

Mainstreaming Climate Change - Technical Report

1. Title: **Climate Change and U.S National Security: Past, Present, Future.**

Engelke, P., & Chiu, D. (2016).

Description: The publication examines the past, present, and future of climate security in the United States. The term climate security implies that climate change ought to be seen as a threat to core US national security interests, both at home and abroad. Climate change is an environmental stressor that will have potentially serious effects on physical systems (Earth) as well as on human systems, including international relations and geopolitics. Under a climate security framework, US policymakers could use national security grounds to justify both mitigation and adaptation strategies: mitigation strategies to reduce the threat of a changing climate, and adaptation strategies to increase American society's resilience in the face of that threat.

Retrieved from <http://www.atlanticcouncil.org/publications/reports/climate-change-and-us-national-security-past-present-future>

2. Title: **Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change in the Development process in Uganda. Nairobi: Acts Press.** Orindi, V. A., & Eriksen, S. (2005).

Description: The aim of this report is to contribute to the identification of ways through which communities, especially vulnerable groups, may be enabled to adapt to climate change. Adaptation to climate change refers to adjustment made in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climate stimuli or their effects to moderate harm or make use of beneficial opportunities. This may be achieved through addressing the current sources of vulnerability among the different groups. By being a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the government of Uganda recognizes and supports the need to address climate change. It also signed and ratified the United Nations Convention to combat desertification (CCD) in 1994 and 1997 respectively. A National Action Program for Dry lands has been established and aims at developing dry areas sustainably by focusing on poverty alleviation, food security and sustainable environmental management. This paper focuses on vulnerability to climate change in Uganda and possible adaptation strategies.

Retrieved from <http://www.eldis.org/vfile/upload/1/document/0708/doc20783.pdf>

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3. **Title: Tools for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction: Guidance notes for Development Organizations. Provention consortium.** Benson, C., & Twigg, J. (2007).

Description: Tools for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction is a series of 14 guidance notes for use by development organizations in adapting programming, project appraisal and evaluation tools to mainstream disaster risk reduction into their development work in hazard-prone countries. The series is also of relevance to stakeholders involved in climate change adaptation. This preliminary note outlines the rationale underlying the series, introduces the guidance notes and highlights critical factors contributing to the successful mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development policy and practice.

Retrieved from http://www.preventionweb.net/files/1066_toolsformainstreamingDRR.pdf