**Climate Change Training, Malaysian Red Crescent, Sarawak Branch, 14-16 March 2015, Kuching, Malaysian**

**Day 1**

* Introduction of the objective, agenda and methodology for three days training to participants. Participants were requested to divide in four groups as per their perception of climate change. Most participants identified themselves in Group C **“ I understand the** **relevance of Climate Change for Red Cross but struggle to find practical ways to move forward” .**
* Participants started with quiz to brush up the climate change knowledge and continued with basic introduction to climate change. They were given an exercise to match the right answer, both for quiz and terminology of climate change.
* The Role of MRC and Government agency, especially meteorological department was presented by MRC.
* Followed by another presentation which highlights commitment made by Red Cross Red Crescent movement, including policies, strategies, tools and guideline related to climate change, to address the ever growing issue of climate change. It was also brought to the attention of all participants that Climate change commitments are included in the International Federation’s **Strategy 2020**

**Day 2**

* Introduction of the paying for predictions game. This participatory activity aims to support experiential learning and dialogue on the concept of climate-based disaster risk reduction. This game gave a chance where players experience the value of forecasts, investing in preparedness and disaster risk reduction. The game gave a clear indication how our risk multiplies in the face of climate change.
* Following the game exercise, participants were aware that “investing for preparedness is playing safe, especially we don’t have access to proper forecast.” The facilitator highlighted that this game is a good way to realize the importance of forecast but it does not conclude that forecast is better than DRR or vice versa. DRR is a long term development process to build resilience, whereas, forecast is on seasonal basis.
* The presentation of Early Warning and Early action (EWEA) was presented to explain the EWEA concept to the participant; it also covered the issues how Red Cross Red Crescent can make use of climate information on various timescales, from decades to days. It emphasized how forecasts are important for humanitarian action and how different actions are appropriate at different timescales. In addition, it also explains effect of La Niña /El Niño in rainfall pattern in different parts of the world (by VDO).
* Then the participants were divided into four groups and were asked to list down climate change adaptation (CCA) and climate change mitigation (CCM) activities – to their knowledge and understanding. Participants also learned that the climate change risk can be integrated into Red Cross Red Crescent existing expertise/programming, such as in disaster management, health, and water & sanitation. Facilitators suggested that it is a huge challenge to make climate information user friendly, this gap where our National Societies can play vital role to translate climate science to community friendly information.
* Followed by Climate change for health, started with the mosquito’s game. This participatory game was introduced to the participants aiming to enhance knowledge on how to prevent mosquito-borne diseases, and how climate might affect the interaction between humans and mosquitoes. Continued with the presentation, it was also discussed how suddenly a National Societies can find themselves in even greater demand, perhaps for sanitation or epidemic prevention. In the summary, combining detection/surveillance, baseline resilience and use of climate information is best way to enhance early action to save lives.

**Day 3**

* Mainstream adaptation into community activities, this session brought about the concept of climate smart programming. Facilitator presented the sample program of some National Societies (Philippine RC, PMI..) who did the tr traditional risk reduction program for many years and considering the fact that global climate is changing, climate smart risk reduction program can be more effective to address the need of vulnerable people. Facilitator emphasized, climate risk management is not a stand-alone program. However, it builds on existing risk reduction program, knowledge and capacities.
* Climate change into National program and plan, this session participants divided into 2 groups and did the role play for the scenario of building relationship between RCRC and government agencies. This scenario helped participants to have a clear picture that the concern of climate change needs to be involved with different actors, to be able to reduce the impact of extreme disaster in the future.
* Participants from each branch/chapter submitted the climate change activity plan to be implemented, and the activity will be followed up by HQ.

**Remark**

* The course methodology; Interactive lecture (VDOs, presentation power point), group exercise, games and role play.
* Participants were very active to learn about climate change. They did the pre-learning before attending the training. By the end of training, **Miriam Chacko** was the best learner (voted by participants)
* The first step that all chapters need to be considered is to build a relationship with a partnership from government agencies, especially meteorological department, in order to share two ways information. In addition, Malaysian Red Crescent from headquarter will do the follow up for the climate change adaptation’s plan from each