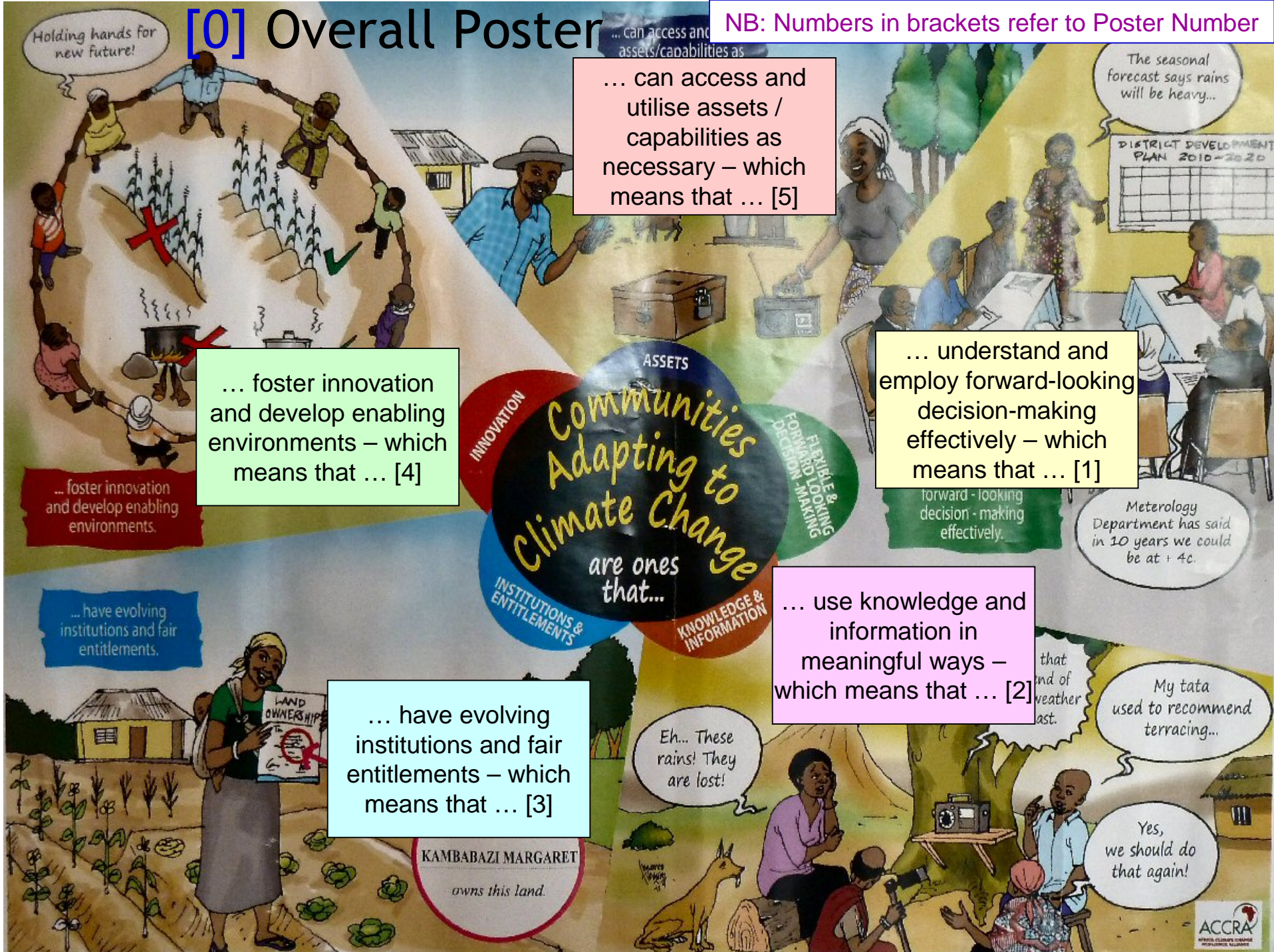# In-country CCA / FFDM Posters

Post Gemechis Workshop, Ethiopia

Updated: 17 Feb 2013 with participants comments
(ready for translation to Portuguese for Mozambique)

[1] Understanding and employing forward-looking decision-making means …

[1.1] - Recognising and prioritising short- and long-term benefits, by …

- planning beyond 5 years, considering possible futures as well as projections of current situations
- having and using flexible national priorities and resource allocation

[1.2] - Looking for possibilities and opportunities (finding space to act), by …

- being guided by risk, capacity and vulnerability analysis
- accepting future uncertainties at local level
- looking for opportunities in national priorities
- being skilled at judging what is now appropriate
- requiring appropriate changes in the donor policies

Planning is flexible and incorporates adaptive long-term climate, social and economic issues across sectors and levels including stakeholders

[1.5] - Working in collaborative ways, and integrating cross-sector by …

- sharing risk and vulnerability analyses from national to local levels as needed
- using integrated analysis, planning and implementation beyond single sectors
- promoting holistic approaches to activities, interactions and relationships
- integrating flexible local, regional and district planning

[1.4] - Planning by reflecting and adapting continuously over time, by

- incorporating broader factors than at present which challenge assumptions and 'received wisdom'
- being prepared to / actually adapting plans as circumstances change

[1.3] - Appreciating informal interactions (social), maximising intangible (community) benefits, such as …

- identifying those which should be included in national development plan priorities
- ensuring participation of women and other special groups

[2] Using knowledge and information in a meaningful way means ...

People get timely information in useable formats to support forward-looking decision-making via established communication and feedback channels

[2.1] - Recognising appreciating and incorporating the value of local knowledge, by ...

- exploring indigenous knowledge and insights to identify those that still work
- emphasising the importance of timely information provision

[2.2] - Integrating cross-sector information, by ...

- collaborating actively across the communications and feedback channels
- willingly sharing lessons and experiences across sectors
- creating 'platforms' for sharing lessons and experiences (forums)
- networking openly
- sharing responsibility and accountabilty through planning
- monitoring and evaluating in adaptive ways (different indicators)

[2.5] – Expressing, visualising and communicating information in an accessible manner, by ...

- ensuring that usable and accessible media are used
- simplifying the information provided to users
- acting on the need to provide different types of information to different users: youth, women, PLWD (People Living with Disabilities)
- better academic expertise at working with local communities
- using local examples

[2.3] - Appreciating what is available and where it is – and trusting it, by ...

- highlighting key resources that provide timely information
- establishing channels for communication and feedback by using suitable shared platforms
- exploiting technology appropriately

[2.4] - Teaching children and adults the utility of information, and how to interpret it by ...

- building community capacity to interpret and translate information
- giving women's views a voice
- building ability to use technology effectively

[3] Having evolving institutions and fair entitlements means ...

[3.1] - Collaborating across agencies and communities, by ...

- involving stakeholders in decision-making processes at all levels (regardless of tribe, age, race or gender)
- improving coordination, integration and sharing of information across disciplines (scientific and indigenous)
- providing working facilities

[3.2] - Being trustworthy and respecting contracts / agreements, by ...

- sharing relevant information and adhering to terms and conditions in agreements openly
- formulating relevant policies about to unsure enforcement
- acknowledging and acting on the need for trust and showing respect in practice
- setting binding timeframes for agreements
- ratifying agreements

An enabling environment exists in which equitable access, control and decision-making (involving vulnerable groups) occur

[3.5] - Recognising rights and responsibilities, by ...

- involving all stakeholders including beneficiaries and duty-bearers, (including women and children) - sense of ownership
- providing (self) enforcement of policies, laws and responsibilities
- respecting rights to information, land titles etc
- sensitizing rights holders / duty bearers to their responsibilities

[3.4] - Providing advice, protection and support, such as ...

- providing protection and support to those carrying out enforcement
- provide assets and resources needed (eg, transport)

[3.3] - Promoting equitable access to and control of resources at all levels by ...

- engaging in fair negotiation and arbitration (by neutral arbitrators accepted by both parties)
- empowering vulnerable groups such as women and children
- exposing those who act in selfish interests
- encouraging community participation

[4] Fostering innovation and developing enabling environments means …

Innovations are adaptive and anticipatory and enable people to have ownership, grasp opportunities and deal with climate change sustainably

[4.1] - Supporting new ideas with incentives, such as …

- encouraging planners and implementers to gain insights from continuous monitoring and adapting
- those which encourage community-level contributions
- providing benefits to those addressing trans-boundary concerns
- rewarding leaders who have courage for the greater good
- opeining resource centres

[4.2] - Being prepared to try new things, do existing things differently, such as …

- actively looking to improve ongoing activities and actually doing them differently
- looking for and exploiting opportunities across all sectors / activities – networking in new ways
- planning from the bottom-up
- exploring indigenous innovations
- incorporate spirit of volunteerism

[4.5] - Nurturing a participatory, trans-boundary environment, by

- introducing new organisations and (regional) institutions which facilitate dialogue
- supporting and promoting existing institutions that aid communication and feedback
- respecting community-level contributions
- involving duty-bearers and practitioners
- recognising migration of animals across borders

[4.4] - Learning from experimenting, from successes and from failures, by …

- exploring innovations, guided by risk and vulnerability assessments based on possible futures not just current concerns
- allocating resources which allow experiential learning and feedback (eg, copying and developing, expose visits)

[4.3] - Promoting self-generated initiatives, such as …

- diversifying livelihoods
- suggesting new ways-of-working for ongoing activities
- supporting community-driven processes and traditional methods (where appropriate)
- planning initiated from the bottom-up

[5] Accessing and utilising assets / capabilities as necessary means …

[5.1] - Knowing what / who / when is available, where they are and their status (abilities, willing-ness, able to work / function etc), by …

- focussing on community sustainable diversification skills and experiments
- utilising private-sector / NGO involvement
- doing adaptive resource management
- understanding needs, costs / overheads of working differently

[5.2] - Involving other sectors (in decisions about competing priorities etc), by …

- incorporating community-based skills and insights
- working up from community-level crop / livestock value addition to the national
- including private-sector contributions
- encouraging cross-planning sector coordination meetings

Processes, people's abilities and skills development, social networks, information sharing etc comes first over physical (money-based) assets

[5.5] - Having the means to 'pay' for assets / capabilities, such as, by …

- utilising the opportunities available via new markets and sectors
- sharing skills and capabilities
- being able to ensure the sustainability / availability of assets and capabilities
- cooperating on shared provision

[5.3] - Being trained and competent in their use / deployment, by …

- focussing on development of community-based business skills
- employing capabilities available at any level, including via market linkages
- training of decision-makers
- putting in place capacity-building to enable change

[5.4] - Being prepared to share and re-allocate assets / capabilities, by …

- building on information and experience-sharing
- being open about the actual availability and utility of assets
- promotion of regional cooperation