

Promoting Climate Resilient Communities

Our Approach & Interventions

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Climate Change Impacts – Global, National and Regional



Global

- Climate change will **reduce agricultural production by 2%** every decade while demand will increase by 14% every decade until 2050. Yields of major crops will face an average decline of 8% for Africa and South Asia by 2050 (IPCC, 2014).
- By 2050, the decrease in food nutritional quality could **increase child malnutrition by 20 %** (Source: IPCC, 2014)
- By 2080, **additional 600 millions people could suffer from hunger** due to climate change (Source: UN)
- **Climate change and resulting increase in greenhouse gases will increase temperatures and result in increased frequency and magnitude of disasters** like droughts, storms and cyclones (Source: Earth Observatory).

India

- India is especially vulnerable since it houses 33 per cent of the world's poorest people (Source: WGII, IPCC).
- **Agriculture** - Wheat production will drop by 4-5 million tonnes, 4-35% reduction in rice yields; Negative impacts on livestock in all regions.
- **Fresh water supply** - 10-30% increased risk of floods; Increased risks of droughts
- **Forests and natural ecosystems** - negative impact on livelihoods and biodiversity
- **Human health** - Higher morbidity and mortality from heat stress and vector/water-borne diseases. **Floods and droughts will result in high mortality (Source: IPCC 4th Assessment report)**
- **Increased floods** due to melting of Himalayan Glaciers (Source: IPCC 4th Assessment report)

Climate Change Impacts – Global, National and Regional



Regional (Impacts on Vulnerable geographies and marginalized communities)

- For poor, marginalized, and rural communities climate change acts as a “risk multiplier” worsening existing social, economic, political, and environmental stresses (IPCC, 2014).
- India is home to approximately 800 million such poor people, the vast majority of whom “live on ecologically fragile land... and lack the institutional and financial capacity to protect themselves against climate change. Many of these individuals belong to “adivasi” (tribal) communities, who already struggle with day-to-day burdens such as water shortage, food insecurity and disease. (Source: CARE International)



Climate Change Resilience: Our Framework



Building Resilience: Guiding Principles



Protect

- People, capital, assets and investments through financial and technical instruments



Dynamically reorganize resources

People, leadership, capital, assets and investments



Diversify

- Skills, linkages, livelihood activities, asset distribution, time allocation



Establish feedback loops

Formal and informal networks, stakeholder linkages, and technology-backed information systems



De-couple

- Self-sufficiency (or *holism*) at multiple levels



Promote Clustering

- As collectives (producer groups, savings and credit groups, natural resource management groups)



Building Resilience through Mitigation Approach



- Capacitate forest dependent households on Clean Energy Options
- Capacitate women as ICS VC entrepreneurs
- Sustainable Household Energy Schools (SHE Schools)
- Testing, adoption and replication of suitable energy models (like Improved Cook Stoves) for communities
- Awareness Generation to Self Help Groups on Household Air Pollution and Clean Energy Options
- Working with Value Chain Actors on Clean Energy Solutions
- Sustainable Household Energy Champions
- Organise Men-Women Energy Interfaces



Building Resilience through Adaptation Approach



- Participatory development planning processing – Community Action Planning
- Increasing women farmers access to agriculture extension services
- Capacitate women farmers on climate smart agriculture
- Promotion of alternate livelihood activities
- **Establishing early warning systems-** Increasing access to weather updates and capacity to use weather data



Building Resilience through Adaptation Approach



- Establishment of water user association in project villages to increase community control over water resources for both consumption and agriculture use
- Revival of dormant and non functional SHGs
- Promotion of women leadership in addressing local issues
- Value chain analysis to intensify market actor engagement
- Insurance of assets



Objective: *Promote sustainable adoption of Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) as a clean cooking energy solution among forest-dependent households (FDH), through a combination of capacity building, collectivisation, market development, and multi-stakeholder engagement actions, resulting in 10,000 women from FDHs using ICS and developing a sustainable ICS adoption model for replication among 800 million rural households in the country who use traditional and polluting cook stoves.*

Focus on: Building on proven programmatic approaches in CARE's work to,

- Capacitate 10,000 women from FDG to adopt ICS as a clean energy option
- Developing an enabling and supportive environment for women and their households to make clean energy transition
- Promoting adoption of ICS at scale

- **Project Location:** 60 villages of Jashpur (CHG), Kalahandi and Kandhamaal (OD)
- **Targeted Households:** 10,000 women from FDHs, and their 200 SHGs
- **Programme Period:** January 2016 to December 2019
- **Agencies Involved:** CARE France



Where the Rain Falls – Community Based Adaptation Initiative



Objective: *Enhance resilience of Adivasi women from 3000 HHs in 40 villages to shocks and stresses around water owing to climate change*

Focus on:

- Understanding the relationship between changing weather patterns, food security and human mobility
- Improving capabilities of *Adivasi* women for climate change adaptation (CCA), and enhancing *their* leadership and participation in water governance
- Community-based rehabilitation of water structures
- Promoting climate smart agriculture and livelihood diversification

Key highlights:

- Community based Action Planning for Climate Change Adaptation
- Rehabilitation of water structures managed by local institutions
- Local change agents / animators developed
- Collectivisation – SHGs, VDCs, resource management groups – for imparting accountability, transparency and sustainability in project efforts
- Linkages with local agriculture department and entitlement / service providers



Building resilience through humanitarian projects (reducing risks through early recovery interventions)

Andhra Pradesh – Disaster preparedness and mitigation Project (APDMP)



Objective: To address the issue of vulnerability and build capacity on disaster-preparedness

The APDMP Project activities were implemented in 60 villages in 2 coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh - Prakasam and West Godavari.

The people living in these 60 villages belong to lower economic segment of society, earning less than USD \$ 1 per day. Most of them were fishermen whose limited livelihood was threatened by commercial fish companies and trawlers, equipped with sophisticated gears (nets, boats, lights etc.), that monopolise the sea's produce.

The worst affected sections of these communities were women and children, who bear the burden in recouping the family from both natural and human made disasters

Capacity building on disaster preparedness and mitigation:

This intervention aimed at building the capacity of the NGOs to take up the role of facilitators in initiating the process of Community Drawn Contingency Plan Preparation in 60 villages. The whole process of the contingency plan (inclusive of identifying vulnerable areas within the village, social mapping etc) was taken up by the community.

Hardware Intervention:

Hardware interventions such as bund elevation, strengthening of roof tops, and construction of drainage to weaken flood seepage, tree plantation

Institution Building: This intervention was taken up to build a resource centre in Andhra Pradesh specialising in Disaster preparedness and mitigation. The project facilitated the process of setting up a Disaster Mitigation Resource Centre (DMRI) which should emerge as an institution focusing on the development and conduction of training programs for staff, COEs and NGOs on specialised topics such as documentation, communications, oceanography and so on. Apart from this the project also worked towards building two Centres of Excellence (COEs) in two districts where the project was operating.

Networking & Co.ordination: The project initiated co-ordination at state level to form a bigger body of NGOs to not only have a larger outreach in the community but also to gather a collective voice for the advocacy and influencing policies.

Cyclone Hudhud Response



Objective: Enhance disaster resilience for marginalized communities especially women and girls affected by Cyclone Hudhud in Andhra Pradesh

Addressed the Shelter and WASH needs of the affected communities during the recovery phase across three worst affected districts of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam.

- Cyclone affected Households in 5 villages from the two worst affected districts of Andhra Pradesh have access to safe shelter and knowledge on disaster resilient construction practices
- Access to basic toilet & bathing spaces and awareness on safe hygiene practices specially women and girls in 5 cyclone affected slums and villages in Visakhapatnam & Vizianagaram districts
- Demonstration of community based solid and liquid waste management in two gram panchayats
- Access to cash provided for targeted cyclone affected households



Cyclone Aila Response



Objective: To support cyclone affected poor and marginalised people in rebuilding their livelihoods and improve quality of life

Provided post cyclone recovery and rehabilitation support - with a focus on livelihoods, shelter, water-sanitation and building awareness and capacities

- Livelihood opportunities created for households to meet their basic needs during and beyond lean period
- Improved shelter for better living conditions of households
- Improved access to potable water facilities and better sanitation & hygiene practices promoted





Thank you