

# **10 YEARS CORDAID COMMUNITY MANAGED DRR**

THE ESSENCE, RESULTS AND WAY FORWARD

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS  
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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## WHY THIS REPORT?

The year 2015 is fast approaching and the international development community is taking final stock of progress made on the Millennium Development Goals and preparing a post-2015 framework for sustainable development. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) must become a key pillar of the post-2015 agenda. The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) reports that there has been steady progress on implementing disaster risk reduction measures since the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in 2005, just weeks after the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami that killed more than 225,000 people and obliterated years of development. However, as consultations are underway for a new international DRR framework to be adopted in 2015, it is clear that a greater effort is needed. In order to strengthen people's resilience, DRR efforts at the local level need to be supported by government policies and programs that incorporate risk reduction and have appropriate implementing and financing mechanisms in place. To make sure that government policies truly reflect the realities and priorities of communities, continuous engagement of all stakeholders, including people whose livelihoods are at risk, must be the starting point of all future DRR efforts.

## FIGURES SPEAK

- 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%.

## CORDAID AND CMDRR

Cordaid's mission is to build flourishing communities in fragile societies and contexts. Its investment in Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) contributes to this mission. CMDRR promotes social cohesion through cooperation within communities and between communities and governments. It also fosters empowerment and strengthens basic security, both of which are cornerstones for building flourishing communities. This review highlights the track record of Cordaid and its partners in CMDRR over the last ten years. Based on Cordaid's experience and the outcomes of a partner survey conducted in 2013, this review offers recommendations to all relevant stakeholders for a constructive way forward.

## DEVELOPMENT OF CORDAID'S CMDRR PROGRAM

**2000:** Cordaid is founded through the merger of three Dutch NGOs that bring along experience in both development and emergency aid.

**2001:** Cordaid starts working on linking development and relief through pilot programs on drought cycle management and drought preparedness in the Horn of Africa (partly supported by ECHO) and disaster preparedness in Malawi.

**2003:** An evaluation of Cordaid's disaster preparedness activities concludes that it does not sufficiently address the root causes of people's vulnerability. Cordaid follows the report's recommendation and starts piloting projects on disaster risk reduction.

**2004:** The publication of the Drought Cycle Management manual confirms the relevance of the DRR approach and the focus on working with communities. 2005: The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) trains Cordaid staff and partner organizations in Community Managed DRR. Cordaid starts developing a CMDRR program in 9 countries.

**2005-2007:** Start of programs in Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia, Uganda, Indonesia, India, Bangladesh, El Salvador and Honduras.

**2007:** Cordaid and IIRR publish the CMDRR Manual.

**2010:** An external evaluation of Cordaid's CMDRR program recommends more focus on livelihoods and relations with governments.

**2011:** The start of the Partners for Resilience (PfR) alliance, a program funded by the Dutch government. CARE Netherlands, Cordaid, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre and Wetlands International bring together knowledge of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and eco-system management and restoration with the aim of enhancing community resilience.

**2012:** Two new countries, Haiti and South Sudan, are added to the program. Publication of the revised CMDRR Manual that incorporates climate change adaptation and eco-system management.

## CORDAID CMDRR PROGRAM IN 2012

- Cordaid works on CMDRR in **5** countries in Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Malawi, South Sudan), **3** in Asia (India, Bangladesh, Indonesia) and **4** in Central America and the Caribbean (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Haiti)
- Together with **71** partner organizations
- Who facilitated the process in **640** communities
- Reaching **760,000** people
- With a budget of **€ 11.6** million

## 2. THE ESSENCE OF COMMUNITY MANAGED

Disasters occur when communities cannot cope with the effects of hazards using their own resources. Because hazards affect communities differently and communities have different coping mechanisms, disasters are local and not national or regional events. Community Managed DRR brings people together to analyze and address a common disaster risk starting from the community's knowledge of recurring hazard events. The CMDRR process helps them to build cohesiveness with the ultimate objective of becoming a resilient community. Reinforcing people's capacities is the most important aspect of CMDRR. It is the crosscutting element in all phases of the CMDRR process, from communities conducting their own risk analysis to them building well-functioning organizations to implement their own DRR measures. CMDRR guarantees community ownership of interventions, which ensures their sustainability in the medium and long term.

At the heart of CMDRR interventions is the following formula:

$$\text{Disaster risk} = \text{Hazard} \times \frac{\text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Capacity}}$$

The equation signifies that reducing vulnerability and/or strengthening capacity will reduce the risk of disasters. In Cordaid's conceptualization, all persons living in one location are equally exposed to the same hazard. What differs are people's economic, social, cultural and political positions or assets, which serve to increase or decrease their capacity to cope with the impact of a hazard.

### WHAT IS A COMMUNITY?

The CMDRR approach is rooted in communities. A community can be taken as a group that shares one or more things in common, such as place of residence, disaster risk exposure, or having been affected by a hazard event. Although the community is not a homogeneous unit but a dynamic mix of different groups, sharing something in common gives a certain sense of belonging to each other. Within the CMDRR program, implemented on three continents, a 'typical' community does not exist. Community is what partner organizations and communities themselves define as such, depending on the local culture and administrative system.

### WHAT IS RESILIENCE?

The ultimate goal of CMDRR interventions is to build resilient communities. Cordaid defines resilience as the capacity of an individual and/or a community to survive and bounce back from a hazard event, to go back to normal functioning, and to improve her or his condition towards full enjoyment of being an empowered human being and/or community. Communities can be considered resilient when they can pass through all the phases of the CMDRR process by themselves.

COMMUNITY MANAGED DRR	EXTERNALLY DRIVEN DRR
Process owned by the community	Process owned by an external agency
Demand-driven	Supply-driven
Emphasis on learning and positive social change at the community level	Emphasis on gathering information from the community to develop interventions
Incorporates local people's knowledge into project design	Incorporates expert's knowledge into project design
The community chooses and implements interventions according to its capacity and mobilizes support where needed	The external agency implements and manages the project while the community participates
Flexible local planning	Planning by agency staff
Community organization as key player	External agency as key player
Strengthens the community's organizational capacity to take the lead in its DRR projects	Largely depends on an external organization's capacity to manage the project
Cost sharing by the community	External subsidy
Participatory monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation by external agency

### 3. IMPLEMENTING CMDRR

#### HERE'S TO THE MODEST FACILITATOR

Even though communities are the primary actors in the CMDRR framework, the facilitators of the process play a vital role too. CMDRR demands that facilitators from partner organizations are familiar with DRR and the hazards faced by the community and have the specific skills to facilitate a community-driven development process. Therefore Cordaid provides intensive training and guidance of facilitators. At the same time, they must be modest enough to step back and let the community take the lead. The facilitators will also support the community in involving multiple partners with their DRR activities, including local and national governments and civil society. Their continuous support and involvement are critical for the sustainability of community-led DRR interventions.

#### THE ESSENTIAL SIX

CMDRR facilitators support communities through the following steps:

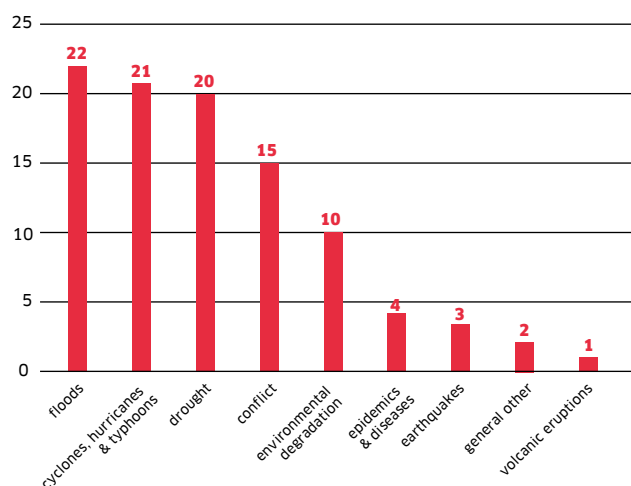
1. **Training** communities in the CMDRR concepts and process
2. **Risk map:** community managed disaster risk assessment and analysis, which includes identifying the main hazards and ranking them in terms of priorities for action (*see graph 1*), while simultaneously mapping the vulnerabilities and capacities of the community to manage the hazard.
3. **Community organization:** identifying a relevant existing structure or creating a new DRR committee to manage the DRR process and to advocate, on behalf of the community, for support from other stakeholders including the government.
4. **Planning:** community managed development of a long-term plan of action with risk reduction measures, as well as a disaster preparedness plan. The community decides on resources and cost sharing (in cash and kind), to be acquired from the community and identifies the need for additional resources from NGOs, local or national governments.
5. **Implementation:** community managed implementation of the action plan; if actions are beyond the community's capacities mobilize support and resources from other stakeholders.
6. **Documentation, monitoring and evaluation** managed by the community.

#### THE ADVANTAGES OF CMDRR

- CMDRR promotes the empowerment of individuals and communities and reduces their dependency on external help.
- CMDRR transforms communities. Social cohesion and equality are enhanced through the participation of all community members and giving voice to women and youth.
- CMDRR guarantees ownership of interventions, which ensures their sustainability in the medium and long term.
- CMDRR builds the technical and organizational capacity of communities who design, implement and evaluate their own risk reduction measures and build relationships with local and national government.
- CMDRR is cost effective because the community contributes in cash or kind and the dependence on emergency aid is reduced.
- CMDRR improves community life, also when no hazards occur.

#### 1. PRIMARY HAZARDS IDENTIFIED BY COMMUNITIES

% communities



Source: © Cordaid CMDRR partner survey 2013.

Read as: 22% of all communities identified flood as the primary hazard affecting their community.

## 4. RESULTS CORDAID CMDRR PARTNER SURVEY 2013

In recent years, Cordaid commissioned several evaluations to gain an insight into the efficiency, relevance and effectiveness of its CMDRR program.<sup>1</sup> In August 2013, it conducted a survey of partner organizations working with Cordaid on CMDRR.<sup>2</sup> 37 partners from 11 countries in Asia, Central America and Sub-Saharan Africa responded and provided information about the outcomes of the CMDRR approach in a total of 91 communities. An analysis of the responses is presented below.

### COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

#### DRR COMMITTEES

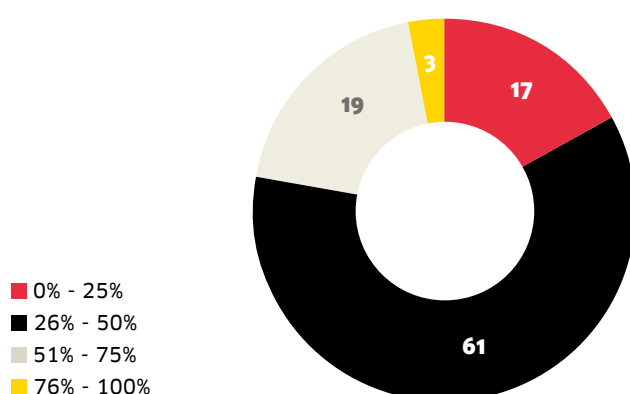
The crux of the CMDRR approach is that communities take the lead in the risk reduction interventions that they themselves prioritize. A DRR committee that represents the community (step 3 of 'the essential six') is tasked with managing the planning, implementation and monitoring of the interventions. Communities articulated the importance of being organized: it is not only a condition for effective interventions, but also a sine qua non for advocating local or national government support. Similarly, organized communities are better equipped to lobby against development and

other policies and practices that entail risks for their wellbeing, such as mining concessions that cause environmental degradation leading to floods or landslides.

Graph 2 shows that an effective DRR committee was in place in 98% of all communities. These committees are intended to voice the concerns and priorities of different groups within the community (young and old, rich and poor, people of different ethnicities). Gender inequalities tend to cut across all such social inequalities, with women disproportionately represented in most vulnerable groups. Graph 3 shows the representation of women within the DRR committees. In the majority (61%) of DRR committees, women represented a quarter to half of the committee members. One-fifth of the committees had more female participation: 51 to 75%. This is a promising result given that in many cultures prevalent gender roles prevent women from sitting on official committees or from speaking their minds in public.

### 3. WOMEN IN CMDRR COMMITTEE

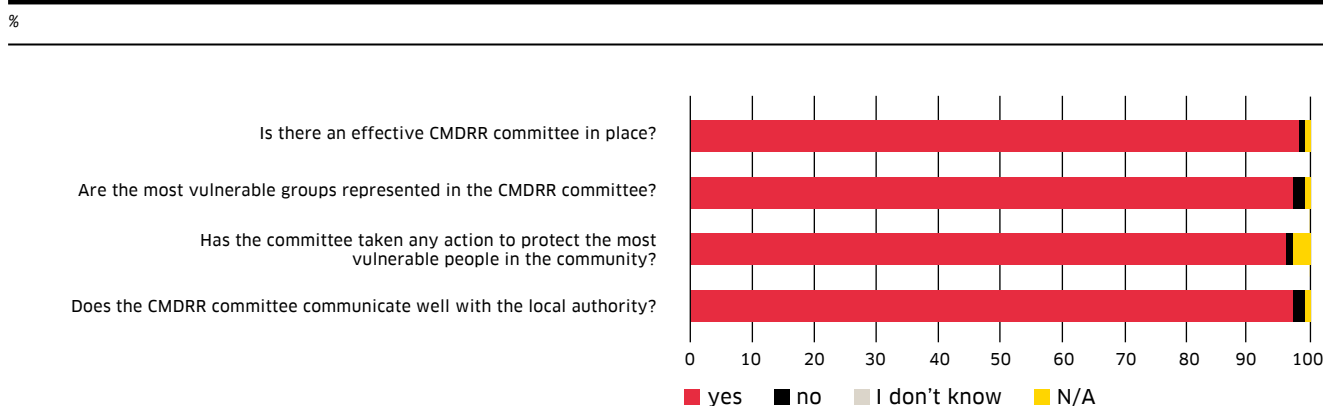
% women



Source: © Cordaid CMDRR partner survey 2013.

Read as: in 61% of the communities 26-50% women are part of the CMDRR committee

### 2. EFFECTIVESS CMDRR COMMITTEE



Source: © Cordaid CMDRR partner survey 2013.

Read as: In 98% of the communities where CMDRR is implemented, an effective CMDRR committee is in place.

### COST SHARING

Another key aspect of community participation in CMDRR is cost sharing (see step 5 of 'the essential six'). Unlike most other DRR approaches, CMDRR insists that community members contribute in cash or in kind to the implementation of their projects. The most important reason for this is sustainability. The 2013 survey shows that community members contributed in 85% of the communities. One third was contributions in the form of unpaid labour; a quarter was contributions in kind (such as equipment and tools, building materials or land). 15% contributed money to realize the DRR intervention.

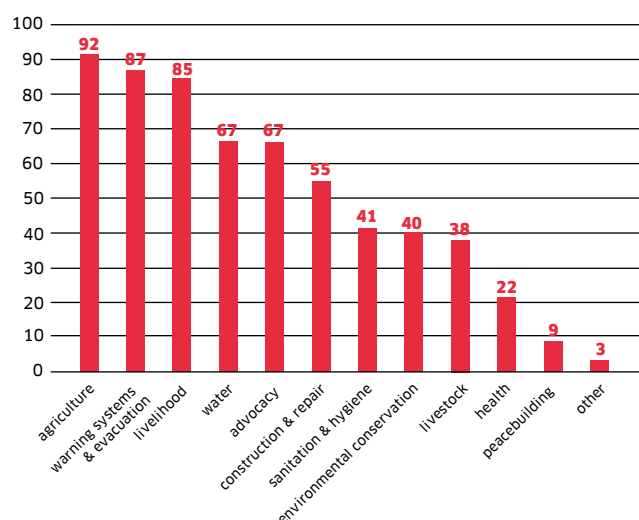
Two examples from Indonesia: in Satar Punda Barat village a concrete bridge was constructed that will serve as evacuation route in case of flooding. Having this done by a commercial contractor would have cost around €3,250. However, village members provided the land needed and worked on the construction for free, saving the community €2,700. In Ngargomulyo, a village located at a high altitude near the Merapi volcano, transporting materials was difficult and expensive. Communities contributed free labour worth nearly €5,000 and used their own equipment to building a bridge and roads to connect the hamlets.

### A DIVERSITY OF INTERVENTIONS

Graph 4 shows that communities choose a wide variety of risk reduction intervention fields. Among the most-cited interventions are activities in livelihoods, early warning systems and water.

### 4. COMMUNITY SELECTED INTERVENTION FIELDS

% communities



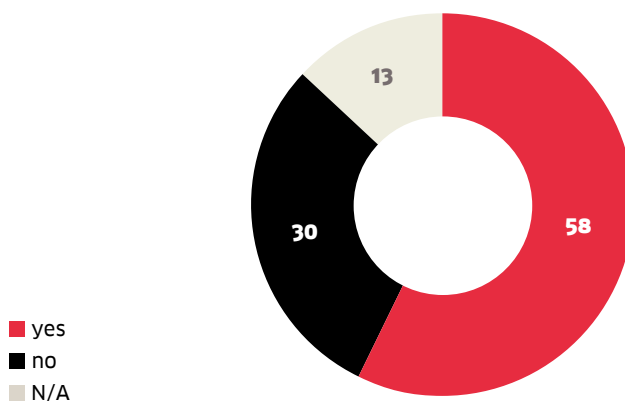
Source: © Cordaid CMDRR partner survey 2013.

### LIVELIHOODS

Many communities that Cordaid works with experienced that repeated disasters increasingly and severely affected their livelihoods. However, livelihood activities that start from an analysis of the hazards that communities face, allows to develop specific activities to protect and adapt their livelihoods. Underground waterstorage, introducing winter cropping or planting drought resistant crops, systems for timely selling of cattle prove much more sustainable. Another example is the introduction of specific crops in volcanic areas that grow fast on soil covered with ashes to ensure that people can harvest soon after an eruption and have an income to survive. Moreover, interventions that take account of the specific needs of people in hazard-prone areas are most often replicated outside the project area and therefore provide the best opportunities for scaling up.

### 5. SAVINGS AND CREDIT GROUPS AS RESULT OF CMDRR

% communities



Source: © Cordaid CMDRR partner survey 2013.

Another activity that can be grouped under livelihoods is the establishment of savings and credit groups, which help people to diversify their sources of income and prevent them from being pushed further into poverty when disaster strikes. Graph 5 shows that a savings or credit group was established in 58% of the communities, of which 2% had a saving and credit group in place before the CMDRR process. Women play a key role in running these groups, in fact, one third of all the groups created are run exclusively by women.

### EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The 2013 survey reveals that early warning systems are in place in 88% of the communities. In designing these systems, scientific knowledge on disaster risks is sometimes combined with local wisdom. For example in Ngargomulyo, the movement of animals from the forest near the crater down to the village was always the most important sign of



increasing volcanic activity. Now, after establishing contact with the government's Volcanic Agency, the local DRR committee receives regular updates about the risk of eruption. Early warning systems often involve the cooperation of public spaces like churches, mosques or schools, where volunteers operate the sound system and put up flags and information boards to alert the community to rising water levels or the imminent danger of landslides.

In many communities threatened by floods or the eruption of a nearby volcano, preparedness activities included the construction of evacuation routes and conducting evacuation training and simulations. In flood-prone areas in Tamil Nadu, India, village governors played an important role in mobilizing resources for the construction of drinking water facilities, shelters and rescue centres, bridges and protection walls. The local partner explains that infrastructure investments changed in the course of the project (2008 – 2011) because the village leaders now consider such investments through a DRR lens and give priority to infrastructure that reduces disaster risk.

In drought-prone areas in northern Kenya and northern Uganda activities included the improvement of rainwater harvesting infrastructure, maintenance of water sources, irrigation systems and boreholes. The 2013 survey reveals that in 83% of the communities, infrastructure has been improved.

### WATER

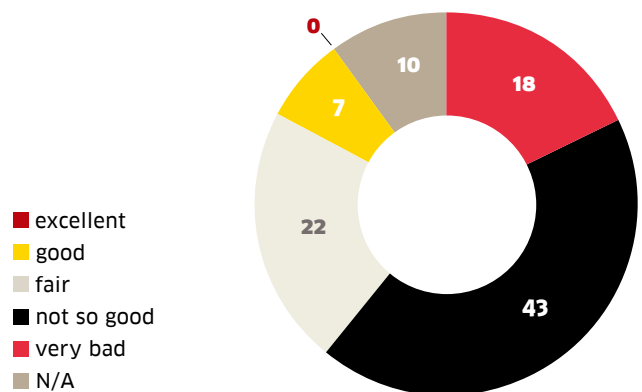
Providing access to good quality drinking water for people and sometimes their animals too, has been a focus of intervention in many countries. Activities included the construction of paved rainwater harvesting systems and ponds to store rainwater, the rehabilitation of wells, the establishment of public fountains that provide protected drinking water from borewells, road construction and training water users. Water provision systems are key to survival not only in drought-prone areas, but also in other places where hazards are likely to strike. For example, after the tsunami in Aceh schools were built with extra water capacity to be able to serve displaced people in case a hazard occurs again. The findings of the 2013 survey, presented in *graphs 6 and 7*, show that water quality increased significantly – from 'not so good' to 'good' – in more than half of the communities as a result of CMDRR. The survey moreover revealed that in more than two-thirds of the communities the distance to drinking water had been decreased.

### COMMUNITY VIEWS ON IMPACT

CMDRR activities carried out jointly by community members often have an impact on them and their community that goes beyond the tangible objectives of the interventions. *Graph 8 (on page 9)* shows some of these indirect results. Feelings of belonging within the community as well as relationships with neighbouring communities have improved in

## 6. LEVEL OF WATER QUALITY. BEFORE CMDRR

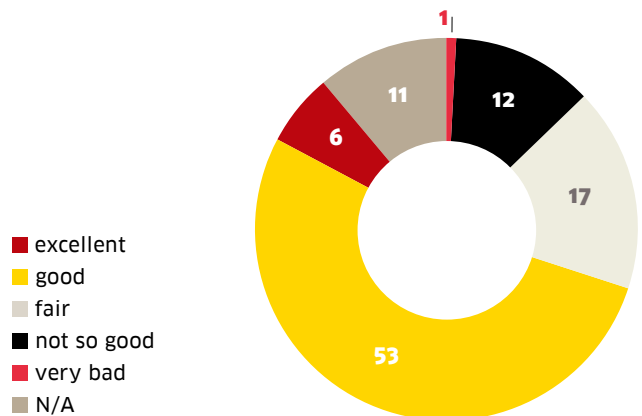
% communities



Source: © Cordaid CMDRR partner survey 2013.

## 7. LEVEL OF WATER QUALITY. AFTER CMDRR

% communities



Source: © Cordaid CMDRR partner survey 2013.

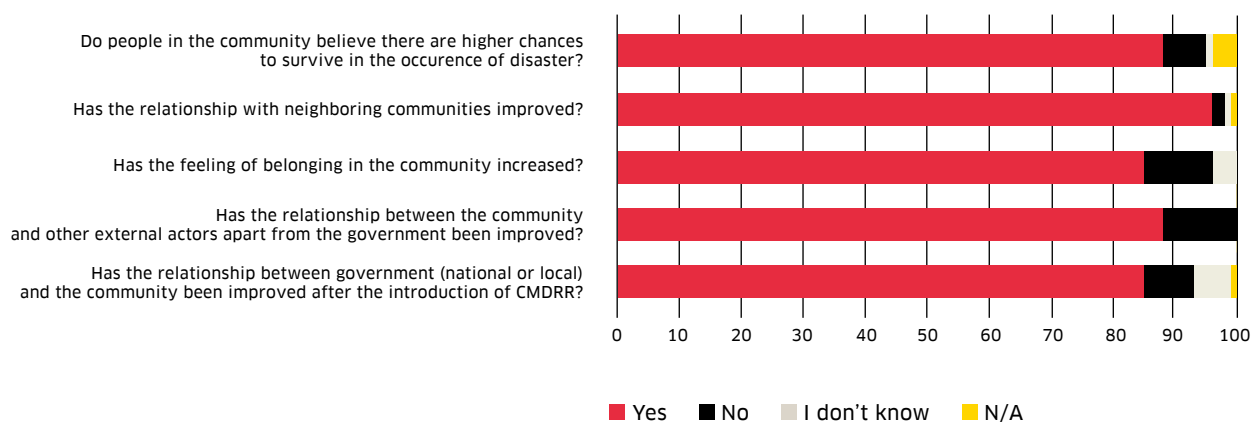
the vast majority of communities where CMDRR has been implemented. The values of caring for and taking care of one another, which according to Cordaid are fundamental values in flourishing communities, are encouraged through the CMDRR process. The fact that in 85% of the communities people feel that their chances of surviving the next hazard have improved shows that the CMDRR process also has a positive impact on people's feelings of basic safety and security.

Finally, relationships with both non-governmental and government stakeholders have also improved in more than 80% of the communities. This is a significant finding, given the vital importance of government engagement in activities that reduce people's risks and reinforce their resilience.



## 8. INDIRECT COMMUNITY IMPACT OF CMDRR

% communities



Source: © Cordaid CMDRR partner survey 2013.

## 5. RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

Communities do not live, and cannot operate, in isolation. Governments are the only stakeholders with a formal mandate and responsibility for the safety and wellbeing of their citizens and should therefore be involved in local level DRR activities. The other important stakeholder with considerable impact on risks and opportunities is the private sector. They potentially contribute with new technologies to risk reduction but also have an impact on increasing risk. The relationship with this stakeholder therefore needs to be further explored.

An earlier evaluation of the Cordaid CMDRR program showed that the most successful interventions are those that use community resources and leverage government resources.<sup>3</sup> The investment in resources by governments ensures their commitment for DRR and the inclusion of a DRR framework in their national policies.

### INVOLVING VILLAGE AND DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS

The 2013 survey shows that local governments at village or district level are involved in the planning or implementation of CMDRR activities in a majority of the communities. Dedicated budgets for risk reduction activities carried out by communities, however, hardly exist. In some countries local governments have a budget for infrastructure maintenance, environment or participatory development programming, which can be an entry point for communities to solicit support for their risk reduction activities. In practice, it is not always easy for communities to access those budgets. Nevertheless, *Graph 9 (page 10)* shows that local governments contributed to the expenses of CMDRR activities in 56% of the respondent communities.

<sup>3</sup> John Cosgrave, 2010, Programme Evaluation of Disaster Risk Reduction. Commissioned by Cordaid.

### INDIA

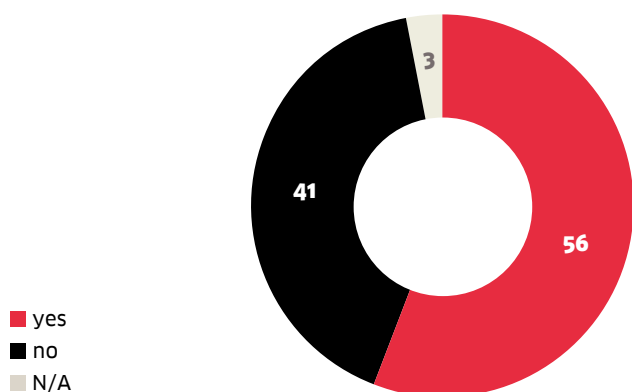
In 2005, the Indian government enacted the Disaster Management Act, which stipulates that each of India's 647 districts must have a District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP). In 2011 the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), in consultation with civil society organizations, identified 20 districts that are having different vulnerabilities to support them in this task. Cordaid has been involved in this process in two states: West Champaran, a flood-prone area, and Puri (Orissa), which is threatened by recurring cyclones and flooding. In these districts, Cordaid and its local partners AIDMI and Caritas were already working on CMDRR at the village level. AIDMI and Caritas started training district heads and district officials of different departments (e.g. health and infrastructure) in the steps of CMDRR: conducting risk assessments at village level, devising risk reduction plans and allocating resources. Village heads from each of the districts were actively involved in the assessments and in deciding on priority activities based on what their communities need to strengthen their resilience. The new DDMPs will be launched in October 2013 and will be adjusted, if needed, based on annual reviews.

Further reading: <http://www.cordaid.org/en/topics/disaster-response/>

At district level, a single government body usually has responsibility over disaster management. However, it often operates separately from other district departments, which may implement policies that thwart DRR efforts. In countries where a coordinating structure for communication between district departments exists, this offers opportunities for communities to engage in dialogue with district governments. Another useful entry point is specific policies and procedures, for instance on spatial planning.

## 9. VILLAGE AND DISTRICT GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN COVERING EXPENSES

% communities



Source: © Cordaid CMDRR partner survey 2013.

In several countries where CMDRR is running, awareness raising and training of local government staff has successfully engaged these governments with community activities. Because local governments are aware of the voting power of local communities in district or provincial elections, advocacy by communities can sometimes be more effective than advocacy by NGOs.

### INVOLVING NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

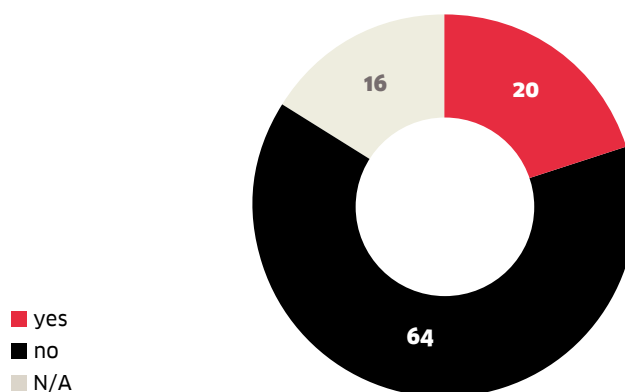
Governments in most countries where the CMDRR program is running – with the exception of fragile states – have enacted policies and laws on disaster management, often including regulations on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. However, these policies are often scarcely implemented due to insufficient budgets or because the responsible government staff lack capacity on the subject.

Another obstacle is that – as is the case at district level – responsibility for risk reduction is usually vested in a separate government body, which is often less powerful than the line ministries. Given the widespread lack of policy coherence at national level, other ministries can make or break the success of risk reduction measures (e.g. by giving out mining and forest concessions or leasing large tracts of land to commercial parties).

The 2013 survey reveals that involvement by national governments in community-led DRR activities is not very common. Graph 10 shows that national governments contributed to the DRR expenses of only 20% of the communities. There certainly are success stories (see the box about Guatemala), but liaising with national governments is generally time-consuming and often not feasible for local communities. Partner organizations working at national level therefore often take on this task, ideally as part of a consortium. They lobby for the implementation of already existing risk

## 10. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN COVERING EXPENSES

% communities



Source: © Cordaid CMDRR partner survey 2013.

reduction policies and the integration of DRR into broader development policies and line ministries. They emphasize that such policies need to take into account the perspectives and priorities of local communities.

### GUATEMALA

In Guatemala, Cordaid and its local partner Caritas Zacapa, together with four other organizations, constitute the Resilience Alliance. The Alliance has been very successful in linking the local and national levels. Following a National Forum convened in January 2013, the Alliance members established working relationships with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP) and the National Secretariat of Disaster Risk Reduction (SECONRED) to develop an Inter-institutional Strategic Agenda on the interrelationships between disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management. The objective is to enhance synergy between the activities of the government and civil society and includes a plan of action to address the priorities of local communities in the field. Caritas Zacapa plays a particularly important role in connecting government institutions with the community level. Together with the Alliance partners, the government is currently looking at incorporating components of exchanging knowledge, technical support and capacity building into the new agenda. In September 2013, as one of only four countries in the world, Guatemala passed a law on Climate Change Adaptation. This law will help implementation of the Strategic Inter-institutional Agenda as it provides a legal basis for an integrated approach.

Further reading: <http://www.cordaid.org/en/topics/disaster-response/>

## 6. THE WAY FORWARD

In 2013, Cordaid and its partner organizations look back on ten years of implementing CMDRR on three different continents. The results are positive and encouraging: communities empowered through CMDRR show a sustainable improvement in resilience. They are equipped to mitigate risks and prepare themselves effectively even now that, due to climate change, hazards have increased in frequency and extremity.

Ten years of CMDRR also demonstrate the need to work together more effectively with other stakeholders and to scale up interventions. The successes achieved at community level can only be replicated and sustained at national level when DRR strategies are embedded in government policies and development programs, when sustained dialogue and cooperation take place with a broad spectrum of stakeholders, and when international public institutions like the UN, World Bank and European Commission commit to timely and catalytic support for disaster risk reduction programs and policies.

To achieve effective scaling up of community managed DRR interventions Cordaid recommends:

### THAT GOVERNMENTS...

- Secure spaces for continuous engagement of all stakeholders, especially those living in communities at risk, in risk assessments and evaluations.
- Include DRR at an integrated national development framework level, in accountable policy, regulatory frameworks and implementing mechanisms, and transparent budgets and financing modalities. This implies:
  - Introducing standardized risk assessment by governments at different levels.
  - Rather than enacting new policies, allocating long-term resources to implement existing policies on risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
  - Setting up financing mechanisms that are accessible also to communities.
- Respect policy coherence towards DRR. This requires:
  - Moving away from separate structures for DRR towards integrating risk management within line ministries that take the lead.
  - Installing national coordinating bodies for risk governance that bring together all stakeholders in risk assessment and subsequent strategy formulation and implementation.
  - Avoiding policies that are counterproductive to resilience building and ensuring that all policies of all ministries are analyzed for their implications for disaster risk.

### THAT PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS...

- Invest in capacity building for linking up with governments and donors at times of risk assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation.
- Engage in capacity building of government institutions on request.
- Monitor risk governance at different levels and hold governments accountable for counterproductive policies and practices.
- Invest in collaboration with a variety of stakeholders, including the private sector.

### THAT INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS...

- Encourage national governments to adopt and implement an integrated approach to DRR in their overall development planning.
- Enhance the responsiveness of governments to community managed risk assessment and implementation.
- Commit to timely and catalytic support for disaster risk reduction programs and to generous mobilization of resources.

### LAST BUT NOT LEAST

Cordaid is committed to build on the lessons learned from a decade of facilitating CMDRR. Cordaid will consolidate its valuable working relationships with local partner organizations and together with them explore new ways of collaborating with other stakeholders, most importantly governments and the private sector. Cordaid aims to provide incentives to private sector parties to invest in technological innovation to increase resilience in hazard-prone areas. Together with its partners in the Partners of Resilience alliance, Cordaid will continue to emphasize the importance of linking up different approaches to resilience building.

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## MORE INFORMATION

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### Further reading

<http://www.cordaid.org/en/topics/disaster-response/>

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