

## **Partners for Resilience: Strategic Partnership dialogue on IRM**

Terms of reference for country/ regional position

Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Centre

*Applicants Please Respond By: June 6, 2016*

### **Climate and resilience policy advisor**

#### ***Keywords***

Bridging Science - policy – practice

Humanitarian diplomacy & advocacy

Climate smart investments, policies and practice

Integrated Risk Management

Resilience

#### ***Objectives***

The 2016-2020 Partners for Resilience (PfR): Strategic Partnership dialogue and advocacy initiative is seeking a **Climate and resilience policy advisor** to support climate related advocacy for policy and investment trajectories that promote Integrated Risk Management (IRM). The **Climate and resilience policy advisor** will be responsible for optimising Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre's involvement in supporting the PfR partners in humanitarian diplomacy, within the Climate Centre's established frameworks and in accordance with its Red Cross Red Crescent mandates and principles. S/he will coordinate with the PfR partners and proactively work with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, especially Mali Red Cross and Partner National Societies (PNSs) including but not limited to the Netherlands Red Cross as well as the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), to ensure strategic influencing to integrate a climate lens into policy, investment and practice to enhance Resilience.

#### ***Background***

Partners for Resilience (PfR) is an alliance of humanitarian, development, climate and environmental civil society organisations, composed of five Netherlands based members: CARE Nederland, Cordaid, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC), and Wetlands International - and their partner organisations in the South. The alliance, led by the Netherlands Red Cross, promotes the application of Integrated Risk Management (IRM) to strengthen and protect livelihoods of vulnerable communities. PfR defines IRM as an approach to strengthen community resilience by reducing risks and strengthening livelihoods of vulnerable communities, with specific attention to marginalized groups, by involving the wider civil society in addressing risks faced by all groups in society, in particular women, and by working on a conducive institutional, legal and financial environment.

The Integrated Risk Management (IRM) approach bridges temporal and spatial scales. It integrates attention to changing risks due to changes in hazards, exposure and vulnerability. IRM includes a specific focus on ecosystem degradation, locally at the community level and in the wider landscape, as well as climate-related changes in hazards (with regard to current risks, near-term changes and

longer-term shifts in climate patterns). IRM thus integrates elements from disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration. The focus of IRM is on communities and groups that are most vulnerable, with special attention paid to marginalised people including women, youth, elderly and disabled persons.

The PfR members have been working as an alliance in the field of IRM since 2011. The alliance is now entering a new partnership with the Netherlands foreign Ministry (PfRII for 2016-2020), aiming to enhance community resilience through:

Strengthening partner Southern civil society organizations (CSOs) and communities (through Community-Based Organisations, CBOs) in their **knowledge and capacity** for **advocacy** on IRM in the interest of all people in society, so that these communities, supported by the partner organisations, are capable of enhancing their resilience;

Embarking on specific humanitarian diplomacy advocacy trajectories to advance IRM at local, national, regional and global levels, focusing on three interrelated domains:

*Policy* – ensuring that IRM (including disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, eco-system management and restoration) is mainstreamed in policies and legislation at all levels of governance;

*Investment* – ensuring that investments in IRM are increased and programmed, and that IRM-based safeguards and screenings are incorporated in sectoral investments, and that related funding mechanisms are coherent across the development, humanitarian, and climate financing continuum;

*Practice* – ensuring that projects and programmes of government and the private sector are implemented based on context-specific IRM principles, and address community interests and priorities at all levels.

### ***The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre***

The mission of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC) is to help the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and its partners reduce the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events on vulnerable people. For more on the centre, which works at the interface of climate science, policy and practice, see [www.climatecentre.org](http://www.climatecentre.org). These efforts are closely aligned with the IFRC's objectives and activities in this area and are coordinated with the CPRR department and the IFRC Regional offices.

In PfR, the RCCC has been supporting National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other PfR partners in developing countries with technical support and capacity building to deepen the climate aspects of their efforts to build resilience, often by strengthening networks and linkages rather than delivering specific solutions. This support will continue in the Strategic Partnership, with a stronger focus on policy engagement across scales, facilitated by humanitarian diplomacy and knowledge management.

The Climate & Resilience Policy Advisor will promote partnerships, capacity-building and dialogue to support the overarching aims of the Strategic Partnership to enhance resilience through integrated risk management (IRM) policy dialogues, partnerships and knowledge-sharing. Hence, the policy advisor will help to identify and convene a diversity of relevant stakeholders, contribute effective

methods for peer-to-peer learning and dialogue, in order to integrate a climate lens into decisionmaking on policy, investment and practice while also ensuring linkages between activities at the local, national, regional and global levels to ensure optimal synergy and knowledge exchange.

### ***Job responsibilities 2016***

- Overall, promote climate related Science - Policy - Practice links, including the Early Warning-Early Action approach (& sharing seasonal and ENSO forecasts etc.), by directly supporting the in-country Partners for Resilience and the IFRC.
- Support to the in-country Partners for Resilience and the IFRC in analysis, capacity building and implementation of the deliverables defined during the inception phase and continuing country team meetings.
- Support PfRII partners in identifying entry points and engaging in IRM policy processes to enhance resilience building.
- Help identify and meet partners' Humanitarian Diplomacy and Advocacy capacity building needs and opportunities in-country [Mali RC/Wetlands International/CARE/NLRC/CSOs].
- Liaise closely with RCCC West Africa Focal Point and thematic leads to provide in-country support on themes identified in Annex 1. Also maintain close coordination with RCCC regional and global staff and regional PfRII partners, IFRC and Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies.
- Support the facilitation of Climate Centre led capacity building and knowledge management initiatives. (See Annex 2. for initial list of ideas and activities to enhance Capacity Building and Knowledge Management).
- Facilitate convening and engagement between in-country partners to optimize synergies in strategic IRM related policy dialogue engagements.
- Help promote infusing climate-smart policies into national and subnational practices (through Climate Centre representation where needed and support to partner representation in relevant policy processes).
- Help consolidate and cross-fertilize lessons learned with partners and from local practices to national/regional/international policy makers [global ← → local], including coordination of any study visits undertaken within any of the thematic areas.
- Engage in all planning and coordination meetings of PfRII partners, contribute to project M&E and provide regular reporting to the Climate Centre and partners.
- Promote, monitor and document cross-learning between PfRII and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

### ***Required/desired skills***

- Knowledge of and experience with international climate related policy and financing mechanisms, and how these are translated to regional and national levels;
- Expertise in one of the thematic areas listed in Annex I is a must).
- Extensive experience in the development of climate related policy and strategies, supporting multidisciplinary and complex projects / programs on Resilience and confidence in engaging in and supporting high-level policy discussions.
- Demonstrated written and verbal communication skills (proposals, reports, texts for external communication, policy briefs) in French and English.

- Accustomed to a complex international environment with opposing players; diplomatic and sensitive to political relations.
- Experience with resilience-building initiatives, understanding of the need for integrating IRM perspectives
- Ability to provide analyses and to compose policy briefs on climate change (in French).
- Capacity building skills: designing and facilitating interactive learning and trainings.
- Good understanding of climate change and its humanitarian implications;
- Mentoring skills to help others score high in Advocacy / Humanitarian Diplomacy/Policy
- Appetite for learning, testing and applying innovative techniques for learning, training and influencing policy investment and practice.
- Good knowledge of and affinity with the functioning of the Red Cross and its fundamental principles, mandate and roles is important.
- Experience with the UN system, other intergovernmental organisations and/or Development Banks is an advantage.

### ***Personal traits***

S/he has the following personal characteristics: political sensitivity and judgment, relationship building, management (cooperation), results-oriented, flexible, motivated, initiative, situational awareness, networker with a client focus.

We expect this person to have the ability to take initiative, to plan and organize activities and workflow, and to work independently.

### ***Minimum Requirements***

*Fluent spoken and written french and working level english*

### ***Location***

Bamako, Mali

### ***Reporting lines***

The position is supervised by the RCCC Technical Advisor supporting activities in West Africa.  
[ Where possible the Climate Centre may seek dual duties and reporting lines with IFRC ]

### ***Salary and duration***

This position will be half time (2.5 days per week) with potential to become full-time within 6 months. The position will be initially funded for a halfyear period with possible extension. The position is funded by the PfR project, through the Climate Centre (headquarters in the Hague, Netherlands).

### ***Interested?***

To submit your candidacy, please email your current CV with a letter (in french is preferred) explaining your personal interest in the position to :

Janot Mendler de Suarez, West Africa Focal Point, RCCC

[mendlerdesuarez@climatecentre.org](mailto:mendlerdesuarez@climatecentre.org)

## **ANNEX I – Influencing climate related policies – a list of themes**

PfR-SP lobby and advocacy will revolve around policies, investments, and practice on integrated risk management. Our key comparative advantage is linking of scales: through our community networks, we have a good understanding of local risks, and of local solutions to build resilience. PfR connects this to national, regional and global policy and financing systems, linking top-down and bottom-up.

We have developed an initial set of themes where we see particular policy opportunities or gaps to be addressed, to be elaborated further during the inception phase of PfRII.

What follows is a brief description of each of the themes identified in this initial stage. They are not listed in order of priority, and are often interrelated. Several of them are most effective when applied together in a combined manner. More complete background on each of these themes can be found in the *Climate Centre's Thematic Overview Booklet for PfRII*.

### **1. Linking early actions and response to climate science**

- Case studies have demonstrated that there are many humanitarian and risk reduction actions that can be taken before an extreme event happens. Equally, there are remarkable advances in science and technology that give access to a wide range of early warnings, allowing us to anticipate climate-related threats.
- However, we need mechanisms to link the early warning with early action. Forecast-based Financing (FbF) bridges this gap by automatically triggering action based on a forecast. This both reduces the costs of disaster response, and, more importantly, significantly reduces suffering.
- In pilots around the world, FbF establishes action plans that are triggered based on pre-selected forecasts. A sustainable financing mechanism provides the budget so that action can be taken automatically when a forecast is issued.
- Because forecasts do not give a 100% probability of an extreme event, sometimes action is taken based on a forecast and the disaster does not occur, leading to "acting in vain". However, the consultative process of validating the SOPs ensures that everyone is aware of this risk, and agrees that it is sometimes ok to act in vain, as long as we are preventing many disasters. SOPs strive to trigger action at the risk threshold for which there is an accepted appetite for possibly acting in vain some of the time.
- It is foreseen that several actions will be triggered by forecasts in 2015 and 2016 to prevent loss and suffering in the pilot countries.
- This mechanism builds on long-term disaster risk reduction strategies, and ultimately improves our ability to serve the most vulnerable. We aim to influence both policy makers as well as the donor community to invest in improved anticipation of disasters, with improved prevention mechanisms and disaster risk reduction.

## 1.1 Early warning early action and water basin management

- The optimal scale for medium-to-long term climate change adaptation and resilient development is defined by the water and natural resources system;
- Understanding climate effects at the river basin scale offers a very practical basis for strengthening early warning and decision support systems to achieve near-term disaster risk reduction;
- Advocacy with parliamentarians and river basin authorities for equitably balancing the needs of diverse users of basin system resources is required to build societal and environmental resilience;
- New types of humanitarian water resource management partnerships, such as between Red Cross and hydro dams, offer opportunities to co-develop early warning early action for flood protection in the near term and support resilient development in the long term;
- Both Forecast-based financing and adaptive social protection linked to early warning / early action can be most effective and cost-efficient at the river basin scale.

## 2. Risk Screening and climate risk assessments (based on text on climate and disaster risk screening at the World Bank)

- Climate change and disasters pose a growing threat to development progress. Recognizing this challenge, the World Bank, and several other development banks, have initiated actions to screen their plans and projects for climate and disaster risk. For instance, as of July 2014, all World Bank country planning strategies and investments funded by the International Development Association (IDA) -the World Bank's fund for the poorest- must consider climate and disaster risks and address them as appropriate.
- As an important example, in the World Bank, a set of Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Tools is available, and can and should be used by development policy makers and practitioners at an early stage of national level planning processes or project design. The tools provide a structured and systematic way to undertake due diligence and flag potential risks. Both the national/policy level tool and the project level tools provide a user-friendly step-by-step approach to understand potential risks to programs and investments. The tools link to climate projections, country adaptation profiles, and disaster risk data sources from the World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal. The data, combined with the user's understanding of the subject matter and country context, generates a characterization of risks to help inform dialogue, consultation, and planning processes at the project and program level.

- Climate and disaster risk screening is a first step towards a detailed risk assessment to inform how investments can be risk-proofed. Considering climate change and disasters in today's plans and projects, can increase the long-term success of development efforts, while realizing other co-benefits today.
- In PfR we intend to feed the application of these screening processes with bottom-up data, and engage in discussions across scales to ensure their application leads to better integrated risk management, with specific focus on risks facing the most vulnerable groups.

### **3. Climate-smart Social Protection**

- Climate shocks are not only responsible for increasing humanitarian crises but are also a leading factor in augmenting poverty, food insecurity and destitution. Their impacts are expected to intensify with increased climate variability.
- Social protection (SP) and social safety net (SSN) systems can help address changing climate risks both by protecting people affected by shocks but also by helping them manage these risks in a way that allows them to cope better in anticipation of shocks and become more resilient. They can do this systematically through schemes that respond predictably and effectively to protect the most vulnerable when a shock hits.
- However, in most countries, both existing and planned SP systems, are designed and implemented without full consideration of the potential for integrating climate-smart dimensions to improve resilience.
- PfR-II can contribute to making SP systems climate-smart by building capacity and supporting advocacy efforts to ensure that proven and/or promising climate risk management approaches are integrated into these systems

### **4. Nationally Determined Contributions & National Adaptation Planning**

- 196 (New) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), submitted to the COP21 Climate Change Convention have been agreed to during the climate change Negotiations in Paris in 2015. Partners for Resilience sees this as a major opportunity to support Governments around the world to live up to their Paris commitments on adaptation (and in some cases mitigation).
- National Adaptation Plans will support national governments in Least Developed Countries to plan and prioritize flexible adaptation activities in the medium- and long-term
- There remains considerable risk that many National Adaptation Plans may focus first and foremost on "climate-proofing" important infrastructure, industrial production zones etc. and possibly neglect marginalised groups of people. For this reason it is imperative to ensure

they are designed to adequately address the adaptation needs of the most vulnerable people.

- Jointly the PfR partners have a huge potential for teaming up to assist governments in shaping their NAP processes, and to promote the IRM approach for implementation of the NAP, where our climate smart approaches can offer direct support to the most vulnerable and can deliver local action.<sup>1</sup> In addition, we intend to follow, inform and influence international policy processes to better guide national and local policy making towards IRM.

## **5. Climate Policies and Improved Law and Governance for IRM**

- Developing strong laws and policies to prevent new risks and manage existing risks, and increase accountability of all relevant stakeholders, can provide a foundation for integrated risk management.
- Research has demonstrated, however, that national law and policy concerning disaster risk management and climate change often entrench institutional silos and fail to address disaster and climate-related risks in an integrated manner.
- The steps that governments will now be taking to bring governance arrangements in line with recent international commitments will generate new opportunities for PfR2 to advocate for laws and policies that promote better alignment between climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, and ensure there are supporting legal and regulatory frameworks in place, including to advance implementation of National Adaptation Plans.

## **6. Food security (bridging role climate-smart agriculture)**

- Given what we can learn from all the climate models, building policy and technical support structures and practical implementation capacity for climate-resilient agriculture offers the only framework for food and livelihood security that can be robust to the uncertainty of multiple possible futures. Practical knowledge and capacity building require coherence that policy can bring to the enabling environment and channeling such investments. PfRII's role on this topic will likely be limited to influencing policy, practice and investments at the national and local levels.
- The aim of advocacy under this theme is to guide investment so that it (i) incentivizes transformational climate-smart agricultural policy and governance, (ii) supports strengthening of agricultural extension institutions and programs to establish coherence

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<sup>1</sup> Other topics related to the UNFCCC Convention will also be addressed. In this overview we have only listed Climate Finance and NAP. However, for instance, the Loss and Damage agenda will be addressed as well, but given the political sensitivities, the IFRC has decided not to engage in the political debate, nor take an official view on the form the institutional arrangement should take. However, it was agreed that the Red Cross Red Crescent was well positioned to monitor and inform the **technical debate** about L&D, building on years of experience preparing for and dealing with the impact, losses and damages of climate related events and crises.



across structures and (iii) supports enhancement of tools and approaches necessary to transform agricultural practice at scale.

- One emphasis of advocacy for policy and investment under this theme is to build national and in some cases regional AGRO-hydrometeorological forecasting capacity to advance: 1) availability 2) access 3) uptake. For example, in the West Africa region this aligns with the aims of AGHRYMET. PfRII examines why is there so little/slow progress? A recent USAID review of Mali finds despite capacity to generate this kind of forecasting since the 1980s, there is a disconnect in access & use by farmers.
- Climate Centre shall support PfR country teams to identify specific gaps and frame advocacy for agro-hydro-met forecasting to address policy and investment needs weighted to country-specific gaps.

#### **7. Climate Finance and funding mechanisms** [to be further elaborated]

- The aim of this theme is to incentivize development-, humanitarian-, and climate-related financing streams to address gaps, capitalize on synergies, and support policies that address risks and deliver benefits to the most vulnerable.
- Climate Centre shall support the partners and will take initiative to influence development-, humanitarian- and climate-related financing streams through promotion of new approaches such as forecast-based finance and climate-smart social protection systems, but also simply to enhance the focus of new climate funding mechanisms or incentives within existing development and humanitarian funding streams (based on new climate imperatives) on the most vulnerable.
- Within international and national climate finance discussions, we'll aim to not only look at the international mechanisms that in the past have often spawned segmented national implementing structures, but promote more integrated national level policies and instruments, with the aim to integrate IRM (and implementation at the local level) into national development planning
- Economic discussions with the private sector are opening up - businesses increasingly realize their profit is at risk. Business needs to infuse adaptation, and we can help make business decisions more climate smart.

#### **8. City Planning and governance, including green infrastructure**

- With 60% of world population already living in cities, cities face growing pressure of rapid urbanization and climate change. Urban planning, and management of urban infrastructure and services, is a key challenge in building resilience. It is essential to link vulnerable

communities into these processes, ensuring that policies, plans and investments respond to their needs and build on their capacities.

- The Urban Resilience Framework helps identify who and what is vulnerable, why they are vulnerable, and what factors hold that vulnerability in place. This analysis naturally leads to a clear identification of how and where the entry points for reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience lie. The Urban Resilience Framework consists of four elements:
  - Infrastructure, services and ecosystems;
  - People and organizations;
  - Legal and cultural norms; and
  - Exposure to disasters.
- As one example, there may be opportunities to leverage new technologies, such as crowdsourcing of risk information, to enhance risk management.
- As another example, urban green infrastructure is increasingly recognised for its importance in helping city people adapt to climate change. Yet, in many global cities, it is green infrastructure itself that is vulnerable to change. Various restrictions act to hinder adaptation including political and public inertia and uncertainty, declining city budgets and the complexity of the built environment. Green Infrastructure links closely to climate change adaptation planning processes. Many cities cannot cope with more frequent and intense rainfall events, nor with increasing risk posed by increasing temperatures and the heat island effect. GI can better accommodate extreme weather events, deliver ecosystem services, improve the livability of our cities and provide new business opportunities. To complement existing conventional grey infrastructure with green infrastructure (GI), we need to lobby and advocate for policy and investment, eg: green corridors, permeable paving, bio-scales and rainwater harvesting.

## **ANNEX II – Initial ideas on Capacity building and Knowledge Management (including an overview of concrete tools, approaches and innovative ideas)**

### **Capacity Building**

To further scale up the practical IRM approach and to sustain and expand the interactions and collaboration with private and public stakeholders – and engage with the embassies as envisioned in PfRII – further capacity building is needed among PfRII partners, and where possible, with the stakeholders we want to collaborate with and inspire. This will happen in close collaboration with the Alliance lead for Capacity Building (CARE) and the technical experts in the different teams. We will make use of and build on existing tools and approaches, but also map capacity needs, work closely to co-design processes and generate new knowledge on how to effectively build capacities on lobby and advocacy. Capacity Building topics may include but are not limited to the following:

- Linking local influencing strategies to global influencing strategies (and vice versa)
- Establishing and leveraging the evidence base (cases & knowledge & voice from local CSO

partners form the base)

- Involving competent CSOs in influencing and building coalitions (IRM Dialogues is not 'business as usual')
- Crafting context and stakeholder specific messaging (taking into account different intervention levels: local, national, regional, international)
- Effective PfRII strategizing (through sharing knowledge, networks and analyses on political and policy developments and actors in decision making)
- Establishing or strengthening M&E mechanisms to ensure an effective IRM uptake process.

### **Knowledge management and learning**

Three learning agendas will be pursued in parallel. Each agenda transects project, programme and thematic scales of inquiry and facilitates learning between PfRII components. These efforts aim to ensure that the knowledge and evidence generated from lessons learnt and about best practices is put to use, both as soon as possible and continuing long after the programme has been completed.

1. **Internal → external learning**, focused on taking stock of knowledge and lessons learned within PfR projects, programmes and themes and communicating these to wider stakeholders, ensuring flow of knowledge from local to global levels.
2. **External → internal learning**, focused on helping diverse users access the evidence base of climate- and disaster-related knowledge (e.g. findings of the IPCC 5th Assessment Report, relevant information on national policy developments and related DRR/CCA programs) to aid decision making processes and ensuring this information is available in understandable formats.
3. **Internal → internal learning**, focused on ensuring effective and efficient knowledge flows between PfR partners, and on facilitating learning within and among countries, partners and project sites

In each of these agendas there will be ample focus on the linkages between the different levels, where synergies will be sought in the combination and cross-fertilisation of experiences and knowledge at local, provincial, national, regional and global level.

### **Practical ideas for activities in support of Knowledge Management and Capacity Building**

- § Regular two-way contact established between a Knowledge and Learning team and partners (including the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to further define and pursue most relevant elements of the 'menu of options for learning & uptake' that the Knowledge and Learning team will offer to partners.
- § 'Learning baseline' established - with support from Monitoring and Evaluation team and possibly with RCCC's Minimum Standards for local climate-smart DRR informing Monitoring (and Evaluation and Wetland's Ecosystem Criteria).
- § "Communities of practice" or "Learning communities" are established and active based on common learning objectives of partners; Knowledge and Learning team facilitates interactions of each 'learning community' with support from functional partners; incentives for partner engagement are identified; goals, objectives, outputs/results and desired impact of each learning community for the first year and beyond will be jointly identified with partners, based on what they wish to offer to the communities.

- § Support to partner engagement in key regional and international meetings and policy dialogues (e.g. sessions with river basin organisations, at CBA, COP, Development & Climate Days, Sendai/HFA2, SDG, etc)
  - § Promoting learning and dialogue including through organising write shops, learning marketplaces, exchange visits and game sessions (at country and/or regional level); face-to-face meetings are coordinated/supported by the thematic focal point for knowledge management and learning to ensure complementarity of efforts.
  - § Drafting of working papers, policy briefs, ‘Learning in Focus’ notes, published to highlight innovative approaches to learning and how learning is being put to use to influence policy and practice.
  - § Using RCCC’s Climate Training Kit for trainings to support translating climate information into action. Co-design new training material to live up to identified PfRII capacity needs.
  - § Adjusting Serious games -- or developing new games -- to model specific elements of dynamic complex systems in which partners operate, to support learning about key issues (to be identified by partners). Training of game facilitators organized at country or regional level (based on partner demand).
  - § Supporting communication and dissemination of learning activities
  - § Using open data and, where appropriate, innovative technologies for information and data management and sharing, and social media to optimize knowledge exchange.
  - § Organising global and/or regional or thematic Work Conferences, webinars and online discussion platforms on themes of common relevance to bring partners together and develop/ share lessons, experiences, strategies and plans.
  - § Exploring new ideas for PFRRII to strengthen (capacity building for) policy dialogues: for instance initiatives like *theatre of the oppressed* (developing plays about a problem, which is well known to your audience, based on the premise that they are the experts: a scene is shown- it may be short or long - and the audience is then involved in finding solutions, the idea is to train the people, the audience, to speak up, to try out new ways, new solutions to their problems;
  - § Tapping into new type of actors to help us more efficiently build capacity, like Applied Improvisation Network and the Art Sector.
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[1] [http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national\\_adaptation\\_plans/items/6057.php](http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_plans/items/6057.php)

[2] IFRC and UNDP, *Effective law and regulation for disaster risk reduction: a multi-country study* (2014).

[3] Note this is a different definition than in disaster management, where slow-onset often refers to droughts

[4] Bachofen *et al.* 2014: Integrating climate and ecosystems into community risk assessments.. Examples learned from the Partners for Resilience programme.

<http://www.climatecentre.org/downloads/files/PfR%20Assessing%20Assessments%20Final.pdf>

[5] [http://www.wetlands.org/Portals/0/WI-Eco%20Criteria%20Brochure\\_web.pdf](http://www.wetlands.org/Portals/0/WI-Eco%20Criteria%20Brochure_web.pdf)

[6] <http://www.climatecentre.org/resources-games/minimum-standards>

[7] <http://climatecentre.org/publications/case-studies>

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[i] <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/unctad-releases-paper-on-food-security-and-climate-change-in-developing-countries/>