**Activity slips for DRR-CCA-CCM overlap**

**Print and cut**. Mix and split the slips in 2 equally large groups, one for each of 2 groups

At end of this document, the most specific CCM activities are grouped; make sure they are mixed well into the set so each group get some of those.

The last pages are “headers” for the rope circles (for 2 groups) – print and cut too

1. Preparing family/household survival kits for disaster situations
2. Raising existing dikes/embankments
3. Relocating to evacuation centres prior to floods/cyclones
4. Diversifying agriculture to also include both drought and flood resistant crops
5. Help coordinate distress selling of livestock (prior to drought)
6. Conduct trainings on the implications of climate change for various groups in society, including men and boys, women and girls
7. Setting up of rainwater harvesting systems
8. Setting up seed storage bank
9. Planting of trees (forestation/reforestation)
10. Conserving existing vegetation cover (forests etc.)
11. Raising of foundation of houses in coastal and flood-affected areas
12. Pre-disaster storage of relief items
13. Use seasonal forecasts to decide on the *balance* between planting 'normal' crops and drought or flood-tolerant types
14. Diversification of livelihood options
15. In flood-prone areas, moving households/villages to higher places
16. Desalination water plants
17. Seasonal migration
18. Integrated water management system
19. Drinking water distribution during drought
20. Considering more extreme weather events in participatory community risk assessments
21. Planting wind breakers
22. Awareness raising of communities on changing weather-related risks
23. Land use planning based on projections of likely changes in flood levels
24. Training on climate change for teachers and curriculum developers
25. Carefully planning new relief item warehouse sites
26. Building properly planned cyclone evacuation centres
27. Planting improved rice varieties that can withstand temperature change
28. School-based awareness raising on road safety
29. Introducing swimming lessons for both boys and girls in schools in flood-prone areas
30. Water catchment area protection
31. Building improved irrigation system to use water more efficiently
32. Pre-disaster co-ordination meetings for seasonal disasters
33. Timely dissemination of seasonal forecasts
34. Contingency planning for the flood next year
35. Increased supply of drinking water
36. Development and improvement of small-scale and community irrigation systems
37. Heat wave actions plans
38. More widespread surveillance of vector-borne diseases
39. Relocation of people when weather warnings reach critical level
40. Seawalls and storm surge barriers
41. Enhancing existing seawalls and storm surge barriers
42. Diversification of tourism attractions and revenues
43. Shifting ski slopes to higher altitudes
44. Efficient use of drinking water
45. Development of relevant climate change learning materials
46. Protecting community water supplies against influx of flood water
47. Advocating towards authorities for reforestation of mountain slopes upriver
48. Organising community flood preparedness plans
49. Ensure that women and men’s access to and understanding of early warning information is considered in any preparedness planning
50. Facilitate "household earthquake preparedness plans"
51. Protection of schools to withstand more extreme weather-related disasters
52. Upgrade existing disaster and health contingency plans for more extreme future events
53. Organise flood early warning information flow from upriver to downriver communities
54. Advocating towards authorities for relocating schools and health clinics to higher grounds in coastal areas prone to storm surge
55. Promoting earthquake-proof building codes
56. Promote terracing in farmland on slopes
57. Clean-up of channels and dikes before rainy season
58. Communities gain better access to technical support from Agriculture extension officers to plan food security projects
59. Advocate for mandatory proper impact studies – on environment and people's vulnerability – of any proposed infrastructure projects (roads etc.)
60. Organise micro-insurance schemes to cover impacts of disasters
61. Promote equitable land tenure rights
62. Chlorinate water supply during floods
63. Community education and hygiene promotion on the risks to health during droughts and floods
64. Promote women's secure access to and control over natural resources
65. Land management legislation and activities to reduce severity of floods
66. Organise clean-up of malaria mosquito breeding grounds prior to rainy season
67. Awareness raising on proper reaction to cyclone warnings issued along coastal areas prone to storm surge
68. Engage with disaster management agencies (government and non-government) to draft multi-agency disaster contingency plans
69. Expanded rainwater harvesting
70. Adjustment of planting dates and crop varieties according to seasonal forecasts
71. Improved design standards and planning for roads, rails and other infrastructure to cope with changing rainfall and flood conditions
72. Development of drought and flood early warning systems
73. Provide drinking water to coastal communities to combat enhanced salinity due to sea level rise

*Most specific CCM actions*

1. Using a bicycle more often
2. Use of renewable energies for generating electricity
3. Planting energy crops for generating of bio-fuels
4. Replace old lamps with LED lights
5. Use of bio-gas
6. Use less cars and more public transport
7. Having more skype/webinar instead of physical meetings
8. Providing energy efficient cooking stoves

Print and cut: headers for each circle

(DISASTER) RISK REDUCTION

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

(DISASTER) RISK REDUCTION

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION