VIEWS FROM THE FRONTLINE: BEYOND 2015

Recommendations for a post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework to strengthen the resilience of communities to all hazards.

Global Network
of Civil Society Organisations
for Disaster Reduction

FRONTLINE REALITY

"These are not marginal issues - the impact of disasters on the world's population is huge and the situation is worse the poorer you are"
GNDR VFL 2013

Reducing disaster risks must start with understanding the reality for the majority of people most affected by disasters. These are the people living at the 'disaster frontline':

- **In the last twenty years natural disasters have affected 64% of the world's population (UNISDR)**
- **Economic losses associated with disasters continue to grow each year in all regions (EM-DAT)**
- **95% of people killed by disasters are from developing countries (IPCC)**
- **Women, children and the elderly disproportionally suffer the greatest disaster losses (UNISDR)**
- **More than 50% of people affected by 'natural disasters' live in fragile and conflict-affected countries (Safer World)**
- **Conflict, insecurity and fragility affect one in four people on the planet (World Bank)**
- **The majority of disaster losses are due to small-scale recurrent disasters, primarily associated with weather-related hazards (UNISDR/GNDR VFL)**
- **There is a continuing gap between national DRR policies and local-level practices (GNDR VFL 2009/2011/2013)**

Cumulative losses due to small-scale recurrent 'everyday disasters' account for the majority of localised disaster losses. They are largely unreported, uninsured, do not attract national government attention or unlock external financial assistance. In reality the majority of people most-affected by disasters bear the cost of multiple inter-related risks in a complex, fast changing, uncertain and impoverished environment. Pressure on livelihoods, health and well-being is increased by factors such as crime, violence, insecurity, corruption and government failures, extreme price volatility and income disparity, climate change and environmental mismanagement. Affected communities have little choice but to assume primary responsibilities for the security and protection of their lives, livelihoods and assets. The problem is most acute in fragile and failing states characterised by weak, exclusive and dysfunctional public institutions.

A global disaster risk reduction framework must be relevant to the people and communities most affected by disasters and based on the challenges faced by vulnerable people. Understanding how low-income households manage hazards of all kinds, in a complex, uncertain and fragile environment, helps to identify pathways for strengthening community resilience.

GNDR AND VFL

The Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) was founded in 2007 in the belief that civil society will have greater impact in strengthening the resilience of vulnerable people by working together.

In 2008 GNDR launched the ground breaking 'Views from the Frontline' (VFL) – a participatory monitoring programme designed to strengthen public accountability for Disaster Risk Reduction policy by providing an independent overview of progress towards the implementation of the HFA at the local level. VFL gathers a broad cross-section of perspectives from affected communities, local authorities and civil society organisations where disasters have most impact. The biennial programme puts a spotlight on the challenges in Disaster Risk Reduction considered by local stakeholders as most critical to strengthening community resilience.

This short report, Views from the Frontline: Beyond 2015, brings together themes and recommendations emerging from three rounds of GNDR's Views from the Frontline (2009, 2011 and 2013). The surveys reveal persistent trends and gaps in strengthening community resilience. The 2013 survey brought together experiences of 21,500 local respondents in 57 low and middle-income countries. Supported by an extensive evidence-base of VFL local surveys, case studies, on-line dialogues, national, regional and global consultations, 450 GNDR member organisations have contributed to these findings. The result is a set of recommendations to support work underway at national, regional and international levels to develop a post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework. **Find out more at www.globalnetwork-dr.org**

BEYOND 2015

The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA) provides an important reference point for international cooperation and serves to increase awareness and understanding of disaster risk reduction at international, regional and national levels.

However, eight years on from its formulation, the reality for people at the frontline remains bleak. VFL 2013 finds that 57% of all respondents report that disaster losses are still *increasing*. Amongst the poorest groups this figure rises to 68%.

With over one billion people living in urban poverty (UNHABITAT) and 43% of the world's population living on under US$2 per day (World Bank) these findings reflect reality for billions of people. UNISDR's HFA monitor finds only very slight progress, 4.5%, over the whole six year reporting period (see graph 1[1]). At this rate the monitor will report 'Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial' by 2015.

A step change is needed. The gap between policy and practice must be bridged more quickly. Re-designing and implementing a framework beyond 2015 for the majority of people who are most affected by disasters is the critical task, and more 'business as usual' is not the answer.

VFL shows that learning from frontline realities is key to achieving effective change. At-risk communities often have little choice but to assume primary responsibility for tackling multiple shocks and stresses. They respond holistically, flexibly and iteratively to constantly changing challenges through self-organisation, learning by doing, partnerships and participation – some key principles in building community resilience. These approaches are people-focused, simple and practical, building on the innate strengths and capacities of individuals, their communities and local institutions. Community resilience is the basic building block and foundation of national resilience. Its underpinning principles and values provide the basis for a principles-based framework that can be adopted within the wider society to scale up local resilience building actions in support of national resilience.

Views from the Frontline: Beyond 2015 identifies and investigates factors that can strengthen communities that are resilient to hazards of any type – social, economic, technological and natural. GNDR makes five core recommendations to all those who have a part to play in shaping a disaster risk reduction framework for 2015 and beyond:

1. **Recognise the impact of everyday disasters on lives, livelihoods and assets**

2. **Prioritise the most at-risk, poorest and marginalised people**

3. **Tackle the underlying causes of people's vulnerability to disasters**

4. **Mobilise political commitment by focusing on rights, responsibilities and accountabilities**

5. **Promote partnerships and public participation**

"57% of respondents report that losses are increasing"
GNDR VFL 2013
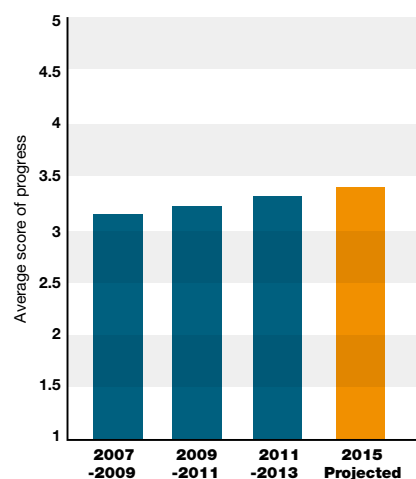
Graph 1: UNISDR HFA Monitor

[1] UNISDR 'Synthesis Report on Consultations on the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction' April 2013. Figures are aggregated and averaged from those presented. Note that the presentation in the UNISDR report uses an extremely expanded vertical axis to make differences clearer. The figure of 4.5% is based on the range from 1-5 used by the monitor, which shows a change over the period from 3.14-3.32. The projected figure of 3.377 for 2015 is based on the average rate of progress to date.

Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction

Beyond 2015:

THEMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

for a post-2015 DRR framework

"A sample of 56 low and middle income countries reported 90% of the damage to roads, power, water supplies and telecommunications is associated with extensive risk."

UNISDR GAR 2013

VFL 2013 respondents report that the small-scale, recurrent, 'everyday disasters' and conflict are the most common risks impacting on their lives, livelihoods and assets. In complex environments, risk reduction strategies cannot address specific risk types in isolation from each other and must be holistic to adequately reflect local realities.
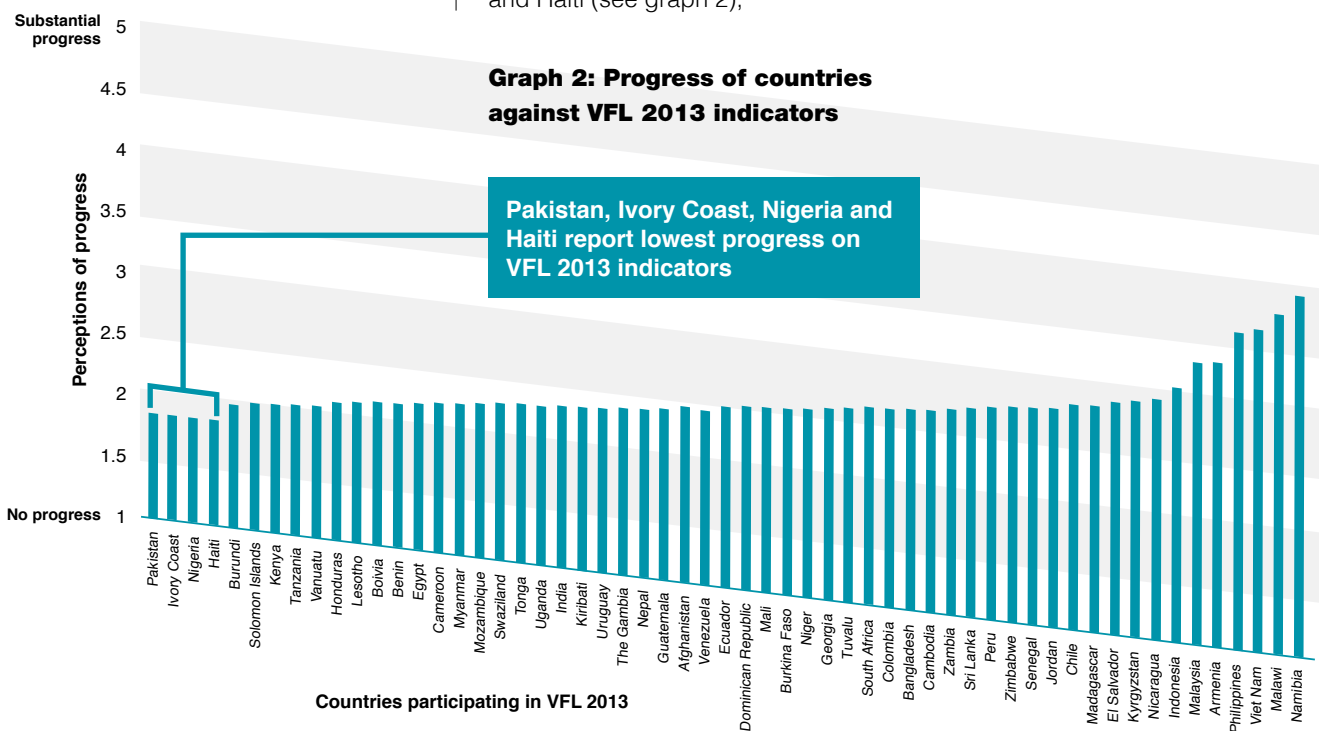
▼

A post-2015 DRR framework must strengthen the resilience of people and their communities to absorb and adapt to shocks and stresses of all kinds: internal and external; short and long-term; natural and human-derived; rapid or slow onset; economic, social, environmental or geopolitical. Community resilience – the ability of vulnerable people and their communities to protect and enhance their lives, livelihoods and assets when subjected to hazards of all kinds (natural and human-derived) – is the basic building block and foundation of national resilience. The ultimate goal of a post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework must be: **'Communities that are resilient to all hazards.'** Building on the VFL programme and extensive consultation with civil society around the world, five core themes, resulting recommendations and practical steps have been identified to support work underway on developing a post-2015 framework:

1 Recognise the impact of everyday disasters on lives, livelihoods and assets

Local communities are affected by a broad range of risks including seasonal floods, landslides, drought, pests, fires, food shortage, fluctuating prices, insecure land rights, crime, corruption and conflict. Climate change increases the frequency and intensity of weather- related disasters adding another layer of complexity to people's existing vulnerability and development challenges. Disasters increasingly occur in contexts of conflict or chronic political instability. Stories from the frontline reveal that natural disasters significantly increase the risk for local conflicts, while chronic conflict also worsens people's conditions – making them vulnerable for disasters. VFL data shows that those perceiving least progress live in places such as Pakistan, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Haiti (see graph 2),

Graph 2: Progress of countries against VFL 2013 indicators

Pakistan, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Haiti report lowest progress on VFL 2013 indicators

NEGLECTED 'EVERYDAY' DISASTERS IN HAITI

The legacy of recurrent storms and hurricanes over recent years results in a very fragile existence for communities all over Haiti – including those in the community of Fayette, 30km outside Port Au Prince. A community of 1,500 families in the area, more than 10,000 people, live alongside the banks of the River Monmance.

Monmance river

**   Repeated storms and hurricanes have widened the river, which has eroded its banks. Each year, homes are washed away, fields flooded, crops and grazing land destroyed. The dry season offers a brief respite, but local communities warn that when the Spring rains arrive, and even worse another hurricane, the river will quickly turn into a raging torrent taking crops, animals, houses, people with it. They've seen it before. And they say they'll see it again.**

**   Calls for support have been made. And there have been visits to the area – from NGOs, from government officials, but for the community of Fayette, action has not followed. Meanwhile the river grows larger, the problem grows bigger, and the solution more difficult and more expensive.**

Inhabitants of the Dharavi slum in Mumbai, India face the everyday disasters resulting from pollution, poor sanitation, disease, flooding and crime.

"For UNDP achieving resilience is a transformative process…to prevent, mitigate and learn from the experience of shocks and stresses of any type: natural or man-made; economic, health-related, political or social" (Helen Clark, UNDP, 2012).

While there has been a marked reduction in lives lost over the last 23 years, economic losses continue to escalate. Cumulative losses due to everyday disasters remain virtually invisible in disaster losses data sets, which tend to focus on large impact disaster events. Consequently, they do not trigger media and government attention, or attract external financial support. The costs of localised disasters and conflict have to be borne by the affected people who largely rely on their own resources to deal with adversity. Effective strategies to prevent disasters must be based on local realities for vulnerable people. National policies established in the current HFA framework largely fail to address everyday disasters due to the interaction of multiple risks. Practical actions to address small-scale recurrent disasters should be the basis of the design of a post-2015 DRM Framework. The situation in Haiti illustrates the grinding impact of 'everyday' disasters, which are often ignored (see box left)

PRACTICAL STEPS:

- **Incorporate a strong focus on small-scale recurrent 'everyday disasters' of any type (e.g. natural and human-derived such as conflict);**
- **Adopt a holistic DRR framework that reflects the multi-dimensional inter-dependent nature of risks impacting on vulnerable people's lives and livelihoods;**
- **Strengthen national loss databases, including capability to systematically record small-scale recurrent disasters in low-income countries.**

Adolphe Hérosiaste

Taking a break from his evening's wash in the river, father of two, Adolphe Hérosiaste sighed: "Last year was like no other. This river washed through our village. People drowned. Animals were washed away. Our fields and homes were flooded so we lost our crops. Some families have moved higher up the hillside – but growing crops there is far more difficult. Some people have moved to nearby towns. But we want to stay here. This is our home. This is the only land we have."

The damage to bridges and roads caused by these floods hampers children from getting to school and farmers from taking their crops to market. Whilst it is the mega-disasters, such as the 2010 earthquake that hit the headlines, it is the regular, grinding onslaught of everyday disasters that prevent communities such as that of Fayette from moving forward.
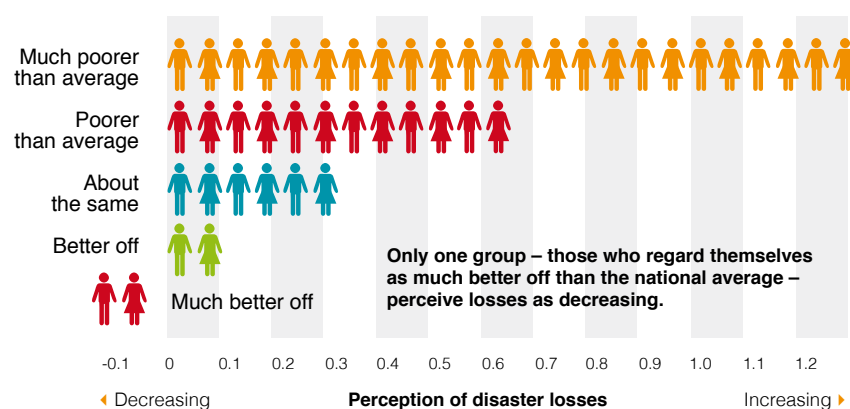
"VFL shows that the poorer you are, the worse it gets. Only the wealthiest group of those surveyed reported a reduction in losses"
GNDR VFL 2013

2 Prioritise the most at-risk, poorest and marginalised people

Disasters impact on all societies whether in high, medium or low-income countries, but they disproportionally affect poorer countries with weaker governance and particular demographic groups that are marginalized, excluded or unprotected by society. VFL 2013 finds a striking contrast between the experiences of different economic groups faced with predominantly small-scale recurrent disasters. The poorer you are the more losses you experience and the less you are able to deal with adversity (see graph 3). Relevant disaster information should be disaggregated according to economic and social status with the aim of designing DRR strategies that are relevant and appropriate for the most marginalised, disadvantaged, excluded social groups.

Graph 3: What different groups say about whether losses are increasing or decreasing

Only one group – those who regard themselves as much better off than the national average – perceive losses as decreasing.

◀ Decreasing   **Perception of disaster losses**   Increasing ▶

In the context of everyday disasters and conflict, local people's stories are primarily about social networks, searching for justice, survival, stretching prevailing gender norms and getting people's rights respected by authorities. Although people do not use the notion of 'vulnerability' to describe their situation, they feel the stress and talk about 'risks'. While people have different options for dealing with risks, their coping and adaptive strategies are culturally embedded in social relationships and local institutional settings. People comply with these institutional settings, adjust them, contest rules, or evade them. Even if the formal institutional context is weak, people create new rules, adjust traditions, re-order power relations and change local institutional arrangements. People are neither passive nor powerless but active participants contributing their knowledge to find appropriate risk solutions. More recognition in local risk governance of their insights, energy and active role would greatly enhance progress.

PRACTICAL STEPS:

- **Design DRR policy strategies that reflect the differential vulnerabilities amongst different countries and social groups, and that are relevant for the most marginalised and excluded social groups (e.g. women, children, youth, displaced and people with disabilities)**

- **Disaggregate relevant disaster information according to economic and social status to get an accurate picture of local realities**

- **Recognize the active role and knowledge contributions of the high-risk vulnerable groups in local risk governance**

3 Tackle the underlying causes of people's vulnerability to disasters

The underlying causes of people's vulnerability to disasters lie in national and global political, social and economic structures and norms: for example, weak land use planning and building codes; insufficient financial resources and DRR expertise at the lowest levels of government; inadequate policies on climate change; a lack of national welfare system or social safety nets; indebtedness; forced relocation and land grabs; corruption, discrimination against minority groups; and aid dependency. Disasters can be understood as the product of a cumulative set of policy decisions over a long period of time. To reverse these structures and decisions, much more is required than community-based DRR work to ensure that people's lives and livelihoods are resilient to disasters and conflict.

Difficulties in addressing the underlying risk drivers embedded in the different development sectors explain why disaster loss and impact are continuing to increase. Ultimately, the success of a post-2015 DRR framework will depend on its effectiveness in tackling the underlying causes of risk. Strengthening people's resilience is a dynamic social change process that requires transformation of structural power and representation imbalances between different social, economic and demographic groups. For example, women and girls are disproportionately affected by disasters in part because of structural inequalities in terms of decision-making authority and leadership opportunities within households and communities. VFL 2011 showed that Local Risk Governance - in terms of an inclusive, accountable and responsive state working in partnership with affected communities - was critical in achieving this, but found that progress on all indicators of factors strengthening local governance was low.

For external frameworks to have an impact at the local level it is also crucial to forge strategic links with other post-2015 development frameworks such as Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, climate change, poverty reduction, and conflict transformation to achieve greater synergies and policy coherence – breaking down the policy silos. Fragmented policies, institutional duplication and overlapping mandates lead to a poor return on investment for national governments and institutional donors. Holistic systems-wide approaches are required, recognizing that many of the risk drivers are inter-dependent and require a balancing of human needs with a sustainable environment for current and future generations. Local communities welcome integrated approaches that combine structural disaster risk reduction with strengthening livelihoods and disaster preparedness.

> **"Efforts to reduce underlying risk factors account for the least progress in terms of the HFA."**
> UNISDR HFA Mid-Term Review 2010-11

The underlying causes of people's vulnerability to disasters lie in national and global political, social and economic structures and norms.

PRACTICAL STEPS:

- **Strengthen local risk governance and support effective social change processes to tackle structural inequalities and power imbalances between social, economic and demographic groups that underpin differential vulnerability;**

- **Forge strategic links with other post-2015 development frameworks such as SDGs, MDGs, Climate Change, poverty reduction and conflict transformation to achieve more policy coherence;**

- **Promote resilience-based sustainable development frameworks that facilitate integrated programmes and support policies that balance human needs with environmental management to ensure inter-generational sustainability.**

4 Mobilise political commitment by focusing on rights, responsibilities and accountabilities

> **"VFL case studies show that participation of all actors is key to progress in reducing losses."**
> GNDR VFL 2013

Disasters are events to which political systems must respond. The way governments manage disaster risk, respond to and explain disasters influences their interactions and relationships with their citizens. For a significant proportion of the world's population living in poverty in fragile and risk-prone areas, the current DRR frameworks are not working. At the local level, governments lack the capacity and resources to ensure the safety and protection of people and their assets resulting in increasing losses. At the national level less than 1 US$ for every 100 for development aid has been spent on DRR over the last decade (Kellett & Sparks). VFL has found in all surveys (2009, 2011 and 2013) that lack of resources is a critical limiting factor. This is a clear indicator of lack of political commitment and strengthens the rationale for taking a 'rights-based' approach that puts responsibilities and accountabilities at the core of the framework.

> **"Studies show that disaster databases under-report 'everyday' disasters by as much as 400%. Local level monitoring of everyday disasters is essential."**
> GNDR VFL 2013

A rights-based approach implies the need to re-politicise a post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework. It requires an analysis of what has led to the vulnerable conditions of people's marginalisation, what their rights and entitlements are, how these have been denied, and how to engage with political processes to be able to access and claim these rights. Accountability mechanisms are essential to hold duty bearers (individual and institutional) to account with clarity in roles, responsibilities and inclusiveness in political processes. Civil society has an important role as a 'critical policy monitor' – watching government's performance in relation to existing international and domestic legislation, customary laws, human rights standards, and environmental policies. To make this monitoring effective, the formulation of attainable standards, goals, targets and indicators for each DRR actor's performance, as well as for measuring disaster impact is required, together with mechanisms for redress and remedy for non-compliance.

Community meeting debates progress in DRR: Samaka, Cambodia.

PRACTICAL STEPS:

- **Explicitly link the protection of people's lives, livelihoods and assets to relevant international and domestic legal provisions – including human rights, environmental legislation, traditional and customary laws;**
- **Apply a rights-based approach that turns human rights standards and procedural rights into actions, and puts the relationship between people as rights holders and governments as primary duty bearers at the centre of the framework;**
- **Establish relevant performance standards, targets, associated baselines and indicators to measure progress in institutional DRR performance and achievements at all levels;**
- **Establish transparent monitoring and audit mechanisms to impartially measure and review progress towards achieving standards and goals at all levels;**
- **Establish complaints and grievance procedures accessible to the general public for remedy and redress;**
- **Implement public information and communications systems to improve public access to disaster risk management information.**

5 Promote partnerships and public participation

All DRR actors nowadays acknowledge that a multi-sector, multi-actor and multi-level approach is a prerequisite to reduce disaster risks, but they differ in views on how the various stakeholders should engage, and what their roles and responsibilities are. The HFA (2005-15) assumes effective interaction between governments, communities and civil-society actors in which the government shapes policies and institutional frameworks, while civil-society actors play a complementary role in supporting vulnerable communities. This approach, however, fails to address the power imbalances that are prevalent in society and the nature of participation and representation of grassroots people in public policy formulation. VFL 2013 showed that strengthening community resilience is a dynamic social change process of Action and Learning that cannot be imposed by top-down directives, where capacity is built through *learning by doing*, together with an ability to work collaboratively across different groups.

The post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework should address these challenges by creating space for dialogue enabling the empowerment and active participation of the various stakeholders to work collaboratively in search of joint solutions to a shared problem. These disaster risk reduction dialogue spaces will function when disaster risk reduction actors' representation and capacity for meaningful participation are enhanced, and transparent mechanisms exist for local evidence-based decision-making, policy formulation and institutional development from local to national level. In environments where

Continued overleaf

POLICY ADVOCACY TOWARDS A PRO-ACTIVE AND INCLUSIVE DRR FRAMEWORK IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines is located at the centre of typhoon, tectonic and volcanic belts, where people's disaster vulnerability is compounded by widespread poverty and localised conflict rooted in the country's socio-economic and political history. Major disasters during 1980s and 1990s resulted in increasing protests from disaster affected populations deprived of government support. They formed alliances with civil society groups to lobby for pro-active, inclusive, and structural DRR policies at local and national levels. State-civil society relationships were still antagonistic but evolved until the government recognized the legitimacy of civil society protests and the need for DRR dialogues.

Several developments then led to a new Act of Parliament: the HFA declaration in 2005; the presence of DRR champions in government; the consolidation of a loose network of community organisations; NGOs and civil society groups into the Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines (DRRNetPhil) in 2008, and DRR policy dialogues which engaged grassroots community representatives all built the impetus for the introduction of the "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act" in 2010.
The act mandates a proactive DRR framework that is more responsive to the needs of local people. Local Development Councils now have the power to allocate 5% of their budget to DRR activities, which enables some flexibility and independence from the national government. In a spirit of partnership and transparency civil society will continue to hold government authorities accountable for their decisions.

resources are limited, partnerships and public participation are critical to optimizing locally available resources, negotiating access to resources available at the national level, and sustaining longer-term impact.

The journey taken by people concerned to build resilience in the Philippines shows the power of partnerships (see box page 9).

PRACTICAL STEPS:

- Ensure that the ways and means for all social groups in society to participate in disaster risk management decision-making, planning and implementation are clearly defined;

- Promote and strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships and alliance building across sectors and disciplines at all levels for strengthening community resilience;

- Open political space and strengthen capacities of civil society organisations and networks to participate in policy and strategy formulation, planning, implementation and monitoring, facilitate knowledge sharing and local change processes

- Translate national DRR policies and regulations; to local context-specific and evidence-based regulations through inclusive mechanisms for public policy implementation and institutional development;

- Strengthen public-private sector partnerships to contribute towards community resilience.

LEARNING BY DOING

A local community in Cambodia show the power of taking control of their own situation and strengthening resilience

The community micro-insurance project at Samaka, 50km outside the provincial town of Battambang in Cambodia enables people in this rural area, which is vulnerable to floods and droughts, to provide social safety nets and strengthen livelihoods. A local NGO (GNDR member 'Save the Earth Cambodia') introduced the concept of micro-insurance, sharing it with the community and helping them develop it from 2007 to 2009. No funding was provided and the project depended on local resources. By 2012 the community had accumulated a fund of over US$7500 from small contributions from community members, allocating funds to community members for local agricultural and business projects and as micro-insurance payments. Key to the success of the programme has been social cohesion and self-organisation. The community developed a structure and rules to organise themselves. They had to work out how funds were accumulated from individual contributions, how they were allocated to people who requested them, how their use was monitored, what rules were agreed by the community and what sanctions could be imposed where necessary. They developed a structure of local governance. For those involved the benefits have been a steady and growing income, which helps them to protect against shocks from floods and drought.

The commune leader – the local government officer is an active participant and supporter. Interest in the project has led to other communes adopting this approach, and to interest from higher layers of government. Self organisation, learning by doing, trust, agreed structures, rules, monitoring and sanctions have been the building blocks of community resilience in Samaka and in other villages following their lead.

"Community resilience is the basic building block and foundation of national resilience"

Summary of recommendations for a post-2015 DRR framework

RECOMMENDATION 1

Recognise the impact of everyday disasters on lives, livelihoods and assets

- Incorporate a strong focus on small-scale recurrent 'everyday disasters' of any type (e.g. natural and human-derived such as conflict)

- Adopt a holistic DRR framework that reflects the multi-dimensional inter-dependent nature of risks impacting on vulnerable people's lives and livelihoods

- Strengthen national loss databases, including capability to systematically record small-scale recurrent disasters in low-income countries

RECOMMENDATION 2

Prioritise the most at-risk, poorest and marginalised people

- Design DRR policy strategies that reflect the differential vulnerabilities amongst different countries and social groups, and that are relevant for the most marginalised and excluded social groups (e.g. women, children, youth, displaced and people with disabilities)

- Disaggregate relevant disaster information according to economic and social status to get an accurate picture of local realities

- Recognize the active role and knowledge contributions of the high-risk vulnerable groups in local risk governance

RECOMMENDATION 3

Tackle the underlying causes of people's vulnerability to disasters

- Strengthen local risk governance and support effective social change processes to tackle structural inequalities and power imbalances between social, economic and demographic groups that underpin differential vulnerability

- Forge strategic links with other post-2015 development frameworks such as SDGs, MDGs, Climate Change, poverty reduction and conflict transformation to achieve more policy coherence

- Promote resilience-based sustainable development frameworks that facilitate integrated programmes and support policies that balance human needs with environmental management to ensure inter-generational sustainability

OUTCOME: COMMUNITIES THAT ARE RESILIENT TO ALL HAZARDS

RECOMMENDATION 4

Mobilise political commitment by focusing on rights, responsibilities and accountabilies

- Explicitly link the protection of people's lives, livelihoods and assets to relevant international and domestic legal provisions - including human rights, environmental legislation, traditional and customary laws.

- Apply a rights-based approach that turns human rights standards and procedural rights into actions, and puts the relationship between people as rights holders and governments as primary duty bearers at the centre of the

framework

- Establish relevant performance standards, targets, associated baselines and indicators to measure progress in institutional DRR performance and achievements at all levels

- Establish transparent monitoring and audit mechanisms to impartially measure and review progress towards achieving standards and goals at all levels.

- Establish complaints and grievance procedures accessible to the general public for remedy and redress

- Implement public information and communications systems to improve public access to disaster risk management information

RECOMMENDATION 5

Promote partnerships and public participation

- The ways and means that all social groups in society can participate in disaster risk management decision-making, planning and implementation are clearly defined

- Promote and strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships and alliance building across sectors and disciplines at all levels for strengthening community resilience

- Open political space and strengthen capacities of civil society organisations and networks to participate in policy and strategy formulation, planning, implementation and monitoring, facilitate knowledge sharing and local change processes

- Translate national DRR policies and regulations to local context-specific and evidence-based regulations through inclusive mechanisms for public policy implementation and institutional development.

- Strengthen public-private sector partnerships to contribute towards community resilience

Global Network
of Civil Society Organisations
for Disaster Reduction

21,455 views
450 organisations
57 countries
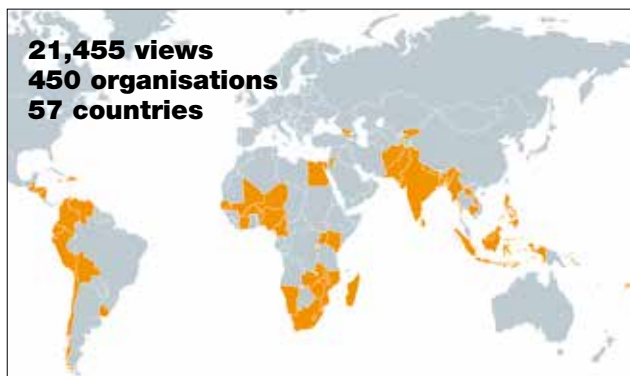
PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS

450 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS CONTRIBUTED TO VFL RESEARCH IN 2013 THROUGH SURVEYS AND A CONSULTATION PROGRAMME AT NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS.

(NATIONAL COORDINATING ORGANISATIONS IN BOLD)

Caribbean

Dominican Republic República Dominicana del Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas, Inc. (SSID) HABITAT PARA LA HUMANIDAD REP. DOM; FUNDACION CONTRA EL HAMBRE REP. DOM; UNIDAD DE RESCATE NACIONAL NAGUA; UNIDAD DE RESCATE NACIONAL SAN JUAN DE LA MAGUANA; BARAHONA REP. DOM; PRONATURA REP. DOM

Haiti Action Secours Ambulance (A.S.A) APCE, ASA, BIDWAY, FHED INC, FONBEL, KONKONM

Central America

El Salvador FUNSALPRODESE OIKOS SOLIDARIDAD, UNES, REDES, FUMA, PROCOMES, MADRE CRIA, FUNSALPRODESE, PROVIDA, FUNDASPAD, CODITOS, SINODO LUTERANO, CRUZ VERDE

Guatemala COCIGER ACCSS Asede, URL, ESFRA, Asede, ASDENA, ISMUGUA, ASDENA, ACCSS, ISMUGUA

Honduras Cruz Verde de Honduras Asociación Alternativa para el Desarrollo Integral y Solidario de Intibuca; ASONOG; Cruz Verde Hondureña; Fundación Ayuda en Acción; Fundación Ayuda en Acción; Mesa Nacional de Incidencia para la Gestion de Riesgo Region – Cortes; Mesa Nacional de Incidencia para la Gestion de Riesgo Region - El Paraiso; Mesa Nacional de Incidencia para la Gestion de Riesgo Region – Occidente; Mesa Nacional de Incidencia para la Gestion de Riesgo Region – Sur; Mesa Nacional de Incidencia para la Gestion de Riesgo Region – Yoro; Observatorio de Derechos Humanos; Red Comal; Sur en Acción

Nicaragua Universidad Evangelica Nicaraguese y Associacion de Organismos NO Gubernamentales Universidad Evangélica Nicaragüense, Martin Luther King; Centro Interesclesial de Estudios Teológicos y Sociales (CIEETS); Movimiento Comunal Matagalpa (MCN); Centro de Información Servicios de Asesoría para la Salud (CISAS); Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Agropecuarias y Agro-industriales; Centro Alexander Von Humbolt

Central Asia

Kyrgyzstan ACTED Kyrgyzstan Sunrise (public foundation), Kyzyl Kia City, Batken Oblast; DCCA (Development and Cooperation in Central Asia (Public Foundation), Osh; Barbour School, Bishkent Ayil Okmatu (AO), Leilek Rayon, Batken Oblat; National Society of the Red Crescent, Osh; Shola-Kol, Tonski Rayon, Issyk-Kul Oblast; Kyrgyz Russian Slavic University, Bishkek

East Africa

Burundi Disaster Reduction Youth Strategy (YSRD) Centre UMWIZERO, CONCEDI, RBU 2000+, APED, ADEC, FORWARDER

Kenya AFOSC Kenya Kibera Slums Education Program; Western Social Forum; Kenya Social Forum; COPAD; PACIDA; Merti integrated development program

Tanzania Environmental Protection and Management Services EPMS; Galilaya Development Association; Kunduchi Sustainable Environmental Development; Mviwata-Kilosa,Morogoro; Mviwata-Mkuranga, Pwani

Uganda DENIVA Bugisu Civil Society Network; Kabale Civil Society Forum; Kabarole Research Centre; Katakwi District Development Actors Network; Makerere Women Development Association; Pader NGO Forum

Middle East & North Africa

Egypt Arab Network for Environment and Development- RAED Al Thanaa for Development and Environment, SHABAAT MOSLEMAT, Lialy Nafee Mersal, ENVIRONMENTAL UNION FEDERATION, TOGETHER ASSOCIATION

Jordan Land and Human to Advocate Progress (LHAP) AFAQ; BAYTANA; HERITAGE SOCIETY; LHAP; NAIFEH; RIGHT CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT

Pacific

Kiribati Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific BONRIKI; CARITAS; EITA; FSPK; KGCC; KOROBU; KPC; SDA KOROBU; SDA YOUTH; TEKAIBANGAKI; TETOAMATOA

Solomon Islands Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT) Red Cross; Live and Learn; World Vision; People With Disability Solomon Islands; APHIDA; IULUKIM Sustainability Solomon Islands

Tonga Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT) Tonga Red Cross Society; Tonga National Youth Congress; MORDI Tonga Trust; Civil Society Forum of Tonga; Women and Children Centre; Tonga Council of Churches; 'Ofa, Tui mo Amanaki'

Tuvalu Tuvalu Association of NGOs FAA; TNCW; TNYC; TRC; TuFHA

Vanuatu Vanuatu Christian Council (VCC) Presbyterian Church; Catholic Church; Anglican Church; Church of Christ; Seventh Day Adventist; Assemblies of God

South America

Bolivia Soluciones Practicas Bolivia PRACTICAL ACTION, ISALP, INCCA, MMCC, SAMARITAN'S PURSE, FUNDACION KENNETH LEE

Chile ACHNU/ EMAH ACHNU; Caritas Chile; CRUZ ROJA; Cruz Roja Chilena; EMAH Chile

Colombia PIRAGUA Municipality of Angelopolis, Municipality of Belmira, Municipality of Briceño, Municipality of Entrerrios, Municipality of Fredonia, Municipality of la Pintada, Municipality of Medellin, Municipality of Montebello, Municipality of Sabanalarga, Municipality of San Pedro de los Milagros, Municipality of Venecia

Ecuador Plan International ADRA; Colegio 24 de Mayo; Colegio Miguel Iturralde; Consejo Cantonal de la niñez y adolescencia; CRIC; Cruz Roja Ecuatoriana; ECHO; ECOTEC; Escuela Baba; Escuela Carlos Alberto Aguirre; Escuela Gonzalo Pizarro; Escuela Oscar Reyes; Fuerzas Armadas; Gobierno Autónomo de Ventanas; Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Parroquial de La Esmeralda; Gobierno Parroquial Chacarita; Guíneao de Adentro; Instituo Jose Martí; ISTCRE; Ministerio de Educación; Ministerio de Inclusión Económica y Social; Ministerio de Turismo; Movimiento de niños, niñas y adolescentes de Gualaceo; Municipio de Quito NA; Pensionado Roosvelt; PNUD; Recinto Cimarrón; Redhum-OCHA; Sonivision; Terranueva; UNESCO; Unidad Provincial de Gestión de Riesgos del Azuay

Peru Paz y Esperanza Groots Peru; GRIDE Ica; GRIDE Cajamarca; Paz y Esperanza

Uruguay Amigos del Viento AdelV; AP; CC; CECOEDMALDONADO; CLEONES; COPAU; DEMAVAL

Venezuela CESAP CAJ; CESAP; CONCENTRO; PARAGÜER0; PORTACHUELO; UNIANDES; ZULIA

South Asia

Afghanistan Church World Service – Pakistan/ Afghanistan FOCUS, Helvetas, GRSP, ARCS, ADA, CCA, CoAR, CWS-P/A

Bangladesh Centre for Particpatory Research and Development (CPRD) AKK, AVAS, CMB, CPRD, JKF, LEDARS, NCCB, PBK, PDAP, SDS, SHUSHILAN, SKS, YPSA

India AADRR (Alliance for Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction) ANCHAL; CARITAS, CHAMOLI, GEAG, HIMACHAL, KALVI, LEAF, OSVSWA, SBMA, SEEDS, UDAYMA, UNIVMAD, URMUL, WBVHA

Nepal NSET DMC ALAPOT; DMC VOLUNTEAR THECHO; DMC-12 LALITPUR; DPNET MAKAWANPUR; DPNET NEPAL; MERCY CORPS KAILAI; PRACTICAL ACTION BANKE/BARDIYA; PRACTICAL ACTION BARDIYA; PRAMOD SEN OLI – VOLUNTEER; RAP BHOJPUR; RAP KHOTANG; RAP SANKHUWASABHA; RASHMILA BHATTARAI/ VOLUNTEER; RED CROSS RASUWA; SOCOD LAMJUNG

Pakistan Pattan Development Organisation South Punjab: Flood prone communities in the districts of Layya, Multan, Muzaffargarh, DG Khan and Rajanpur. Northern Sindh: Flood prone communities in the districts of Kashmor and Shikarpur.

Sri Lanka Janathakshan Women's Development Centre, Federation of Sri Lanka Local Government Authorities (FSLGA), Development with Disabled Network, Arena for Development Facilitators, Rural Centre for Development, Sri Lanka Red Cross Society

South Caucasus

Armenia REC Caucasus Rights Information Center, Dilnetservice, Environmental survival, Bee-Keepers of Lori, Kanach Molorak

Georgia REC Caucasus Black Sea Ecoacademy, Georgia Society of Nature Friends, Abkhaz Interconti, Center of Svanetian Youth name after Guram Tikanadze, Red Cross

South East Asia

Cambodia Save the Earth Cambodia ANAKOT KUMAR, Caritas Cambodia, EPDO, Kampongthom, Muslim Aid Cambodia, Ponleur Kumar, Save the Earth, SORF, Concern Worldwide,

Indonesia Yakkum Emergency Unit BAKTI MULYO; DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA; JARI; KARITO-KARINA; KMSB; LINGKAR; PRY; YEU

Malaysia Mercy Malaysia SABAH; TERENGGANU; PERLIS; KELANTAN; JOHOR

Myanmar CWS/ YAKKUM Seeds Asia, Plan International ,Myanmar, YMCA, Lutheran World Federation, Myanmar, Ar Yone Oo, Sopyay Myanmar Development Organization, Compass Community development, Lanthit Foundation, Gold Myanamr, Action for Green Earth + RCA, Golden Eagle Action for Rural Development, Community Development Association, Myanmar Enhancement to Empower Tribals

Philippines Centre for Disaster Preparedness UP Visayas;ALSI; DAMPA, Brgy. Banaba, KAIBIGAN, BOSA, Integrated Resource Development forIndigenous People, Inetegrated Resouce Development for Indigenous People, Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits Inc., Pakigdait Inc., Christ Faith Felowship, Suara Kalilintad Association Inc., Sorsogon Calamity Victims Association, PDRRMO, Grace Communion International Worldwide Church of God, PRRM, TSPI, LGU, Mindanao Peoples Caucus, Tri-People Organization Against Disasters, Ranaw Disaster Response and Rehabilitation Assistance Center, Philippine Rural recostruction Movement (PRRM)

Vietnam DWF Care; DWF; HHFV; Malteser; Plan; SC; VNRC

Southern Africa

Lesotho Environmental Care Lesotho Association BEREA; LERIBE; MAFETENG; MASERU; THABA-TSEKA

Madagascar Care Madagascar CARE, Medair, SAF/FJKM

Malawi Sustainable Rural Growth and Development Initiative (SRGDI) waiting

Mozambique Christian Council of Mozambique Associação Tilunguisele; CCM; CEDES; Chokwe; Matutuine; Plataforma de Jangamo; Plataforma de Matutuine

Namibia University of Namibia UNAM

South Africa African Centre for Disaster Studies ACDS, CISE, RSS

Swaziland Associated Christians International ACMI, Christian International, WC

Zambia Mulungushi University Care International- Zambia; Caritas- Zambia; Mulungushi University; Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia; World Vision-Zambia

Zimbabwe Action 24 Action 24; Practical Action; Development Reality Institute; Swedish Cooperative Centre; Youth Agenda; Zero Regional Environment Organisation

West Africa

Benin WANEP ALHERI ONG, ASSOCIATION FEMME ET VIE, BC ONG, DHPD, ESPACE ET VIE, GAB ONG

Burkina Faso Reseau MARP SOS/Santé et Développement, GONATI, Groupement Teend-Beogo, Alliance Technique d'Appui au Développement, OCADES/Nouna, Association Aide au Yatenga (AAY), SEMUS, Association Développement Solidaire, Réseau MARP-Burkina, DIOBASS

Cameroon Geo-technology, Environmental Assessment and Disaster Risk Reduction (GEADIRR-CIG)/ Vital Actions for Sustainable Development CEDERES, ENCSD, ENVIRONMENT FOR LIFE, GEADIRR, GEMDA, LIDEE, SAVANE VERTE

Cote d'Ivoir JVE Cote d'Ivoire AJELEC, ASCCI, JVE-CÔTE D'IVOIRE SECTEUR D'ABIDJAN, LAC ET DEVELOPPEMENT, NOTRE GRENIER, TOUBA CARE

Gambia Children and Community Initiative for Development (CAID) CAID Regional Focal Point LRR -Jarra Soma- Lower River Region; CAID Regional Focal Point URR - Basse- Upper River Region; CAID Regional Focal Point NBR - Kerewan- North Bank Region; CAID Regional Focal Point CRR - Jang Jang Bureh- Central River Region; CAID Regional Focal Point WCR - Brikama -West Coast Region; CAID Regional Focal Point KMC - Serre Kunda- Kanifing Municipality; CAID Regional Focal Point BCC - Banjul- Banjul City

Mali AFAD AFAD; COLLECTIVITÉ BADIANGARA; COLLECTIVITE DILLY; COLLECTIVITE GUENEIBE; COLLECTIVITE NARA; COLLECTIVITE NIAMANA; COLLECTIVITE TOMBOUCTOU; SUSTAINABLE RURAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

Niger RJNCC/AYICC-NIGER Réseau d'Appui au Développement Local ADL ; PRODAC ; Association de Développement de Quartier ADQ ; Femme Action et Développement F.A.D ; Mouvement Citoyen pour la Promotion de Citoyenneté Responsable MCPCR ; Agir pour Etre Niger AE

Nigeria African Youth Movement The African Youth Movement (AYM),Akwa Ibom State; National Environmental Watch Services, Calabar, Cross River State; Movement for the Actualization of HYRAPEC, Jos, Plateau State; Nigeria Water Partnership, Lagos State; Local Action Initiative, Lagos; Pan African Vision on the Environment, Lagos; ItuMbonuso Youth Multipurpose Cooperative Society, Sokoto State Chapter; Girl Child Network, Aba, Abia State; Nigeria Greens Movement, Minna, Niger State; Unemployed Nigerians Youth Support Group, Apo, Durumi District, FCT; National Association of Forestry Students, University of Nigeria, Nnsuka, Enugu State.; Urthor Group, Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom State; Global Relief & Dev Mission, Jos; Enene Akonjom Foundation, Nassarawa State; National Environmental Structure, Edo; Mirage Group, Borno; Enene Akonjom Foundation, Nasarawa State; Nigerian Greens Movement, Niger State; Akpure Odion, Benue State; Pauline Patrick Aziza- Zazunme, Adamawa State; African Youth Movement, Kadunna State

Senegal Shalom International AMICALE DE JEUNES; ASSOCIATION VIE ; COMPASSION SANS FRONTIERES ; FEMMES POUR L'ENVIRONMENT ; JEUNESS EN ACTION ; SHALOM INTERNATIONAL

Global Network
of Civil Society Organisations
for Disaster Reduction