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**Reducing the Impact of Drought in Oddar MEanchey Province**

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| **Case Study** | 01 |
| **Theme** | CBDRR |
| **Sub-Theme** | Drought Preparedness |
| **Cross Cutting** | Internally Displaced Population |

**Summary**

This project was able to address the needs of the most vulnerable communities in Oddar Meanchey Province, composed of returnees, internally displaced and immigrant families who do not own lands. Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood and nutrition for the province, and the activities conducted had reduced the targeted population’s vulnerability to droughts and increased the community’s capacity through the establishment of the Village Disaster Management Committee, and Commune Committee for Disaster Management,

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| Brief Description of the Initiative Since 2002, ZOA has been implementing development programs in Oddar Meanchey with a focus on agricultural production, health, education, and institutional development. The Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Program was one of the most recent addition to enhance the success of risk reduction for drought impacts. Within the seventeen (17) months duration, ZOA worked to establish Village Disaster Management Committees (VCDMs) in six (6) villages with 2,500 families or 11,570 persons as direct beneficiaries. The population is comprised of a mix of returnees, internally displaced persons, demobilized soldiers, and their families, many of whom are poor and landless immigrants from more populated provinces migrating to search of agricultural lands. |
| Objectives The key objective of the project is to improve the overall capacity for disasters management, particularly towards water resource management to increase crop yields and reduce the negative impacts of increasingly frequent droughts affecting the people of Anlong Veng and Trapeang Prasat Districts. |
| Results The project had three main results:   1. Increased capacity at the village, commune, district and provincial levels to understand and respond to drought related problems and coordinate responses to other disasters, and is evident through the:    1. Established disaster management committees at all levels from the village to the province    2. Established system to gather information to act as early warning systems    3. Swift communication between communities 2. Improved access to and management of water resources in the target communes, through:    1. Irrigation structures repaired and properly managed by villagers    2. Irrigation wells/ponds in use by villagers to irrigate crops 3. Additional 500 hectares of permanent rice land prepared and using the improved water resource to reduce drought effects.    1. 500 hectares of rice land prepared and planted by villagers    2. 10 rice seed storage banks established with at least 25 tons of seed in store for next season    3. Cow banks established in 15 villages to improve ongoing ability to prepare land. |

**Cambodia**

ZOA Refugee Care, Netherlands

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| Achievements  * Vegetables and cash crops have increased, and stability achieved through successful harvests. * The stability influenced a decrease in the use of forest products. * DRR fund was established which the most vulnerable households in the villages had access to fund which were used to reduce their vulnerability to identified hazards, especially droughts. * Training of government officers and staff increased their knowledge and enabled them to discharge their services better. * The Participatory Land Use Project (PLUP) has been adopted by the Ministry of Land Management, which was considered the most appropriate for the ministry’s responsibility of defining boundaries for the whole country. * The result of the activities increased the enthusiasm of the villagers, and expressed the need to undergo further training to deepen their understanding of droughts, and to participate in study tours and implement their learnings on how these new knowledge can contribute to their ability to mitigate against disasters. * This led to two more projects for ZOA and in Oddar Meanchey, Enhancing CBDRM in Oddar Meanchey under the 5th AP (2008), and eventually towards the ZOA Project, “This Land Can Support Our Livelihood” under the 6th AP (2009). Which build on the experiences from this project and utilized existing resources and built from the impacts of this project. |
| Lessons Learned  * The CBDRM approach had different models, and not one model and be used and prescribed for all. ZOA’s model for Drought Risk Reduction among the communities of Oddar Meanchey is successful in reducing the drought impact on the area and was encouraged for replication for similar areas. * Early warning systems for drought hazard was not feasible, but attention should be director to create resources for the drought-affected community which can be used for relief and/or credit purchase agriculture inputs in replacement of the destruction caused by the drought. * Farmers and rural dwellers were unable to finish a high level of education should be given refresher courses and materials adopted to their capacity levels. * Ensuring the support of the other government structures for the VDMC is ascertained if these entities are allowed opportunities to interact with each other in different situations. * The ZOA method of bringing Commune DRM officers and Village CDM in interactive situations were not confined to formal meetings or training activities, but also increased the ties between the village and commune officials. Among these are study tours and the reflection sessions that follow. |
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| **Case Study** | 02 |
| **Theme** | CBDRR |
| **Sub-theme** | CBDRR Modelling |
| **Cross-cutting** | Children, Gender, Elderly |

**Integrated Community Based Risk Reduction PRogramme**

**Summary**

The success of ICBRR was a result based from the experiences and practices gained from the implementation of its predecessors. The project addresses the needs of the most vulnerable communities in West Sulawesi and in West Java and contributes to reducing their vulnerabilities through awareness raising programs and creation and capacity building of SATGANA/KSR, and CBAT. ICBRR program complemented the strategy and policy at the national level, and has included children, women and elderly as part of its participatory processes.

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| Brief Description of the Initiative Indonesia Red Cross, local known as Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI), with support from Danish Red Cross (DRC) has been implementing the Integrated Community Based Risk Reduction (ICBRR) program in Indonesia from 2005 until 2010. DRC began the implementation on ICBRR focused in areas located in 3 districts in North Sumatra, and in 1 district in South Kalimantan, which was followed by the upscaling of activities in South Kalimantan the year after (ICBDRR 2), then replicated in the 3rd phase for 1 district in West Sulawesi and 3 districts in West Java. ICBRR targeted 120 teachers from the four districts, 22,604 students from the selected 15 communities, 300 community based action teams (CBAT), and 180 SATGANA (emergency response taskforce). |
| Objectives The key objective of the project was to reduce the impact of natural disasters vulnerable people most at risk, with the specific objectives to enhance the capacities of PMI branches and target communities to prepare for, respond to and mitigate the effects of disasters.   1. Four (4) PMI branches able to articulate knowledge and demonstrate skills in facilitating participatory disaster risk reduction 2. Six (6) PMI branches with enhanced capacity for disaster preparedness and response (including Kalimantan) 3. Increased level of DRR knowledge, awareness and action in targeted communities |
| Results The project generated five (5) key results:   1. Strengthened PMI target branches through formation and capacity building of SATGANA and volunteer corps (KSR) teams 2. Establishment and training of CBAT teams in the targeted communities to engage communities in undertaking ICBRR activities 3. Hazard, vulnerability, and capacity assessments (HVCA) conducted in fifteen (15) communities which leads to the development of risk reduction plans and implementing mitigation measures. 4. Awareness raising on DRR and ICBRR in target communities, local government authorities, schools and the general pubic 5. Strengthened coordination between PMI, local government, communities and other key stakeholders |

**Indonesia**

Danish Red Cross/Palang Merah Indonesia

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| Achievements  * The program showed an increased capacity of PMI branches on DRR and was achieved through the empowerment of KSR, SATGANA and CBAT. * The KSR and SATGANA members has acquired a better knowledge on DRR, and proved better knowledge on risk assessments, and increased skills in community mobilization and conducting participatory approaches and methods. * Due to the community involvement and participation, public knowledge on DRR has increased regarding their vulnerability and capacities towards various hazards. * Physical mitigation program was reported as able to reduce the risk of losing assets in time of hazards. Risk map with the evacuation route was considered as effective in reducing the risk of fatal casualties as testified by some families from Sepabatu who had been stricken by flash floods in Polewali in January 2009 * CBAT demonstrated their potential leadership in terms of disaster preparedness in the community. In addition to mitigation, CBAT was considered to be the most significant achievement. At the branch and regional level of PMI, CBAT has increased regional capacity in developing disaster preparedness and emergency response. It was reported that CBAT was active & well-coordinated with PMI at branch level and support other CBAT groups in other villages. |
| Lessons Learned Some of the key lessons learned include:   * Conducting a more comprehensive dissemination of DRR concept and practices to all board members. * Greater involvement of local government units in actual program activities, specifically in joint preparedness planning and subsequent simulation exercises as an entry point for local government cooperation and collaboration. * Need to have long-term commitment to undertake ICBRR from PMI branches in partnership with the local government. * Simplification of the ICBRR model especially under the specific program process such as HVCA, DRR planning to make sure the local community can easily take over the project and ensure replicability initiated by the community. * Early focus and emphasis on “preparedness for response” to create stronger linkages towards DRR. |
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**A Model for Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction by the Cambodian Red Cross**

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| **Case Study** | 03 |
| **Theme** | CBDRR |
| **Sub-theme** | CBDRR Modelling |

**Summary**

Many rural areas in Cambodia are vulnerable to recurring floods and droughts with low household and community capacities to prepare for, mitigate and response to natural hazards. Thus, developing a CBDRR model which is flexible, sustainable, and replicable to cover the various needs of different types of communities throughout Cambodia is needed. The CBDRR model has been promoted within the CRC and for other NGOs working in DRR.

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| Brief Description of the Initiative Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) has been evolving in Cambodia since 1998, which led to the establishment of the Community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) program which has become one of the core programs of the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC). The need to develop a model for CBDRR has been derived from the lessons learned and the natural evolution of the concept of CBDRR programs. Having a CBDRR model gave CRC direction and coherence in the implementation, upscaling and replication of the project. The CBDRR model looks towards a long-term perspective, balancing disaster response, emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction; and mainstreams disaster risk reduction into the local development planning process.  The model was piloted in Kratie, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng Provinces near Mekong River, and Pursat Province located near Tonle Sap Lake, targeting a total of 27 villages in 5 communes, with a total direct beneficiaries of 28,316 people composed of 5,995 families. |
| Objectives/Strategy of the Initiative The key objective is to develop a “replicable and sustainable model developed and disseminated for community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) by the Cambodian Red Cross is developed, and disseminated, for vulnerable communities in 27 villages in 4 natural disaster-prone provinces (Kratie, Prey Veng, Pursat and Svay Rieng) – resulting in villagers consider increased resilience to, and safety from, natural disasters. |
| Results The project aimed achieve four (4) key results:   1. Villages have updated Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (HVCAs), Village Disaster Reduction Plans (VDRPs) and identified, prioritised, and implemented disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures. 2. CRC staff (NHQ DMD & PRC DOs & FAs), volunteers (RCLs & RCVs) and CCDMs have increased capacity and enhanced skills to support identified vulnerable communities in participatory disaster risk reduction. 3. Commune Councils committed to integrating the up-dated VDRPs into their 5-year Commune Development Plans (CDPs) for 2008 – 2012. 4. Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) improved through incorporation of lessons learned, good practice and information exchange. |

**Cambodia**

Danish Red Cross, Cambodian Red Cross

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| Achievements  * The CBDRR model was eventually approved by the CRC-DMD, and was disseminated to organizations involved in DRR in Cambodia and in Southeast Asia. * This also led to the replication phase evident in the phase 3 of the project under the DIPECHO 6th Action Plan. * The district offices of the targeted communities and the provincial Red Cross chapters has been able to conduct, and facilitate the CBDRR model with the strong participation of the commune officials. * There has been indications that community awareness and actions to prepare for disaster impacts is high, especially with the villagers who have directly benefitted from the implementation. There has also been evidences that the attitudes and practices of the villagers on DRR are visible. * Villagers have also benefitted from DRR measures, and has shown to strengthen the standards of living and by augmenting livelihood sources. * The core purpose of the model is so that the activities and approaches used in this project can be institutionalized and replicated by the CRC in other natural disaster-prone areas of Cambodia, which became evident in the Phase 3 of project which aimed to upscale and replicate the CBDRR model. * The establishment of the direct linkages between the CBDRR and the commune committees for disaster management makes sure that local government continue to play a vital role in the CBDRR processes and activities. * Initiating and strengthening cooperation and coordination activities with various local stakeholders for greater community access to technical and financial resources. |
| Lessons Learned  * A cautiously design hand over phase should be implemented for all communes and villages. * Enter collaborative ventures or partnerships with other NGOs implementing long-term development programs for upscaling and replication of the program in other areas. * Stronger integration of participatory monitoring and review systems at the village level for CBDRR, which is a recognized critical component of the program. |
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**Building Disaster Resilient Communities in Cambodia II**

**Summary**

The BDRC II aimed to support vulnerable communities in improving their coping strategies and strengthen support from institutional structures - including NCDM, DCDM, CCDM and VDMG and PDWRAM. This activity also integrates of DRR into primary school curriculum building which builds from previous work.

The project filled in institutional gaps related to DRR into development planning, institutional frameworks which addresses hazard risks, low capacity of communities to mitigate the impacts of disasters, and the exclusion of vulnerable groups from DRR planning.

The project have also increased the understanding of risks and vulnerabilities of the urban poor and increases the capacity of the education sector to prepare for disasters.

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| **Case Study** | 04 |
| **Theme** | CBDRR |
| **Sub-Theme** | Integrating DRR into National and Sub-National Development |
| **Cross-Cutting** | Education, Gender |

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| Brief Description of the Initiative ActionAid Cambodia (AAC) leads a consortium with Oxfam, Save the Children (SC), People in Need (PIN), and Dan Church Aid/Christian Aid (DCA/CA) to implement the Building Resilient Communities II (BDRC II) Project. The project was implemented from 2014 to 2015 and was co-funded by DIPECHO (85%). BDRC II targeted Beanteay Meanchey, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, and Pursat provinces. Within the target areas, 21 districts, 105 communities and 460 villages were covered with direct beneficiaries estimated at 200,923 individuals, and implemented with 10 local NGO partners. |
| Objectives/Strategy of the Initiative The key objective of the project was to ensure that “Communities exposed to frequent natural disaster have increased resilience and reduced vulnerability to natural hazards in Cambodia”.  The specific objective is to involved institutions in DRR and communities affected by disasters have increased capacity in DRR and are able to replicate proven CBDRR models. |
| Results The key results of the BDRC II are:   1. Strengthened coordination and institutionalization of DRR across the preparedness, response and recovery sectors; 2. Strengthened capacities of disaster management sub-national institutions and communities to roll out proven community-based DRR models and activities to mitigate the impact of disasters; 3. DRR is integrated into targeted sectors at the national and sub-national levels. |

**Cambodia**

Joint Action Group Consortium

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| Achievements  * Some of the key achievements related to the advocacy component is related to disaster management planning, such as the establishment of the emergency preparedness response plans (EPRP), commune DRR plans. Similarly, the development of the school DRR curriculum including the development and dissemination and launching of the education EPRP guidelines was one of key impacts of the advocacy work. * As a result of capacity building activities, DM plans are in place for sub-national DM institutions for the target areas, and EPRPs and DRR plans are integrated into all commune plans. * The project produced tangible impacts to improve resilience and a majority of the outcomes are sustained by the targeted communities and institutions. * The project has had a strong gender focus. This has led to the production of a study on gender sensitivity in DM which can help inform future interventions. Specific leadership training for women has given them additional opportunities to understand what they can contribute as leaders. Women have been empowered through their involvement in WSfC groups and also by promoting more women as members of VDMGs and by acting as demonstrators of CBDRR models which can be replicated by other community members. * All partners made strong efforts to ensure that all vulnerable groups were given the chance to participate in the HVCA and in the planning and prioritization of mitigation measures. Older people were specifically consulted in order to ensure their historical information was heard and taken into consideration in the risk analysis. |
| Lessons Learned The key lessons learned are focused on capacity building, DRR into education  Capacity building:   * Sub-national DM institutions are predominantly response oriented, JAG continues to promote a shift to a pro-active DRR thinking. * Exchange visits provide to be a good platform for effective learning and sharing among CSOs, government and communities.   Education:   * Program Implementation directly with PoE/DoE is ineffective, working through their line supervision at MoEYS is important. * Creative and participatory processes with the participation of district education offices, schools, and directors, teachers and students proved to be effective in promoting the awareness of students on the basic concept of DRR.   Gender   * Migration: migration from rural areas to larger cities in Cambodia or neighboring Thailand continues to be an issue. The Gender in Disaster Management study revealed that it is often women and girls that take up jobs in the garment industry to send money to their families in the rural areas. This prevents them from taking up leadership positions in VDMGs, CCDMs or DCDMs. |
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| **Case Study** | 05 |
| **Theme** | CBDRR |
| **Sub-Theme/s** | Upscaling CBDRR |
|  | Mainstreaming DRR into Education |
| **Cross-Cutting** | Children |
|  | Advocacy |

Scale up, Build Up: Strengthening local alliances and advocacy and empowering champions on disaster risk reduction

**Summary**

The implementation of SUBU supports mainstreaming DRR into local policies and strengthens institutional DRM at the sub-national levels.

The project addresses and contributes to reducing the vulnerabilities of at risk populations in the 6 regional areas of the Philippines, and has targeted to increase the capacities of children by mainstreaming DRR into the education and integrating DRR into the school improvement plans.

The activities complements the national disaster management act and the national priorities on both DRR and in the Education Sector.

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| Brief Description of the Initiative Scale Up, Build Up (SUBU) project was implemented as a consortium led by ACF and composed of CARE Netherlands, Oxfam, Plan International, Handicap International and Christian Aid.  The SUBU project aims to implement the activities in six (6) different regions in the Philippines, namely Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region II-Cagayan Valley, Region V-Bicol, Region VIII-Eastern Visayas, Region XII-Soccskargen and Region XIII-Caraga. The total number of direct beneficiaries are 56,829 from the 13 provinces in 6 targeted regional and national level stakeholders. This include the local population, local government officials, members of community disaster risk management councils, (department of education) DepEd personnel and teaching staff and students. This includes 12,985 individuals from disaster risk reduction and management center members and local populations, 10472 students and DepEd staff and teachers, and 33,409 individuals from the local government units, stakeholders, NGOs, private sector and local community members. |
| Objectives/Strategy of the Initiative SUBU aims to support the implementation of the Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act by improving the access to information and increasing the institutional capacity of sub-national DRR stakeholders to increase the resilience of high risk communities in the Philippines. |
| Results The SUBU project has three (3) key results:   1. Improving mainstreaming of inclusive CBDRR in local development planning process 2. Increased institutional capacity of DepEd to integrate CBDRR and enhance school preparedness to manage disasters 3. Increased knowledge through sharing of available DRR resources and advocacy tools |

CARE Nederland through ACCORD Inc.

**Philippines**

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| Achievements  * There are evidences that Barangays and municipalities are now better prepared and are able to proactively intervene during emergencies, this was demonstrated during the impact of Typhoon Haiyan where the targeted barangays were able to evacuate properly and some barangays covered under the SUBU project reacting better than areas without similar implementation. * SUBU activities under Key result 1 addressed clear gaps at LGU level by providing high standard trainings to Barangays committees and appropriate support to municipalities and province DRRMOs to understand their roles and responsibilities in line with National DRR Law, and to acquire the requested knowledge in CBDRM. * DRRNet was developed as a dedicated website which would centralize DRR material. | |
| * SUBU project was able to (i) reinforce the School Disaster Management framework with proper planning, (ii) improve the quality of the education around disaster risks with appropriate school lessons material, and shall also (iii) benefit to school safety by integrating DRR into their SIP. * The activities implemented in the Education sector were in line with the DepEd framework for DRR/CCA mainstreaming; * The integration of inclusive CBDRR allowed the SUBU project to cover the needs of PWDs |
| Lessons Learned  * The development of a manual for mainstreaming inclusive CBDRR in local planning, involving the DILG at national level, was not completed at the end of the project and its relevance is questionable with regards to the number of similar existing documents. The non-completion of this activity is also highlighting the difficulty of the SUBU consortium in engaging with the NDRRMC; * It is more strategic in the case of the Philippines to reduce the work done at the local level and emphasize on implementing at the sub-national level to increase the effectiveness of scaling up of activities which would focus more on the development aspect. * There needs to be more active coordination and systematic exchanges of information between the consortium partners * The DRRKnowledge website must be reviewed and its possible added-value for the DRRM framework in the Philippines should be discussed with the regional OCD and provincial DRRMOs; the role of the OCD in managing the regional hubs (or learning centers) is not yet clear nor sustainable and the contextualization of the information centralized on the website could be considered for addressing these gaps; * A stronger coordination of the consortium with a more systematic exchange of experiences between the partners could have helped engaging more effectively with the national level and ensure the replication of the SUBU methodology at a wider scale. |
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**Summary**

The residents living in the three flood prone Kelurahan are frequently affected by floods, the project was able to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups through trainings which were held for vulnerable groups in emergencies, and local people and community organizations have made priorities for evacuations for the specific vulnerable groups.

The programme was able to integrate various activities on capacities development, risk knowledge and awareness, and people-centered early warning systems – all essential towards the reduction of vulnerabilities, and increasing capacities as well as improvement of the preparation and awareness of the local communities.

Because of the adapted strong ownership of the community, they were able to sustain the maintenance of evacuation routes, ERT equipment such as the walkie-talkies, and early warning relay mechanisms.

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| **Case Study** | 06 |
| **Theme** | CBDRR |
| **Sub-Theme** | Urban Disaster Preparedness |

**Strengthening of Integrated local level disaster risk reduction in three slum areas of DKI Jakarta**

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| Brief Description of the Initiative ACF began their implementation on disaster preparedness in urban slum areas in Jakarata in 2003 – 2004 in Kampung Melayu as a pilot project entitled, “Disaster Preparedness Programme for vulnerable people living in slum areas expose and affected by floods in Jakarta (DKI)”. This was followed by the “Integrated local-level disaster risk reduction (DRR) in three slum areas of DKI Jakarta” from 2007 – 2008. The current initiative seeks to build on the experiences from the two initial projects by strengthening the current implementation of DRR in slum areas of Jakarta.  The intervention areas for the Strengthening of Integrated Local Level DRR are Kampung Melayu, Cipinang Besar Utara and Penjaringan, which are three flood prone areas of Jakarta. The total number of beneficiaries is estimated at 45, 000 persons including population living in the flood prone areas, local government officials, students, teachers, community based organizations (CBO), and other organized structures for disaster management and response such as the Satuan Perlindungan Masyarakat (community DRR or locally known as SATLINMAS) and household rapid response teams. |
| Objectives/Strategy of the Initiative The principal objective of the project is to “contribute to the reduction of vulnerability to hazards of precarious populations living the slum areas of DKI Jakarta through an integrated disaster management system”.  With the specific objectives of “Consolidating and strengthening of local level integrated disaster risk management in three flood prone areas of DKI Jakarta namely Kampung Melayu, Cipinang Besar Utara and Penjaringan. |
| Results The project generated 4 key results:   1. Strengthened and functioning of the local level disaster risk reduction system in three Kelurahans (urban villages); 2. Increased Risk Knowledge at the local levels especially for institutions and populations in the three Kelurahans; 3. Improved partnership and coordination between local, district and provincial authorities and better support to local level DRR initiatives; 4. Enhanced public safety and community preparedness in three Kelurahans. |

**Indonesia**

Action contre La Faim (ACF)

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| Achievements  * The Satlinmas from the three Kelurahan were restructured and updated their standard operating procedures (SOP). The capacities of the Satlinmas were increased through ERT trainings and have increased the effective coordination of flood response because of the revised SOP. There were also evidences of improved early warning systems which is linked to the upper administrative levels and warning providers are effectively and efficiently receiving information. * The enhancement of community flood response through trainings and equipping of ERT teams has been sustainable and is still evident to date. * The development of local champions proved to have positive impacts, some residents who have had positive practices was considered an agent of change and are being asked to share his/her lessons learned exchanges in other areas. * Flood response is well coordinated and managed by SATLINMAS through application of revised SOPs and new skills (acquired from various trainings). * Early warning system has been upgraded, linked to highest administrative level and all the warning providers have received alert information in due time. * Local awareness of the communities have increased, and in the sustained maintenance of the preparedness measures that were conducted such as the use of evacuation routes, youth and women groups, and ERT teams. * The local community has established a strong ownership as a result of the project, and has been confirmed that the trainings and equipment’s such as walkie-talkies, and bullhorns provided to the ERTs still exists to date. * Flood readiness of the authorities has improved a lot due to the simulation exercises, which have helped communities, for instance, gain greater clarity about the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders accountable for flood response. |
| Lessons Learned  * Too many varied activities in such a timeframe endanger their sustainability and it might be better to reduce their number to invest resources towards targeted set of objectives to attain; strategic partnerships can also be developed to better tackle integrated programming without cramming up too many activities in a short period of time; * The application of trainings needs to be carefully mentored and monitored; simulation, drills, specific coaching measures should be considered; * A strategy needs to be included in future work on how to expand the programme activities outside specific project implementation areas. There needs to be more emphasis on expanding public awareness campaigns and small meetings in surrounding areas. * All implementations need to start and conclude with strategies developed by local stakeholders for future activity so that a schedule of activities is planned and maintained beyond the project. * Future projects should partner with local NGOs in design and implementation. There should be more communication with other actors in the field, particularly government departments. * More advocacy for mitigation activities needs to be done, with a clearer identification of sources of funding for implementations. This may be hard for a short duration project. |
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**Disaster Risk Reduction and Inclusive Schools: Widening access for disabled children**

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| **Case Study** | 07 |
| **Theme** | Mainstreaming DRR into Development |
| **Sub-Theme** | Mainstreaming DRR into the Education Sector |
| **Cross Cutting** | Children with Disabilities |

**Summary**

ASB has implemented DRR information and procedures for disabled children in inclusive schools, which was followed by disabled children outside the school structure.

ASB had worked closely with the district department of education, during the first activities and has resulted in mainstreaming of concrete practices of disaster preparedness for children with disabilities in the ministry. This approach is being replicated by the ministries on the communities and districts and was promoted at the national level.

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| Brief Description of the Initiative Disabled children are frequently excluded from access to DRR activities at the national, regional and international levels. Disabled children belong to a key vulnerable group and is high at risk and vulnerable in the event of a disasters. Indonesia suffers from a low participation rates from disabled children in formal education.  ASB’s DRR programme for Special Needs Schools (Sekolah Luar Biasa or SLB) in Yogyakarta is one of the very few practical examples of good practices of inclusive DRR.  Building on their earlier experience of working with SLBs, ASB implemented DRR and Inclusive schools in Yogyakarta province and its districts. A total of 1,892 children are the direct beneficiaries from 126 inclusive schools participated in the activities. Disability in this activity includes disabled children and their teachers within inclusive schools: deaf children, blind children, physically and intellectually disable children including children with multiple disabilities. |
| Objectives/Strategy of the Initiative The principal objective is to contribute to reducing the vulnerability of disable children in the event of a disasters. The specific objective is wide the long-term access to DRR information and procedures for disabled children in inclusive schools. |
| Results The following are the direct results of the interventions:   1. Increased ability of disabled children (and their care-takers) to anticipate and safely respond to disasters; 2. Improved access to inclusive schools for disabled children; 3. Linkages and sustainability mechanisms established within education department and between institutions. |

**Indonesia**

Arbeiter – Samariter – Bund Deutschland (ASB)

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| Achievements  * Teachers have reported that both non-disabled and disabled students are more confident to face disasters, finding that safe room setting tips were helpful because it was practical and easy to understand and implement. * Special support teachers have mentioned that ASB’s training has been important and useful, because before the training was conducted, they were unaware on what inclusive schools mean, indicating an increase in the knowledge of inclusive DRR for teachers. * The project developed working practical models for district and provincial governments. The model provided a structure and system which is being replicated by ministries in other communities and distracters. |
| Lessons Learned  * Cross cutting projects specifically targeted to vulnerable sub groups were ground breaking. * Collaboration with institutions outside the field of disaster management, such as line ministries and universities, increases effectiveness. * Getting local regulatory support from line Ministries and synchronizing actions with their budget cycles is important for sustainability. |
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**Increasing reach of community based child-focused disaster preparedness and response**

**Summary**

Save the Children established a participatory planning mechanism to enhance the capacities of the local communities to cope with disasters, and had promoted active participation of children in disaster risk management while receiving support from all government levels to facilitate their participation.

The project was focused on cross cutting issues through the inclusion of children and was supported by the local and national government.

The project contributed towards reducing vulnerability and increasing the capacities of not only adults, but also children.

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| **Case Study** | 08 |
| **Theme** | CBDRR |
| **Sub-Theme** | Child-Centered DRR |
| **Cross Cutting** | Children |

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| Brief Description of the Initiative Many communities lack the inclusion of child-focused components within their disaster preparedness and response plans and activities, indicating the need to promote participation of children in the community disaster risk reduction processes. It is understood that children who participate in the disaster risk reduction process have a greater capacity to cope with disaster impact in comparison to a child that does not.  Save the Children and its partners implemented the project “increasing the reach of community-based child-focused disaster preparedness and response” for 27 vulnerable communes in Yen Bai, Thanh Hoa, and Tien Giang provinces in Vietnam, with a minimum direct beneficiaries of 7,200 children, and 1,614 adults. |
| Objectives The principal objective of the project is to further strengthen and expand the coping mechanisms for vulnerable communities in Vietnam to sustainable prepare for and respond to natural disasters.    The specific objective of the project is to ensure that vulnerable communities, especially children, in disaster prone areas, are better prepared to actively mitigate risks and cope with natural disasters |
| Results The project aimed to have 5 results:   1. Strengthened mechanisms at all levels in policy and planning to reduce vulnerabilities of children during disasters 2. Increased capacity of local government and communities to plan for and cope with disasters 3. Protective environments for children through risk mitigation interventions created 4. Children’s involvement as local actors in disaster risks reduction planning and implementation promoted 5. Improved quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of program implementation |

**Vietnam**

Save the Children

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| Achievements  * The project resulted in improving local authorities’ capacity and awareness to cope with disasters through community based and child-focused disaster response and preparedness planning, increased awareness of children’s rights and knowledge of children’s needs; capacities and resources to deal with disasters; and to raise matching funds for activities. * The development of risk maps, disaster preparedness plans, awareness for children’s rights have also increase the capacity of the local community. * Children have also experience an improvement in their knowledge and understanding on disasters, their potential roles during disasters, and how they can provide support to parents. * One of the key achievement is that teachers, and educationists are willing to be more involved and willing to learn skills to facilitate child participation in the community-based DRM process. * The project has facilitated the setting up of coordination structures and regulations in the three project provinces. In each province, project coordination units were established at provincial, district and commune levels. * Children actively participated in the process of developing Disaster Preparedness Plans in which they have performed risks mapping and developed recommendations for the local CBDRM plans and discussed with adults about specific actions, including mitigation works which would help protect children at times of disasters. * Children were also very dynamic in participating in the process of implementation of small mitigation work. They provided their feedback on the design of the mitigation works to be done and also on the quality of the construction work through regular monitoring exercises. They also participated together with adults in developing the Operation and Maintenance Regulations for safe spaces and small-scale mitigation works. |
| Lessons Learned  * Continue to focus on children to ensure more long-term impacts * Strengthen collaboration with government partners and with education sector to reach more children * conduct training for teachers and education staff on DRR and integrating DRR into their subjects * To advocate and support MOET to integrate DRR education into schools (secondary or primary) * To develop materials/curriculum on child-focused DRR * Organize child-led activities at school and with communities |
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**Advocacy and pilot project implementation in Education Sector in 3 SouthEast Asian RCC member countries**

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| **Case Study** | 09 |
| **Theme** | Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development |
| **Sub-Theme** | Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into the Education Sector |

**Summary**

The project advances the mainstreaming of DRR into the education sector in three countries of Southeast Asia which experience frequent disasters.

The mainstreaming activities has enhanced the capacity of Government officials in strengthening their systems and capacities for integrating disaster risk reduction concerns into their respective development plans, policies and implementation.

The experience of the project served as a good example for drawing lessons on how to mainstream disaster risk reduction into development policy and planning for other countries and other sectors.

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| Brief Description of the Initiative Education sector has been recognized and prioritized by the Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Planning, Policy and Implementation Program (MDRD) of the ADPC’s Regional Consultative Committee of Disaster Management (RCC) members as one of the priority sectors to initiate implementation of mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction.  This project is designed with the primary focus to assist the Ministry of Education in three countries working with the NDMO, to undertake a pilot project on integrating DRR into the secondary school curriculum and promoting resilient construction of new schools using research on the past impact of disasters on Education sector. Results from these initiatives would be used to build consensus and commitment to mainstream disaster risk reduction in education sector in these three countries, and identify further activities for mainstreaming.  Three countries in South East Asia Region, namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, and the Philippines The exact provinces in the three countries where the DRM Module would be pilot tested. The total number of beneficiaries is 2,636 persons; amongst them (2,205) are students from the 3 countries. There are 431 teachers, provincial and district educational officers and other stakeholders who have also participated in DRR awareness raising sessions and have been oriented in the three project countries. |
| Objectives/Strategy of the Initiative The principal objective of the initiative is to support to HFA Implementation by Initiating Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Planning and Implementation in 3 South East Asian RCC member countries.  The specific objective is to initiate mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development planning with focus on Education Sector of 3 South East Asian RCC Member countries, namely Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines. |
| Results  1. Consensus for Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the Education sector: 2. Identification of additional mainstreaming opportunities in education sector and related ministries; 3. New DRM curriculum developed, pilot tested and taken up by the Ministry of Education for integration into the Secondary School Curriculum; and 4. 300 school children have improved understanding of disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction. |

United Nations Development Programme, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

**Philippines, Lao PDR, Cambodia**

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| Achievements  * The project has effectively advanced the mainstreaming of DRR in the three target countries. Of importance was the recognition for the MOE to take ownership of, and priorities, this crucial initiative. * The educational technical working groups were expanded to address and guide the various activities of the project (including the curriculum, future planning frameworks and guidelines for school construction). Within the three countries the existing DRR supplements for lower secondary schools have been integrated and pilot tested within the school curriculum and approved by the MOE. * Suitable IEC materials have been reviewed, where appropriate adapted, and approved along with teaching materials and lesson plans. Additional steps toward institutionalizing DRR in the curriculum have included the successful development of teacher trainer (“ToT”) modules. * Guidelines for inclusion of Hazard Resistant Features in School Construction have been progressed in all three countries to various stages. * There is an increase in awareness at the policy level on the need to mainstream DRR into the education sector. Mainstreaming DRR in the education sector enhanced the networking among the government agencies. The initiative also resulted in the strengthened commitments of the ministries of education and the national disaster management office. | |
| Lessons Learned  * Willingness and commitments of the beneficiaries to sustain the process from the national-level authorities down to the school level * The institutionalization of DRR into the education sector will ensure continuity and sustainability of the mainstreaming activities which include school construction guidelines, integration and revision of the school curricula to include DRR, and institutionalization of DRR into the teacher’s training curriculum * The creation of Technical Working Groups in each country proved to be effective and useful for the implementation of the project. * There is need to develop curriculum support materials for teachers to facilitate learning in the classrooms which is adapted for different grades * Developing a study paper on the impacts of disasters to the sector highlighted a wide range of potential actions that needs to be taken by various stakeholders. |
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| **Case Study** | 10 |
| **Theme** | Mainstreaming DRR into Development |
| **Sub-Theme** | Mainstreaming DRR into Sub-National Development Planning |

**Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Sub-national Development and Land Use/Physical Planning in the Philippines**

**Summary**

Mainstreaming, as the integration of DRR perspective in sub-national plans, was achieved by the project. However, mainstreaming in its stricter sense, involves integration of DRR into the whole development planning process.

There is a very clear country ownership, the project is not an isolated initiative but links-up with other initiatives on DRR in the country.

Moreover, the 2004-2010 Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) indicates that disaster preparedness, mitigation and response as a priority of the Philippine government and intends to integrate disaster preparedness and management in development planning processes at all levels of governance, complementing the national priorities and improving national capacities.

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| Brief Description of the Initiative The Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Sub-National Development and Land use/Physical Framework Planning aimed to minimize the impacts of natural disasters by placing DRR as part of the planning processes. The beneficiaries of the project includes 278 land use planners at the sub-national level including representatives from the national government agencies and non-government organizations and 15 Regional Land Use Committees which are composed of 11 regional line agencies and selected Provincial Land Use Committees. |
| Objectives/Strategy of the Initiative The principal objective is to minimize the adverse impact of natural disasters to communities in the Philippines.  The specific objective is to mainstream DRM in the sub-national/regional development and physical framework and land use planning process. |
| Results  1. Guidelines formulated and adopted for the preparation of DRM components of sub-national/regional plans. Said guidelines shall include processes and methodologies to be used such as risk assessment which involves determination of hazard, vulnerability, impact and probability of a disaster occurring. 2. Capacities of sub-national planners to mainstream DRM into sub-national development planning enhanced through training. 3. DRM enhanced sub-national plans developed. The actual development of the sub-national DRM plans will be coordinated with the mapping and risk assessment activities currently being conducted under the ongoing Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community Based Disaster Risk Management (READY) Project and other related national level government initiatives. Specifically, multi-hazard & risk data & information from READY will be used by this project. |

**Philippines**

United Nations Development Programme,

National Economic and Development Agency

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| Achievements  * Final draft of the Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRM in Sub-National Development and Physical Framework Planning, ready for adoption by the project Board; * Summary of the policy papers on (a) geospatial data and information needed for DRM; and (b) recommendations on Improving DRR Mainstreaming in Sub-national Planning are also available. * Two hundred seventy eight (278) planners from the national government, regional line agencies and representatives from non-government organizations trained, exceeding the target one hundred ninety (190) trainees, * Five (5) trainings, exceeding the four (4) trainings originally planned to build capacities of sub-national planners to mainstream DRM into sub-national development planning. * Sixteen (16) region/province case studies (a.k.a. Preliminary Assessments of Hazard Impacts and Risk Managements) which showed how DRR assessments can be inputted into the sub-national plans. * In all pilot areas the stakeholders have a positive acceptance of the project and expressed willingness and commitment to continue the project and feel that using existing structures, with support from DRR “champions”, the project will be sustainable. However, practical considerations that may constrain their capacity to operationalize such commitment include: the limitation in terms of skills on GIS among the LGUs and other stakeholders. * The result of the pilot project proved to be beneficial – the project was continued by a different funder, which targeted to increase the pilot project in scale, replicated, and updated to include climate change adaptation. |
| Lessons Learned  * Quantification of risk increases the chance of acceptability of mitigation proposals. * GIS is very helpful in the visualization of DRR assessment outputs. * Stakeholders noted the insufficient physical inputs and time allocated for training and plan preparation as a constraint to a more effective project implementation. * Inter-agency coordination was enhanced by creating a relevant Ad Hoc body (i.e. Experts Group Meeting). * Commissioning a UNDP consultant to harmonize perspectives improved relationships among members of the Experts’ Group. * The inconsistency in the usage of DRR and DRM terminologies indicates that the DRR concept has not yet been fully internalized among the stakeholders. * Hazard assessment and hazard quantification operationalize paradigm shift from disaster response to preparedness (i.e. mitigation decreases the cost of project damage and rehabilitation cost) * Climate change and disaster risk reduction are closely linked. More extreme weather events in the future are likely to increase the number and scale of disasters, while at the same time, the existing methods and tools of disaster reduction provide powerful capacities for adaptation to climate change |
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| **Case Study** | 11 |
| **Theme** | Regional Partnerships |
| **Sub-Theme** | Upscaling CBDRR |
|  | Integrating CBDRR into Local Development Planning |

**Partnership for Disaster Reduction in Southeast Asia**

**Summary**

PDR SEA 4 has been an extremely successful program. Main activities and actions have been implemented as planned. The program demonstrated that national leadership, accountability and ownership could be significantly strengthened by the national policy and administrative structure guided by the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO). The program initiated an important process to successfully assist national governments in promoting CBDRM in South-East Asia. Significant progress can be observed in the three PDR SEA countries, namely Cambodia, the Philippines and Vietnam. A strong commitment from national governments and NDMOs can be found in all these PDR SEA 4 countries however, their levels of achievements are relatively different.

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| Brief Description of the Initiative PDR SEA 4 aims to synthesize and build upon the achievements of previous Phases. This phase aims to enhance the effectiveness of institutionalization of Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) into socio-economic development process through strengthening national and local capacity to build up community reliance in the project countries in Southeast Asia. The activity is designed to establish good practices to enhance national capacity on CBDRM for effective implementation through promoting ownership of CBDRM programmes, enhancing the role of local authorities in integrating CBDRM into local planning and programming in the project countries in South East Asia, and consolidating the achievements on CBDRM of the first three phases.  This activity builds on the achievements of national disaster management offices (NDMOs) and the experiences of promoting CBDRM in the respective countries in partnership with various partners, especially NGOs during the previous three phases. Specifically, PDR-SEA 4 was focused on strengthening partnership with the Line Ministries and policy-making organizations at the central level and with local authorities and NGOs at the local level. |
| Objectives/Strategy of the Initiative The principal objective is to enhance the effectiveness of institutionalization of CBDRM into socio-economic development process through strengthening national and local capacity for the implementation of Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) to build up community reliance in the project countries in South East Asia.  The specific objective is to establish good practices to enhance the national capacity on CBDRM for effective implementation of Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) through promoting ownership of CBDRM programmes, enhancing the role of local authorities in integrating CBDRM into local planning and programming in the project countries in South East Asia, and consolidating the achievements on CBDRM of the first three phases. |
| Results  1. Enhanced leadership role of NDMOs in the institutionalization of CBDRM into the socio-economic development process of the four countries. 2. Improved national capacity in the integration of CBDRM into the planning and programming of local development for better disaster risk management through the implementation of pilot projects in two selected countries of Philippines and Viet Nam. 3. Improved regional knowledge on integration of CBDRM into socio-economic development process through consolidating experiences of PDR-SEA phases at the local, national and regional levels and exchange of experiences among regional CBDRM practitioners. 4. An improved mechanism for dissemination of tools, methodologies and experiences to all key regional stakeholders and enhanced capacity of DIPECHO partners to design and implement community based projects and initiatives; |

**Southeast Asia**

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)

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| Achievements  * One of the important target results of the PDR SEA was the granting of CBDRM Good Practice Awards in order to recognize the works of their national champions. * The Cambodia, the Philippines and Vietnam started to integrate CBDRM into national disaster management plans. Vietnam passed in September 2007 a new national disaster management strategy which mentions CBDRM as an important approach. The Cambodian government as well gave specific importance to CBDRM in the recent risk disaster national strategies. * In the case of the Philippines the national, provincial and local authorities started the process of integration of CBDRM into local spatial and land-use planning. The NDMO made plans public to replicate the entire process in two other municipalities. * Three synthesis papers were authored and circulated among 1000 disaster management practitioners, offering a good summary of CBDRM and cited more than 150 references. | |
| Lesson Learned  * Institutionalization requires integration of all strategies that recognize and differentiate the roles of a wider range of stakeholders at all key levels. * Before integration of CBDRM into socio-economic strategies can take place, a full understanding of hazards and its possible impact on countries and communities is required, but financial and technical support is sought by these countries in order to create comprehensive risk maps. * CBDRM can only be implemented successfully if a certain degree of de-centralization and locally collective participatory consultancy and decision-making process has been attained. * Effective community based risk disaster management should lead to locally tailored action planes. * Not all NDMOs did have adequate expertise and/or manpower to institutionalize CBDRM at all needed levels. * An effective risk disaster management requires clarity on long-term directions in order to adapt to change, prepare and implement new strategies and create suitable organizational structures. * Ownership is more effectively promoted by supporting partners in their efforts to tailor process, tools and mechanisms to their country specific context and priorities |
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| **Case Study** | 12 |
| **Theme** | Regional Partnerships |
| **Sub-Theme** | Transboundary Partnerships |
| **Cross Cutting** | Knowledge Management |

**Strengthen Implementation of the Flood Preparedness Program at Provincial, District and Commune Levels in the Lower Mekong Basin**

**Summary**

The ECHO supported projects have helped the MRCS and the National Mekong Committees in enhancing capacities of relevant line agencies and local authorities for preparation and implementation of Flood Preparedness Programs at the provincial, district and commune level. The project activities have assisted various stakeholders and beneficiaries to better implement flood preparedness measures, raise public awareness on flood risk reduction and promote province- to- province and national knowledge sharing.

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| Brief Description of the Initiative The annual Mekong floods are an accepted part of the lives of communities living in the lower Mekong Basin countries namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam. The Mekong not only provides a rich variety of fish to its approximate 53 million basin inhabitants but during the annual floods also deposits fertile topsoil onto downstream flood plains, creating favorable conditions for farming and food production. However, recent severe floods in 2000, 2001 and 2002 have lost the lives of many people including the children, caused damage to transport routes and reduced agricultural output.  This project falls under the Component IV of the Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (FMMP) being implemented by MRCS. Building on the experiences of three previous projects, the current Phase IV is intended to “Strengthen Implementation of Flood Preparedness Programs at Provincial, District and Commune Levels in the Lower Mekong Basin”. This project covers five (5) flood-prone provinces of the lower Mekong Basin: Kratie and Svay Rieng in Cambodia, Tien Giang and Ben Tre in Viet Nam and Khammouane province in Lao PDR. The project was able to reach 57,254 individuals. |
| Objectives/Strategy of the Initiative The principal objective is for Disaster Preparedness Systems in three Mekong Riparian countries to effectively deal with floods  The specific objective is: Competence of target Provincial, District and Commune Disaster Management authorities is strengthened to develop and implement Flood Preparedness Program (FPP) |
| Results  1. Flood Preparedness Program implemented by provincial and district authorities in selected districts of Cambodia , Lao PDR and Viet Nam 2. Linkages established for provincial FPP with local developmental planning process in 3 selected provinces of Cambodia and Lao PDR 3. Capacity of the Commune DM Committees/Team in flood management and mitigation is enhanced in Cambodia, Lao DPR and Viet Nam 4. Awareness raised in the target communities for children and educators to deal with floods in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam 5. Three National Flood Forums organized in the three target MRC member countries to promote knowledge an information sharing on flood management and mitigation in the Lower Mekong Basin and contribution of Flood Preparedness Programs in developing the future programming of MRC FMMP |

**Regional**

Mekong River Commission,

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

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| Achievements  * The action has been well prepared taking account of national policy and “grass roots” needs of the various stakeholders. * Build in the added value and lessons learned of earlier phases, including the networks and relationships built through the phases – many of the activities were an extension and strengthened previous accomplishments. * NDMOs played a stronger role in coordinating and in linking the project implementation to the national development frameworks and planning. * Raised capacity and securing future implementation at district and commune-level in established project areas and at provincial level in new provinces. A number of FPP activities were incorporated into development plans at commune and at the district level, and in line ministry / department of Lao PDR and Cambodia. * Aligns with national policies and local strategies within the three target countries. * Improved flood preparedness at the local (commune, district, provincial) level will contribute to minimize losses of lives and protect the crops and property of the most vulnerable groups in society. It does not directly alleviate poverty, but it prevents poor people from suffering. * At the macroeconomic level, the reduction in losses frees resources for government and private investments, thereby indirectly contributing to poverty alleviation. Together with other activities have been implementing under the umbrella of FMMP such as identification of the flood hazard and its vulnerability, providing early warning and dissemination system to the vulnerable community, land use planning, etc. |
| Lessons Learned  * Project objectives and indicators should be simple and clear. Project staff and national stakeholders at all levels should have a holistic understanding of the objectives and indicators. Where necessary capacity building of staff and stakeholders in project monitoring should be undertaken. * Participation by partners must be concrete, recognizing their priorities, schedules and constraints to secure their active participation in workshops and other activities. * Additional advocacy is required (example Cambodia) to ensure ownership of the project as support for national policies, rather than a standalone donor project. * There continues to be a need to focus the stakeholders and project on preparedness, and in particular long range preparedness, as well as short term preparedness. |
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**ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative**

**Summary**

ASSI is a unique initiative implemented by its consortium that brings together the disaster management and educations sectors in the ASEAN Member States and the civil society organizations. As such, ASSI is endorsed by the ASEAN Committee for Disaster Management (ACDM) and included in the Education Sector’s Strategic Work Plan 2016-2020. The project is aligned with the AADMER Partnership Group (APG), a consortium of seven civil society organizations formed to assist in the implementation of AADMER.

ASSI Strategy was designed to provide South-east Asian countries a venue for discussion and sharing technical resources, improving institutional capacity of AMSs, policy development and practices to help minimize the impacts of disasters to children’s education. ASSI was devised to promote and advocate a Comprehensive Framework for School Safety to ASEAN as a contribution to the achievement of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

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| **Case Study** | 13 |
| **Theme** | Mainstreaming DRR into Development |
| **Sub-Theme** | Mainstreaming DRR into the Education Sector |
| Regional Partnerships |
| **Cross Cutting** | Children |

**Regional**

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| Brief Description of the Initiative The ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI) seeks to strengthen regional cooperation across ASEAN to ensure children are more resilient to disasters and have a safe and secure learning environment. Interventions will aim to improve the capacities for three ASEAN Member States (AMS) including commitment to work towards developing a common framework for school safety, rolled out through training and technical support on safe school tools and guidelines, and strengthening knowledge and collaboration among Education and DRM experts to advance initiatives at national and subnational level. The project will build on existing policies, guidelines and tools drawing on the previous work of ASEAN. The project will also support the implementation of the ASEAN Comprehensive School Safety Framework and piloting of the ASEAN regional tools and guidelines at school level. This includes the School Vulnerability Assessment toolkit, School Disaster Management Guidelines, a School Safety Toolkit and Mobile ICT Safe School Facilities Assessment tool and ICT School Disaster Management and Risk Reduction Education tool. Teachers and children will be trained on disaster preparedness, school safety assessments and safety planning. Model safe schools will be developed, child-led micro projects funded and campaigning supported to raise awareness of disaster preparedness. Increasing advocacy and learning initiatives on school safety across Ministries of Education, National Disaster Management Organizations and other stakeholders in ASEAN Member States will also be a priority, aiming for school safety commitments to be endorsed at high level regional and global events. |
| Objectives The principal objective is to ensure that “Children in ASEAN are more resilient to disasters and have a safe and secure learning environment”.  The specific objective is to “Improve technical and institutional capacity of three ASEAN Member States (Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia) on safe school programming by the end of December 2015, through inter-agency collaboration and the use of the ASEAN framework, guidelines and tools for safe schools.” |
| Results  1. Regional collaboration on the development of school safety across ASEAN member states is strengthened with prioritized tools and approaches in place by the end of the project 2. Policies, tools, and technical capacity are in place and being utilized through inter-agency collaboration to promote safe schools at the country and school levels; 3. Increase in advocacy and learning activities on schools safety across the Ministries of Education, National Disaster Management Organizations, and other stakeholders in ASEAN Member States |

Plan International, UK

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| Achievements  * Development of the ASEAN common framework for comprehensive school safety in ASEAN; launch of this ASEAN Common Framework, rollout/application of the framework in three ASEAN member states through workshops and trainings; development of two sets of school safety resource materials (School Disaster Risk Management Guideline and Overview of Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Assessment Tools); * Three countries in the ASSI project second phase were involved: Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar. They implemented the Safe School project according to plan and attained the set objectives. * Supported the participations of key stakeholders from MoE and NDMO in key events on Safe Schools and DRR in the region. During the WCDRR, an ASSI roundtable meeting was organized; ASSI brought in MoE representatives from Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Indonesia; * Indonesian MoE representative made a remarkable presence at Children and Youth Forum interacting with children on a session titled ‘critical infrastructure: safe school and hospital’. * During the 4th ACDM meeting Prevention and Mitigation Working group meeting, ACDM reviewed the concept note and appreciated the ASSI progress. ACDM looked forward to ASSI further engagement with private sector and media. * The ACDM, ASEAN DHMA and EYTD reaffirmed its commitments to ASSI and are in full support of making a programmatic approach for ASSI in the AADMER WP 2016-2020. Potential collaboration with ASEAN Member States and partners was discussed. Delegates from MoE Indonesia and Cambodia shared their experience and learning on school safety in their countries. | |
| Lessons Learned  * In achieving the desired goals, it is important to maintain good relationships, coordination with and engagement of partner governments, particularly with ASEAN bodies and Member States, at both national and regional levels. * Participation in regional and global events is crucial in building network, advocacy and promotion of agenda of school safety and reach out key stakeholders’ understanding on school safety; * ASEAN countries are committed to champion the cause of school safety. Advocacy to policy makers and decision makers is paramount to generate support in various means for the school safety. Public awareness at the school and community levels are equally important, as aware children, teachers and parents are less likely to be in danger. * High tech kind of safety assessment is worth exploring and learning, as this can be more efficient than basic assessment, even more so at the field level. Strong engagement of the concerned implementers is necessary for tools to take root in a country for example VISUS. |
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**Scaling up Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Lao PDR**

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| **Case Study** | 14 |
| **Theme** | CBDRR |
| **Sub-Themes** | Upscaling CBDRR |
|  | Climate Change Adaptation |
|  | Mainstreaming DRR into Sub-National Level |

**Summary**

As a result of the absence of a common implementation framework, and many communities remain unprepared, there was a need to scale up community-based disaster risk reduction through both geographical coverage and institutionalization at the national level.

The effectiveness of scaling up DRR needed a stronger coordination and partnership of INGOs to link with the Red Cross and propose joint action at the national and local levels.

The project package has addressed the needs of the most vulnerable communities and are in-line with National and Global priorities on DRR. The capacities of the target populations and stakeholders from the national to the local and school-levels have increased according to studies and evaluations and have contributed to improving coping capacities at all targeted levels. The project has focused on children, women and persons with disabilities which practiced participatory processes

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| Brief Description of the Initiative The consortium approach, composed of CARE, Oxfam, Save the Children and the Red Cross (French and Lao) addressed the preparedness of local authorities to effectively prepare and respond to disasters, raise awareness at all levels of society, advocate for further inclusion of DRR into a broader sustainable development planning, and enhance coordination and consistency of disaster risk reduction (DRR) interventions in the country through the support of the national DRR platforms. These four organizations has had significant experience in implementing DRR and other development programs, and are active members of the Disaster management Working Group of the INGO network in Lao PDR. The project was focused on four main dimensions: (1) supporting lower government authorities, villages and schools in their capacity to better mitigate, prepare for and respond to disasters; (2) increasing the general awareness at the local and national level on DRR and CCA; (3) supporting the development of a functioning national DRR platform that serves as a forum for technical exchanges, lessons learned, joint initiatives, mapping, harmonization and dissemination; (4) and ensuring that DRR models are gender/age sensitive and more efficiently linked to protection and development of livelihoods. The interventions were focused in the provinces of Bolikhamxay, Khammouane, Sekong, and Vientianne. An estimated 45,000 individuals and 15 organizations benefitted from the project, |
| Objectives The principal objectives is to “Scale up CBDRR in Lao PDR”, which will be achieved through the specific objective of “Strengthening coordination mechanisms and DRR capacities at the national and local level to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities”. In order to reach the specific objective, the actions include activities from villages to the central government and puts a strong emphasis on geographical and technical synergies within the consortium and with other DRR stakeholders, relevant UN agencies, INGOs and government bodies. |
| Results  1. Coordination among relevant institutions and organizations for effective advocacy and implementation of CBDRR is enhanced 2. Capacities of schools, villages, and districts to reduce risks and respond to disasters are strengthened 3. Awareness on DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) is increased to build a culture of safety and resilience at the national level 4. DRR is mainstreamed in local sustainable development planning |

**Lao PDR**

National CBDRR Consortium: Lao Red Cross/French Red Cross, CARE, Oxfam, Save the Children

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| Achievements  * A national DRR platform was developed with strong support among the Government of Lao ministries and the INGO sector * Work packages and tools, including formats and guidelines for disaster preparedness at the district and province level were standardized. This also includes standardized guidelines on integrating DRR into Village Socio-economic Development Plans, revision of school DRR materials, guidelines in integrating gender considerations into DRR, development and dissemination of policy briefs, mapping of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, revision of the CBDRR model, and the media kit information. * DRR skills of district focal points, disaster management focal points, village disaster preparedness units, and teachers and school principals had improved. * Preparedness of teachers and school principals have increased, and DRR has been integrated into lesson plans * Knowledge of the Government of Lao partners at the provincial and district levels have increased as a result of the project activities. * Trainings for media professionals has been conducted to enhance their role in public awareness. * Hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessments conducted and has been effective in developing disaster action plans. |
| Lessons Learned  * Consortiums versus larger INGOs has many advantages, including a stronger advocacy role at the national DRR level to efficiently increase awareness on strengthening DRR at all levels. Consortiums also allow opportunities to learn and to share strengths and expertise, and have greater geographic coverage. * Conducting baseline and end-line surveys provided an information based to assess the progress and effectiveness of implementation. * Incorporation of both gender and disability considerations has been unique for the project. * Mainstreaming DRR requires an integrated approach which includes interrelated strategies and a framework for creating an enabling environment for DRR considerations at various levels. * Improving community resilience requires commitments from the government, CSOs, private sector, and individuals. * Need to recognize the factors which shape the coping and adaptive capacities of key vulnerable groups. * Need to improve national government’s capacity to strengthen sub-national capacities especially provincial and community levels. * Budget allocation for DRR can be integrated and “absorbed” into existing regular development budgeting process. * Increasing the capacities of communities is fundamental to support community resilience and encourages self-reliance. |
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| **Case Study** | 15 |
| **Themes** | CBDRR |
| Mainstreaming DRR into Development |
| **Sub-Theme** | Mainstreaming DRR into the Education Sector |
| **Cross Cutting** | Children and Gender |
| Persons with Disabilities |
| Ethnic Minorities |
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**Joint Partnership to support the advancement of the national Community based Disaster risk Management program and Ministry of Education and Training action Plan on Disaster risk reduction and Climate Change**

**Summary**

The project focused on the consolidation of the National CBDRM program and MOET operational frameworks. The project paid specific attention to gender issues and advocated for the participation of women in various technical groups. At the national-level, the project partner worked with MOET to train the national and provincial master trainers on DRR. The project involved local authorities, and mass organizations through working and strengthening the existing and formal government structures, systems and tools.

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| Brief Description of the Initiative The project was focused on the consolidation and handover of experiences and capacities to the national, sub-national and local actors who have work on the National community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) and the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) action plan in ethnic minority areas. The initiative was conducted by a consortium, led by CARE, and involved Plan International, Save the Children along with national partner, Live & Learn. The project laid out a working model of CBDRM which enabled the implementation of the national program on CBDRM rolling out into the provinces. The project provided training of trainers for 50 master trainers on DRR education and coached them in the implementation of 1,385 copies of Teaching Manual on disaster risk reduction (DRR), which were distributed to the District Office of Education and Training and schools in 10 provinces, 100 Manual on Organizing DRR activities in the Schools and 1045 copies of its CD were distributed to participants on the trainings of MOET. In addition, the project also published documentation of good practices on CBDRM, and guidelines on DRR communication. |
| Objectives The principal objective is to have the national, and sub-national local actors to have the capacity to roll-out, monitor and sustain the National CBDRM program and MOET action plan on DRR and Climate Change (CC).  The specific objective is to contribute to consolidating, documenting and disseminating tools and best practices of the National CBDRM program and MOET Action plan on DRR/CC to enable local communities and schools in Ethnic minorities’ areas to better prepare for, mitigate and respond to natural disasters. |
| Results  1. National CBDRM and MOET operational frameworks are consolidated, best practices, lessons learned and tools are documented, promoted and handed over to the National and sub-national levels in targeted provinces. 2. Provincial and district authorities of the target provinces have systems and structures in place and their staff have increased knowledge and skills to implement the National CBDRM program 3. Sub-national level gender sensitive and disability inclusive CC/DRM programming in ethnic minority provinces applied best practices in monitoring and impact measurements. |

**Vietnam**

Consortium led by CARE-DE, with Plan International, Save the Children, Live & Learn

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| Achievements  * Organized a National Training of Trainers course on DRR/CCA education with participation of teachers, education managers and youth leaders. * Package of materials, trainings and school activities to document the implementation process for MOET action plan from national to local level * DRR/CCA materials on school based training/IEC packages developed from the JANI projects 3 and 4 were printed and shared with educational leaders and teachers at the provincial levels * 12 technical support groups on CBDRM were established in 4 project provinces, rolling out the national CBDRM and implementing the national CBDRM in project activities. * Technical working groups and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) group members in four provinces have been trained on M&E, which they applied during the course of the project. |
| Lessons Learned  * The role of technical support groups established at the provincial and district levels is very important – this is the core-technical assistance to facilitate the implementation of the National Program on CBDRM when it is rolled out into the community level. * The members of technical support groups should be structured from both government officials and technical specialists that ensure decision-making process and technical expertise are integrated for cost-efficient implementation. Defining the role of members, building capacities in CBDRM and providing support for the core group is essential for the success of implementation * Multi-stakeholder approach applied in the project was a key factor for the successes, and created the follow up management plan after the project phased out. Joint learning events and local capacity building for various stakeholders helped them work together for CBDRM and DRR awareness. * Addressing the different needs of women, children, elderly and people with disabilities in CBDRM model have been notified as quality indicators for the National Program on CBDRM. Enabling children to participate and learn from DRR initiatives have been considered as good initiatives in the National Program on CBDRM * Good documentation offers evidence for the advocacy process. The most significant change stories and study cases collected from the implementation of the project illustrate the cause and effect relations between human behavior, perception, and attitudes, and the disaster risks exposed to the community, and provide evidences to verify recommendations for policy and practice changes. |
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**Cambodia**

**Disaster PReparedness and Flood Mitigation Project in Cambodia**

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| **Case Study** | 16 |
| **Themes** | CBDRR |
| **Sub-Themes** | Upscaling CBDRR |

**Summary**

The International Federation of Red Cross has made a difference in-terms of capacity building of NCDM, CRC and target communities. The Federation and CRC has assisted the government to formulate appropriate national disaster management plans through the institutional development of NCDM.

As a result, the capacity of the NCDM has been assessed and a clear plan of action which includes a 5-year institutional development strategy and a two year plan of action was developed and conducted.

It was clear that the CBDP was promising, and the Federation and CRC had played a major role in developing the disaster management sector in Cambodia as evident in the coming DIPECHO-funded projects in the country.

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| Brief Description of the Initiative The International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) responded positively in 1998 to the Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) initiative for the Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) program, which was expanded to include flood mitigation activities. Based on the formal linkages and partnership between the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) and CRC, the Federation assisted the NCDM in developing a long-term development strategy – a process similar to what the Federation has done with CRC in earlier years. The goal of the initiative was to develop an ongoing disaster management and co-ordination capacity of the NCDM and the Community-Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) and flood mitigation capacity of the CRC which reduces the impact of future disasters. |
| Objectives The key objectives were to:   1. Contribute to the development of the NCDM capacity to effectively prepare for and respond to natural disaster affecting Cambodia annually 2. Ensure effective co-ordination and information sharing, in partnership with CRC and in-clone cooperation with NCDM, in between the organization and agencies involved in disasters management in Cambodia 3. Develop the capacity of the CRC to effectively prepare for and respond to natural disasters annual affecting Cambodia 4. Develop the CRC capacity to successfully implement natural disaster prevention and mitigation strategies at the community-level. |
| Results  1. Short and long-term capacity building needs identified for the NCDM from the national, provincial and district levels, which led to the plant of action for the NCDM and assisted NCDM for a longer-term funding and support capacity building process from multi-lateral donors. 2. Improved regular co-ordination and information sharing, and strengthened capacity of NCDM to coordinate the work of institutions and agencies in disasters management in Cambodia. 3. CRC’s capacity increased through skills enhancement training for the Disaster Management Department (DMD and continuous development DMD preparedness unit. A national-level strategy was established for CBDP replication and CRC volunteers at the community level were trained in CBDP to support the implementation of CBDP and flood mitigation planning activities. This is supported by National level assessments on flood preparedness and a national-level policy established which clearly defines the role of CRC in preparedness, response and recovery. 4. Increased capacity of Red Cross Volunteers to conduct hazard, risk, and vulnerability assessments; established partnerships with community-based NGOs; developed national level strategies of expansion of prevention and mitigation projects; self-sufficient DMD in implementing, managing and directing CBDRP prevention and mitigation activities |

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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| Achievements  * NCDM profile shaped up, roles and responsibilities clarified and disseminated to a wide national and international audience. * NCDM long-term strategy defined and a clear 2-year development plan for NCDM development produced. * NCDM has taken up their coordination role and established extensive linkages with their partner. * CBDP scaled up from 3 to 7 provinces * CRC training team had conducted and increased the capacities of other organizations involved in disasters management, such as Vadhanak,, Action Against Hunger, and Lutheran World Services, all in Kampong Chhang * CRC replicated the training in Lao RC, Thai RC, Myanmar RC, and Vietnam RC. * CBDP program incorporated the CRC knowledge in disaster management for all levels and built up the CRC organization capacity for disaster management. | |
| Lessons Learned  * CRC needs to clearly define what is considered by a disaster prepared community, when a community is considered disaster prepared, or when a community is resilient to disasters. * A guideline or a checklist which contains critical elements of a disaster prepared or resilient community is needed as an initial step. * CRC should recognize that given the decentralization and good governance initiatives, the commune is the key level where disaster decision-making, resource allocation, coordination and information management can most effectively carried out, and the CBDP program should commence engagement of stakeholders at the commune level without sacrificing planning and preparedness at the village level. * CBDP program is best implemented using an area-based or area-specific approach. Where every community be covered under the program will formulate its own specific plans, activities and projects including implementation of CBDP program components according to a schedule appropriate to local conditions. * Refocus CBDP program activities and interventions towards placing greater emphasis on the establishment of a disaster management planning process at both commune and village levels leading to the development of formal disaster management plans. * This planning process shall be initiated by the conduct of the HVCA process. Final output should contain a complete list (structural and non-structural) of preparedness and mitigation measures, activities and projects for all hazards faced by the community. * Design and install a CBDP program monitoring and evaluation system that focuses on measuring end results and impact rather than accomplishment of tasks and activities or the delivery of inputs. This includes the design and transfer of participatory monitoring and evaluation skills to the community so that it is able to repeat the entire disaster management planning and implementation process every year. Emphasis will be on the disaster preparedness process, it is not a one-time event. |
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