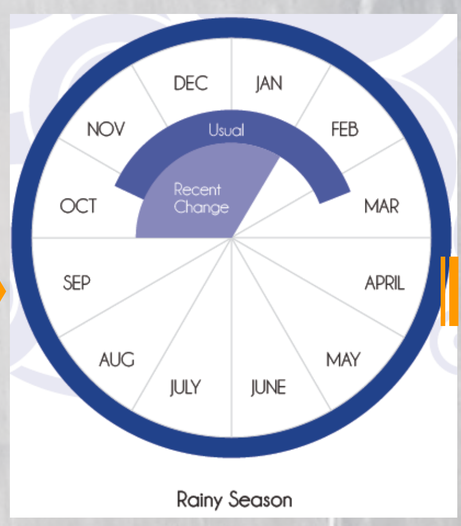
How can We Ensure Community Level DRR is Climate-Smart? Guiding Minimum Standards

▼ MINIMUM STANDARDS

EXAMPLES ▼

▼**1.1.** We are aware of ***weather-pattern changes*** and recognize changes in ***weather-related risks***



Formal groups discuss changing weather and seasons, share observations to make better decisions

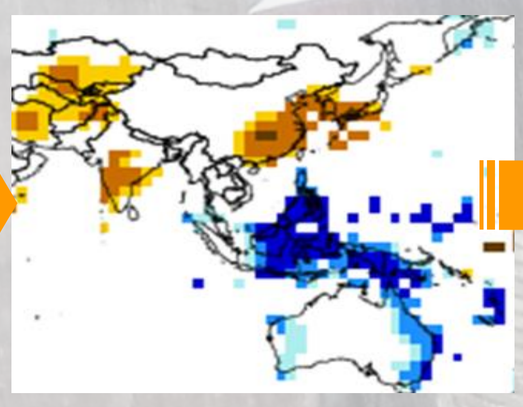
Provide your example ➔

▼**1.2.** We ***receive and understand*** locally available weather information and ***know what actions to take*** when inclement weather is approaching

Urban populations receive and understand 1-5 day weather forecasts via radio and television broadcasts. [Some rural communities may not have access to electricity.]

Provide your example ➔

▼**1.3.** We have a reliable relationship with an organization that can help ***access and make use of forecasts***



Met Service provides seasonal forecasts to communities through government outreach organizations and lists some recommended actions

Provide your example ➔

▼**1.4.** We ***conduct risk assessments*** with observed changes in weather and hazard patterns and ***use the information to develop local action plans***

Participatory risk assessments combine indigenous and scientific knowledge; assessments inform contingency and risk reduction plans, and municipal level development plans

Provide your example ➔

▼**1.5**. We ***monitor and evaluate*** DRR approaches; ***learn*** from experience; ***adjust plans to adapt*** to climate variability and change

Annual reviews of contingency and risk reduction plans consider new information.

Provide your example ➔

▼**1.6.** We ***advocate*** for adaptation needs towards appropriate climate-related authorities and stakeholders

Bringing to public attention climate-related risks of building a dam upstream of the project areas through mobile advocacy initiatives

Provide your example ➔

Partners for Resilience

The Netherlands Red Cross · care · WETLANDS INTERNATIONAL · RED CROSS/RED CRESCENT CLIMATE CENTRE · International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The Minimum Standards for local climate-smart disaster risk reduction were originally developed through a collaborative effort between global members of the Partners for Resilience (PfR) Alliance and their local counterparts in Indonesia and Philippines; subsequently the standards have been revised based on feedback from civil society organization and government representatives from around the world, and testing in policy dialogues and practical programme planning within the PfR network in Asia, Africa and Central America. The Minimum Standards remain a living document – open for comments – and available in several languages at www.climatecentre.org/minimumstandards. The development of the Minimum Standards has been supported through a grant from Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) to the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre.

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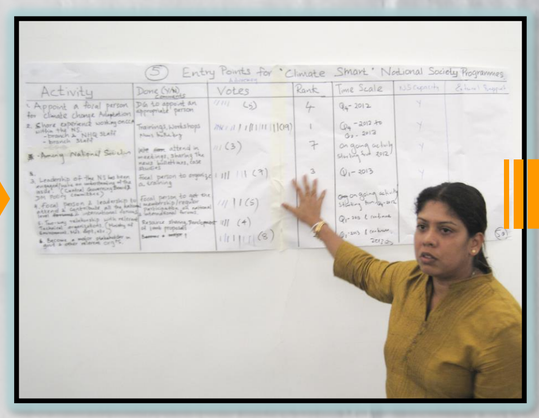
How can CSOs Support Communities to be Climate-Smart? Guiding Minimum Standards

MINIMUM STANDARDS

EXAMPLES

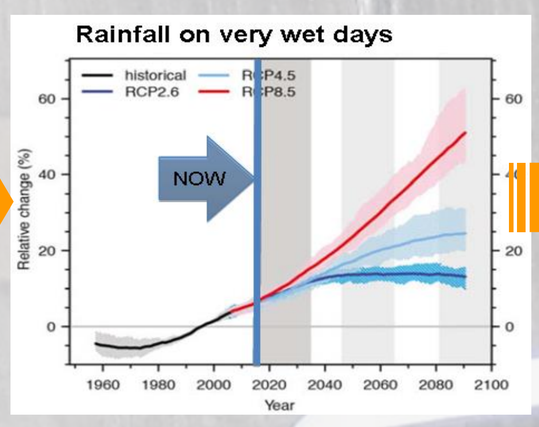
▼**2.1.** ***Knowledge*** on changing climate risks is used to ***adjust work plans and strategies***



Conduct national trainings for staff and volunteers on integrating climate risks into communication plans, community action plans, and low and no cost activities

Provide your example ➔

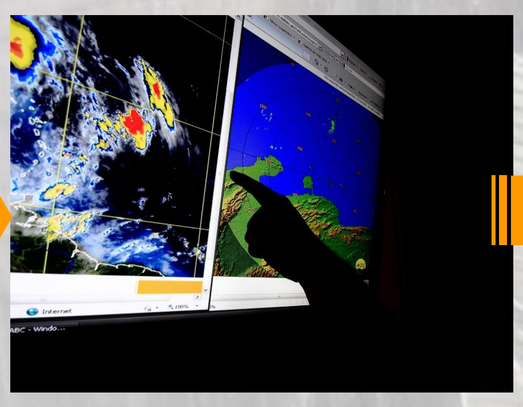
▼**2.2.** A core group ***facilitates dialogue*** on how natural climate variability and climate change affects communities and ***explains*** their basic ***causes, trends, projections and impacts*** to communities



Handbook on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction created for staff and volunteers, in collaboration with the national meteorological office.

Provide your example ➔

▼**2.3.** Guide communities to use seasonal forecast and climate risk information in their action plans and to define ***Early Actions to be triggered by Early Warning signals***



CSO collaborates with meteorological services' rainfall collectors to improve community understanding of weather and climate and inform EWEA plans.

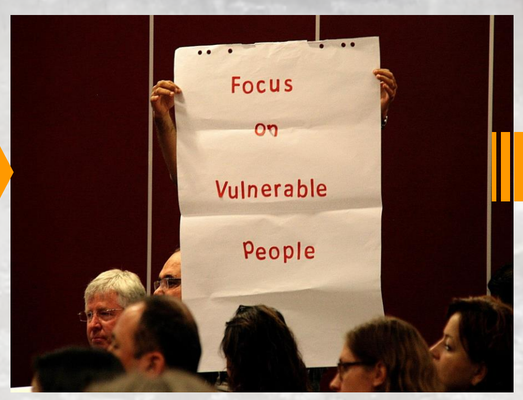
Provide your example ➔

▼**2.4.** Able to ***document*** community-level climate-smart interventions ***to influence policy and practice***

Vulnerability and risk assessments have questions and tools related to changes people are observing and results are mainstreamed into the CSO's DRR methodology.

Provide your example ➔

▼**2.5.** Conduct dialogues to ***raise awareness*** of local adaptation needs; ***shape policies***; and ***ensure resources reach the most vulnerable people***



CSO brings in expertise of NGOs and government departments for those communities that identify climate and weather related problems as priority areas for action.

Provide your example ➔

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