



**Donor**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Netherlands (MoFA)



**Period**

Jan 2011 - Dec 2020



**Targeted District**

Otuke



**Total Budget**

**€1,548,242.09**



**Reach**

**162,181** people

**Direct Reach - 38,952**

(M-14,997 · F-23,955)

**Indirect Reach - 123,229**

(M-47,443 · F-75,786)



**Partners**

Partners for Resilience, Netherlands Red Cross, Cordaid, Wetlands International, The Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre



**CMP**

CARE Netherlands

**Summary of the Programme**

The programme “Climate-proof Disaster Risk Reduction” of the Partners for Resilience aims to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the livelihoods of 750.000 – 1.000.000 vulnerable community members.

The programme is implemented in nine countries: Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Nicaragua, Philippines, and Uganda.

**Outcome Objectives:**

- **Objective 1:** To increase the resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation
- **Objective 2:** To increase the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to apply disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate-change adaptation (CCA) and ecosystem management and restoration (EMR) measures and conduct policy dialogue
- **Objective 3:** To make the institutional environment from international to grass-root level more conducive to integrate disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem-based approaches

**Specific Objectives**



**Intervention Strategy 1:**

Strengthening community resilience (related to DGIS strategy ‘DAB’)



**Intervention Strategy 2:**

Strengthening of civil society (related to DGIS strategy ‘MO’)



**Intervention Strategy 3:**

Policy dialogue and advocacy for stronger DRR/CCA policies and increased resources at all levels (related to DGIS strategy ‘BB’)

**Approaches**



**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):** The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.



**Climate Change Adaptation (CCA):** The adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.



**Ecosystem Management and Restoration (EMR):** A strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that provides sustainable delivery of ecosystem services in an equitable way.



The target group of the programme are both rural (fishermen, farmers, pastoralists) and urban slum communities, living in areas of increasing disaster risk, climate change and ecosystem degradation.

Poor communities are the first to suffer the impact of disaster (e.g. deaths and destroyed assets) while the longer-term effects of hazards, climate change and ecosystem degradation affect their livelihoods and erode their resilience.

The vision of the Partners for Resilience on the linkages between development, ecosystem degradation, natural hazards and climate change is depicted in the interactions these concepts/phenomenon interrelate with each other.

The Alliance's main focus is on disaster risk reduction, in which climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration take up an important place, as major conditions

to enable and sustain development. Resilience is the ability of people to withstand shocks in their environment and secure their livelihoods.

The programme objectives unequivocally contribute to the overall aim "to contribute to the establishment and functioning of civil society in the South as a building block for structural poverty reduction". In addition, the programme responds directly to: growth and equal distribution of resources; and sustainability, climate and energy. Core to the programme is the assertion that the three methods for strengthening resilience DRR, CCA and EMR will, if implemented in an integrated manner, create significant synergetic effects. Disaster risk reduction strategies will be more robust if they include the risks related to climate change. Vibrant ecosystems are essential as buffers against extreme events. By thus positioning the 'triangle' of DRR-CCA-EBA, the Partners for Resilience have found an innovative and

cost-effective solution for creating resilience for development. Sharing of innovations with other stakeholders at different levels is an essential feature of the programme, from local to global and back. To this end a global support component has been included.

The intervention strategies themselves are considered as closely interlinked building blocks: capacity building of CSOs (strategy 2) is seen as a crucial strategy to facilitate civil society engagement in building community resilience (strategy 1) as well as engaging in relevant policy dialogues (strategy 3). The policy dialogue will contribute to community resilience, through the creation of a more conducive institutional environment for community resilience activities and the mobilisation of resources. Vice versa, field experiences inform policy and planning processes.

## Intervention strategy

### 1: Strengthening Community Resilience

Conducting assessments together with communities to determine the main disaster-related risks to livelihoods

Design and implement community-driven DRR/CCA/EMR projects enhancing livelihood security, such as a) making houses disaster resistant and protect land against damage from natural hazards; b) introduce improved agricultural, pastoralist and marketing methods and c) setting up robust water supply systems

Facilitate community access to knowledge and resources, e.g. by setting up micro-credit and risk insurance facilities

Organize community - to - community exchange visits to share best practices, e.g. through participatory video making Intervention strategy.

### 2: Strengthening of Civil Society

Strengthening the organizational and institutional capacity of CSOs through training, field experience and a robust feedback system of lessons learned. Training topics may include strategic planning, financial management and enhancing accountability, introduction of performance benchmarks, improved HR practices.

Strengthening the programmatic capacity of CSOs to appreciate and effectively work with the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach

Organizing national, regional and global workshops to share good practices, tools and experiences between CSOs and knowledge centres Intervention strategy.

### 3: Policy Dialogue and Advocacy

Engage in policy dialogue at national, regional and international level to promote lessons learned on linking and up-scaling of DRR/CCA/EMR

Create or engage in national, regional and global multi-stakeholder networks that contribute to the development of an integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach

Documentation and exchange of good practices and innovations through publications, peer reviewed scientific articles and digital audiovisual materials.

