



Module 6: Climate Resilience

Background

- Climate change is increasing the frequency and severity of extreme weather, including storms, floods, droughts and fires. These events are causing more and more damage to crops, homes, infrastructure and the economy.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is committed to improving climate resilience among farming communities. Without greater resilience, it will be difficult to achieve and sustain the goals of the sector related to food security, commercial growth and environmental sustainability.
- Resilience is the ability to cope with harmful events or trends. It can be understood as the opposite of vulnerability. A resilient person, community or system can withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions. By contrast, a vulnerable person, community or system is easily harmed by changes in their circumstances.
- As part of Green Extension, DAEC is implementing a process called Climate Resilient Extension Development (CRED). This is a participatory process during which communities decide what measures they will take to improve their resilience, and what support they need to implement those measures.
- Extreme weather caused by climate change is one type of harmful event, but rural communities must also cope with challenges caused by biodiversity loss and economic instability. Consequently, the CRED process starts with community discussion about 'Coping with Change'.
- Pilot CRED activities have shown that improvements in water management are priorities for most upland communities.

Concepts

CRED implementation involves the following steps:

1. Community Engagement	Planning meetings with District and Village Authorities. Community awareness-raising meetings on 'Coping with Change'
2. Vulnerability Assessment	Baseline studies, PLUP updates, past weather-related events etc. Analysis of data and preparation of a menu of adaptive measures.
3. Decision-making for Adaptive Measures	Communities select measures to be adopted from a menu. Follow-up collection of technical specs and cost estimates. Agreements signed.
4. Implementation of Adaptive Measures	Work carried out. Cost-sharing and management by community with technical back-stopping and supervisory visits as required.
5. Community Assessment	Meetings to review progress and agree on follow-up action, including maintenance responsibilities.
6. Scaling Out	Farmer-to-farmer exchanges, video documentation, sharing via social media and presentations to policy makers

Topics, Tools and Cases

Unit	Subject	Available Material
6.1	Overview of CRED process	Video (ongoing)
6.2	Awareness raising / 'Coping with Change'	Flipcharts
6.3	Baseline data collection	Kobo tools
6.4	Instructions on carrying out vulnerability analysis and preparation of menus of adaptive measures	Khamkone to prepare
6.5	Guidelines on design and cost-estimation for improvement in village water management systems	Vivirath to prepare
6.6	Case Study	Video needed

Examples

6.2 'Coping with Change' Flipchart



6.4 Vulnerability assessment tools

ແບບຟອມ CRED ສໍາລັບປະເມີນຄວາມສ່ຽງ	ບ່ອນ: ຖ່າວາໄຕ້ ເມືອງ: ສີຽມ ຈຳນວນຄົນ: 145
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ການກວດກາ

ຂັ້ນຕອນທີ 1: ການເຮັດວຽກກັບຄຸມຊົນສໍາເລັດແລ້ວຫຼືຍັງ?

ສໍາລັບສໍາຄອບໃຫ້ເໝາະ ✓ ໃນໃນຕາຕະລາງຂ້າງດຽວນີ້

ຂັ້ນຕອນ	ກິດຈະກຳ	ເຮັດແລ້ວ	ຍັງ	ກວດຈັດ
1.1	ການເຮັດວຽກກັບຄຸມຊົນສໍາເລັດແລ້ວ	✓		
1.2	ການສູນເຊື່ອມສະໜອງສະເພາະເມືອງ	✓		
1.3	ການພົບປະກັບອາກາດການປາກຫຼວງ (VA)	✓		
1.4	ການແຕ່ງງານສະໜອງບັນຊີລາຍຮັບສໍາລັບຄວາມສະຫງວນສິນເປັນ	✓		

ຂັ້ນຕອນທີ 2: ການຕັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ຕ້ອງການສໍາລັບການປະເມີນຄວາມສ່ຽງເຮັດແລ້ວ ຫຼືຍັງ?

ສໍາລັບສໍາຄອບໃຫ້ເໝາະ ✓ ໃນໃນຕາຕະລາງຂ້າງດຽວນີ້

ຂັ້ນຕອນ	ກິດຈະກຳ	ເຮັດແລ້ວ	ຍັງ	ກວດຈັດ
2.1	ການສອບຮວມຂໍ້ມູນພື້ນ	✓		
2.2	ການເຕີບເຕີຍື່ນຂໍ້ມູນ	✓		
2.3	ການຈັດສັນອາກາດການປາກຫຼວງ - ຄຸນນະພາບ	✓		
	ການຈັດສັນອາກາດການປາກຫຼວງ - ກຸ່ມແມ່ຍິງ	✓		
	ການຈັດສັນອາກາດການປາກຫຼວງ - ກຸ່ມຊີວາຍ	✓		

ກວດກາສິນ: ຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ມີສໍາລັບເປັນຕົ້ນກິດຈະກຳ ມີຫຼືຍັງແດ່?

ສໍາລັບສໍາຄອບໃຫ້ເໝາະ ✓ ໃນໃນຕາຕະລາງຂ້າງດຽວນີ້

ບົດບັນຍັດ	ສິນຄ້າ	ມັກມາດ	ບໍ່ມີ
ຂະຖັດກິດຈະກຳບັນຊີລາຍຮັບ	✓		

