International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Southeast Asia Climate Change Master Training

Session Plan of Session 4A: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Disaster Risk Reduction Programming / Bangkok Country Cluster Support Team / 2016

# Session Plan of Session 4A: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Disaster Risk Reduction Programming

Objective: At the end of this activity, the participants are able to:

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

## Key terminologies to cover in the session:

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

# Proposed Methodology:

Group work**,** lecture, presentationand plenary Discussion

# Tips to Facilitator:

For the group work presentations, instead of the usual “reporting of group work” facilitator can ask participants to present their work in an interactive manner (e.g. thru theatre, song, etc.)

## Reference Materials:

* IFRC Mainstreaming DRR and CCA 2013 (can be found in Resources of SESSION 4 - Introduction to the concept of Climate Change Adaptation and Mainstreaming CCA, or downloaded from <http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/40786/DRR%20and%20CCA%20Mainstreaming%20Guide_final_26%20Mar_low%20res.pdf> )
* IFRC Case Study Bridging the Gap integrating climate change and DRR
* Entry Points for considering Climate Change in National Societies Programmes

Duration: 1.5 Hours

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| **Timing** | **Purpose/ Objective**  | **Methodology** | **Material/Facilitator** |
| *\*From when to when**(min)* | *What the activity aims at* | *How the activity is conducted, including the methods to be used (e.g. brain storming, group discussion, role play, etc.), questions, time duration, expected information, what the participants should do, etc.* *If case study or role-play will be used, explanation or information should be provided as well.* | *What materials, facilities, equipment are required to conduct this activity (e.g. flip charts, marker pens, colour cards, etc.)* |
|  |  | 1. Facilitator introduces session and session objectives (slide #2)
2. Facilitator asks trigger questions: (slide 3-6)
	* *What is Disaster Risk Reduction? What is Climate Change Adaptation?*
	* *Why should we mainstream Climate Change Adaptation into Disaster Risk Reduction Programming?*
3. Facilitator defines DRR, Climate Change Adaptation and Mainstreaming as per IFRC definitions
4. Facilitator divides participants into 5 working groups: (slide 7)
	* *Group 1: Geophysical hazards*
	* *Group 2: Rainfall*
	* *Group 3: Storm*
	* *Group 4: Sea Level Rise*
	* *Group 5: Raise of the Temperature*
5. Each Group should discuss the following questions and write answers into 3 different colours of metacard: (slide 8)
	* *Identify its consequences*
	* *Identify its possible impact on people and society*
	* *Identify the actions to prepare to and reduce its impact*
6. On the Plenary Discussion, facilitator leads groups by utilizing the circles of disaster and climate change to identify: (slides 9-25)

ClimatehazardsGeophysical hazardsHydro – meteorological hazards* + Step 1: Which consequences should put on the circle of Geophysical Hazards or Hydro-meteorological hazards or Climate Hazards?
	+ Step 2: What are the differences between impacts for each type of hazards?
	+ Step 3: what are the differences amongst the actions conducted for each type of hazards?
 | * Metacards (assorted colours
* LCD projector
* Flipchart
* Assorted coloured marking pens
* Masking tape
 |
|  |  | 1. Facilitator summarizes the session: (slide 26)
	* 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.
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| **End of Session 4A** |