

CARE's Framework for Community-Based Adaptation

	Climate-Resilient Livelihoods	Disaster Risk Reduction	Capacity Development	Addressing Underlying Causes of Vulnerability
National Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government is monitoring, analyzing and disseminating current and future climate information related to livelihoods Climate change is integrated into relevant sectoral policies Climate change is integrated into poverty reduction strategy and/or other development policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government is monitoring, analyzing and disseminating disaster risk information Government is engaged in planning and implementing disaster risk management (including prevention, preparedness, response and recovery) Functional early warning systems in place Government has capacity to respond to disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government has capacity to monitor, analyze and disseminate information on current and future climate risks Government has mandate to integrate climate change into policies National policies are rolled out at regional and local levels Resources are allocated for implementation of adaptation-related policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government recognizes specific vulnerability of women and other marginalized groups to climate change Policy and implementation is focused on reducing these vulnerabilities Civil society is involved in planning and implementation of adaptation activities
Local Government/Community Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local institutions have access to climate information Local plans or policies support climate-resilient livelihoods Local government and NGO extension workers understand climate risks and are promoting adaptation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local institutions have access to disaster risk information Local disaster risk management plans being implemented Functional early warning systems in place Local government has capacity to respond to disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local institutions have capacity to monitor, analyze and disseminate information on current and future climate risks Local institutions have capacity and resources to plan and implement adaptation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local planning processes are participatory Women and other marginalized groups have a voice in local planning processes Local policies provide access to and control over critical livelihoods resources for all
Household/Individual Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are generating and using climate information for planning Households are employing climate-resilient agricultural practices Households have diversified livelihoods, including non-agricultural strategies People are managing risk by planning for and investing in the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households have protected reserves of food and agricultural inputs Households have secure shelter Key assets are protected People have access to early warnings for climate hazards People have mobility to escape danger in the event of climate hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and economic safety nets are available to households Financial services are available to households People have knowledge and skills to employ adaptation strategies People have access to seasonal forecasts and other climate information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men and women are working together to address challenges Households have control over critical livelihoods resources Women and other marginalized groups have equal access to information, skills and services Women and other marginalized groups have equal rights and access to critical livelihoods resources

NOTE: *Local institutions refers to both government and civil society organizations at the local level.*