

Strategic Framework for Way Forward



Integrating knowledge, information and good practice into strategies and plans, and delivering solutions

Key Learning Objectives

- Understand learn how screening can be used to reduce the risks associated with WASH technologies, projects and programmes
- Learn how to develop a climate resilient WASH action plan through reflection on the course learning and identifying priorities for an action plan that could be taken forward after the training course



Risk screening approaches

- Climate risk management describes the process of identifying climate-related risks and implementing measures to reduce such risks to acceptable levels
- Climate risk screening involves systematically examining activities (or projects, programmes, policies, technologies) with the aim of:
 - Identifying hazards which could potentially cause harm.
 - Identifying inherent vulnerabilities in the system.
 - Assessing whether these risks – the product of hazard and vulnerability - are being taken into account.
 - Considering the extent to which risks can be reduced or mitigated.



General steps for mainstreaming DRR and CCA

DRR and CCA Screening

Key Questions for DRR and CCA Screening	Answer Yes/No	Explanation
Are there any estimated risks associated with the planned activity?		
Are these risks high or low?		
Has the planned activity considered these risks?		
Has the activity included actions to address these risks?		
Do these actions reduce vulnerability to disaster and climate change risks?		
Are there any additional actions or opportunities to reduce risks and vulnerability?		
Do you have sufficient capacity to deal with the estimated risks?		
Is there a need for a detailed assessment?		

General steps for mainstreaming DRR and CCA

Detailed assessment and adjustment

- The detailed assessment should be done when the initial screening indicates the need for it.
- Adjustment should be made to the planned activity if the results of the detailed assessment show that disaster and climate change risks have not been duly considered or addressed. This includes the following actions:
 - Assess the disaster and climate change risks associated with the planned activity.
 - Identify possible risk reduction and adaptation options through participatory approaches.
 - Select the most appropriate among the identified risk reduction and adaptation options. Selection criteria may include effectiveness, cost, feasibility and sustainability, with each having related questions.

General steps for mainstreaming DRR and CCA

Developing a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework

- Mainstreaming DRR and CCA can be ensured only when the process is regularly monitored and evaluated. To this end, it is necessary to set up an appropriate M&E framework.
- Although the evaluation of DRR and CCA options is a highly challenging task, an appropriate M&E framework will help evaluate whether an action is justified and whether it is bringing about the intended benefits and ultimately contributing to building resilience. However, this can be done achieved through the following actions:
 - Define realistic and measurable output and outcome indicators;
 - Develop a logical framework by using a log-frame table and/or M&E plan table;
 - Describe how to monitor and evaluate the mainstreaming of risk reduction and adaptation measures.

Examples of DRR and CCA mainstreaming

Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Mainstreaming of DRR and CCA

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Benefits	Possible DRR and CCA measures
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	Legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimize the economic vulnerability of the people Pre-disaster situation • Creation sustainable assets and capitals • Community based adaptation in agriculture, infrastructure, etc. • Useful for livelihood generation in Post-disaster situation
2	National Health Mission (NHM) (NRHM and NUHM)	To provide accessible, affordable and quality health care for the urban and rural population, especially the vulnerable groups.	One of the most important components in Pre as well as post disaster situation to provide universal access to health care facilities

Examples of DRR and CCA mainstreaming

State Level Schemes and Mainstreaming of DRR and CCA

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Benefits	Possible DRR and CCA measures
1	Jeebika - Odisha Rural Livelihood Programme: Watershed Development – A Means to a Better Livelihood	<p>Its activity regime broadly addresses the following-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions to address quality of life such as preventive health measures, sanitation, drinking water, and food security • Promotion of capacity building, community mobilisation, community development and livelihood promotion through deployment of revolving funds and grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood promotion activities should be selected based on local level climate and disaster risk assessment • The component of climate change and disaster resilient capital creation can be taken up. e.g., practices that can withstand future climatic extreme events such as high speed cyclones, extreme floods • Improvement of WASH through awareness, resilient infrastructure like raised toilets, hand pumps can be focussed during design and implementation of project activities • Integrating livelihood and weather index based insurance with livelihood options for greater adaptation. e.g. if tailoring is promoted as nonfarm based livelihood, the tool such as the sewing machine, the tailoring centre (Infrastructure) must be insured against climatic extreme events.

Strategic Framework for mainstreaming DRR & CCA

1. Enabling Environment



```
graph TD; A[1. Enabling Environment] --> B[2. Change in operational practice]; B --> C[3. Measuring Progress];
```

2. Change in operational practice

3. Measuring Progress

Key Strategic Considerations

Creating an enabling environment

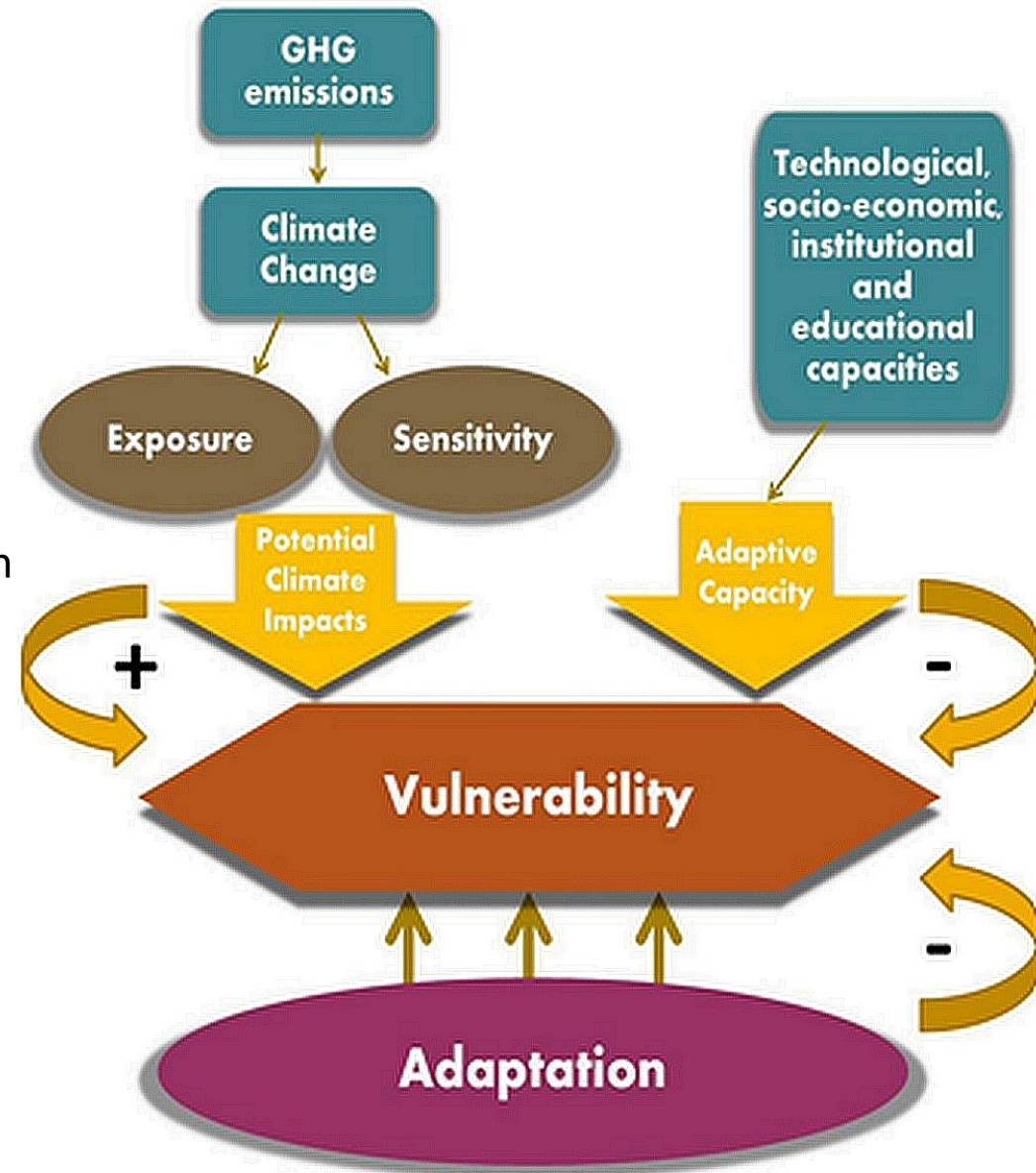
- *Integration of DRR and CCA into government development planning*

Change in operational practice

- *Governance measures*
 - Intra-government horizontal and vertical integration – collaboration and coordination
- *Non structural measures*
 - Change in ways of working
- *Budgetary considerations – adjustments and additions*

Measuring Progress

- *Setting mainstreaming goals and related indicators*



Group work: Strategic planning exercise for mainstreaming DRR and CCA into ongoing developmental planning

- Reflect upon and analyze, in groups, the questions given in the handout. This will provide you enough information (bottlenecks/ challenges, opportunities for DRR & CCA mainstreaming) to start the planning exercise. Time – 10 minutes.
- Only then start the planning exercise. Prepare your sectoral DRR & CCA plan in the format that will be shared with you. Start by listing all the major development programmes that are implemented by the line-departments. Then systematically crystallize all the related DRR & CCA action/opportunities that the sector can undertake (columns and rows). Prepare your presentation on laptops. Time – 30 mins.
- Presentation time – 30 minutes max. So please make short and crisp presentation.

You may also consider...

- **Work being done under National Flagship Programmes like**
 - Swachh Bharat Abhiyan,
 - National Rural Drinking Water programme (NRDWP),
 - National Ground Water Improvement programme
- **Work being done under State Departmental Annual Implementation Plans (AIPs) & schemes, e.g.:**
 - Water Supply Schemes,
 - Flood Management Projects (like construction of embankments, bank protection works), Watershed Development Projects,
 - Ground Water Investigation and Development Initiatives
 - Schemes for control and regulation of Ground Water
 - Schemes for conservation and Recharge
- **Current Regional Climate Change impact scenarios in Kerala**
 - Emerging regional WASH-specific threats due to climate change over the last decade
 - Specific vulnerabilities of women and children in the changed environment
 - Impact on WASH practices
- **Current capacities and gaps in addressing climate risks**
 - Work being done on addressing vulnerabilities, specifically of women and children
 - Case studies, innovations and best practices

Handout

In the early phase of the planning process, accept that questions can be more transformative than answers. Powerful questions don't dig for information, but instead cause respondents to think and may be evoke a choice for commitment and accountability. Some of the questioning to uncover challenges and opportunities amongst various sectors/systems/line-departments to craft a DRR & CCA agenda can be:

1. Understanding Risk

- Is our sector (education, health, WASH, transport.....) in any way accumulating disaster risk? E.g. the education sector may be concerned about poorly built schools with no regular maintenance in seismically active zones of the NE region...?
- Which elements of our sector are contributing to build-up of disaster risk? Look beyond physical infrastructure – attitudes/mindsets are the biggest carriers of risk.

2. Solutions framework

- What climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and preparedness work (action/activities) is needed within our sector to recover quickly and establish regular and resilient services in the face of any disaster? Also referred as resilient system for continuity of service.
- What can our sector/department do in the short, medium and long term to reduce disaster risk? Start with some low hanging fruits yet link it with a wider, long term strategy. Like ensure all the development programmes, services and infrastructure are as per norms and standards prescribed by GoI.
- What are the challenges/barriers/obstacles/bottlenecks and opportunities to mainstreaming DRR and CCA?

3. Coordination and Collaboration (Vertical and Horizontal)

- Which other sector/line-departments do we need to work with to reduce risk? Achieving results in any sector/domain is invariably linked to results in other sectors. At management level, due importance can be accorded to interdepartmental coordination and its measurement (set indicators of convergence/integration, cross sectoral analysis/surveillance...).
- How can commitment and leadership be built for DRR in our sector/department? Leadership is vital at all levels to inspire action from at-risk communities and duty bearers. E.g. A teacher inspiring school safety action in a school can mean a lot to the safety and security of children, their families and the community at large.

4. Resource mobilisation in development planning

- How can we use our existing resources optimally to ensure integration of DRR and CCA in our developmental planning?

5. Enabling mechanisms for advancing DRR & CCA

- What should we do to regularly track climate change and disaster risk in our sector? Small changes in the reporting and monitoring format can herald big changes in due course.
- What kind of tools or changes in existing tools (reporting, monitoring, planning....) can be enabled by the district administration or chief secretary to prompt the line-departments to be responsive to the disaster risk profile of the district?

Sector: WASH

Narrative: (explain what strategic action will your line-department take to reducing disaster and climate risks by overcoming challenges/bottlenecks and building upon the opportunities)

#	Ongoing/proposed Development Plan/Program/scheme	Potential for DRR & CCA mainstreaming		Whom should we coordinate or collaborate with to achieve these DRR & CCA results?	Action to be taken to mainstream DRR and CCA			Resources required	Responsible department /agency
		Programme activities	Policies, Plans etc.		Structural measures	Non-structural measures	Governance measures		
1		Short Term	Short Term	Short Term	Short Term			Short Term	
		DRR	DRR						
		CCA	CCA						
		Mid Term	Mid Term	Mid Term	Mid Term			Mid Term	
		DRR	DRR						
		CCA	CCA						
		Long Term	Long Term	Long Term	Long Term			Long Term	
DRR	DRR								
		CCA	CCA						