



DIRECTORATE OF HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY TRANSFORMATION

2ND LEVEL CLIMATE TRAINING

BUNYONYI SAFARIS RESORT, KABALE

1ST-5TH OCTOBER, 2018



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**Compiled by
Akalyobuzigo Mahlon**

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1.0 Introduction

Church of Uganda, under its systems strengthening and capacity enhancement project, implemented under the Household and Community Transformation directorate supported by Tearfund Switzerland had been conducting various trainings to build capacities for its partners. In 2014, a first level training on climate change was held in Kampala with 30 participants who included representation from different partner organizations, dioceses and stakeholders who were involved or part of climate change interventions in their programs and work. As part of the action points from the 2014 training, there was to be a second level follow up training on "Participatory Assessment of Climate and Disaster Risks (PACDR)" that was held in Kabale. The training was sponsored by Bread for All and Tearfund Switzerland.

With the new "strategic Plan for Church of Uganda under the Household and Community Transformation directorate", under strategic area of focus 2, "Climate Change and Environmental Management", and strategic area of focus 3, "Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness Response", the training came at an opportune time as the Church took lead in mainstreaming climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in all its programming. Church of Uganda therefore was entrusted with the mandate to organize, plan and conduct the second level training on PACDR. As a participant from the previous training and as a member of a Tearfund Switzerland partner organization involved in climate change programming.

1.2 Training facilitators and participants

The facilitators comprised of the Church of Uganda, BREAD FOR ALL and Tearfund Switzerland whereas the participants comprised of partner organizations, dioceses and stakeholders who were involved or part of climate change interventions in their programs and work.

1.3 Trainings' focus scope

The content of the training included thematic inputs on climate change theory, Climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk), Participatory Assessment of Climate and Disaster Risks (PACDR) application exercises modules (M3E1 & M3E2), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategies for farmers, Sustainable community resource management, advocacy and climate justice in Uganda.

1.3 Training Overall Purpose

- Enhancing development practitioners' capacity to conduct climate change and DRR assessments as a component in community transformation initiatives.

1.4 Training approaches

The training approaches that the facilitator-team took on involved the following;

i. The use of open discussions



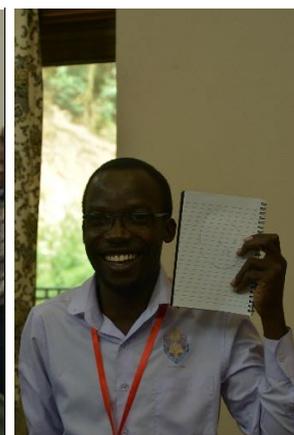
ii. Group assignments



iii. The use of the pretests and post tests



iv. The use of role plays



v. Physical field study of communities that have used the PACDR tool before.



1.5 Key Highlights during training sessions

Highlights	Facilitator
<p>Climate Change; was the long-term change in the climatic system arising from either human activity or natural causes such as increasing occurrence of storms or heat over long period of time such as a decade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Greenhouse effect; with the Greenhouse gases that emanate from the human activities are the main causes of climate change. Some of the Human activities are; - burning fossil fuel, deforestation and agriculture among others. By 2010 worldwide, Greenhouse gas emissions had been accounted for by 25% electricity and heat production, agriculture, forestry and other land use by 21% whereas other sectors shared the 54%. • Observed climate changes <p>These included; - changes in temperatures and sea level, changes in precipitation, changes in extreme events such as droughts in Northern eastern Karamoja region, increase in run offs among others. Also changes in snow coverage and ocean temperatures (upper ocean warming 0-700m by 0.11 degrees Celsius).</p> • Impacts of climate change <p>Through observation of the climate risk index, changes in agricultural productivity by 2080 i.e. predicted to lead to food shortages in low latitude areas, regions vulnerable to sea level rise like coastal areas prone to floods. Loss of bio diversity and change in water availability by 2050 (with increased shortage in dry areas). Furthermore, climate change and malaria prevalence by 2050 is predicated to increase as there will be increased spread of diseases, water stress and heat waves.</p> 	<p>Ariane Wenger</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fighting climate change <p>There have been two major approaches worldwide which include mitigation that has components of fight of the causes, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation with adjustments in human systems to changing conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate policy <p>There have been both global and national policies set to counteract the climate change through policies such as UNFCCC and Uganda National policy that ratifies the UNFCCC, Kyoto-Protocol and Paris Agreement.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC adaptation and Disaster risk reduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ With the understanding of disaster risk reduction with technologies such as vulnerability, Hazard and capacity which in the end leads to Disaster risk. The ratio of risk which is the combination of the possibility of event and its negative consequences to proportion of the severity of the hazard and vulnerability of the community. ➤ Disasters can be categorized into physical, natural, economic, social and human. ➤ Copying strategies which have been major household based, passed on from generations, use of available resources and skills; and adaptation strategies which have been community based, engaging all community stakeholders have also been taken on deal with climate change globally. ➤ Climate change increases disaster risk through increased frequency and intensity of hazards and vulnerability. 	Julia Jawtuschk
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Assessment on Climate and Disaster Risks (PACDR). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The use of PACDR tool was elaborated on as one Development projects can use to influence adaptive capacities positively or negatively. Its aim was to have 	Julia Jawtuschk, Ariane Wenger & Anna Abel

<p>sustainable long-term projects which are integrating climate change and DRR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The objectives in the PACDR tool were mentioned such as; how climate and other hazards affect local communities, how the local population currently deals with these hazards (=coping strategies), identify new adaptation strategies to strengthen the threatened livelihood resources among others. ➤ The PACDR tool had 6 modules that were elaborated on that would have the instrument effective to release impact like the following; Project and context, Participatory Climate Change and Hazard Analysis, Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis, Participatory Identification of Adaptation Strategies, Project Mitigation Capacities and Project Revision. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PACDR module exercises M2E1/M2E3 and M3E1 & M3E2. These exercises were given to groups and feedback from the groups is presented as in the Annexes attached in the document. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop visit to Project areas that applied the PACDR tool <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The team visited Rubaya Sub-county. There were numerous successes that were registered by the local community that had successfully followed the PACDR tool from the time it was first administered in 2014 by Kigezi diocese Church of Uganda. The community members were able to identify the key disasters and hazards that were prone in their neighborhood and were able to come up with mitigation mechanisms and adaptation mechanisms on how to deal with the disasters. They had previously faced landslides and mudslides as of 2012/2013. Pictures of applicability of the adaptive approaches in the annex. 	<p>CoU / Kigezi diocese</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for Farmers The contextual climate change adaptation strategies and background were cited; Negative human activities such as: Deforestation –clearing of forests, burning fossil fuels, Wetland reclamation and Poor agricultural practices; Areas that had been affected by effects of climate change were mentioned like Rwenzori mountains that face glacier recessions, Bolder and severe flooding in Kasese among other areas. Uganda developed a climate change policy, approved by cabinet on April 1, 2015. It offers a long-term vision for Uganda’s climate change mitigation and adaptation plans in all sectors of the economy. With the goal to ensure harmonized approach by all stakeholders towards climate-resilient and low-carbon development path for sustainable development in Uganda. Ugandan farmers were expected to adapt to climate change as per on going policy by Promotion of highly adaptive crop varieties and hybrids in drought-prone, flood-prone and rain fed cropping system, agro specific Promotion of highly adaptive and productive livestock breeds, Promotion of conservation agriculture, Promotion of sustainable management of rangelands and pastures through integrated rangeland management to avoid land degradation and deforestation and Promotion of diversification and improved post-harvest handling, storage and value addition to mitigate rising climate change related losses and improve food security and household incomes. 	AKATWIJUKA ROGERS (Local expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Community Resource Management It is the collective use and management of natural resources by a group of people with self-defined, distinct identity, communally owned facilities. Sustainable Community Resource Management (SCRM) beings on livelihood and conservation objectives with assumptions such as; Communities are better placed to conserve natural resources and 	AKATWIJUKA ROGERS (Local expert)

<p>people will conserve a resource if benefits exceed the costs of conservation along others.</p> <p>The strategies on SCRM were cited as; the challenge of balancing resource conservation and utilization, the state of resources and how they are used are inseparably linked to ecological processes and thus sustainable resource use should be based on socially responsible economic development while promoting the resource to mention a few.</p> <p>SCRM plans steps were mentioned as; Assessment of different stakeholders-especially community based and assessment of livelihood systems and resources on which they are based to many more.</p> <p>The application objectives of SCRM plan step were to; attain sustainable utilization of natural resources, sustain use of natural resources is socially defined and to ensure participation and public discourse where development agents are facilitators ensuring that social groups have equal representation</p> <p>SCNRM framework had the following components; resource base, livelihood activity, Problems and constraints, changes due to activity, adaptive management-desired state and opportunities, mitigation measures and best practices (agreed solutions), Control systems and responsible authority.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Advocacy and Climate Justice</p> <p>It involved lobbying different stakeholders especially policy makers and implementers to integrate climate change in their respective programs.</p> <p>In Uganda there had been cases of climate justice advocacy achievement such as; the district Natural resources department Kabale advocated for 5% of every development fund to be set aside for climate related aspects FY 2017/18.</p> <p>A focus on community advocacy would involve the following; Stakeholder mapping, need to identify the issue –floods, Solutions:</p> 	<p>AKATWIJUKA ROGERS (Local expert)</p>

<p>proper farming practices, integrating flood control methods in extension services, Build support: lobby all community members, religious, opinion, etc., Design communication means, Engage political leadership, development partners like Diocese of Kigezi, Church of Uganda for its integration in policies and programs.</p>	
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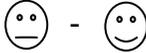
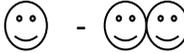
1.6 Recommendations

- I) There should be more female engagement in the next selection of the participants in the workshop to about 60% so as to ensure gender mainstreaming in the climate change and disaster risk reduction training.
- II) There should be more refresher training to keep partners abreast with the onset mitigation and copying mechanisms for disaster risk reduction and climate change as a whole.
- III) The forth coming training on climate change and disaster risk reduction should have more youth participation since Uganda has the biggest population as the youth who will cascade information their peers for sustainability.

1.7 Conclusion

The training on climate change and disaster risk reduction had all partner organizations of TearFund Switzerland fully participating. They attended fully for all the days of the workshop and were very appreciative of the rich in-depth materials that were shared on the participatory assessment community disaster Reduction Management tool. Furthermore, they pledged to disseminate among their project areas as shown in the organizational work plans attached in the annex I. Overall, there was a 98% success of the training objectives achieved as was revealed by the results from the participants through the pre and posttest examinations submitted from the participants.

1.8 Analysis of the evaluation questionnaires:

	Conclusion	Positive	Negative
Relevance of topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly relevant topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appreciated Well designed On time with present situation worldwide 	
Applicability of content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High applicability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable in real life Appreciated New things were brought out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More sensitization on applicability needed
Value of field visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium – high value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interesting to see beneficiaries Useful Relevant Interesting to see how people are copying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> more places need to be visited need to visit sites with examples not very productive
Degree of personal learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high degree of learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly participatory Gained skills Allowed individual participation 	
Quality of lecturers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gave life examples Interactive learning Down to earth 	
Level of motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> good 	
Quality of material / visualization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good visibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be improved More visual aids needed
Moderation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good to choose different people Interactive appreciated 	
Socio-cultural well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appreciated Free interaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs improvement
Logistical organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sauna and location are great Good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tea timing was bad Need for improvement

Some comments that were mentioned often by workshop participants:

- PACDR tool will help me with community engagement and is important in collecting information from the participants
- I learned most through the different organizations and idea present at the workshop
- The field visit gave me a wide experience on how to handle areas with disasters
- I learned a lot about climate advocacy and Community based natural resource management
- PACDR tool is very useful for my work and I am likely to use it in future projects
- PACDR brings value through involvement of different stakeholders, youth and community and respects all gender
- PACDR is easy to use and relevant for our setting
- I liked the location of the hotel with the view of the lake and the sauna, steam bath and gym
- The workshop was very participatory and a great opportunity to learn more about CC and DRR

Recommendations:

- PACDR tool can be improved by:
 - o Inventory of adaptation strategies
 - o Translation into local languages
 - o Additional of community natural resource management matrix
 - o More practical sessions
 - o Hazards and disaster terminologies should be defined further
 - o Involvement of government agencies
 - o A regular follow up
- This training and other trainings on CC and DRR should be done more often and regularly
- Need for continued follow up by supporting partners

ANNEX I: WORKPLANS FOR ORGANISATIONS IN ATTENDANCE OF WORKSHOP

Organizational Work Plans after Climate Change Training 2018							
Serial No.	Organization	Action point	Activity	Time	Responsibility	Place	Source of Funding
1	ICCO-Cooperation	Advocacy for increased awareness on Disaster Reduction Management/ Climate Change Issues	1.1 Stakeholder analysis	Oct-18	ICCO/Actalliance		
			1.2 Problem Analysis	Nov-18	ICCO/Actalliance		
			1.3 Id. Advocacy strategy	Dec-18	Actalliance		
			1.4 Develop Communication Strategy	Jan-18	Actalliance		
			1.5 Resource Mobilisation	Jan-18	Actalliance		
			1.6 Identify IP	Feb-19	Actalliance		
			1.7 Implement advocacy	Mar-19	Actalliance		
			1.8 Monitor and Evaluate	Dec-19	Actalliance		
2	TearFund Switzerland	"Climate Fund" established for fundraising in CH to support projects with climate component		Dec-18	TFCH		

		Technical support for partner organisations integrating PACDR/ Climate components in projects(E.g Planning/reporting; Project life cycle management)		On-going	TFCH		
3	Bread for all		3.1 Implement web-site and Inform CoU-HCT of it	Feb-19	Bread for all		
			3.2 Ask participants for experiences on PACDR via Email	Apr-19	Bread for all		
			3.3 Give a presentation of the training	Oct-18	Bread for all	Switzerland	
4	Church of Uganda- Directorate of Household and Community Transformation		4.1 Training staff on PACDR tool	Nov-18	CoU-HCT	Provincial Secretariat	
			4.2 Training Kitgum diocese on PACDR tool and CCA	Feb-18	CoU-HCT	Kitgum Diocese	
			4.3 Integration of PACDR tool and CCA in HCT Project interventions	Dec-19	CoU-HCT	HCT	
			4.4 Participate in National Advocacy forums on CCA and Environmental Management	On-going	CoU-HCT	National and Local Communities	

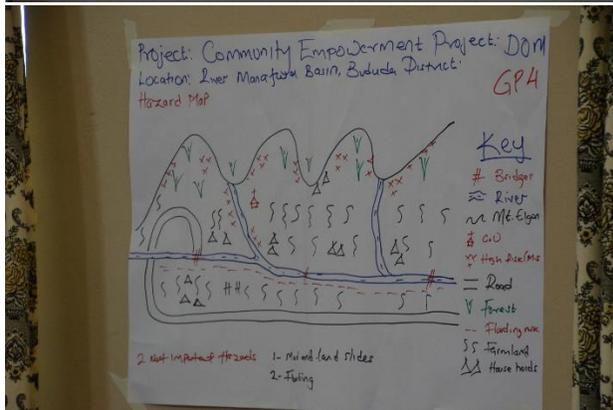
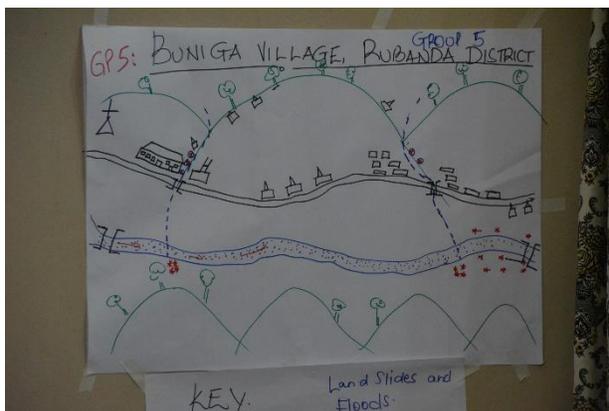
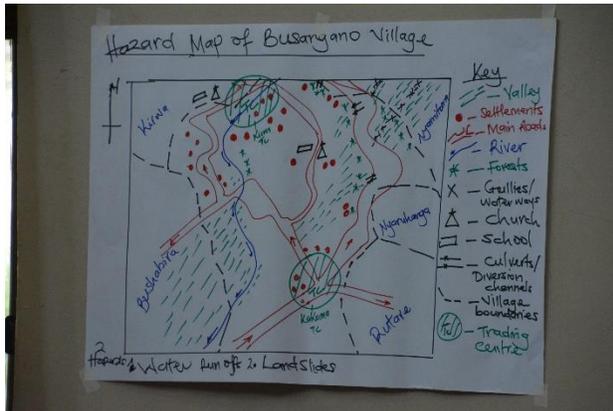
5	Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	Climate Change Advocacy	5.1 Conduct Religious leaders trainings on climate change	Nov-18	BLEG, SG and Youth Co-ordinator		IRCU
			5.2 Develop a prophetic booklet on Climate change	Nov-18	BLEG, SG and Youth Co-ordinator		IRCU
			5.3 Conduct Youth Inter-faith dialogues on Climate Change	Dec-18	BLEG, SG and Youth Co-ordinator		IRCU
6	PPSSP/Democratic Republic of Congo		6.1 Feed back to the PPSSP team	Oct-18	Francois and DM	Beni, Goma, Bunia and Kijan	
			6.2 Use of PACDR tool	Apr-18	Francois and DM	PPSSP Areas	
			6.3 Advocacy and Climate Justice in DRC	Dec-19	Director	PPSSP	
7	COU-TEDDO		7.1 Introduction of PACDR tool to the community	Nov-18	PO	Labori Sub-county, Serere	
			7.2 Training on climate change adaptation (Establishment of tree advocacy)	Dec-18	PO	Labori Sub-county, Serere	
			7.3 Training on Energy Saving Cooking Stoves	Jan-19	PO	Labori Sub-county, Serere	
8	COU-Diocese of Kigezi	Climate Change Advocacy and DRR	8.1 Sustainable land management	2018-2021	PO & HOD		
			8.2 Reforestation	2018-2021	PO & HOD		
			8.3 Farming Gods Way	2018-2021	PO & HOD		

9	COU- Busoga Diocese		9.1 Introduction of the PACDR tool	Dec-18	HCT-C Busoga Diocese	Diocesan Headquarters	
10	CaRNAc- Uganda		10.1 Orienting field staff on PACDR tool	Nov-18	Emmanuel S, Babra N		
			10.2 Administering the PACDR tool in the community	Dec-18	Emmanuel S, Babra N		
11	CoU- West Buganda Diocese		11.1 Reporting about the 2nd level climate training	Oct-18	Rev. Amos	Diocesan Headquarters	Participants(DS, BP and DPDO)
			11.2 Training a team involving the Diocesan secretariat staff	Nov-18	Rev. Amos	Diocesan Headquarters	Diocese
			11.3 Rolling out of PACDR tool in 2 archdeaconries	Jan-19	Rev. Amos	Kyazanga and Rakai	Diocese
			11.4 Monitoring and Evaluating the project/follow up	Apr-19	HCT	Kyazanga and Rakai	HCT
12	Awakening for Holistic Ministry (YAHOM)		12.1 Debrief of staff on PACDR Tool and CCA	Oct-18	PO		
			12.2 Staff training on PACDR tool and CCA	Oct-18	PO		
			12.3 Integration of PACDR tool and CCA in on going projects e.g SURAD-project using FGW and ERI approached	On-going			
13	COU- Madi West Nile Diocese		13.1 Debrief of HCT staff on CCA/DRR training	Oct-18	Refugee Desk Officer		

			13.2 Improvement on demonstration farming practices at Eden farm	Jun-18	HCT-Agric Department		
			13.3 Promote tree planting in churches near refugee settlement	Dec-19	HCT-Agric Department and Refugee Desk Officer		
14	Mbale Diocese	Project team to conduct training on the PACDR tool in Bulucheke Archdeaconry		Apr-19	Youth worker and Project officer		Local contributions and Development partners

Figure 1

ANNEX II: ACTIVITY WORK ASSIGNMENTS BY PARTICIPANTS DURING WORKSHOP



GROUP 6
COPING STRATEGIES

Hazards	Impacts	Coping Strategies	Effector Times	Vulnerability
Hazard I (Land slides)	Displacement of families Destruction of property, death Disruption of infrastructure (roads, bridges, schools, etc)	Terraces Migration	2	1
Hazard II (Floods)	Loss of soil fertility Outbreak of disease	Put up Topping structures like boats, carrying people on boats, terraces and bridges Grateries Trenches Local herbs Consultations Praying	3 2 1 1 3	1 2 2 1 3

Group 2
TITLE: Climate Change, natural and man-made hazards in Bijaaba village, Luwero district

Climate Change + scenarios 1990-2018

Variables	Changes	Justification
Temperature	high temperatures	More sunshine
Rainfall	unpredictable rainfall patterns, Seasonal changes	Rains start later More heavy rain
Water levels	Drying of water bodies existence of streams due to heavy rain Salinity increase	limited rainfall, high temperatures When rain falls, heavy downpour Salty water
Extreme events	winds Drought	
Diseases	Malaria	Climate change Temperature changes New vector like mosquitoes

Main natural and man-made hazards

- Soil erosion
- Drought
- Deforestation
- Floods and runoffs

Vulnerability Matrix GP3

	livelihoods	Water Runoffs	Mt/slides	total
Material	Water	3	3	6
	livestock	1	1	2
	crop production	3	3	6
Financial	land	3	3	6
	Sale of crop products	1	1	2
	Sale of livestock products	1	1	2
Social	Small scale business groups	3	3	6
	livestock for nutritional	1	1	2
	Church leadership structures	3	3	6
Human	Health skills	3	3	6
	security	1/2	1	1.5
		3	3	6
Physical	Roads	3	3	6
	churches	1	1	2
	Schools	3	3	6
	Trading Centres	3	3	6
	Settlements	3	3	6
	Farm fields	3	3	6
	total	37	32	69

Coping Strategies

Hazards	Impacts	Coping strategies	Effectiveness	Cost
Drought	Water shortage Food insecurity Shortage of pasture Limited income Reduction of soil moisture content	Building tanks for water storage	3	3
		Resistant crops (genotypes)	3	2
		Plan govt aid for high storage (maize etc)	2	1
		Accept	0	0
		Mulching (Hay) 1-3	3	2
Floods	Water pollution Soil loss Destruction of infrastructure (roads, roads) Soil erosion	Water harvesting	3	3
		Training - machine harvesters	2	2
		Growing hedge rows	3	1
		Soil and water conservation channels	3	3

Vulnerability Matrix GP3 Group 3

Hazards	Impacts	Coping strategies	Effectiveness	Sustainability
Drought	• Destruction of crops • Destruction of food systems, loss of lives, injuries • Contamination of water sources	• Reduction of Meals • Education for food security • Distribution of food • (Government, NGOs, etc) • Community • Contamination of water sources	2	2
		• Contamination of water sources	3	2
		• Abandoning free Contaminated sources	2	0
Water Runoff	• Destruction of crop fields • Reduced income	• Contamination of water sources • Destruction of water ways • Contamination of Contamination channels • Change of lifestyle (credit or expansion)	1	0
		• Contamination of water sources	3	2
		• Destruction of crop fields	3	2
			3	3

Group 2 Vulnerability Matrix

Hazard	Impact	Effectiveness	Cost
Drought	Water shortage	3	3
		3	3
Floods	Water pollution	3	3
		3	3

Group 2 Vulnerability Matrix

Hazard	Impact	Effectiveness	Cost
Drought	Water shortage	3	3
		3	3
Floods	Water pollution	3	3
		3	3

Vulnerability Matrix GP3

Hazard	Impact	Effectiveness	Cost
Drought	Water shortage	3	3
		3	3
Floods	Water pollution	3	3
		3	3

Vulnerability Matrix GP3

Hazard	Impact	Effectiveness	Cost
Drought	Water shortage	3	3
		3	3
Floods	Water pollution	3	3
		3	3