris COP, there was a strong focus on adaptation (before mostly on mitigation) with explicit attention for most vulnerable.
- (Intended) National Determined Contributions or INDCs: calculate how much CO2 each country is contributing to atmosphere (primarily about CC mitigation). Link with DM law and MAPDRR is strong.
- Implication for RCRC: Climate smart DRR is adaptation which shows we are already contributing.
- Resource material from the RCCC: how to engage with the NAP
- Why are we engaging: we witnessing how cc risk is affecting disproportionately the most vulnerable.

### Climate Change and Finance

- Cost of climate activities is high.
- “Accessing climate finance” (guidance booklet available)- with basic information (IFRC web site).
- Architecture complex and evolving.
- UK and Germany main contributors (funding).
- Possibly there will be an specific funding for MMR through the Gvt.
- 2003-15: 63% of funds to CCM (23% to CCA). Mitigation : a lot going into Renewable Energy
- In the (LDC) least developed countries more money dedicated to adaptation including resilience building.
- Within the adaptation much of the fund going into infrastructure.
- Green Climate Fund: the future; strong emphasis on good balance between adaptation and mitigation.
- Climate finance exist but we need to profile ourselves. We can finance resilience through climate finance.
- Co-benefits of CCA programmes: CCM and environmental benefits -good to highlight those when preparing a proposal for CCA.

### 4<sup>th</sup> Day

- Good clarification on the key concepts of Greenhouse Gases, Greenhouse effect, global warming. Messaging should be accurate, ensure that the community understands those messages correctly.

### Climate risk assessment-focus at community level

- Tools to consider
  - Review of secondary sources: with focus on scientific information: DMH, NAPA (will provide more information on which part of the country is more affected by CC) Mo Environment, M of Agriculture, M. of Irrigation, the internet, NGOs, centers of expertise. Background information about past trends and future projections. NAPA and NDC are documents that are very good sources.

- Community maps, risk matrix, historical profile, seasonal calendar
- Guide questions for :
  - hazard /vulnerability map, e.g. change in land use? Coastline change? New hazards due to external factors??
  - Seasonal calendar, weather, livelihood, different crops, health (differences? new diseases?, what actions did they take? Identify key local informants for seasonal calendar. We analyse the calendar month by month and analyse the connections among them.
  - Historical profile
  - Matrix to help risk analysis: triangulate information with secondary information
  - Hazard/threat, impact risk, elements at risk, vulnerability capacity
- A matrix to help the climate risk analysis

### Minimum Standards for Climate Smart

- The tool was distributed and participants provided examples based on the Myanmar context on the use of minimum standards.

### How to revise the VCAs and make them Climate Smart

- The participants used the example of the VCA in Hinthada to do a practical exercise.
- Key recommendations to improve Hinthada VCA
  - Hazard and vulnerability maps
    - Create separate maps to highlight the “old” and “new” community, e.g., changes in agriculture lands, residential area, height of river or flood waters, livelihood activities, etc.
    - Facilitator’s recommendation: use clear plastic overlay over a spot map to show different layers of community’s hazard, vulnerability, capacity, changes, etc.
  - Seasonal Calendar
    - Include historical information of community seasonal events to highlight the changes
    - Use the sample matrix as a simple guide to analyze how each event is affecting the other and its importance or severity (rating of each event)
    - Basic events to be captured are hazard, health problems, livelihood activities and social events
    - Facilitator’s recommendation: ensure that a large space is available for maximum participation of community in the development of this tool
  - Historical Timeline
    - Collect historical information stretching 30 years back, if possible
    - Validate information from other key informants and secondary data to ensure accuracy
    - Complete details is necessary such as date, impacts, community’s coping capacities/response,
    - Facilitator’s recommendation: capture the community’s critical development that may have or have not affected experienced risks
  - Risk Matrix



- Ensure that all information collected during the data gathering are included in the matrix, e.g., some instances that were mentioned was not reflected in the matrix
- Facilitator's recommendation: don't forget the "C" in VCA to highlight community's inherent strengths and local resources (applies to all VCA tools)

### 5<sup>th</sup> Day

- Repeat concepts from the day before such as,
  - Community level work by using games, minimum standards...
  - Use of different timescales: weather forecast, seasonal forecast
  - Revising VCAs a necessary step leading to 'climate smart' revised community plans
- Applying a climate smart community assessment/VCA – a quick guide
  - Changes observed by the community to be used as input
  - Possible reasons for change: evidence based on scientific information and 'other factors;
  - Guiding questions
  - If there are other reasons causing the changes then the future projections might not be so relevant.
  - Next step once we have revised the community tools is to revise the community action plans
  - Consider the findings related to climate smart DRR in all the components of the programme (water sanitation, infrastructure, livelihoods...). for instance for infrastructure consider bioengineering.
  - Use the evidence gathered: advocacy, the ultimate goal of the minimum standards.
- Use the NAPA, NDC and the 'science' reports available at township level produced by technical offices such as DMH office as source of information.



## 2- WAY FORWARD AND RECOMMENDATIO NS

### Way forward

- The last session of the ToT was dedicated to developing a plan of action for MRCS for



further mainstreaming CCA in its programming. The session was conducted in a participatory manner and the proposal is summarized in a table 1 (see Annex-1 below)

- According to the measurement taken at the beginning and the end of the ToT, the perception of level of CCA knowledge of participants increased from 25% to 75%-80%.

## Recommendations

The RCRC Climate Center facilitator shared with MRCS the following recommendations for the way forward:

1. Development and/or translation to local language, already existing climate-smart tools for use of MRCS officers, staff and volunteers
2. Promote the use of online resource materials, especially the Climate Training Kit (CTK) developed by the RCRC Climate Centre with support from the Canadian RC and the E-Learning course co-developed by the Climate Centre and Geneva.
3. Document good practices on the ground as we learned from the sharing of experiences that there are already a number of specific examples of how MRCS is promoting and doing climate-smart DRR programming.
4. Roll over the TOT and build capacities of other MRCS and IFRC officers, staff and branches so they will also benefit from the training
5. Further hone the exceptional capacities of some of your staff on climate-related issues
6. Practice and try to conduct the climate-smart VCAs in future initiatives; mainstream CCA in MRCS long-term and recovery programmes;
7. Position MRCS and engage in national level CC discussions especially the NAP and NDCs
8. Enhance and further strengthen the already existing and successful MRCS partnership with the national MET office (DMH)

## Annex 1- Plan of Action

<b>Actions</b>	<b>Resources/Support/Needs</b>
<b>Capacity Building</b> Integrate in all trainings, e.g. First Aid (by integrating the concept in the community based health section), EWEA, CTP, etc.  Training for RCVs  Develop curriculum for trainers and materials in Myanmar language  ToT participants will be invited to participate to the next step	Develop materials for trainings adapted to Myanmar and in Myanmar language  Human capacity and resources  Guidebook  Money/budget  IEC materials  Teacher materials translated

<p><b>Integrate CCA into programming</b></p> <p>Conduct community/public awareness raising and advocacy work related to climate change as part of the programmes</p> <p>Promotion of mangrove/tree plantations, improved cooking stoves</p> <p>CC campaigns, like bicycle campaigns</p> <p>Awareness raising at school level</p>	<p>Technical support from RCRC Climate Center and others</p> <p>Make DMH network stronger so that better information is received</p> <p>Stakeholder support</p> <p>Government support integrated in the process</p> <p>MRCS to designate Focal persons for climate change in every department so practitioners can contact or meet again</p>
<p><b>Support tools and IEC materials</b></p> <p>Health and climate change material IEC materials – to support more and disseminate more</p> <p>Minimum standards</p> <p>A quick guide one pager</p>	