



# Strengthening Climate Resilience

Through climate smart disaster risk management

## ANNUAL REPORT 2010





“SCR core objective is to reduce disaster losses by strengthening the **resilience** of vulnerable communities in developing countries **to current and future climate variability**”

## ABOUT SCR

Strengthening Climate Resilience (SCR through Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management) is a UK Department for International Development-funded programme that aims to enhance the ability of developing countries governments and civil society organisations to build the resilience of communities to disasters and climate change. It is coordinated by the Institute of Development Studies (UK), Plan International and Christian Aid, who are working with a variety of organisations across ten countries (Kenya, Tanzania and Sudan in East Africa; Nepal, India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in South Asia and Philippines, Indonesia and Cambodia in South-East Asia).

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## The Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management Approach Strengthening Climate Resilience

The questions in the approach are suggestions only and there may well be others



### 1. Tackle changing disaster risks and uncertainties

#### 1a

**Strengthen collaboration and integration between diverse stakeholders working on disasters, climate and development**

To what extent are climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and development integrated across sectors and scales? How are organisations working on disasters, climate change and development collaborating?

#### 1b

**Periodically assess the effects of climate change on current and future disaster risks and uncertainties**

How is knowledge from meteorology, climatology, social science, and communities about hazards, vulnerabilities and uncertainties being collected, integrated and used at different scales?

#### 1c

**Integrate knowledge of changing risks and uncertainties into planning, policy and programme design to reduce the vulnerability and exposure of people's lives and livelihoods**

How is knowledge about changing disaster risks being incorporated into and acted upon within interventions? How are measures to tackle uncertainty being considered in these processes? How are these processes strengthening partnerships between communities, governments and other stakeholders?

#### 1d

**Increase access of all stakeholders to information and support services concerning changing disaster risks, uncertainties and broader climate impacts**

How are varied educational approaches, early warning systems, media and community-led public awareness programmes supporting increased access to information and related support services?

### 2. Enhance adaptive capacity

#### 2a

**Strengthen the ability of people, organisations and networks to experiment and innovate**

How are the institutions, organisations and communities involved in tackling changing disaster risks and uncertainties creating and strengthening opportunities to innovate and experiment?

#### 2b

**Promote regular learning and reflection to improve the implementation of policies and practices**

Have disaster risk management policies and practices been changed as a result of reflection and learning-by-doing? Is there a process in place for information and learning to flow from communities to organisations and vice versa?

#### 2c

**Ensure policies and practices to tackle changing disaster risk are flexible, integrated across sectors and scale and have regular feedback loops**

What are the links between people and organisations working to reduce changing disaster risks and uncertainties at community, sub-national, national and international levels? How flexible, accountable and transparent are these people and organisations?

#### 2d

**Use tools and methods to plan for uncertainty and unexpected events**

What processes are in place to support governments, communities and other stakeholders to effectively manage the uncertainties related to climate change? How are findings from scenario planning exercises and climate-sensitive vulnerability assessments being integrated into existing strategies?

### 3. Address poverty & vulnerability and their structural causes

#### 3a

**Promote more socially just and equitable economic systems**

How are interventions challenging injustice and exclusion and providing equitable access to sustainable livelihood opportunities? Have climate change impacts been considered and integrated into these interventions?

#### 3b

**Forge partnerships to ensure the rights and entitlements of people to access basic services, productive assets and common property resources**

What networks and alliance are in place to advocate for the rights and entitlements of people to access basic services, productive assets and common property resources?

#### 3c

**Empower communities and local authorities to influence the decisions of national governments, NGOs, international and private sector organisations and to promote accountability and transparency**

To what extent are decision-making structures de-centralised, participatory and inclusive? How do communities, including women, children and other marginalised groups, influence decisions? How do they hold government and other organisations to account?

#### 3d

**Promote environmentally sensitive and climate smart development**

How are environmental impact assessments including climate change? How are development interventions, including ecosystem-based approaches, protecting and restoring the environment and addressing poverty and vulnerability? To what extent are the mitigation of greenhouse gases and low emissions strategies being integrated within development plans?

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## DIRECTOR'S VIEW



If any of us asked: 'what needs to be done to take climate change into account in disaster risk management?' a lot of people would agree that it must involve the integration of:

- knowledge of climate science with measures to
  - increase people's and institutions' resilience
- AND
- deal with poverty and vulnerability and their root causes.

Much of the work in these three areas goes on separately (often even within the same organisation), despite increasing recognition that they have to be joined up. The Strengthening Climate Resilience (SCR) project is providing the Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management (CSDRM) approach to guide this process of integration. The three points above - that so many people agree must be properly integrated - roughly correspond with the three 'pillars' of the CSDRM approach.

In my view it is one of the most innovative and comprehensible interventions in the field of disaster risk management (DRM). And this is not a boast on my own behalf, as I have only recently joined IDS to become the Project Director. I greatly admire the team working on the approach, which includes the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Christian Aid and Plan International (who form the SCR consortium), and the partners and participants involved in the consultation to co-create the CSDRM approach. In only one year CSDRM has been designed through the efforts of over 500 people across ten countries (in Asia and Africa).

The SCR consortium have also produced a series of discussion papers (see [www.csdrm.org](http://www.csdrm.org)), many of which have already found their way into the hands or onto the computer screens of users around the world. The CSDRM approach seems to be popular because it is useful – and to people at a number of different levels. This is already evident at conferences (for instance, at the 4<sup>th</sup> Asian Ministers' Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, October 2010, in Korea), where interest was high. Interest is coming up beyond the ten countries initially involved in the project, and more NGOs and government departments want to use it. The approach enables people, organisations and institutions of different types and at many levels to ask themselves 'what do we need to do differently in order to deal with climate change and its effects on our disaster reduction work?'

As we go into the second year, and prepare funding applications for Phase 2 (2012-2014), we have a full programme of new publications, participation in key DRM events, and teams working on using the approach around the world. We welcome your interest in the SCR project, and in using, improving and spreading the Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management approach. As we all know, dealing with climate change and its effects on poverty (and therefore disaster vulnerability) and on hazards themselves is one of the most urgent issues facing humanity. We look forward to your responses to CSDRM and I commend it to you as a key way of approaching the issues.

### **Terry Cannon**

Project Director, Strengthening Climate Resilience  
Climate Change and Development Group, IDS



## OUR 4 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1** To develop a Climate smart Disaster Risk Management Approach
- 2** To build an evidence-base of how to achieve climate and disaster resilience in policy and practice
- 3** To advocate for improved coordination between different communities of practice, particularly DRR, Adaptation and Development.
- 4** To support developing countries government and civil society organizations to use the approach/evidence base to inform strategy, policy and programming

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND MILESTONES

- **A climate and disaster resilience approach (national/sub-national scale) has been developed based on existing literature, expert knowledge and selected case studies.**

The CSDRM approach has been developed, published and widely disseminated. The approach has been in development since the beginning of the SCR programme (November 2009) and it has continually being amended, updated, refined and advanced. The CSDRM approach is a 'living document' - evolving in response to feedback from national and regional consultations. This process has involved over 500 individuals and 250 organizations across ten disaster-prone countries<sup>1</sup>

The CSDRM approach responds to a clear call, from those working to build resilience to disasters, for a practical, evidence-based method of incorporating climate change considerations into existing DRM models. From the start, special efforts were put into building on long-standing concepts and existing work on DRM, climate change adaptation and development practice. The CSDRM is an integrated social development and DRM approach that aims simultaneously to tackle changing disaster risks, enhance adaptive capacity, address poverty, exposure vulnerability and their structural causes and promote environmentally sustainable development in a changing climate. The approach has not been designed as a manual or a checklist against which to rate DRM interventions. Rather it is intended to prompt in-depth reviews and assessment to inform decision-making. It does this in a way that enables different communities of practice to reflect on how their work fits together to tackle changing disaster risks, in the context of climate change and broader development work.

Gender equality is at the heart of the Christian Aid, Plan and IDS organisational ethos. The CSDRM approach addresses gender inequality within DRR programmes by placing socially just systems and empowering societies at the heart of Climate CSDRM components<sup>2</sup>.

The development of the CSDRM approach has been a pioneering collaborative effort. A key element has been its partnership and network approach. Special efforts were put into building a SCR network and working in partnership across different communities of practice and avoiding the 'community of practice silos'.

The CSDRM approach has been developed through extensive consultation. The process has been iterative, with a focus on integrated and jointly produced approaches. The key steps include:

- An International Experts Workshop (February 2010)

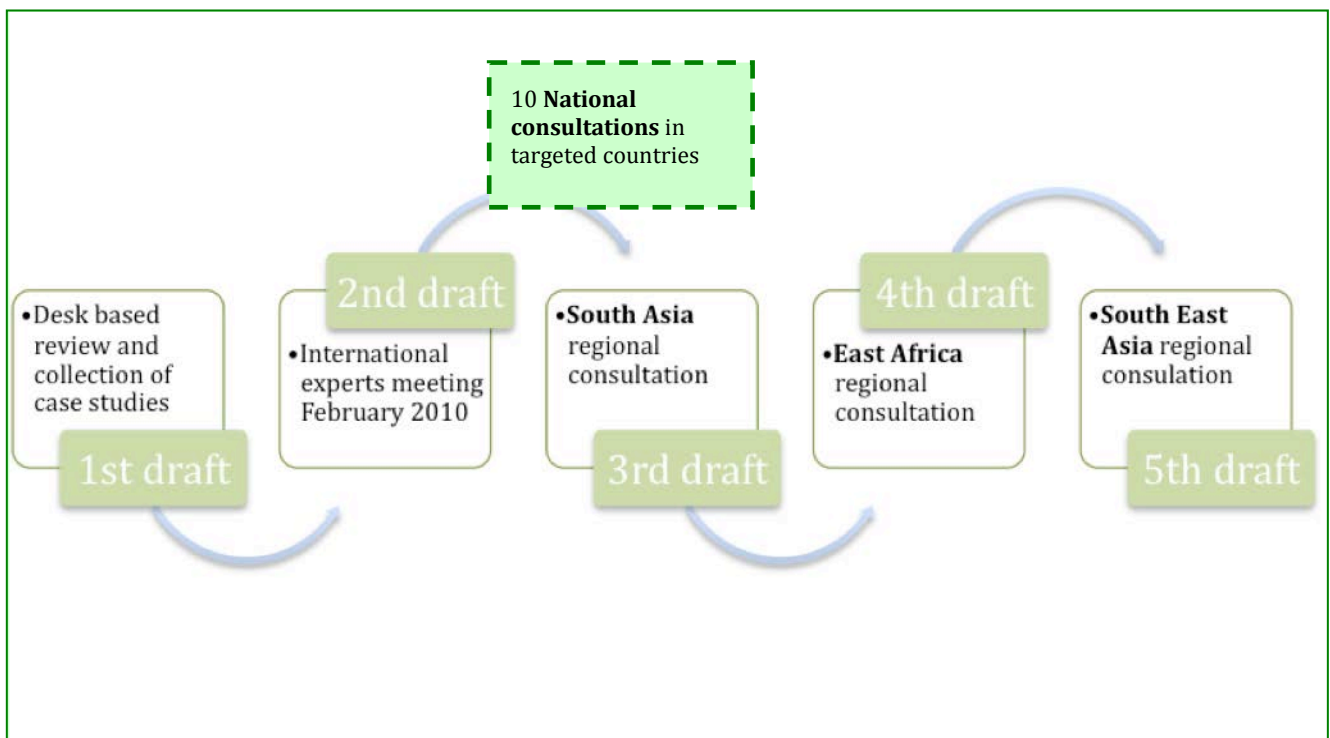
The CSDRM approach is the result of the expert input of over five hundred researchers, community leaders, non-government organizations workers, policy makers and government officials drawn from climate change, disasters and development communities in 'at-risk' countries in Africa and Asia.

<sup>1</sup> Detailed number of participants per region and per country is attached in annex 4

<sup>2</sup> This refers to component 3a. Please refer to CSDRM approach in the annex

- National Consultations in all ten focus countries (April-June 2010) and UK Consultation (May 2010).
- Regional Consultations in South Asia, South-East Asia and East Africa (June-July 2010).
- Academic literature reviews and desk-based research of the core concepts associated with the approach (from November 2009).
- In-depth field research in Sri Lanka, India and Cambodia conducted by Research Fellows and Officers from IDS (from June 2010).
- Consultations with Research Fellows and Officers from IDS (April-May 2010).

*The evolution of the CSDRM approach*



Each of these is explained below:

A Research Fellow and Officer was responsible for the development of the approach, and incorporating the different inputs from across the regions. The first draft was developed after a desk-based evidence-gathering and literature review on the latest thinking on resilience and building disaster-resilient communities. This was shared at an international expert review workshop (February 2010) to initiate the processes of designing and using the approach. The workshop included practitioners, academics and decision makers including SCR Regional Coordinators, UNISDR and EU experts. Four draft versions<sup>3</sup> of the approach followed. Each draft was updated following each of the three regional consultations and knowledge gained from field research.

<sup>3</sup> A detailed description of the evolution of the approach can be found in annex 2. Different versions of the approach are available at the SCR website: <http://www.slideshare.net/SCRpresentations/tag/csdm-approach>





## SCR South-East Asia Regional Consultation

At the national level, actor and governance mapping exercises were conducted in each of the target countries. These were used to identify the key stakeholders, potential champions on CSDRM and power holders. This was a key exercise in strategically positioning the programme and establishing key allies within each region. As a result, the programme will potentially maximize its advocacy and policy influence in the climate change and DRM policy and practice arena. The mappings were also used to guide decisions around who to invite to the consultations (see below).

The regional consultations enabled participants to shape the CSDRM approach. They included high-level policy officials: in South Asia the Executive Directors of the National Institute of Disaster Management (India), and the SAARC Disaster Management Centre, in East Africa Ministries of Environment and Development Planning; and in South East Asia the Commissioner of the National Climate Change Commission. Through a combination of 'live-editing' sessions and feedback mechanisms, participants' reflections and comments were integrated to create revised versions of the approach

The Regional consultations offered further opportunities to refine the approach with leading experts in the three regions. Participants of the workshops included government officials from environment and meteorological departments, civil society, scientist and academics. Projects, programmes and policies from the national consultations which best-demonstrated integration were showcased and participants presented how their work aligned with different aspects of the CSDRM approach. The consultations provided opportunity for debate, enriching discussions and enabling reflection and cross-country learning.

Through dialogue and exchange, the 10 national consultations were able to:

- Showcase the work of those at the forefront of thinking and acting on integrating disasters, climate change and development. In return, participants learnt from the work and experiences of others, particularly those not within their normal sphere of reference; climate scientists, humanitarian relief workers and disaster preparedness practitioners gathered together to explore climate smart avenues in their respective fields.

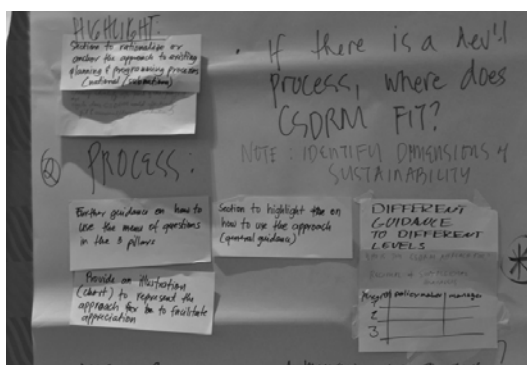
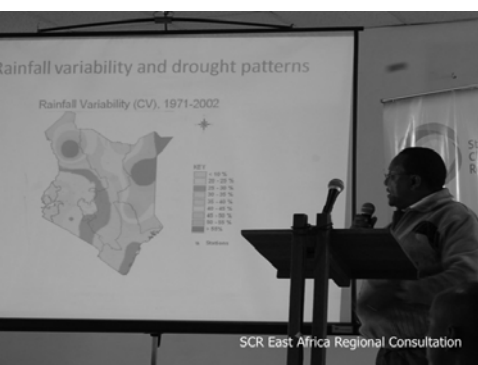
- By reflecting on the experiences shared through projects, programmes and policies that sought to achieve integrated practice, participants were able to input into the design of the CSDRM approach - bringing the process to life.
- Learn from the way practitioners and policymakers could apply the CSDRM approach to their work. By reflecting on empirical projects, programmes and policies that best demonstrate aspects of the CSDRM approach, participants provided empirical evidence that supports different elements of the approach.

□ **Framework is tested, reviewed and used to build an evidence-base of how to achieve climate and disaster resilience in policy and practice.**

102 project/policy summaries of ongoing programmes in the targeted countries have contributed to the design and testing of the approach alongside national and regional consultation processes. The project/policy summaries were collected in advanced to ensure interactive consultations, as participants had initiated thinking processes about convergence within their organizations. This also ensured that participants had demonstrated interest in CSDRM.

The project/policy summaries along with existing experience of the convergence of DRM and climate change in the ten focus countries was shared through the national 'evidence sharing consultations'.

Three in-depth field case studies and intensive fieldwork was conducted<sup>4</sup> in Cambodia, India and Sri Lanka to test the utility and applicability of the emerging approach at different levels and contexts. The research carried out in complex environments tested the approach at regional, sub-national and local levels and in trans-boundary and post-conflict settings. Cases were chosen because they reflected at least one of the three pillars of the CSDRM approach in context of multiple, changing hazards. Researchers from IDS worked in partnership with DRM practitioners/programme implementers and local researchers in order to test the approach and identify lessons.



<sup>4</sup> In Cambodia, the CSDRM efforts of the Mekong River Commission were investigated. In India, the profiles of the Orissa State Disaster Management Authority and the Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Programme (WORLP) - Watershed plus - provide learning on different ways to tackle CSDRM at state level. In Sri Lanka, field research focused on the post-disaster housing reconstruction in the conflict-affected district of Batticola, Sri Lanka (CSDRM 2010)

A key achievement of this year has been the development of the SCR web platform that gathers valuable resources on the convergence of disasters, climate and development. The web platform is an online space embedded in the leading Development Information platform ELDIS that:

- Acts as an interactive online place where users and collaborators can share their ideas and knowledge, engage in debates and connect with each other.
- Provides free downloadable copies of the national and regional consultation reports are available, the presentations from the consultations, and our SCR Discussion Paper publications along with our flagship publication 'Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management' both in full and in brief versions.
- Hosts videos and photos from our consultation processes.
- Hosts a 'bank' of CSDRM resources through the Key Issues Guide. The guide also addresses calls from our research and academic audience, with references to peer-reviewed journal articles as well as grey literature. This 'bank' emphasizes learning, innovation and sharing new thinking.
- A way of reaching our growing database of DRM practitioners, policymakers and researchers with updates, events and new resources.

Visit : [www.csdrm.org](http://www.csdrm.org)

The SCR web platform also offers CSDRM materials that specifically target policy and academic audiences. Several discussion papers at the interface of DRM, climate and development have been commissioned and published in Year 1. This has allowed the programme to increase its breadth and depth of ways of approaching CSDRM pathways and to share the lessons on convergence<sup>5</sup>. The SCR discussion papers are the final output of a consultative process that aims to influence international policy and programming discussions. The series will continue in Year 2 where it will provide examples from the field, guidelines and a monitoring and evaluation resource for the CSDRM approach. During this year, research has been dedicated to the study of<sup>6</sup>:

- a. the applications of the concept of resilience in DRM and adaptation;
- b. the convergence of DRM and adaptation in funding, policy and practice;
- c. the extent to which environmental and low carbon considerations are included in DRM interventions.

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<sup>5</sup> List of SCR publications can be found in annex 3

<sup>6</sup> SCR discussion papers are available online at: [www.csdrm.org](http://www.csdrm.org)

## SCR publications in year one

Launching ahead of the UN International Day for Disaster Reduction, SCR released eight new publications setting out the vision, innovation and practical application of the Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management approach (CSDRM). All publications are available at: <http://community.eldis.org/.59e0ccc0>

### Discussion Papers

- *The Resilience Renaissance? Unpacking Of Resilience for Tackling Climate Change and Disasters.* Bahadur, A.; Ibrahim, M. and Tanner, T.
- *Assessing Progress on the Convergence of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.* Mitchell, T., Van Aalst, M. and Villanueva, P.
- *Greening Disaster Risk Management: Issues at the Interface of Disaster Risk Management and Low Carbon Development.* Urban, F. , Mitchell, T. And Villanueva, P.
- *Integrating Climate Change into Regional Disaster Risk Management at the Mekong River Commission.* Polack, E.
- *Building Climate Resilience at State Level: DRM and Rural Livelihoods in Orissa.* Hedger, M., Singha, A. and Reddy, M.
- *Post-disaster housing reconstruction in a conflict affected district, Batticaloa, Sri Lanka: Reflecting on the Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management Approach.* Ibrahim, M.

### Flagship Publications

*Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management (2010) Mitchell, T.; Ibrahim, M.; Harris, K.; Hedger, M.; Polack, E.; Ahmed, A.; Hall, N.; Hawrylyshyn, K.; Nightingale, K.; Onyango, M.; Adow, M., and Sajjad Mohammed, S. (2010), Strengthening Climate Resilience, Brighton: IDS*

*Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management In Brief (2010) Mitchell, T., Ibrahim, M. (2010), Strengthening Climate Resilience, Brighton: IDS*

The flagship publications introduce the CSDRM approach; look at engaging with policy makers and practitioners; explores using the approach in complex environments; and sets out some common challenges and 'next steps

#### □ **Advocacy for improved coordination between different communities of practice, particularly DRR, Adaptation and Development**

The SCR publications, including the final version of the approach and discussion papers have been launched at regional level. The launch of the SCR publications is to act as a catalyst for advocacy by raising interest with key individuals/organizations. In the UK, coinciding with the UN International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction, the SCR website and all its related publications

were formally launched; in Asia at the 4<sup>th</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR; in East Africa at the East Africa Symposium on Adaptation to Climate Change. The publications have already had wide coverage in key DRR platforms such as PreventionWeb<sup>7</sup> the national communications support programme hosted by the GEF, UNDP<sup>8</sup> and Relief Web<sup>9</sup>.

SCR has actively participated in international forums, conferences and workshops as part of its work at the forefront of knowledge sharing for CSDRM. A conscious effort was made to ensure that advocacy efforts strategically targeted different audiences and platforms including academics, policy makers and DRR practitioners. These include:

- The 4<sup>th</sup> Community Based Adaptation Conference, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, February 2010.
- Inter-Agency Working Group on Climate Change for East and Horn of Africa, 9<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> August 2010.
- STEPS conference 'Pathways to Sustainability' at IDS, the University of Sussex, 23<sup>rd</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup> September 2010
- ACT Alliance assembly, Arusha, Tanzania, October 2010.
- VOICE DRR taskforce meeting and at the IASC CC taskforce meeting, June 2010.
- The 4<sup>th</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), Incheon, South Korea, October 2010.

The CSDRM approach was also presented at the conference *Disasters: Improving the evidence base for prevention, resilience and emergency response*<sup>10</sup>. The event aimed to create an environment in which the UK 'disasters community', whether from private sector, academia, non-governmental organizations or government, learn about existing initiatives, share their work and discover better ways to coordinate and collaborate with each other. Speakers included DRR international experts including Andrew Maskrey - Senior Coordinator for the UNISDR Global Assessment Report on Disaster Reduction - and key figures from UK government including Chris Whitty - Chief Scientific Adviser and Director of Research for DFID - research bodies and humanitarian organizations.

□ **Developing countries government and civil society organizations use the framework/evidence base to inform strategy, policy and programming**

The success of the advocacy efforts during Year 1 is reflected in the wide coverage in reports, guidelines, websites and public speeches. These include:

- the background document to the AMCDRR, and the final ASEAN Committee contribution which explicitly recognised the importance of CSDRM;
- the recently published Emergency Capacity Building project (ECB) guidelines - New Practitioners Guide to DRR;
- a recent mapping exercise of key actors in DRR and Climate Change Adaption in East Africa;
- the latest Asia Pacific Disaster Report.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=15854>

<sup>8</sup> <http://ncsp.undp.org/news/climate-smart-risk-management>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900SID/ASAZ8A7HMC?OpenDocument&RSS20=06>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/news/v.php?id=15793&pid:50>

The success of the advocacy efforts is also reflected in the number of organizations outside the consortium requesting further information and training on how to apply the approach in their planning and programming. Organizations include NGOs, donor agencies and civil societies. These include:

- Plan Australia is planning to use the approach to guide the expansion of their work into ten new countries in the Pacific. Plan Australia introduced SCR to AusAID who were very interested in the approach. Plan Australia is currently supporting Indonesia, Vietnam and/or Laos to seek new funding from AusAID in country for SCR work.
- In India, GTZ shared its interest on the applicability of the approach and discussions are currently underway on exploring future collaborations. The SCR South Asia team has been invited to the '*Second International Workshop on Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change - Managing Adaptation Processes*', at New Delhi organized by GTZ, DfID, USAID, ADB and the World Bank.
- Dutch consortium – Partners for Resilience Alliance – has expressed interest in adopting the technical assistance of SCR for the monitoring and evaluation of the CSDRM approach.
- Discussions are currently underway on the possibilities of the CSDRM approach to serve as a basis for the RP-UK Heroes Initiative. The purpose of the initiative is to improve the bilateral relations between UK and the Philippines by engaging multiple stakeholders in low carbon development and building climate resilience.

The newly appointed UN Senior Global Champion for DRR, Governor Salceda from the Philippines, and other influential actors, such as the UNISDR Senior Regional Coordinator for the Asia Pacific and SAARC's Director have chaired their support and endorsed the added of the approach in keynotes and press releases.

The high demand and interest received not only shows the increasing need of a climate smart approach within the DRM community but also recognizes the CSDRM as a key approach to contribute towards bridging the gap from policy to practice between the humanitarian, disaster risk, climate change and development communities. The take up of the CSDRM will ensure the sustainability of the CSDRM approach in the long term and will ultimately contribute to building disaster resilient communities. The SCR team has made a conscious effort to building awareness and momentum within their own organizations in order to promote and ensure the take up of the approach within partner's organizations<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> A list of workshops and presentations are included in Annex 1.

## CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNT AND GOOD PRACTICES

During the first phase of implementation of the programme, set out in this report, a series of key challenges have arisen from which lessons can be learnt and good practices identified<sup>12</sup>.

The SCR programme is globally disaggregated and committed to co-produce a new approach towards CSDRM in a consultative and participatory manner. Year 1 has set high-level standards in terms of its iterative and consultative approach of co-producing knowledge. The project's successful combination of rigorous scientific research with local knowledge is invigorating policy makers, practitioners and academics and breaking new ground in cross-discipline collaboration.

Genuine consultative processes require time and investment. The programme has adopted a flexible approach to how each region works, recognizing individual organizational strengths and context-specific needs. Open dialogue between partners and commitment from individuals at all levels has been critical for the successful implementation of Year 1. Transparent budget processes and equality with partner organizations has ensured smooth implementation and ownership of the initiative, in spite of the challenge of consortium members being from organisations with different styles of working and organisational objectives.

Ensuring good communication within the programme cycle was critical, with clear, effective and open communication strategies (with emphasis on the role of regional partners in each region) enabled the programme to manage its progress.

Consultative processes are by no means easy. One challenge has been working through networks and engaging organisations with limited capacity focused on delivering disaster management. Engaging the goodwill and interest of NGOs and partners without funds to cover their time and capacity means that we are competing for time and resources from their other projects. This has meant we have depended on strong consortium contacts, organisational reputation and an interest in the CSDRM results.

The SCR consortium has played a network facilitation role across three regions. This has resulted in massive coordination efforts that involved a large number of organizations across ten countries. This coupled with the high level of interests and demands received from several fronts has challenged the capacity of the SCR team. As a result, in Year 2 the programme will follow a decentralized and results-oriented approach. This will ensure flexible planning that adapts to emerging demands and opportunities.

The CSDRM approach is about changing existing practices and challenging existing structures and ways of working. In this way, the CSDRM approach is acting as a catalyst for a change of thinking across different communities of practice. But sustainable change in policy and practice is a long-term process where influence and support is critical. Despite the outstanding achievement of the SCR programme, reflected in the high level of interest and uptake of the approach, funding silos in existing financial mechanisms are a key constraint for organizations to use the CSDRM approach. Breaking funding silos is key to promote and link flexible allocation of resources to

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<sup>12</sup> Specific lessons learnt and challenges relating to both the in-depth field research, regional consultations and project summaries are detailed in the flagship publication (see CSDRM, 2010: 21, 22-25, 36-37).

convergence processes, critical for the sustainability of the approach. The SCR team will strive for increasing its policy influence by closely engaging with key policy makers and influencers across regions.

The SCR consortium is developing special relationships with key initiatives, organizations and programmes such as UNISDR, ECB, and Practical Action. Of particular importance in the East Africa region is our linking with the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA). ACCRA's new framework for adaptive capacity relates strongly to the CSDRM approach pillar 2. As a result we have maintained a number of interactions at various levels: ongoing dialogue between both consortium between directors, managers and researchers in both programmes is coupled with information sharing, participation in consultations, steering groups and joint research sessions to develop collaboration and conceptual thinking.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD**

The SCR programme has made substantial progress towards fulfilling its stated purpose. More importantly, the programme has embraced a co-creation process that has engaged experts, academics and practitioners across ten countries. As a result, the first phase of the programme has been successfully implemented and it has created a timely opportunity for the CSDRM approach to be taken up at both different levels and organizations across targeted countries.

While this year offers a chance to celebrate the progress achieved in the last twelve months, work still remains in refining our collective understanding of the CSDRM approach in practice and in accessing adequate resources and capacity for effective implementation. The SCR team will build on both existing and new partnerships to continue with the evidence gathering process, which will further validate the CSDRM approach. The SCR team conducted a week-long planning exercise with all the members of the SCR Steering Committee to reflect on the achievements, challenges and lessons of Year 1. During the planning week the SCR consortium agreed that the programme needs to adapt to a new scenario characterized by:

- an increasing demand from partners on further guidance and support on the operationalization of the approach;
- an identified need of increasing advocacy efforts and engagement at all levels to ensure the sustainability of the approach;
- uncertainty in funding. The SCR programme was originally planned as a five-year programme. However, SCR has received committed funding for two years of implementation. While new funding opportunities may need to be sought, the present situation requires modification in the outputs expected for Years 3 -5 (output 3 and 4).

This discussion formed the basis of planning for the coming year. In Year 2, the SCR programme will continue to work closely with over one hundred organizations, which have already been involved in the consultation process. This network will also help to influence DRM, climate change and development responses and encourage them to explore the benefits of adopting the CSDRM approach.

Good practices of CSDRM are still emerging and thus opportunities to showcase, compare and challenge the approach are of much value. The evidence gathering process will be strengthened



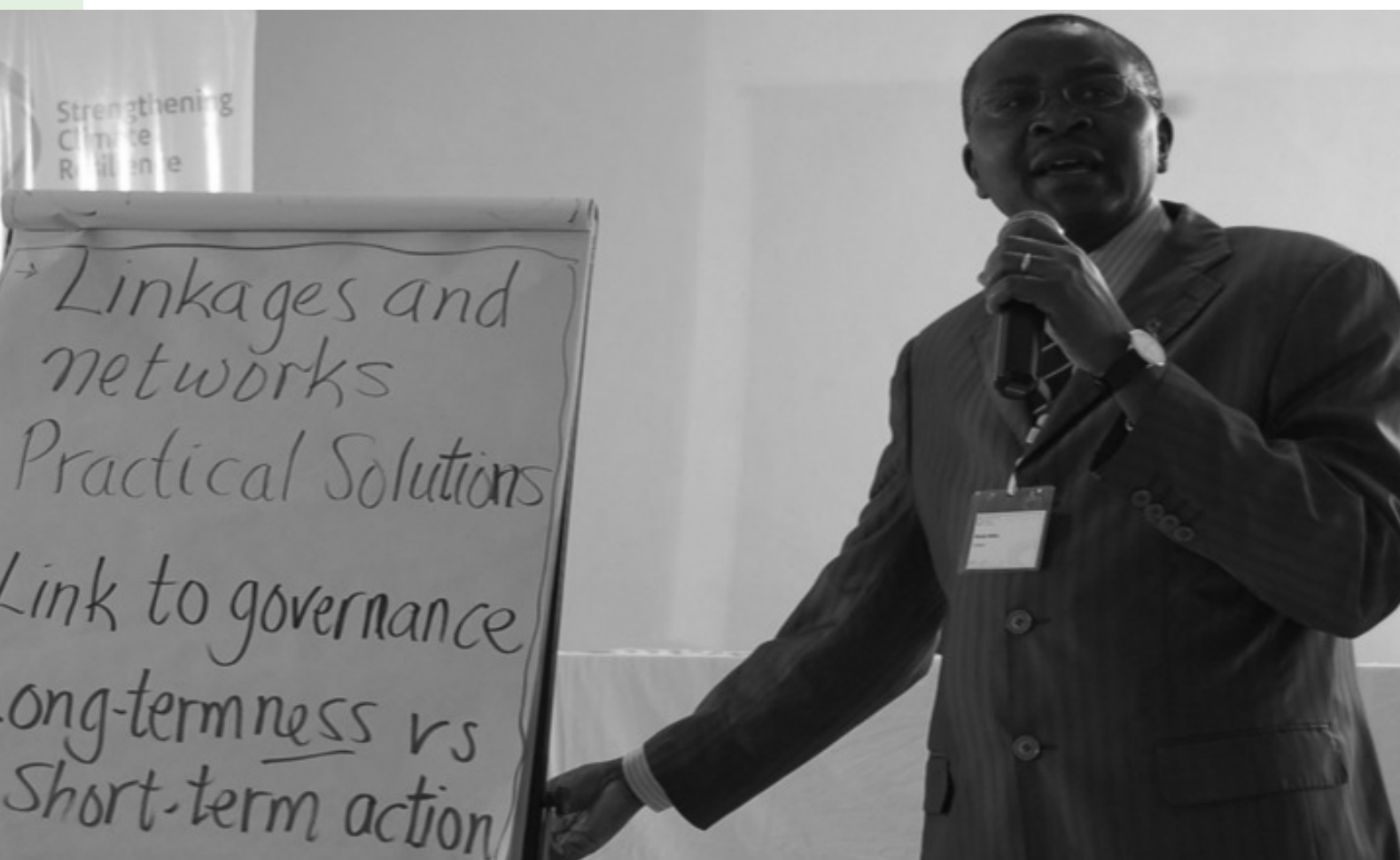
by the development of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools. The M&E process will support and guide the implementation of the CSDRM approach, thus contributing to gathering best practices, lessons learnt and to the development of guidance notes for each of the twelve components of the approach.

The SCR team aims to meet the growing demands from its partners. The following areas will be addressed i) translation of the approach to meet demand ii) documentation of the approach in different contexts and levels and iii) accessibility of the approach in different formats. The SCR team will continue to promote the approach at key high level-conferences such as the Global Platform, GFDRR and COP 16.

Future SCR products will include:

- Guidance on implementing the twelve actions of the CSDRM approach, drawing on the rich existing guidance already available.
- Monitoring and evaluation tool for the CSDRM approach.
- A multi-media evidence base of CSDRM in policy and practice, drawn from across the ten SCR focus countries.
- Reflections from organizations and policy departments about their experiences of applying CSDRM in their own work.
- Another set of SCR Discussion Papers, with continued emphasis on the co-construction of knowledge by engaging in-country researchers.

Following its launch in October 2010, the SCR web platform will be developed as a source of resources on the convergence of disasters, climate change and development – through sharing field cases that best demonstrate aspects of the CSDRM approach, information about the latest and forthcoming evidence, videos, audio material and presentations from SCR consultations and spaces where the challenges and ways of applying CSDRM in different contexts are discussed. The



web platform will facilitate continuous engagement with existing and new partners thus contributing towards the sustainability of the approach.

The SCR team will concentrate its efforts on ensuring a sustainable uptake of the approach and maintaining relationships with champions of the approach in each focus country. Providing support for the implementation of the approach was an activity originally planned for Years 3 to 5 of the programme. However, initial support to external partners may be required. The SCR team will work with partners who have already committed interest and resources to the implementation of CSDRM within their ongoing programmes.

Within the SCR consortium, the following steps will be taken to ensure long-term sustainability:

- Plan and CA will work to roll-out the approach, encouraging and supporting up-take of the approach within their organizations beyond the programme. IDS will encourage researchers adopt the approach to guide their research and conceptual thinking.
- Involving other organizations beyond the consortium agencies e.g. through key champions or National Focal Points.
- Using the web platform as a means to stay in contact and keep people updated, sharing and learning.
- Using advocacy to foster the approach being adopted by larger, longer-term initiatives such as through policy recommendations or guidelines.
- Searching for continued funding, in light of changes to the funding situation since the programme was initiated.

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1 - Number of participants in regional and national consultation workshops per country per region

Regional and National consultations	Number of Participants	Case studies reviewed	No of Organizations
South Asia	69	12	35
India	36	9	27
Nepal	53	11	47
Bangladesh	46	8	42
Sri Lanka	51	2	36
South East Asia	71	23	43
Philippines	43	6	28
Cambodia	56	10	16
Indonesia	46	5	32
East Africa	50	15	49
Kenya	26	7	25
Tanzania	13	3	13
Sudan	24	6	16
UK	54	-	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>456</b>

## Annex 2 – The evolution of the Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management Approach

The CSDRM approach was updated following each of the ten national and three regional consultations, and incorporates knowledge from a range of sources, including desk-based research, field research, UK consultations and interviews.



An initial inception workshop was convened in the UK from 9<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> February 2010, which included international experts from the field of climate change and disasters. The main output from two days of intensive discussions was the workshop notes, which includes the outline of our initial approach. This approach takes onboard learning from research into programmes already trying to integrate climate change into disasters, a review of existing approaches/frameworks, and concepts of adaptation and resilience.

Version created for the UK Consultation, 27<sup>th</sup> May 2010

This version of the approach was developed and shared at the UK Consultation, 27<sup>th</sup> May 2010. The audience was predominantly experts, technical advisors and senior programme officers from a range of NGOs, focusing on both climate change and disasters. Participants were particularly engaged with the attempt to bring together the different components of the approach but felt that this was perhaps too complicated and 'text-heavy'. In reflecting on these comments we then sought to refine the approach, both conceptually and visually.

Version shared in the South Asia Regional Consultation, 14<sup>th</sup> June 2010

Having incorporated feedback from the climate change and disasters communities of practice in the UK, the approach was further refined. The version shown here was first presented in Delhi, at the SCR South Asia Regional Consultation, on 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> June 2010. Many of the participants had read, considered and compared this version and the previous iteration. On reflection, participants felt that we had successfully managed to simplify the approach without losing the quality of the content. Moreover, people very much liked the 3 pillars and the way this helped the reader to understand (and conceptualize) the approach - and its objectives to

bring together different concepts such as adaptive capacity, vulnerabilities and risk. One of the main comments for further consideration was the need to think more thoroughly about how to integrate aspects of marginalization, social segregation and inequalities.

Version shared in the East Africa Regional Consultation, 17<sup>th</sup> June 2010

During the South Asia Regional Consultation we convened a piece of group work that divided participants into groups to discuss, share and agree on priority recommendations for changes to the approach. Based on this feedback and subsequent plenary discussions we were able to convene a 'live editing' session, which involved amending the approach 'live' by responding to suggestions being made by making changes where necessary. The product was then refined and presented in our second regional consultation in East Africa. As you will see, amongst the many changes we have tried to incorporate specific suggestions around the need to be more community-focused and the language around participation.

South-East Asia Regional Consultation, 22<sup>nd</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2010

This latest version sought to combine all the feedback collated to date from formal consultations at national and regional level, and through parallel research and interviews with key partners.

The different versions of the climate-smart disaster risk management approaches are available at: <http://community.eldis.org/scr/.59d49a15/.59dac929>

### **Annex 3 - PLAN, IDS, Christian Aid – Organizational awareness building workshops and presentations**

- SCR session to Plan UK programme staff
- SCR presentation at the Plan Latin America & Caribbean DRR workshop. Participants included twelve Plan Country Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and Plan Canada were present SCR session at the Plan Asia regional DRR workshop - twelve Plan Country Offices in Asia and Plan Australia
- SCR session in Plan's global DRR workshop. Participants include thirteen plan countries, five northern offices, headquarter staff
- IDS research seminar on the CSDRM approach and future innovation (November 2010)
- IDS held an exhibition stand at their annual review week (July 2010)
- SCR seminar held at the University of Sussex for the Climate Change and Development course (October 2010)
- Christian Aid (CA) presentation to the CA forum (55 staff including fundraising, communications, regional teams, directors, and members of humanitarian team) - posted on the internet live stream (June 2010)
- CA SCR presentation to humanitarian team focus on the use of the CSDARM approach in humanitarian response (August 2010).
- Key members of the staff participated in SCR planning week for year 2 (September 2010)
- Facilitated internal discussion with climate change advocacy and policy group in order to inform the climate change strategy - bringing resilience thinking into campaigning (November 2010)
- Christian Aid used the climate smart approach to disaster risk management (DRM) to guide the development of a regional strategy in the Sahel that integrates disaster risk management and climate change adaptation (CCA) into long term livelihoods work in the region. Strategic planning was approached through a joint process with Christian Aid and its partners in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger through a workshop held at Ouagadougou, 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> March 2010.
- Facilitated internal discussion with the climate change experts group on the operationalization of the CSDRM approach (July 2010).
- Lunchtime internal promotion - Internal launch of CSDRM publications and SCR discussion papers on the 12<sup>th</sup> October 2010; the day before UN Disaster Day (October 2010)
- CSDRM approach has been included into CA's adaptation toolkit (published October 2010)
- Facilitated internal discussions with CA East Africa team and Africa policy unit on how the approach can inform the CA's PanAfrica policy (September 2010)
- Dissemination and presentation across CA's staff and senior management team in east Africa – including divisional heads (middle east, Africa, Asia and the middle east) (September 2010)
- In South Asia – CSDRM included in divisional wise planning sessions (September 2010)



Through climate smart disaster risk management



✉ [info@c DRM .org](mailto:info@c DRM .org)  
[www.c DRM .org](http://www.c DRM .org)

### **SCR team (past and present)**

Terry Cannon and Tom Mitchell - Programme Director

Katie Harris - Programme Manager

Fran Seballos and Maggie Ibrahim - Research and Networking Officer

Patricia Curmi - Communications Officer

Cristina Ruiz and Katherine Nightingale - Christian Aid Civil Society Anchor

Kelly Hawrylyshyn and Nick Hall - Plan International Civil Society Anchor

Maurice Onyango, Eston Njuki and Mohamed Adow - East Africa Regional Coordinator

Atiq Ahmed - South East Asia Regional Coordinator

Sajjid Mohammad Sajid and Indrani Phukan - South Asia Regional Coordinator