



FACING DISASTERS, BUILDING RESILIENCE

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Photo: Acacia Water

Disasters hit the poorest the hardest. They often live in the most dangerous locations and are most susceptible to natural disasters, such as floods or droughts. They are also the ones who will have to leave behind their homes, jobs and farmland when fleeing from acts of war. Often they do not have anything or anyone to fall back on. Disasters destroy investments of years and obstruct further development. This means that the most effective disaster response demands synergy between sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, and humanitarian aid.

Cordaid's mission is to build flourishing communities. Cordaid believes that disaster resilience is a key characteristic of flourishing communities.

Resilience is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions. Resilience means the ability to “resile from” or “spring back (bounce back) from” a shock. The resilience of a community in respect to potential hazard events is determined by the degree to which the community has the necessary resources and is capable of organizing itself both prior to and during times of need.

(UNISDR, 2009)

Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction

Cordaid aims to contribute to resilient communities in all programmes in the disaster cycle: emergency response, recovery, mitigation & prevention, preparedness, and promotes to include risk awareness and resilience strengthening into development programming.

The basis of Cordaid's approach is community managed disaster risk reduction (CMDRR).

Most of our interventions are centred around CMDRR and a (combination of) specific themes, which are:

- Food security / Agriculture / Livestock
- Water resources management
- Livelihoods and economic recovery
- Ecosystem management and climate change adaptation
- Governance, Lobby and Advocacy

We currently focus on mainstreaming DRR at district and municipality level in line with national DRR policies and are piloting the concept of urban resilience in Asia and Africa.

- Since 1980, low-income countries have suffered only 9% of the world's disaster events, but 48% of the fatalities.
- It is projected that more than 50% of people living in developing countries will be vulnerable to weather hazards by 2050.
- \$1 invested in reducing disasters in developing countries is estimated to save up to \$7 in losses.
- Between 2006 and 2010, the 23 richest countries and the EU invested an average of 2% of their annual humanitarian spending in DRR; this is well below a non-binding international goal of 10%.

Reference : 10 years CMDRR (Cordaid 2013)

INTER-SECTORAL COOPERATION, ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

Cordaid aims to embed their programmes in the local governance system. Mainstreaming of DRR in sectors such as water, food security and agriculture, urban development and housing and health is key. Therefore Cordaid works closely with various government departments, at local, national and global level. Cordaid enables communities and NGOs to advocate for the implementation of good disaster management policies and programmes in multi-stakeholder processes.

CORDAID NETWORK

We have a relevant network of partner agencies, research, advisory and training services, in the Netherlands, in the south and globally, with different skills and working at different levels to really make a difference: from training to management of programs, and from research and learning to lobby.

Cordaid is an active member of the Caritas Internationalis network, which consists of Caritas national member organisations from about 160 countries. Cordaid is well known for its DRR expertise, and has trained other Caritas agencies (for example Caritas Germany, Caritas Indonesia).

Cordaid is a member of the CIDSE network (Catholic agencies for development). We participate in the CIDSE Climate & Poverty Justice working group, e.g. to promote the importance of climate change adaptation (next to mitigation) and the availability of funding for adaptation at local level. Cordaid also is a member of VOICE, the network of European humanitarian agencies.

Partners for Resilience (PfR) alliance

Cordaid forms with the Netherlands Red Cross, Red Cross Climate Centre, CARE Netherlands and Wetlands International a consortium which, in 2011 – 2015, has implemented 45 projects in 9 countries. PfR is a strategic partner of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 2016 to 2020 the strategic partnership will focus on policy dialogue for integrating DRR, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management in international, national and community level programs and policies, in selected countries in Central America, Africa and Asia.

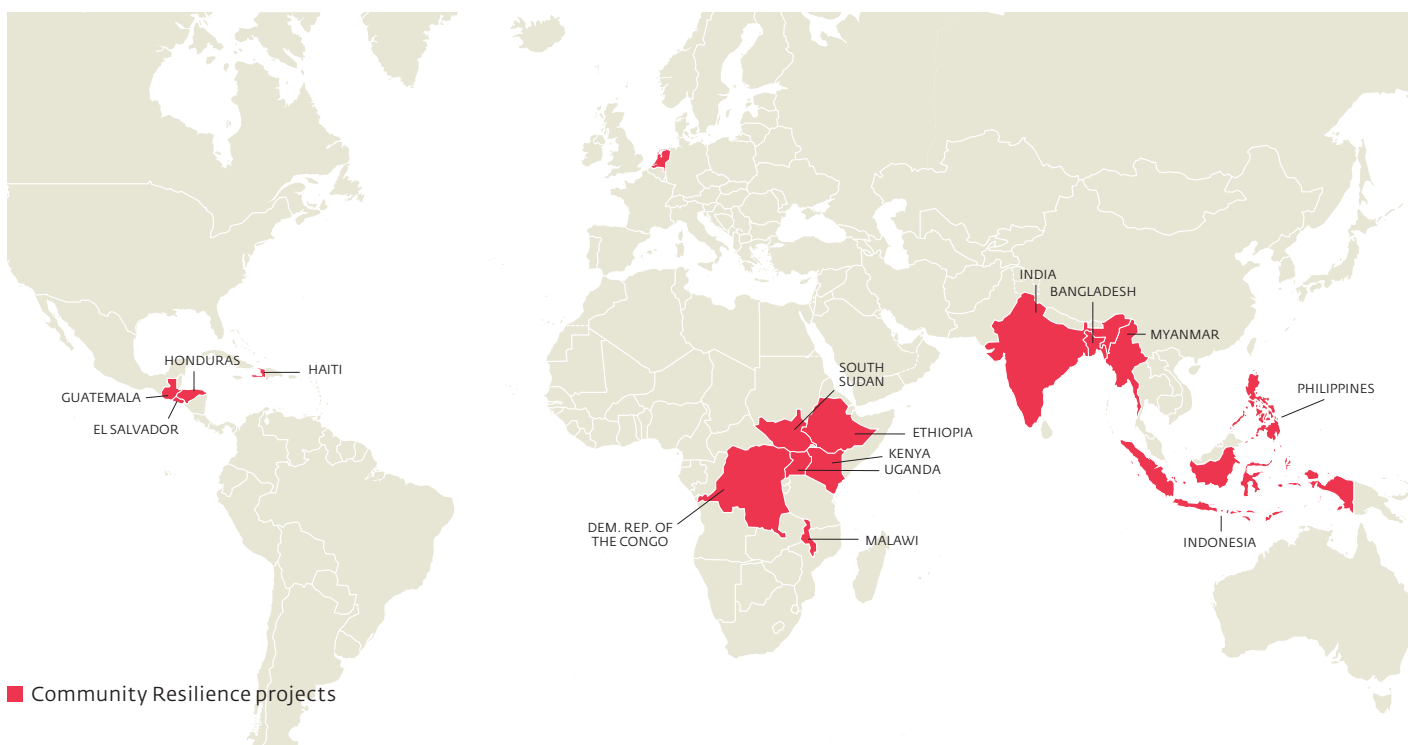
CORDAID DONORS

Cordaid's projects are funded by a variety of donors. A large number of private donors from mainly the Netherlands support our organization. Important institutional donors are the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Aid, European Commission and ECHO, World Bank, Global Fund/ UN, and the Dutch postcode lottery. A growing number of international foundations support our projects. Contributions from the private sector vary from donations to technical assistance and joint project implementation.

Facts & Figures Cordaid Community Resilience program 2015

- Cooperation with 92 partner organizations in Central America, Africa and Asia
- Working on capacity building in DRR (95 organizations), capacity building in policy influencing (60 organizations), facilitation of DRR programs in 195 new communities.
- Reaching 330.000 people
- With an annual budget of € 5 million

CORDAID RESILIENCE FOOTPRINT





Cordaid involves communities in the planning process.

CORDAID'S SERVICES

- Facilitation of multi stakeholder processes around DRR and resilience in districts and urban areas.
- Program implementation of building resilient livelihoods of communities in disaster prone regions, in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders.
- Training and capacity building of CSO's, local government staff
- Consultancy and advice related to resilience building
- Lobby and advocacy to bridge the gap between communities and government. This can include for example training of local CSO's in lobby & advocacy or supporting them with their Lobby & advocacy issues.
- Research and program innovation with research institutions and private sector such as TNO, Wageningen University, University of Delft and Acacia Water with the aim to develop innovative effective approaches which contribute to resilience building.

We are implementing pilot projects that aim at bridging the gap between national DRR policy, local government level and communities, while continuing with the integrated DRR approach of the Partners for Resilience.

CORDAID EXPERTISE

Cordaid expertise covers all areas mentioned above, such as: advice on resilience building and community managed DRR, training and capacity building, district resilience, urban resilience, linking relief and development, disaster preparedness, drought cycle management, water management, agriculture and livestock, food security, and health.

For further information read our website:
<https://www.cordaid.org/en/topics/resilience>

IATI STANDARD

Since December 2013 CORDAID publishes its project data in accordance with the IATI standard. IATI is a globally accepted digital standard that is being adopted by an increasing number of stakeholders in the development sector. Using this standard makes it possible for our own organization to make up-to-the-minute overviews and analyses more quickly and, at the same time, allows other organizations and institutions to benefit from them too.

OUR FOCUS POINTS

Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction

We increase capacities of local people and reduce the risks of hazards. It includes training in CMDRR, risk mapping, contingency and action planning, community organisation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Communities face specific (potential) hazards, have specific livelihood strategies, are situated in specific eco-systems and are part of a larger governance system. Most programmes are situated in areas which suffer from either too much water (floods, tsunami, storms) or too little water (droughts).

Emergency Response and Resilient Recovery

We are confronted with humanitarian crises worldwide. There is an urgent need to continue and expand our emergency response and early recovery program in West and Central Africa and the Middle East. We continue our resilient recovery programmes in Nepal and the Philippines.

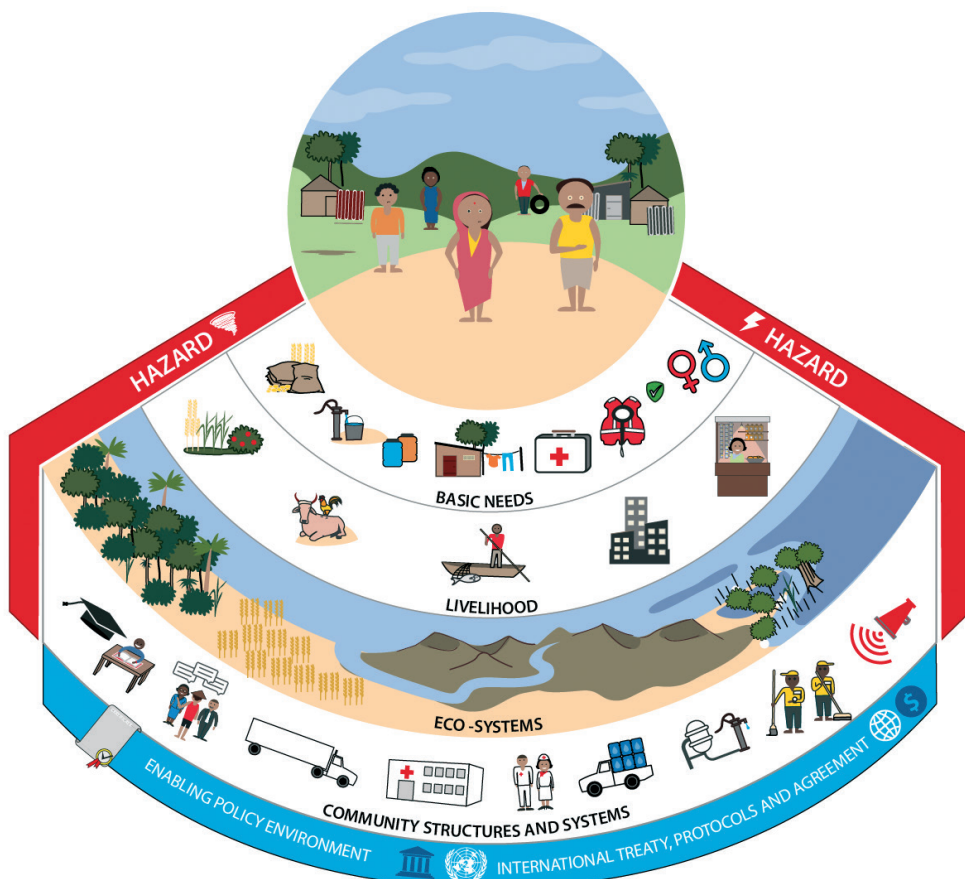
Urban Resilience

Half of humanity nowadays lives in cities. Cities in developing countries are growing most rapidly. Nearly one billion people live in slums. Changing hazard patterns in combination with the conditions in slums, like poor infrastructure, high poverty rates, complex social structures increase disaster risk in slum areas. Cordaid focusses on creating Urban Resilience through a risk focused participatory neighbourhood urban planning approach.

District Resilience

District development plans rarely integrate disaster risks. Communities living in the districts are hardly involved in the planning process. Therefore Cordaid focusses on District Resilience. We support district staff in making development and contingency plans. These plans need to take the hazards in the district into consideration and need to involve communities in the planning and implementation process. District planning is complementary to Community development and contingency plans.

CORDAID RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK



Cordaid has developed the resilience framework as a systematic approach for analysis. In this framework the level of resilience is determined by various factors in different layers.

Hazard: this can be a natural hazard (typhoon in the Philippines), or a man-made hazard like conflict.

Element at risk: this can be a person but also an asset or a livelihood, eco-system.

The level of resilience of the element at risk is determined by factors at five different layers.

LAYER	EXPLANATION
Basic needs & services	The first layer supporting resilience is basic needs. This is what people need to survive: water and sanitation, food, clothing basic health & hygiene, shelter.
Livelihood and health systems	The second layer supporting resilience are livelihoods and health systems. They are supportive to recover.
Eco systems	The third layer supporting resilience is the eco system. Eco systems are crucial for livelihoods and health and as such for bouncing back.
Community System and structures	The fourth layer are the structures and systems that help individuals to survive and cope. Most of this is about preparedness of communities to face disaster.
Enabling environment and International treaties	The fifth layer consists of (inter)national government policies & regulations and supportive systems that help communities to survive and recover.

ABOUT CORDAID

Cordaid is the Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid, with its headquarters in the Hague and country offices in 11 countries. It has been fighting poverty and exclusion in the world's most fragile societies and conflict-stricken areas for almost a century. Cordaid is deeply rooted in the Dutch society with more than 300,000 private donors. Cordaid is a founding member of Caritas Internationalis and CIDSE.

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