

**Module 2b:
Disaster
management
and climate**

Exercise B

May 2019



Exercises

Title **Entry points for climate-smart disaster management**

Introduction and background for facilitators:

In this exercise participants work through "entry points" in disaster management planning where it is most easy to start climate-smart planning and action.

Participants conduct a self-assessment of how far their National Society has progressed towards a series of "actions" or "indicators" in relation to DM – and subsequently ranks which actions are most important to move forward on for the National Society to become "climate-smart" in its DM work.

This exercise is an ideal to apply towards the end of a longer training workshop.

Aim/learning objective:

Identify and prioritise appropriate steps the participants' National Societies can take towards becoming more climate smart in DM programming.

Materials and preparation:

1. Printed versions (A3 size) of the large "Entry Points and actions" (see bottom of this file) – one set for each group in the training workshop.
2. Large flipchart papers + pens.
3. Tape or 'blu-tac' for wall mounting.

Wall-mount the 'Entry points and actions' – and add flip charts to the right of them, with columns marked for the

Alternatively – each group can work around a laptop in electronic versions. In that case, the facilitator can request from the Climate Centre a Word file tailored for this exercise.

Duration: 1-2 hours

**The exercise
step by step:**

1. Divide the participants into groups according to
 - a. either National Society affiliation – if the training contains several National Societies
 - b. or NS "departments" – if all participants are from one National Society
2. Hand out to each group:
 - a. the six printed A3 sheets with the Six Entry Points (large font)
 - b. six sheets of large "flipchart" paper + 1-3 pens
 - c. tape / 'blu-tac'
 - d. ... alternatively, distribute the electron version for laptop use
3. Ask groups to distribute in the room(s) and post on the wall pairs of sheets: One A3 sized "entry point" sheet to the left + a flipchart at its right (see photos).
4. Ask groups to draw *three columns* on the flipchart sheets – and give them the following headers:
 - a. "rank progress – from 0 to 5"
 - b. "realistic to start within 1 year? – yes/no"
 - c. "who is responsible?"

(Adjust these categories depending on identified needs of your target audience, e.g.: a. "priority level 0-5", b. time line: "when to get started", c. "who is responsible?")
5. Request groups to work on the flipcharts and:
 - a. In column one, give your rapid judgment on whether there is any recent progress in each "activity" by ranking the progress from 0 (least) to 5 (most) or question mark (?) for "don't know"
 - b. In column two, for each "activity" assess if the group consider it realistic to get started within the coming year – mark with "yes" / "no" (or ? for don't know)
 - c. When all actions have been assessed in column one and two, look at those that are marked with "yes – it's realistic" and *identify which of these actions are most important and mark the five most important ones with a clear Red Cross or Red Crescent*
 - d. For these five priority actions marked with the Red Cross/Crescent, fill in column three with suggestions for who would be appropriate person/function or NS department to initiate the action

Finish the exercise with having all participants tour around for a rapid debriefing from each group on their priorities; stimulate discussion of why different groups may have proposed different priorities.

Facilitator tips:

This exercise can be tweaked to fit different settings and composition of the audience by reorganizing the groups to work on sub-sets of 'actions', and by revising the 'actions' to the context:

- The "activities" under each of the six entry points are only suggestions – and the facilitator may invite participants to edit/add to the list.
- You may even work on an empty version where all the suggested "activities" are deleted and let participants come up with their own set of activities.

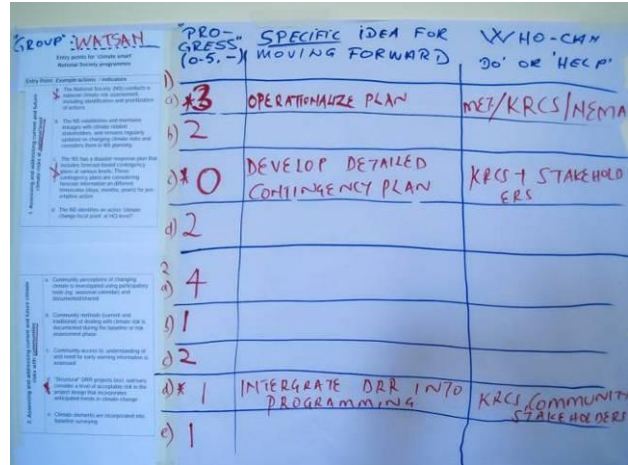
Remember:

- To print the pages of A3 sized sheets with the entry points (pages at the bottom of this file). Alternatively, you may let groups work in electronic versions – then request a Word file from the Climate Centre.

To let participants take home their work for follow-up – make sure to photograph and share the contributions.



Participants from Kenya Red Cross Society identifies realistic options for making KRCS programming climate smart.



In KRCS each department worked on their own set of entry points, which stimulated good discussions during the debriefing.



In Sri Lanka, a slightly different version was tested: groups gave a description of progress, and all participants voted to prioritize actions for NS focus in coming year.



Nine different National Societies at an IFRC SEA training in Bangkok worked on electronic versions – and during debriefing an overview/comparison was compiled using the LCD projector.

(print in A3 format for exercise)

Entry points for ‘climate smart’ DM programmes

Entry Point	<i>Example actions / indicators</i>
<p>1. Assessing and addressing current and future climate risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The National Society (NS) conducts a national climate risk assessment, including identification and prioritization of actions in relation to DM (incl. ‘health in emergencies’) b. The leadership of the NS has been engaged/have an understanding of the disaster management implications of changing weather-related hazards c. The NS establishes and maintains linkages with climate related stakeholders, and remains regularly updated on changing climate risks

2. Integrating climate change into existing DM training, plans and strategies

- a. The National Society's DM policies and strategic documents mention climate change and extreme events and outline steps to prepare for it
- b. The NS incorporates climate-related training (incl. 'new extremes scenario planning') into its standard trainings for DM staff and volunteers
- c. The majority of DM staff are able to explain, in basic terms, the causes of climate change as well as the main trends, projections and likely implications for disaster patterns
- d. The NS has a disaster response plans that include forecast-based contingency plans at various levels. These contingency plans are considering forecast information on different timescales (days, months, years) for pre-emptive action
- e. Contingency plans are considering new extreme events as 'worst-case scenarios' (so plans are not only based

3. Partnerships and advocacy

on past disaster magnitudes)

- a. The NS / DM Dept. is linked with the national hydro-met service (NHMS), and receives short and medium-term forecasts for disaster preparedness, and understands how to interpret them
- b. The humanitarian implications of climate change are being discussed with organizational stakeholders such as the ministry of health or national disaster management office
- c. The NS is able to assess whether or not government policies on climate, disaster management etc. are reflecting the changing risk patterns and adaptation needs, and the NS supports the policy dialogue to help shape government policies relevant for disaster preparedness and planning

4. Awareness raising

- a. Public awareness/information campaigns are implemented based on the knowledge of changing climate risks (i.e. evacuation plans for more extreme events – and heat wave action plans)