

# Community-based Adaptation



## Tools and resources

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# Presentation content

- Community-based adaptation
- CARE Adaptation and Integration toolkits
  - Climate Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment
  - Application of a variety of other tools in the project cycle phases





# Community-Based Adaptation (CBA)

- The *goal* of CBA is to build the **resilience** of individuals, households, communities and societies from the ground up
- Action is based on **local priorities** (taking into account social heterogeneity)
- It starts with local knowledge but also seeks to **integrate scientific knowledge** into decision making processes
- Operates at multiple levels and can be large scale, so long as **communities remain at the centre of planning and action**



# Community-Based Adaptation (CBA)

CARE sees CBA as a process involving four interrelated components:

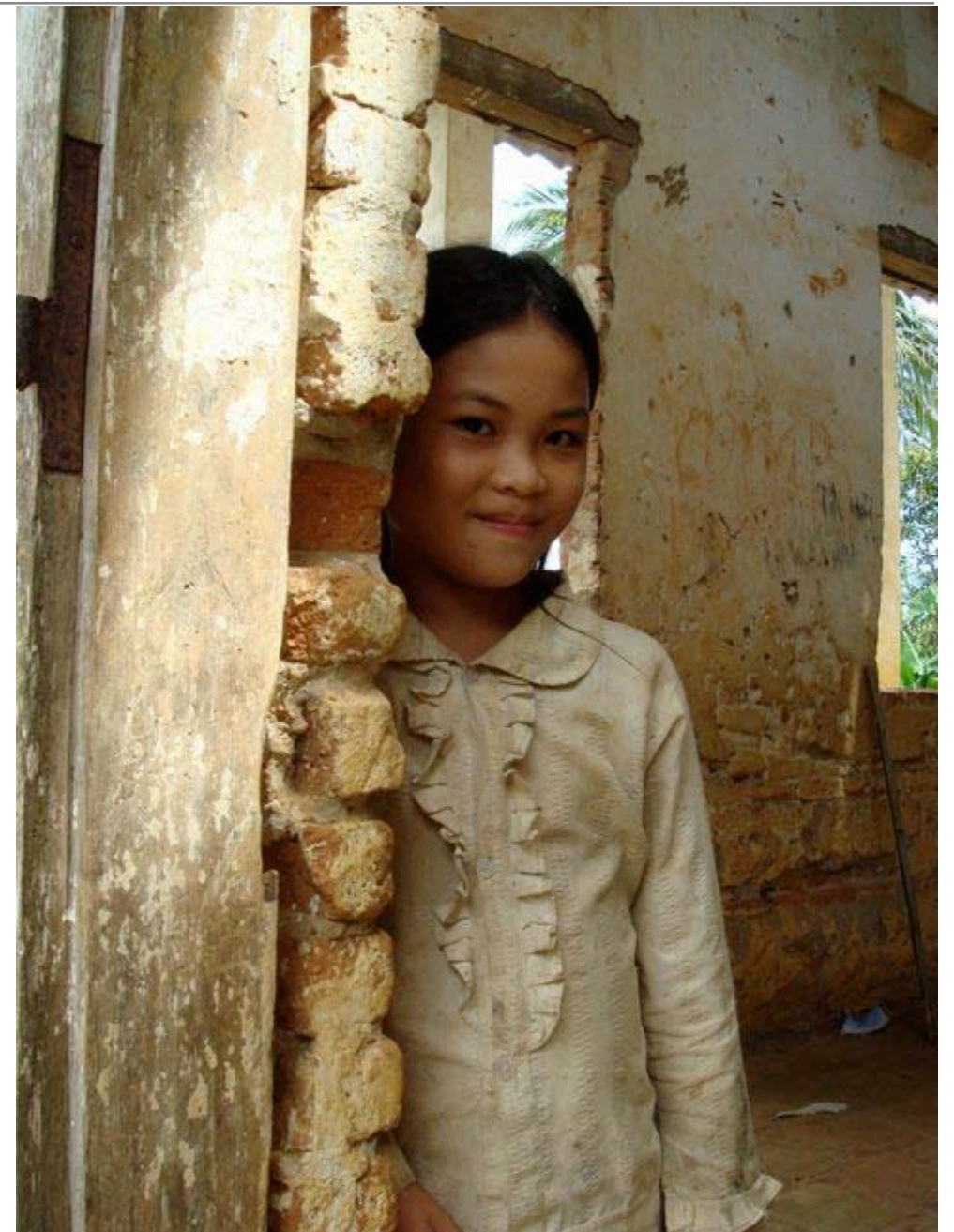
- The promotion of climate-resilient livelihood strategies, including capacity building for planning and improved risk management
- Disaster risk reduction
- Capacity strengthening of local civil society and government institutions so that they can provide better support to communities, households and individuals in their adaptation efforts
- Advocacy and social mobilization to address the **underlying causes of vulnerability**, such as gender-based inequality and poor governance





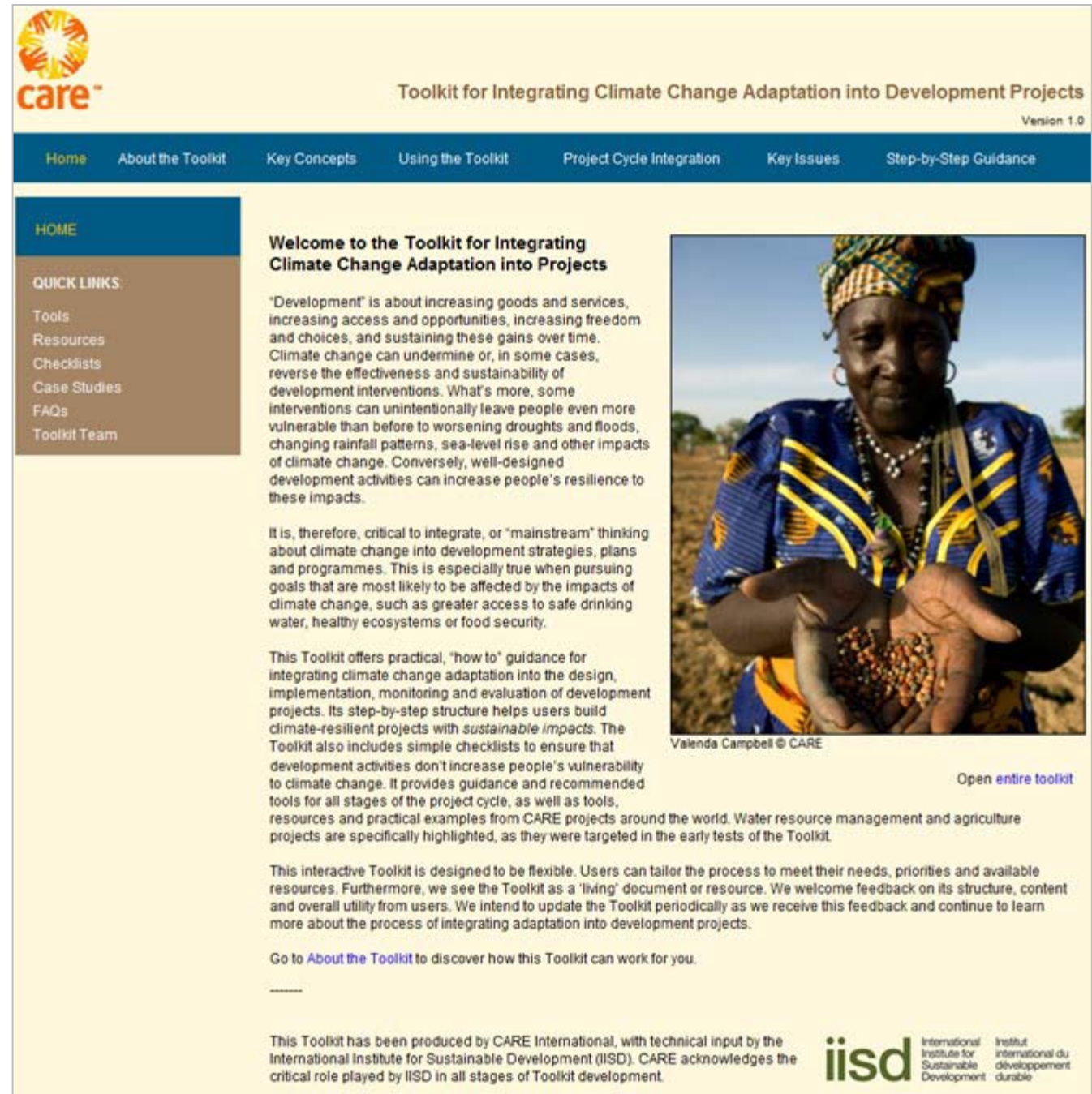
# CARE's adaptation response, our tools and methodologies

- We need to design high quality community based adaptation:
  - **CBA Toolkit**
- We need to make sure all our programs reduce climate vulnerability and increase adaptive capacities (goes beyond climate proofing):
  - **Integration Toolkit**
- To do either of these we need better and different analysis of the community context:
  - **Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Tool**



# Toolkit for Integrating Adaptation into Development Projects

- Tools and resources for integrating adaptation into the project cycle
- **Step by step guidance** on: analysis, design, implementation, information & knowledge management (including M&E)
- Project Document Checklists
- Specific guidance for water and agriculture



The screenshot shows the homepage of the CARE Toolkit. At the top, the CARE logo is on the left, and the title "Toolkit for Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Projects" is on the right, with "Version 1.0" below it. A navigation bar contains links: Home, About the Toolkit, Key Concepts, Using the Toolkit, Project Cycle Integration, Key Issues, and Step-by-Step Guidance. On the left side, there is a "HOME" section and a "QUICK LINKS" section with links to Tools, Resources, Checklists, Case Studies, FAQs, and Toolkit Team. The main content area features a "Welcome to the Toolkit" section with a paragraph about development and climate change, a photo of a woman in traditional attire, and a link to "Open entire toolkit". Below this, there is a paragraph about the Toolkit's purpose and a link to "About the Toolkit". At the bottom, there is a paragraph about the Toolkit's production by CARE and IISD, and the IISD logo.

**care™** Toolkit for Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Projects Version 1.0

Home About the Toolkit Key Concepts Using the Toolkit Project Cycle Integration Key Issues Step-by-Step Guidance

**HOME**

**QUICK LINKS:**

- Tools
- Resources
- Checklists
- Case Studies
- FAQs
- Toolkit Team

**Welcome to the Toolkit for Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Projects**

"Development" is about increasing goods and services, increasing access and opportunities, increasing freedom and choices, and sustaining these gains over time. Climate change can undermine or, in some cases, reverse the effectiveness and sustainability of development interventions. What's more, some interventions can unintentionally leave people even more vulnerable than before to worsening droughts and floods, changing rainfall patterns, sea-level rise and other impacts of climate change. Conversely, well-designed development activities can increase people's resilience to these impacts.

It is, therefore, critical to integrate, or "mainstream" thinking about climate change into development strategies, plans and programmes. This is especially true when pursuing goals that are most likely to be affected by the impacts of climate change, such as greater access to safe drinking water, healthy ecosystems or food security.

This Toolkit offers practical, "how to" guidance for integrating climate change adaptation into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. Its step-by-step structure helps users build climate-resilient projects with *sustainable impacts*. The Toolkit also includes simple checklists to ensure that development activities don't increase people's vulnerability to climate change. It provides guidance and recommended tools for all stages of the project cycle, as well as tools, resources and practical examples from CARE projects around the world. Water resource management and agriculture projects are specifically highlighted, as they were targeted in the early tests of the Toolkit.

This interactive Toolkit is designed to be flexible. Users can tailor the process to meet their needs, priorities and available resources. Furthermore, we see the Toolkit as a 'living' document or resource. We welcome feedback on its structure, content and overall utility from users. We intend to update the Toolkit periodically as we receive this feedback and continue to learn more about the process of integrating adaptation into development projects.

Go to [About the Toolkit](#) to discover how this Toolkit can work for you.

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This Toolkit has been produced by CARE International, with technical input by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). CARE acknowledges the critical role played by IISD in all stages of Toolkit development.

**iisd** International Institute for Sustainable Development Institut international du développement durable

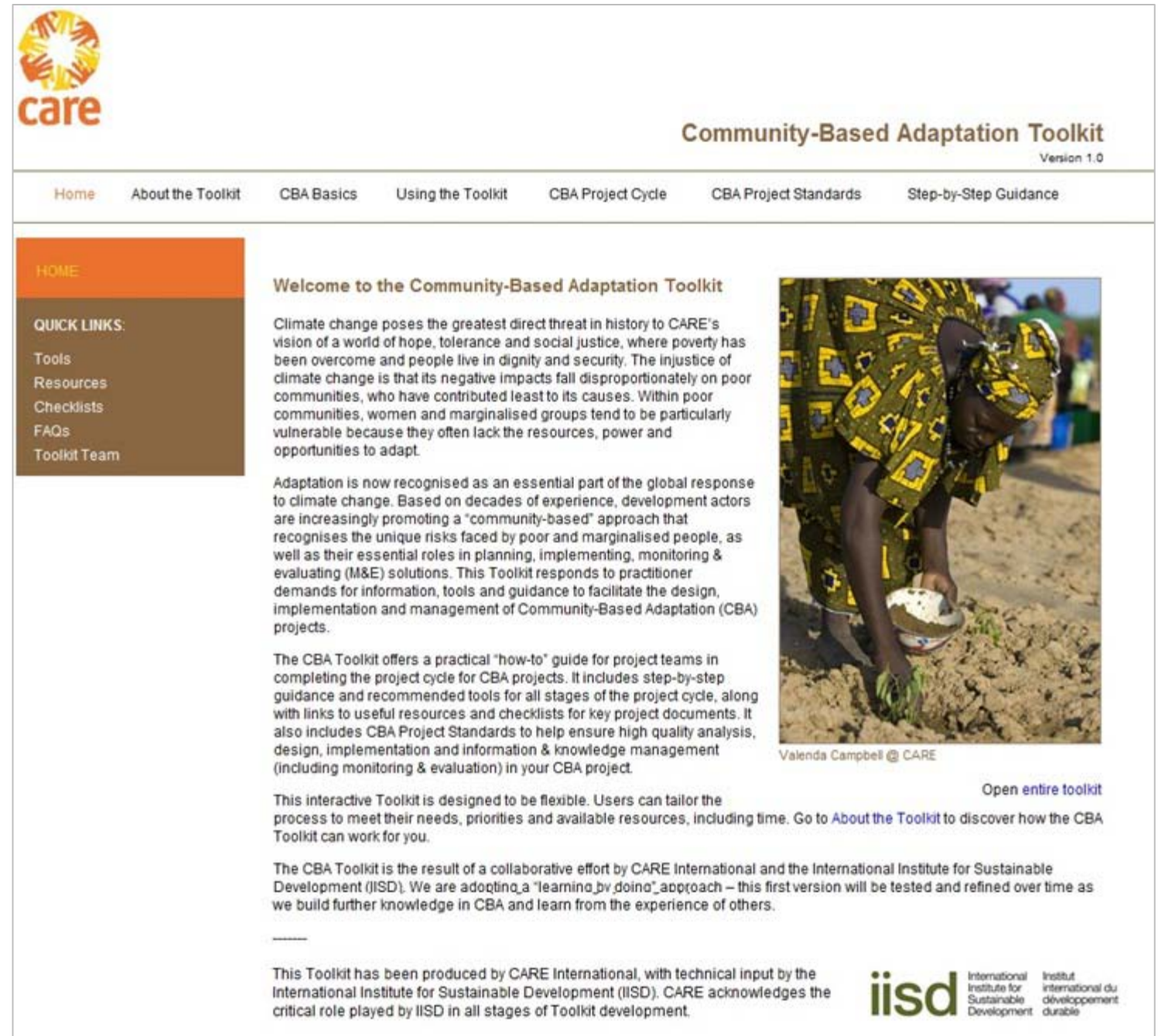
Valenda Campbell © CARE

[Open entire toolkit](#)



# Toolkit for Community-Based Adaptation Projects

- Similar approach to integration Toolkit, but focused on “**targeted**” CBA projects
- Slightly more prescriptive approach to ensure quality of CBA projects
- Incorporates **CBA Project Standards** for all stages of the project cycle



**care**

## Community-Based Adaptation Toolkit

Version 1.0

[Home](#) [About the Toolkit](#) [CBA Basics](#) [Using the Toolkit](#) [CBA Project Cycle](#) [CBA Project Standards](#) [Step-by-Step Guidance](#)

**HOME**

**QUICK LINKS:**

- [Tools](#)
- [Resources](#)
- [Checklists](#)
- [FAQs](#)
- [Toolkit Team](#)

### Welcome to the Community-Based Adaptation Toolkit

Climate change poses the greatest direct threat in history to CARE's vision of a world of hope, tolerance and social justice, where poverty has been overcome and people live in dignity and security. The injustice of climate change is that its negative impacts fall disproportionately on poor communities, who have contributed least to its causes. Within poor communities, women and marginalised groups tend to be particularly vulnerable because they often lack the resources, power and opportunities to adapt.

Adaptation is now recognised as an essential part of the global response to climate change. Based on decades of experience, development actors are increasingly promoting a “community-based” approach that recognises the unique risks faced by poor and marginalised people, as well as their essential roles in planning, implementing, monitoring & evaluating (M&E) solutions. This Toolkit responds to practitioner demands for information, tools and guidance to facilitate the design, implementation and management of Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) projects.

The CBA Toolkit offers a practical “how-to” guide for project teams in completing the project cycle for CBA projects. It includes step-by-step guidance and recommended tools for all stages of the project cycle, along with links to useful resources and checklists for key project documents. It also includes CBA Project Standards to help ensure high quality analysis, design, implementation and information & knowledge management (including monitoring & evaluation) in your CBA project.

This interactive Toolkit is designed to be flexible. Users can tailor the process to meet their needs, priorities and available resources, including time. Go to [About the Toolkit](#) to discover how the CBA Toolkit can work for you.

The CBA Toolkit is the result of a collaborative effort by CARE International and the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). We are adopting a “learning by doing” approach – this first version will be tested and refined over time as we build further knowledge in CBA and learn from the experience of others.

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[Open entire toolkit](#)

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# Toolkit Navigation



## Community-Based Adaptation Toolkit

Version 1.0

[Home](#)[About the Toolkit](#)[CBA Basics](#)[Using the Toolkit](#)[CBA Project Cycle](#)[CBA Project Standards](#)[Step-by-Step Guidance](#)

### HOME

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# Step by Step Guidance

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## Step-by-Step Guidance on Analysis

Analysis is the key to appropriate and effective project design, information & knowledge management. This section provides steps to follow in the analysis phase of your CBA project, giving recommended tools and resources to assist you along the way. Following these steps will help you to complete an analytical process and prepare outputs that meet the CBA Analysis Standards.

NOTE: it is not necessary to follow the steps in sequence. You may find it more practical to undertake several steps simultaneously.

The key steps in the analysis phase are:

STEPS: [Table of Contents](#)

STEP 1: [Defining the analysis process](#)

STEP 2: [Analysing the climate context](#)

STEP 3: [Analysing climate and disaster risks](#)

STEP 4: [Analysing the institutional and policy context related to climate change](#)

STEP 5: [Analysing the underlying causes of vulnerability](#)

STEP 6: [Synthesizing, validating and documenting the analysis](#)

Open [Step-by-Step Guidance: Analysis](#) section

Front page summarizes key steps

Option of printing the whole section as a PDF

# Step by Step Guidance

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## Steps for Analysis

### **ANALYSIS STEP 1:** Defining the analysis process

**Analysis Step 1.1:** Establish analysis team

**Analysis Step 1.2:** Develop a plan for the analysis stage

**Analysis Step 1.3:** Decide on scope, methods and sources of information for analysis

### **ANALYSIS STEP 2:** Analysing the climate context

**Analysis Step 2.1:** Identify current climate hazards (events and conditions) facing target area (country, region, community)

**Analysis Step 2.2:** Analyse projected changes in climate hazards (events and conditions)

**Analysis Step 2.3:** Solicit community observations of climate change

### **ANALYSIS STEP 3:** Analysing climate and disaster risks

**Analysis Step 3.1:** Identify resources important to livelihoods

**Analysis Step 3.2:** Analyse impact of current and future climate hazards on livelihoods

**Analysis Step 3.3:** Evaluate current coping strategies for effective risk management

**Analysis Step 3.4:** Identify livelihood groups or economic sectors that are particularly vulnerable to climate change

### **ANALYSIS STEP 4:** Analysing the institutional and policy context related to climate change

**Analysis Step 4.1:** Identify key institutions working on climate change at national level

**Analysis Step 4.2:** Identify key institutions at local level in the target area

**Analysis Step 4.3:** Analyse relevant policies and plans at national and local levels to determine opportunities and barriers for adaptation.

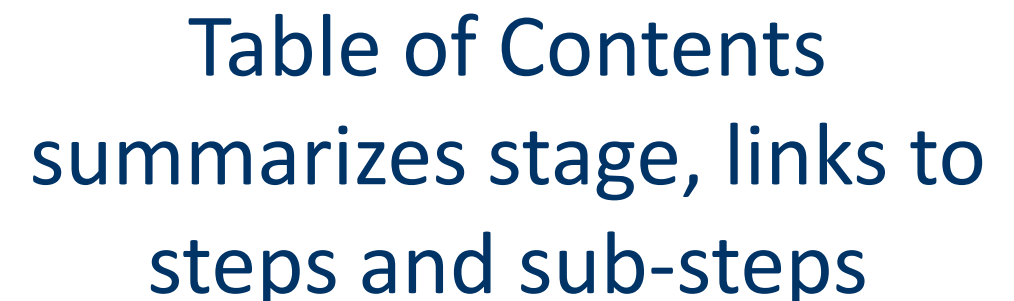


Table of Contents  
summarizes stage, links to  
steps and sub-steps



# Step by Step Guidance

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## DESIGN STEP 3: Identifying adaptation strategies at individual, household and community level

Up to this point, we have focused on projects must aim to achieve. This step identifies strategies at individual, household and community level, CBA objectives and the ultimate goal of the project.

Side menu takes you through the steps

### DESIGN Steps

1. Process
2. Project scope
3. **Adaptation strategies**
4. Enabling Environment
5. Assumptions and risks
6. Budgeting

### RECOMMENDED TOOLS

#### Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRISTAL)

Module 2 of CRISTAL focuses on planning and managing projects for adaptation. It identifies resources that are vulnerable to climate change, and those that are important to coping. It also takes users through a process of assessing climate hazards, and facilitates the identification of resilience to climate change.

#### Climate Change and Environmental Degradation (CEDRA)

Tearfund has developed CEDRA to help development workers to access and understand the science of climate change and environmental degradation and to compare this with local community experiences of climate change, providing a basis for planning adaptation measures. The Field Tool Checklist provides a broad list of possible impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, and suggests possible adaptation options. Section 3.2 provides guidance on how to choose between

Each stage has recommended tools

# Step by Step Guidance

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## Design Step 2.2: Identify project goal and objectives

The project goal and objectives are key pieces of the project design, as they establish the framework for identifying expected results, activities and performance indicators. CBA projects should have a clear and achievable goal for increasing adaptive capacity of target groups to climate change. Project objectives should reflect an integrated approach to adaptation, addressing the priority adaptation issues identified in the previous step. They will include objectives at multiple levels, incorporating household/individual, government/community and national level results. The identification of project objectives begins to establish the framework for the project monitoring & evaluation (M&E) system (see [I&KM Step 2](#)).

Objectives should recognize diversity across different social or economic groups, and should reflect a gender-transformative approach to adaptation. Please see CARE's [brief on adaptation, gender and women's empowerment](#) for further information on gender-transformative approaches.

In the CARE context, goal and objectives should be clearly linked to a wider strategic plan (e.g. Country Office Long Range Strategic Plan (LRSP) or programme strategy).



Sub-steps are  
elaborated

### USEFUL RESOURCES

#### CARE Unifying Framework for Poverty Eradication & Social Justice & Underlying Causes of Poverty

The Unifying Framework was developed to clarify the links between different CARE approaches, including household livelihood security, rights-based approaches and gender and diversity. The framework demonstrates how these and other approaches and lenses come together in a complementary and very powerful way. The Unifying



# Step by Step Guidance

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Links to other steps  
where appropriate

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# Step by Step Guidance

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Links to useful  
resources provided  
throughout the  
guidance

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# CBA Project Standards

## CBA PROJECT STANDARDS

Analysis

Design

Implementation

Information & Knowledge Management

### QUICK LINKS:

Tools

Resources

Checklists

FAQs

Toolkit Team

## Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) Project Analysis Standards

Project teams should strive to achieve these standards to ensure a high quality process, and stage of the CBA project cycle. Please see the [Step-by-Step Guidance on Analysis](#) for guidance to support the achievement of the standards.

<b>Conducting a high quality CBA analysis requires:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An analysis team with expertise in climate change analysis</li><li>• Meaningful and proactive involvement of a range of stakeholders, including men and women from target communities, partner organisations and CARE staff</li><li>• Validation of findings</li><li>• Documentation of the process with respect to</li></ul>
<b>A high quality CBA analysis should result in a better understanding of:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Current climate hazards (events and conditions)</li><li>• Projected changes in climate hazards (events and conditions)</li><li>• Impact of current and future climate hazards (both events and conditions) on livelihoods of different groups and how they depend.</li></ul>

Standards for both process and outputs of each stage (except for Implementation)

# Tools

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## CBA Tools

There are a large number of tools and methodologies being developed to guide the development of adaptation initiatives; in this section, we recommend the tools that are most relevant and useful in following the CBA Project Cycle.

It is important to acknowledge that there are some steps in the CBA project cycle where appropriate tools have not yet been developed. We will continue identifying and developing new tools to fill these gaps.

## ANALYSIS

### [Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis \(CVCA\) Handbook](#)

The CVCA Handbook provides guiding questions, tools and resources for analysis of climate vulnerability and adaptive capacity at household/individual, community and national levels.

### [Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods \(CRISTAL\)](#)

CRISTAL is a screening tool designed to help project designers and managers integrate risk reduction and climate change adaptation into community-level projects. CRISTAL was developed by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI-US) and Intercooperation. Module 1 is useful for analysis, as it helps project planners and managers understand the links between livelihoods and climate in their project areas. (Open the [CRISTAL User's Manual](#))

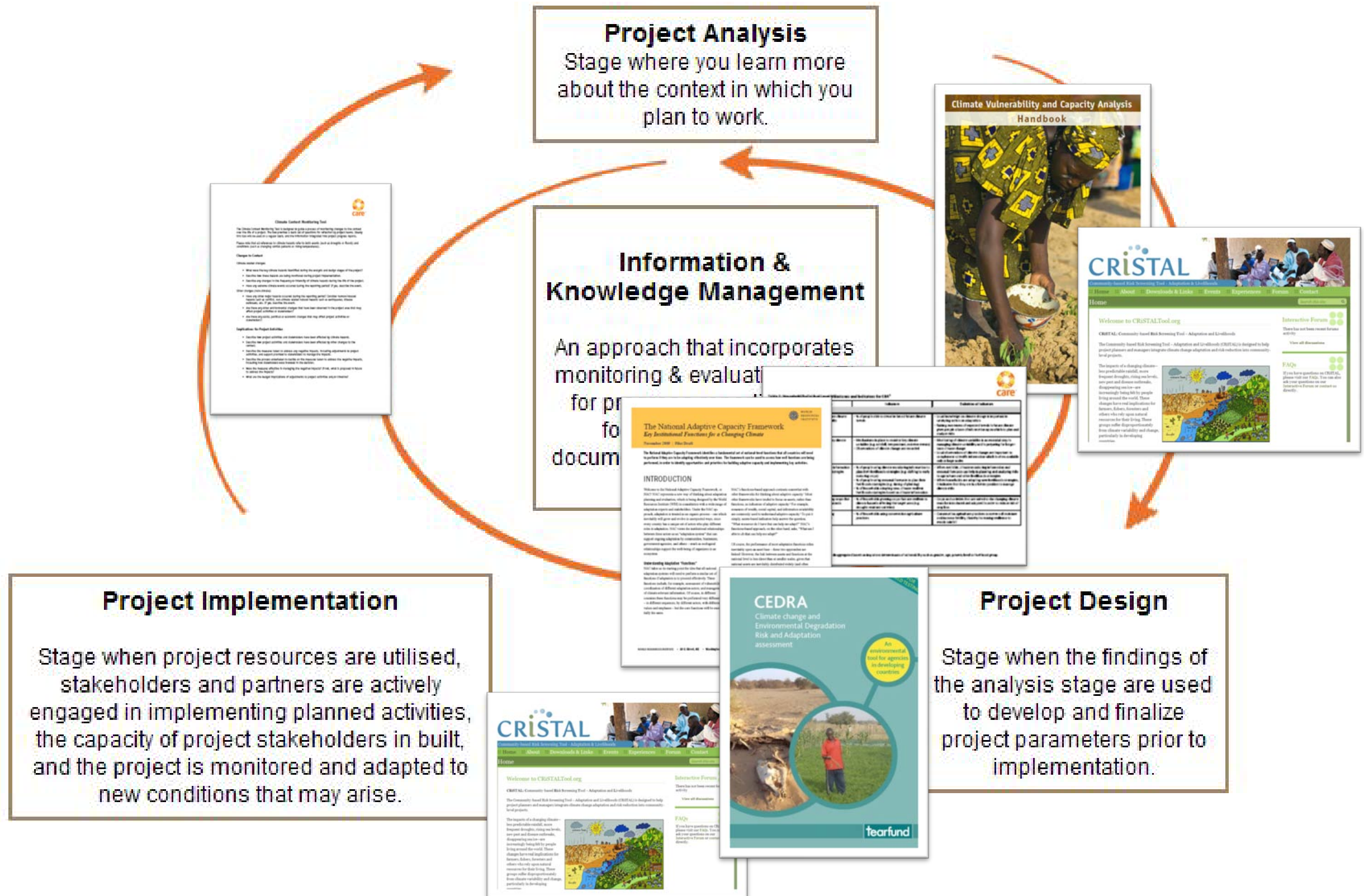
## DESIGN

### [Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods \(CRISTAL\)](#)

Module 2 of CRISTAL focuses on planning and managing projects for adaptation. It identifies resources that are vulnerable to climate change, and those that are important to coping. It also takes users through a process of identifying project activities that increase resilience to climate change. (Open the [CRISTAL User's Manual](#))



# Tools in the project cycle



# Resources

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## ANALYSIS

### **[UNDP Climate Change Country Profiles](#)** (requires internet access)

These country climate change profiles were developed for 52 developing countries. They comprise of country level climate observations and provide multi-model climate projections for different parts of each country featured.

### **[National Adaptation Programmes of Action \(NAPAs\)](#)** (requires internet access)

The NAPAs document climatic trends, and key vulnerabilities to climate change for relevant sectors. They list existing, and potential adaptation activities for each sector. The NAPAs also list and profile priority adaptation projects identified by the respective Least Developed Countries.

### **[Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#)** (requires internet access)

This report highlights impacts of climate change in different parts of the world, on sectors and resources such as water, agriculture, human health, and settlements among others. It describes factors that exacerbate vulnerability to climate change and provides adaptation options.

### **[National Communications to the UNFCCC](#)** (requires internet access)

These country reports document national circumstances, climate change impacts, and vulnerability assessments by sector. They also list priority climate change mitigation and adaptation projects identified by respective countries.

### **[World Bank Climate Change Data Portal](#)** (requires internet access)

This Data Portal provides readily accessible country-level climate-related data to policy makers and development practitioners. Using a map interface, users can select their country of interest and access information on climate projections, climate change impacts on different crops and sectors, socio-economic data and other relevant studies and resources for the selected country.

# Project Document Checklists

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## Community-Based Adaptation

### Project Proposal Checklist

Project Context	
<b><i>Environmental Context</i></b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Describe the current climate hazards (events and conditions) affecting the target area. This includes floods, droughts, changing rainfall patterns, cyclones, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Describe any evidence of climate change that is already being observed, based on scientific data and community observations (note that wherever possible community observations should be validated against scientific information).
<input type="checkbox"/>	Describe how the frequency and intensity of climate events may change in future based on climate change scenarios. For example, are droughts likely to occur more frequently? Will floods become more extensive?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Describe how climate conditions may change in the future based on climate change scenarios. This may include changing temperatures, changes to the rainy season, etc.
<b><i>Socio-Economic Context</i></b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Identify social or economic groups within the community that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. Consider issues of gender and marginalization, as well as reliance on resource-based livelihoods.



# Frequently Asked Questions

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## Frequently Asked Questions

**When designing and implementing a CBA project, how can we deal with the uncertainties associated with climate projections?**

In view of the uncertainties associated with climate change projections, it is important to identify the range of short- to long-term climate scenarios that may occur in your CBA project's geographical area. The project team should design the CBA project to address the impacts of current climate variability, while at the same time preparing communities to effectively deal with medium to longer term climate impacts. Given that climatic conditions might change in ways that cannot be accurately predicted at this time, the team should develop contingency plans that would enable them to adapt the project to other climate scenarios. For example, a project in a drought prone area that could get wetter with climate change could put in place contingency plans to deal with increased rainfall and possible flooding. In this example, the contingency plans should clearly outline activities that the project would implement to take advantage of increased rainfall and deal with floods. In addition, the plans should identify resources that would be required, indicate what resources are currently available, as well as potential sources of additional support that could be leveraged in the event of increased rain and floods.

**How long does it take to apply this Toolkit?**

The duration of the application of this toolkit will vary, depending on various factors including: the composition of the project development team (especially the number and technical expertise of the team members), the technical and financial resources available for the analysis and design of the project (including access to required information and technical support), the organisation and coordination of the analysis and design processes, donor requirements (for example the level of flexibility in donor requirements, deadlines for submission of project design documents to donors, the duration of donor commitment to fund the project) among other factors. The duration of project implementation is normally determined during the design stage.

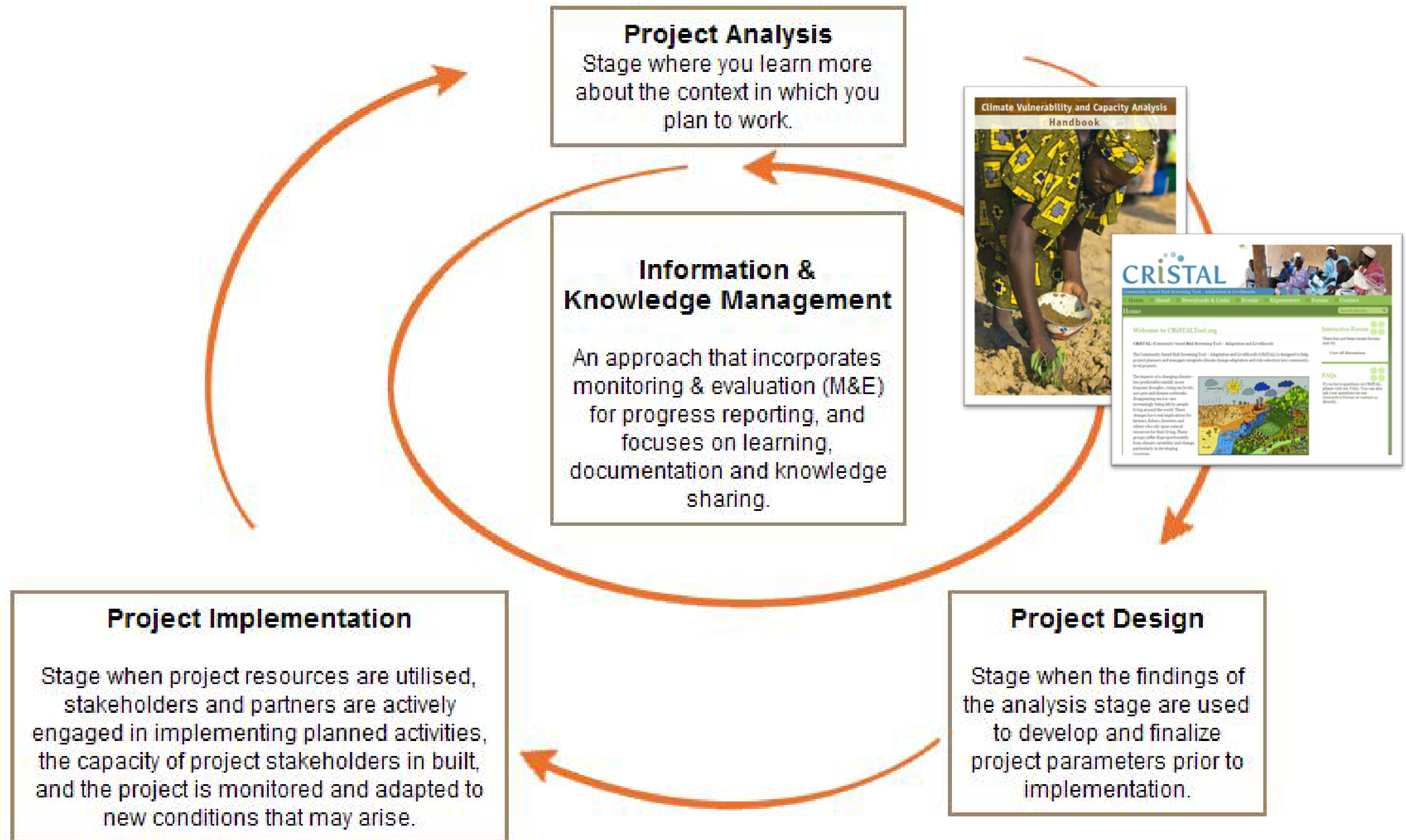
**Can we use large scale climate projections to design and implement CBA projects? How can we complement this information?**

Yes, we can use large scale climate projections to design and implement CBA projects. The large scale climate projections provide an indication of the general changes in the area's climate over time. This information can help project teams to identify important broad climate-related issues that the project could address. The project should be designed to minimise negative impacts of climate change and take advantage of opportunities that the phenomenon may present. This can be done effectively if there is a good understanding of potential climatic changes and their impacts. Since impacts of climate change are location and context specific, it is also important to obtain information on the impacts of climate change on the target area. This can be

# Summary of Adaptation Tools and When to Use Them

	CARE Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA)	Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRiSTAL)	CEDRA	Framework of Milestones and Indicators for Community-Based Adaptation (CBA)	Climate Context Monitoring Tool	National Adaptive Capacity (NAC) Framework
Analysis						
Design						
Implementation						
Information & Knowledge Management						

# Recommended tools for analysis





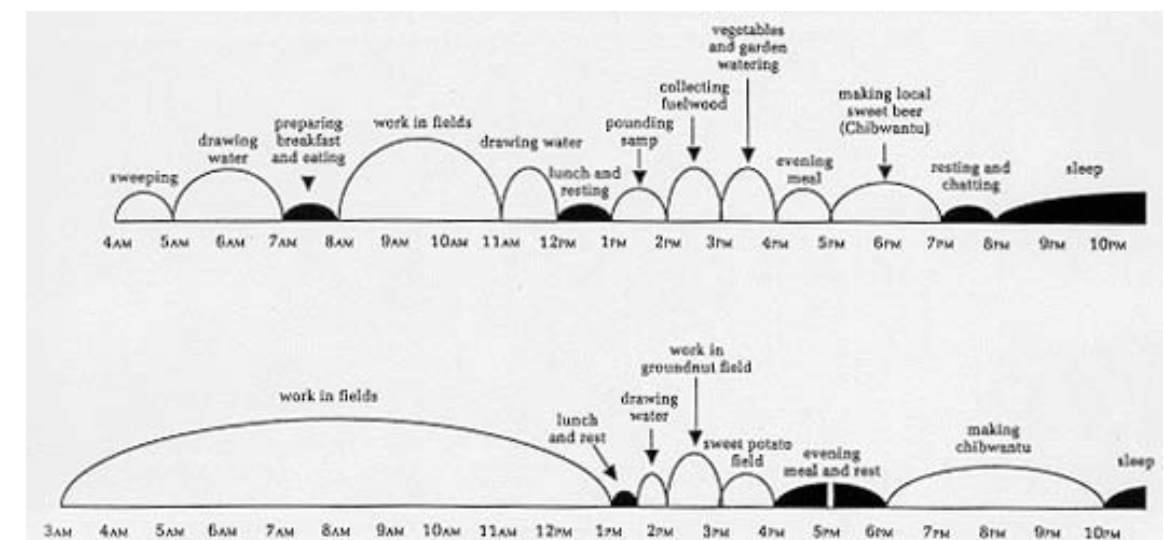
# What does the CVCA do?

- **Examines differential vulnerability within communities and households**
- Considers climate and climate change
- Climate conditions and hazards
- Multi-stakeholder analysis and learning
- Communities and enabling environment
- Gives guiding questions and tools within the CBA framework
- Uses primary (e.g. PLA) and secondary sources
- Suggests using familiar PLA tools differently



# CVCA tools

- Institutional Mapping
- Secondary Research
  - Policy review
- Key Informant Interviews
- **Participatory tools:**
  - Vulnerability matrix
  - Hazard Map
  - Seasonal Calendar
  - Historical Timeline
  - Daily patterns
  - Venn diagram





# Applications of the CVCA process

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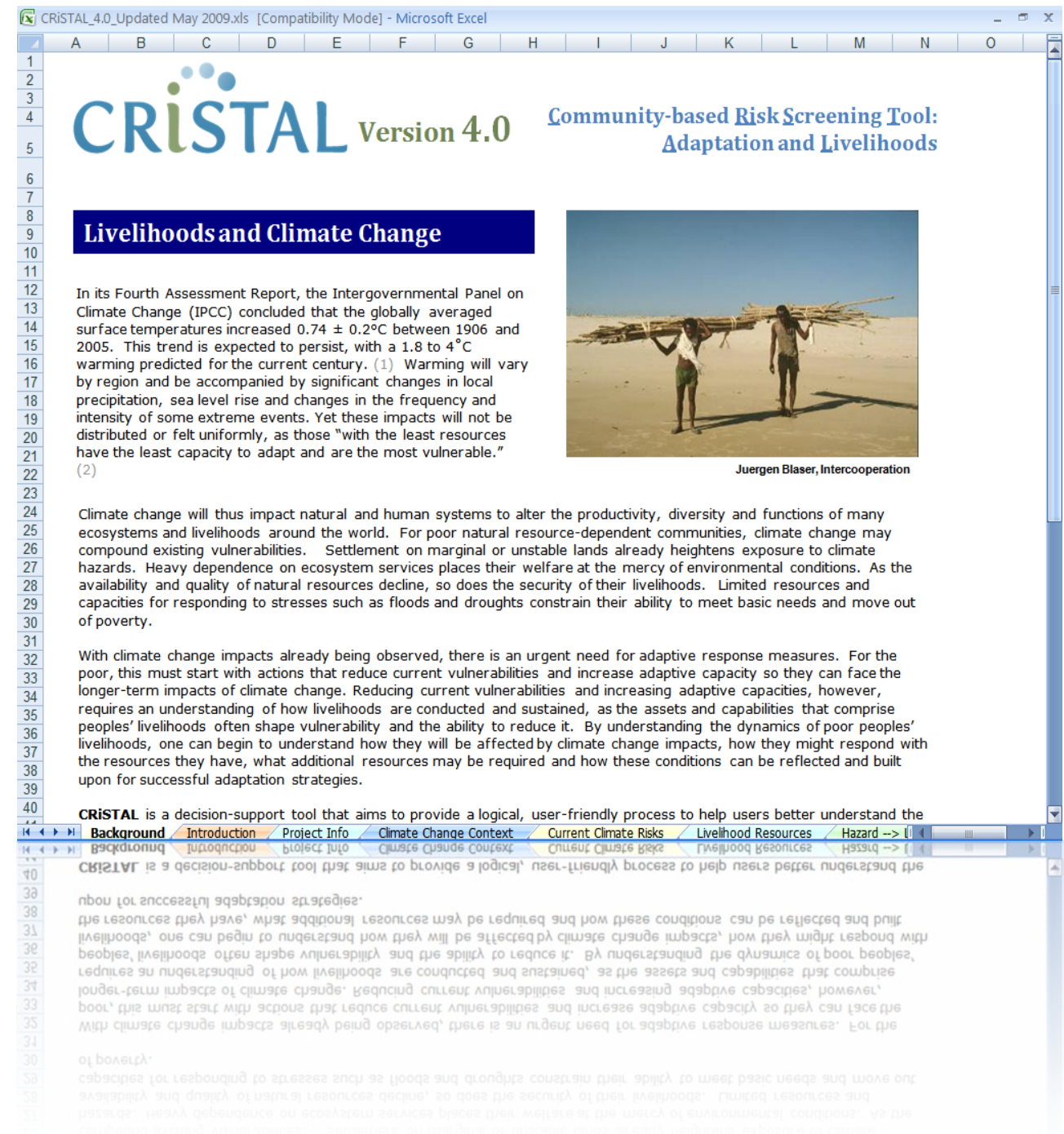
- Designing targeted adaptation programs to reduce vulnerability to climate change
- Mainstreaming climate change into other relevant programs (agriculture, water, livelihoods) to ensure that they are contributing to adaptive capacity
- **Generate inputs to CRiSTAL**
- Advocacy – using community-level information as evidence of the impacts of climate on vulnerable people





# Climate Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRiSTAL)

- Useful in **analysis** and **design** phases
- Help users to systematically analyze the links between livelihoods and climate
- Assist users in designing projects to maximize impact on adaptive capacity
- Enables users to **assess a project's impact** on community-level adaptive capacity



# Module 1 of CRiSTAL

## MODULE 1

### SYNTHESIZING INFO ON CLIMATE & LIVELIHOODS

#### **Q1: WHAT IS THE CLIMATE CONTEXT?**

- What are the anticipated impacts of climate change in the project area?
- What climate hazards are currently affecting the project area?
- What are the impacts of these hazards?
- What are the coping strategies used to deal with these impacts?

#### **Q2: WHAT IS THE LIVELIHOOD CONTEXT?**

- What resources are important to local livelihoods in the project area?
- How are these resources affected by current climate hazards?
- How important are these resources to coping strategies?

## MODULE 2

### PLANNING & MANAGING PROJECTS FOR ADAPTATION

#### **Q3: WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES ON LIVELIHOOD RESOURCES THAT...**

- Are vulnerable to current climate hazards?
- Are important to local coping strategies?

#### **Q4: HOW CAN PROJECT ACTIVITIES BE ADJUSTED TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY AND ENHANCE ADAPTIVE CAPACITY?**

- How feasible is it to implement these changes in terms of...?
  - Local priorities/needs
  - Project finances
  - Institutional capacity
  - A supportive policy framework
  - Risks associated with future climate change

# Synthesizing information in CRiSTAL

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- CRiSTAL is specifically focused on integrating adaptation into livelihoods projects, but it can also be used in designing CBA activities
- **Module 1 provides a helpful framework for synthesizing information on livelihoods and climate change**
- We'll focus more on CRiSTAL in the design stage of the Toolkit

## MODULE 1

### SYNTHESIZING INFO ON CLIMATE & LIVELIHOODS

#### Q1: WHAT IS THE CLIMATE CONTEXT?

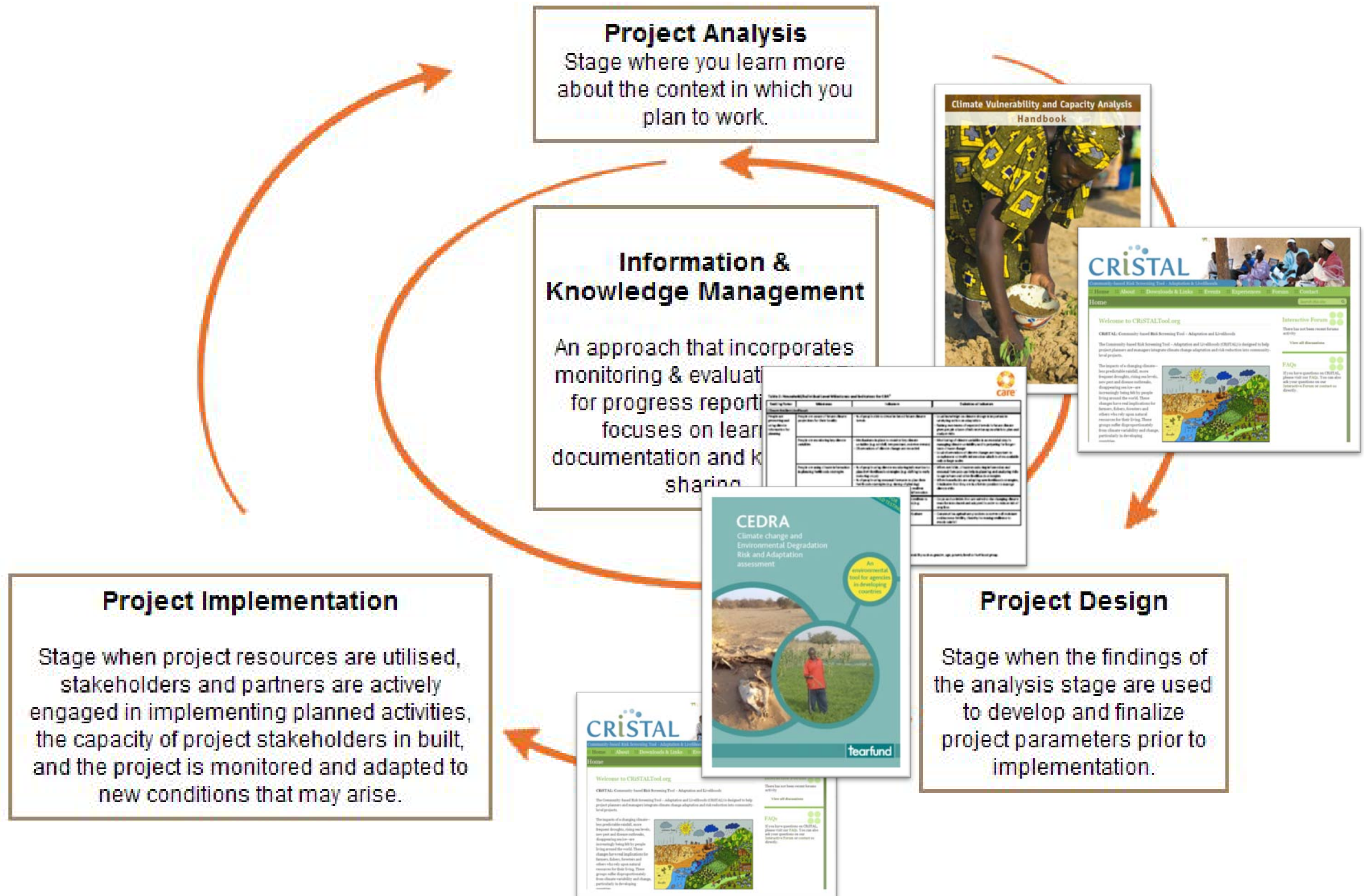
- What are the anticipated impacts of climate change in the project area?
- What climate hazards are currently affecting the project area?
- What are the impacts of these hazards?
- What are the coping strategies used to deal with these impacts?

#### Q2: WHAT IS THE LIVELIHOOD CONTEXT?

- What resources are important to local livelihoods in the project area?
- How are these resources affected by current climate hazards?
- How important are these resources to coping strategies?



## Recommended Tools for design





## Module 2 of CRiSTAL

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- Helpful way of **analyzing** livelihoods-climate linkages in a **systematic** way for **planning** purposes
- Emphasizes climate-resilient livelihoods, weaker on other elements (DRR, capacity development, underlying causes)
- **Not designed for “targeted” adaptation design, but we are exploring adaptations**

### MODULE 2

#### PLANNING & MANAGING PROJECTS FOR ADAPTATION

##### Q3: WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES ON LIVELIHOOD RESOURCES THAT...

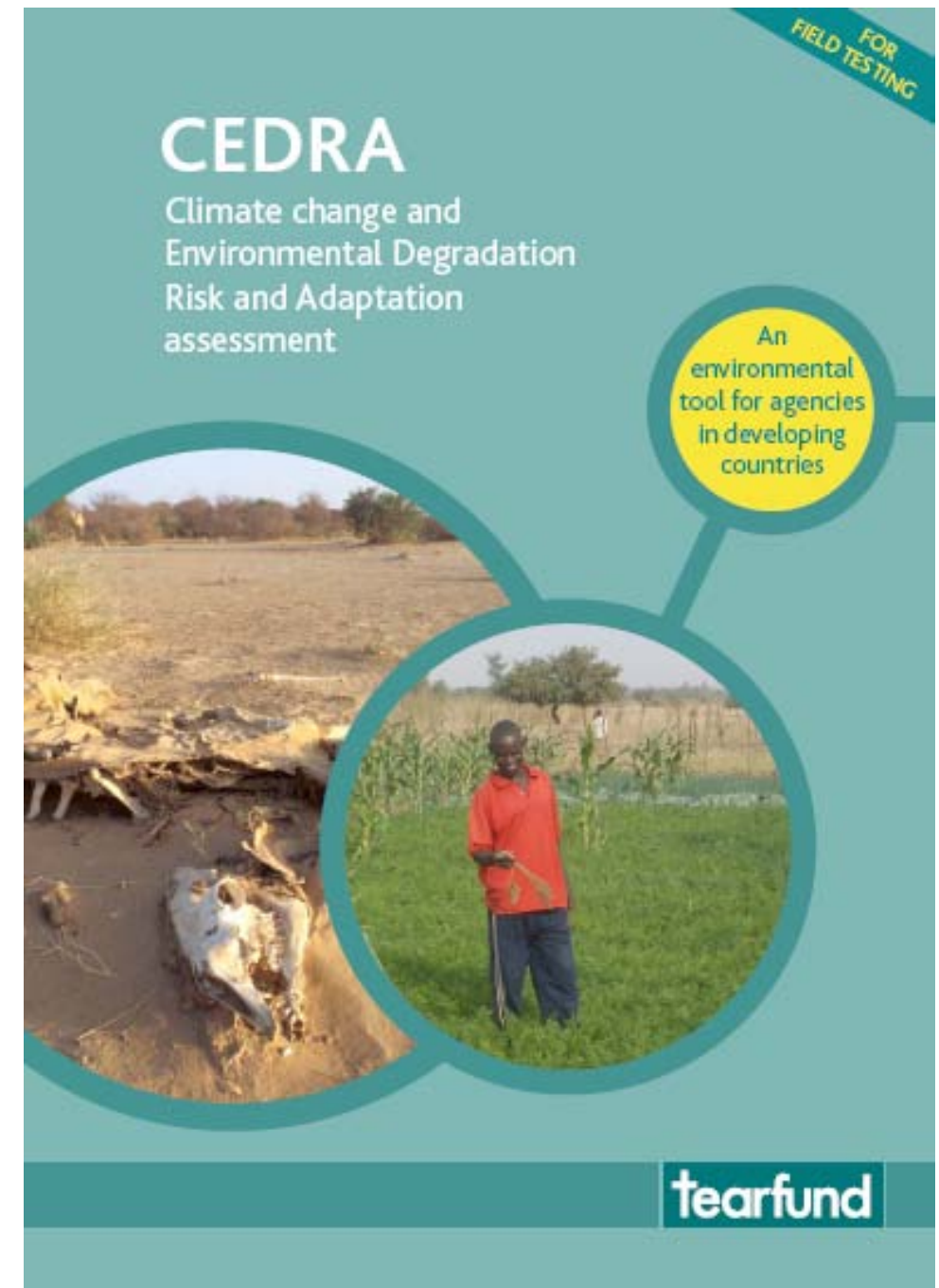
- Are vulnerable to current climate hazards?
- Are important to local coping strategies?

##### Q4: HOW CAN PROJECT ACTIVITIES BE ADJUSTED TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY AND ENHANCE ADAPTIVE CAPACITY?

- How feasible is it to implement these changes in terms of...?
  - Local priorities/needs
  - Project finances
  - Institutional capacity
  - A supportive policy framework
  - Risks associated with future climate change

# Climate Change and Environmental Degradation Risk and Adaptation Assessment (CEDRA)

- **Checklist of likely impacts** of climate change and environmental degradation
- Identifies **adaptation options** for the different impacts
- Covers impacts in a wide range of areas, including **water, land, livestock, fish stocks, and health**



# Climate Change and Environmental Degradation Risk and Adaptation Assessment (CEDRA)

Likely impacts of climate change and environmental degradation		Adaptation option
Water	<b>Worsening access to fresh water – general</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cyclones (hurricanes / typhoons) and flooding (as a result of climate change or environmental degradation) can damage pumps, pipes and submerge wells, and affect other water infrastructure, affecting availability and quality of water.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased workload and vulnerability, especially for women and children.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased illness and mortality, especially for most vulnerable, eg people living with HIV and AIDS.</li> </ul>	<b>Fresh water conservation options – general</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Street drama about community water resource management.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Government water transfer programmes.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy: securing rights of access to water supplies for small-scale farmers.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Public health / hygiene campaigns on water collection, conservation, non-contamination and coping with drought.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Install hand pumps on raised platforms above anticipated flood levels.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Site pumping stations on higher ground, away from the coast.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Design water and sanitation infrastructure to withstand earthquakes.</li> </ul>
	<b>Less fresh water availability</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased water demands / water</li> </ul>	<b>Conserving fresh water availability</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Water Resource Management and Water</li> </ul>



# CARE's Framework of Milestones and Indicators for CBA

- Provides milestones and indicators for the achievement of the enabling factors at **household/individual, community/local and national levels**
- helpful to project teams in identifying **expected results** for CBA projects
- provides users with a broad understanding of the **range of strategies** that may be appropriate within CBA projects, depending on the specific context


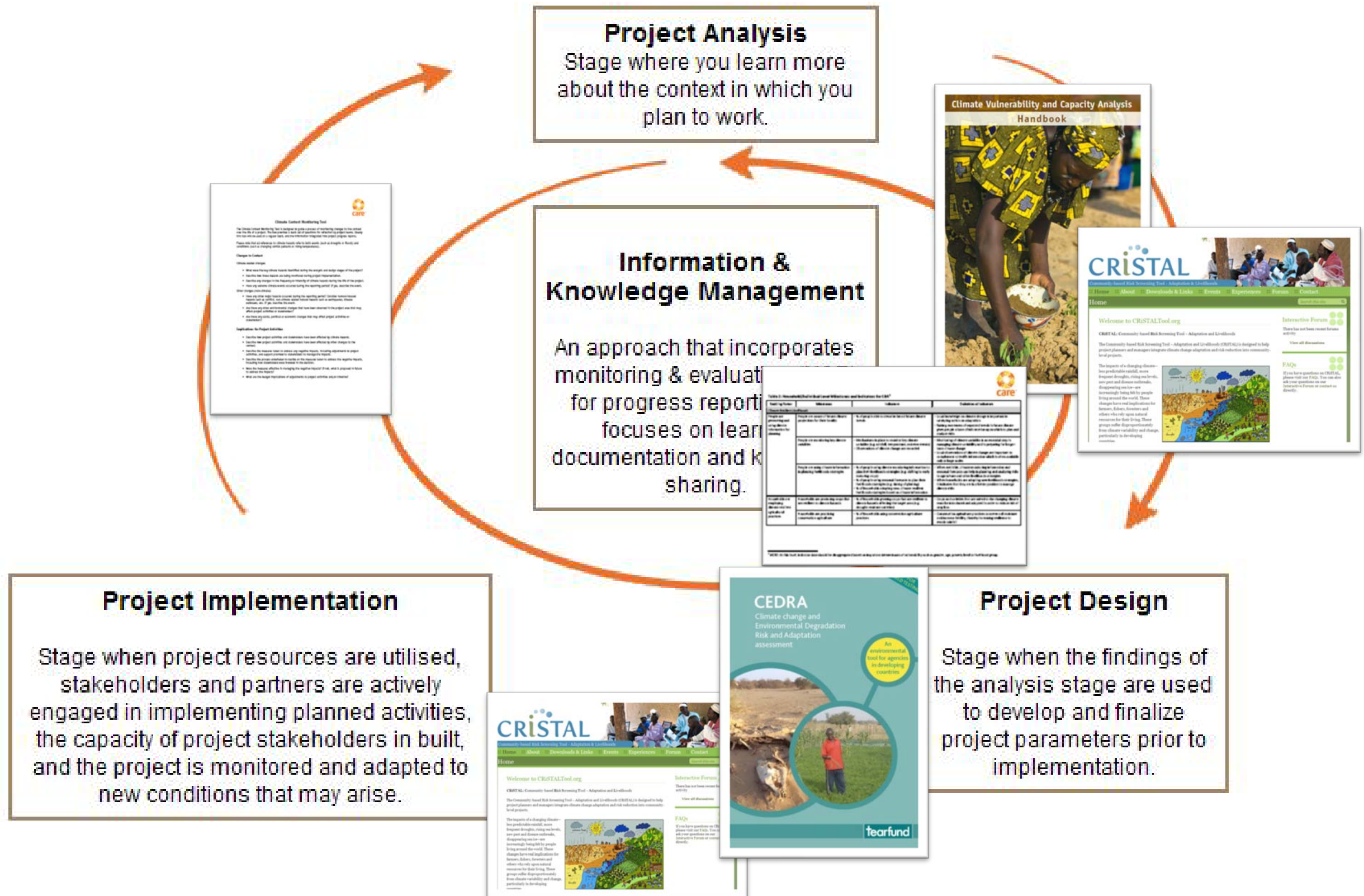


Table 1: Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) Framework

	Climate-Resilient Livelihoods	Disaster Risk Reduction	Capacity Development	Addressing Underlying Causes of Vulnerability
<b>National Level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government is monitoring, analyzing and disseminating current and future climate information related to livelihoods</li> <li>Climate change is integrated into relevant sectoral policies</li> <li>Climate change is integrated into poverty reduction strategy and/or other development policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government is monitoring, analyzing and disseminating disaster risk information</li> <li>Government is engaged in planning and implementing disaster risk management (prevention, preparedness, response and recovery)</li> <li>Functional early warning systems in place</li> <li>Government has capacity to respond to disasters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government has capacity to monitor, analyze and disseminate information on current and future climate risks</li> <li>Government has mandate to integrate climate change into policies</li> <li>National policies are rolled out at regional and local levels</li> <li>Resources are allocated for implementation of adaptation-related policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government recognizes specific vulnerability of women and marginalized groups to climate change</li> <li>Policy and implementation is focused on reducing these vulnerabilities</li> <li>Civil society is involved in planning and implementation of adaptation activities</li> </ul>
<b>Local Government/Community Level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local institutions<sup>2</sup> have access to climate information</li> <li>Local plans or policies support climate-resilient livelihoods</li> <li>Local government and NGO extension workers understand climate risks and are promoting adaptation strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local institutions have access to disaster risk information</li> <li>Local disaster risk management plans being implemented</li> <li>Functional early warning systems in place</li> <li>Local government has capacity to respond to disasters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local institutions have capacity to monitor, analyze and disseminate information on current and future climate risks</li> <li>Local institutions have capacity and resources to plan and implement adaptation activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local planning processes are participatory</li> <li>Women and marginalized groups have a voice in local planning processes</li> <li>Local policies provide access to and control over critical livelihoods resources for all</li> </ul>
<b>Household/Individual Level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People are generating and using climate information for planning</li> <li>Households are employing climate-resilient agricultural practices</li> <li>Households have diversified livelihoods, including non-agricultural strategies</li> <li>People are managing risk by planning for and investing in the future</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households have protected reserves of food and agricultural inputs</li> <li>Households have secure shelter</li> <li>Key assets are protected</li> <li>People have access to early warnings for climate hazards</li> <li>People have mobility to escape danger in the event of climate hazards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social and economic safety nets are available to households</li> <li>Financial services are available to households</li> <li>People have knowledge and skills to employ adaptation strategies</li> <li>People have access to seasonal forecasts and other climate information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Men and women are working together to address challenges</li> <li>Households have control over critical livelihoods resources</li> <li>Women and marginalized groups have equal access to information, skills and services</li> <li>Women and marginalized groups have equal rights and access to critical livelihoods resources</li> </ul>



## Recommended tools for implementation




# CARE's Climate Context Monitoring Tool

- A set of questions used to **track changes in the climate context**, and to **plan adjustments** to the project accordingly.
- It can be used as part of regular **progress reviews**

It focuses on:

- **Climate and non-climate related changes** in context
- **Implications** of changes for project activities & measures taken.



### Climate Context Monitoring Tool

The Climate Context Monitoring Tool is designed to guide a process of monitoring changes to the context over the life of a project. The tool provides a basic set of questions for reflection by project teams. Ideally this tool will be used on a regular basis, and the information integrated into project progress reports.

Please note that all references to climate hazards refer to both events (such as droughts or floods) and conditions (such as changing rainfall patterns or rising temperatures).

#### Changes to Context

Climate-related changes:

- What were the key climate hazards identified during the analysis and design stages of the project?
- Describe how these hazards are being monitored during project implementation.
- Describe any changes in the frequency or intensity of climate hazards during the life of the project.
- Have any extreme climate events occurred during the reporting period? If yes, describe the event.

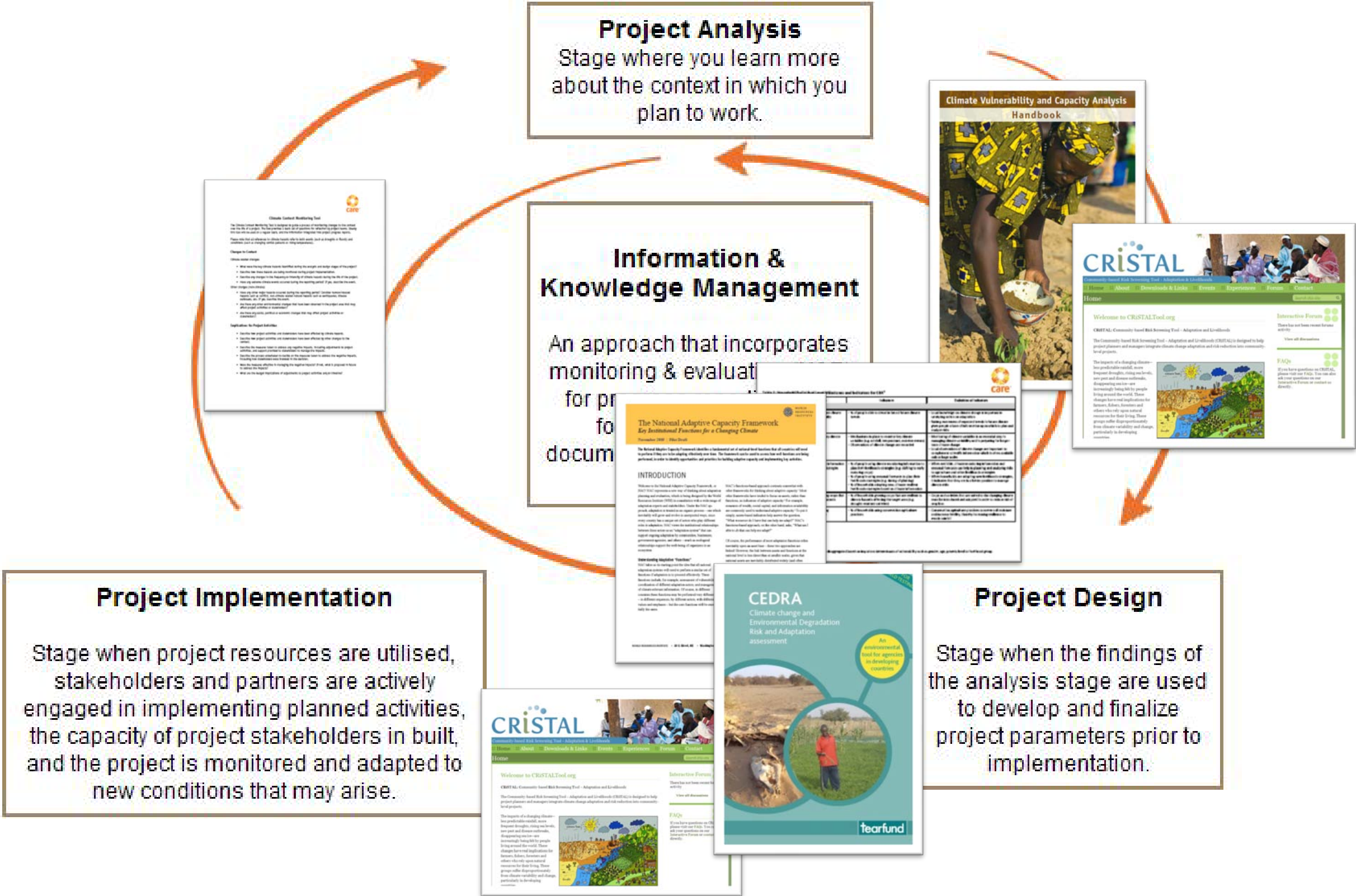
Other changes (non-climate):

- Have any other major hazards occurred during the reporting period? Consider human-induced hazards such as conflict, non-climate related natural hazards such as earthquakes, disease outbreaks, etc. If yes, describe the event.
- Are there any other environmental changes that have been observed in the project area that may affect project activities or stakeholders?
- Are there any social, political or economic changes that may affect project activities or stakeholders?

#### Implications for Project Activities

- Describe how project activities and stakeholders have been affected by climate hazards.
- Describe how project activities and stakeholders have been affected by other changes to the context.
- Describe the measures taken to address any negative impacts, including adjustments to project activities, and support provided to stakeholders to manage the impacts.
- Describe the process undertaken to decide on the measures taken to address the negative impacts, including how stakeholders were involved in the decision.
- Were the measures effective in managing the negative impacts? If not, what is proposed in future to address the impacts?
- What are the budget implications of adjustments to project activities and/or timeline?

# Recommended tools for information and knowledge management





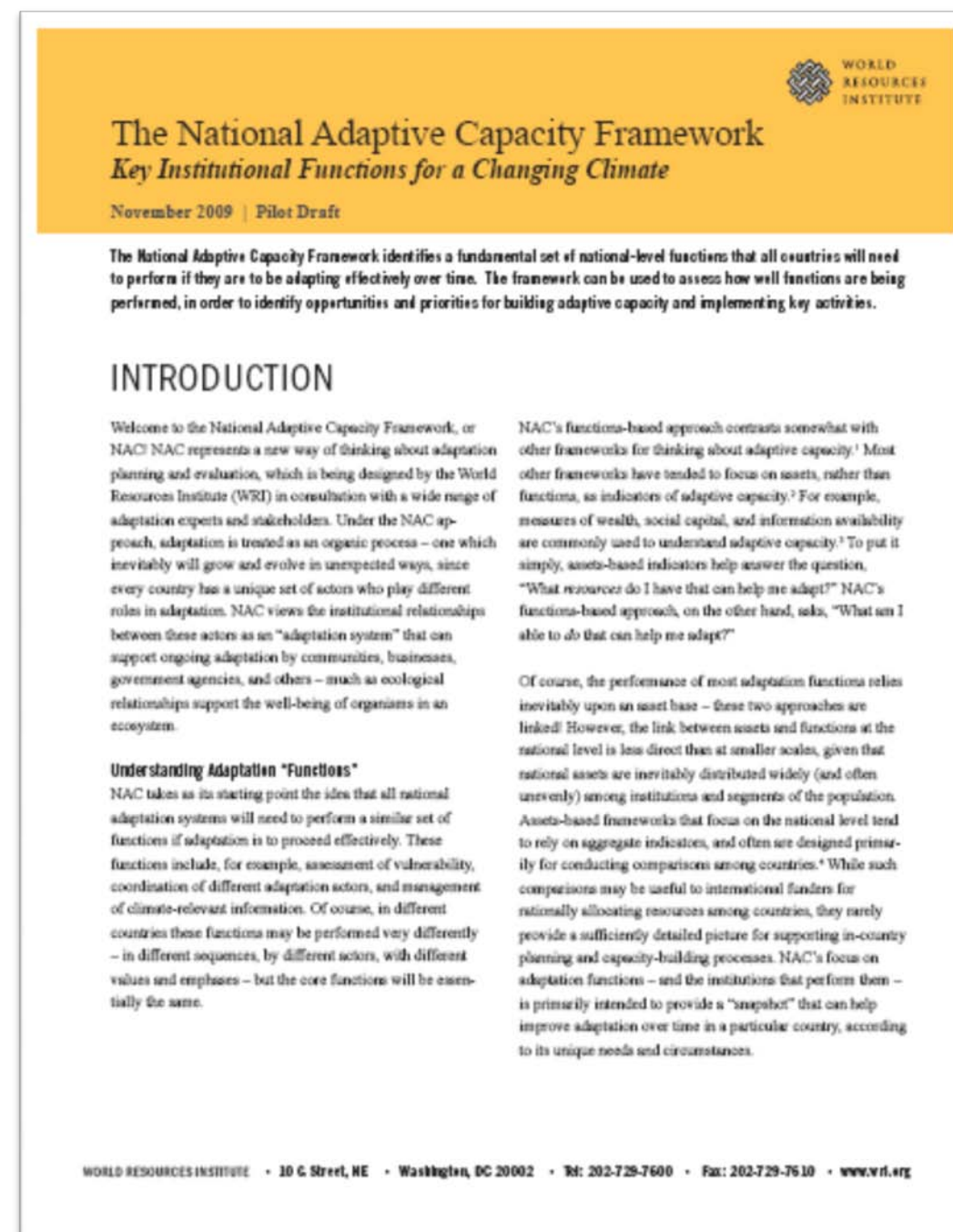
# Recommended tools for information and knowledge management

## CARE's Framework of Milestones and Indicators for CBA

- In addition to presenting enabling factors for CBA, and milestones related to these enabling factors, the tool includes **indicators that can be used in tracking progress** towards the achievement of the milestones and enabling factors.

## National Adaptive Capacity Framework

- This framework was developed to assist in identifying strengths and gaps in adaptation capacities at the national level in different countries. This can act as a **basis for identifying indicators of adaptive capacity at the national level.**





# Application of the CARE toolkits

- Community-based adaptation (CBA) projects and programs
  - Adaptation Learning Project (ALP) in Africa
  - **SE Asia**
  - **Western Pacific**
- **Integrating adaptation** into projects in climate-sensitive sectors
- Capacity building for staff and partners
- Adaptation Community of Practice within CARE
- Sharing knowledge and promoting learning beyond CARE





# Web launch of the CARE toolkits (version 1.0)

## Strengthen your Adaptation Skills

Home About the Toolkit Key Concepts Using the Toolkit Project Cycle Integration Key Issues Step-by-Step Guidance

HOME

GUIDE LINKS

- Tools
- Resources
- Checklists
- Case Studies
- FAQs
- Toolkit Team



Valencia Campbell © CARE

Open entire toolkit

Welcome to the Toolkit for Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Projects

"Development" is about increasing goods and services, increasing access and opportunities, increasing freedom and choices, and sustaining these gains over time. Climate change can undermine or, in some cases, reverse the effectiveness and sustainability of development interventions. What's more, some interventions can unintentionally leave people even more vulnerable than before to worsening droughts and floods, changing rainfall patterns, sea-level rise and other impacts of climate change. Conversely, well-designed development activities can increase people's resilience to these impacts.

It is, therefore, critical to integrate, or "mainstream," thinking about climate change into development strategies, plans and programmes. This is especially true when pursuing goals that are most likely to be affected by the impacts of climate change, such as greater access to safe drinking water, healthy ecosystems or food security.

This Toolkit offers practical, "how-to" guidance for integrating climate change adaptation into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. Its step-by-step structure helps users build climate-resilient projects with sustainable impacts. The Toolkit also includes simple checklists to ensure that development activities don't increase people's vulnerability to climate change. It provides guidance and recommended tools for all stages of the project cycle, as well as tools, resources and practical examples from CARE projects around the world. Water resource management and agriculture projects are specifically highlighted, as they were targeted in the early tests of the Toolkit.

This interactive Toolkit is designed to be flexible. Users can tailor the process to meet their needs, priorities and available resources. Furthermore, we see the Toolkit as a "living" document or resource. We welcome feedback on its structure, content and practical utility from users. We intend to update the Toolkit periodically as we receive this feedback and continue to learn more about the process of integrating adaptation into development projects.

Go to About the Toolkit to discover how this Toolkit can work for you.

For more information, please see adaptation solutions, [www.careclimatechange.org/adaptation](http://www.careclimatechange.org/adaptation)

### CARE Adaptation Digital Toolkits

Practical, step-by-step guidance for:

- Community-Based Adaptation Projects
- Integrating Climate Change into Development Projects

[www.careclimatechange.org/toolkits](http://www.careclimatechange.org/toolkits)

## Digital Learning: Step-by-Step

### Community-Based Adaptation Projects

The CARE CBA Projects Toolkit offers a practical "how-to" guide for practitioners as they go through the project cycle. It includes step-by-step guidance and recommended tools for all stages of the project cycle, along with links to useful resources and checklists for key project documents. It also includes CBA Project Standards to support high-quality analysis, design, implementation and knowledge management (including monitoring & evaluation).

English: [www.careclimatechange.org/tk/cba/en](http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/cba/en)

Spanish: [www.careclimatechange.org/tk/cba/es](http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/cba/es)

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Portuguese: [www.careclimatechange.org/tk/cba/pt](http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/cba/pt)



### Integrating Climate Change into Development Projects

The CARE Toolkit for Integrating Climate Change into Development Projects provides practical assistance for adapting design, implementation, monitoring & evaluation to the challenges posed by climate change. Its step-by-step structure helps users design climate-resilient interventions with sustainable impacts. The Toolkit also includes simple checklists to ensure that activities don't

inadvertently increase people's vulnerability to climate change. It provides guidelines and recommended tools for all stages of the project cycle, as well as practical examples. Water resource management and agricultural projects are specifically highlighted, as they were prioritised for field testing by beta-versions of the Toolkit.

English: [www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en](http://www.careclimatechange.org/tk/integration/en)

Photos in order of appearance: Valencia Campbell, Nathan Bolster and Una Brennan.



# More information:

[www.careclimatechange.org](http://www.careclimatechange.org)



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The Human Face of Climate Change

Photo: Andre Farthome

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EMPOWERMENT FOR LOCAL ACTION. KNOWLEDGE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE.