MERCY CORPS

MANAGING RISKS THROUGH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (M-RED) PROGRAM

INDONESIA, NEPAL & TIMOR-LESTE

Presentation by Laura Bruno @ Quail Springs

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Results Framework for M-RED

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		Goal: To sin	nultaneously reduce the hui	man and economic toll of na	atural disasters while built	ding resilience and reduc	cing poverty.		
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Outcome 1: Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) in 60 communities adopt practices for hazard preparedness, and where appropriate, early warning and contingency planning.				Outcome 2: DRR strategies that combine with market opportunities to mitigate risk and build resiliency in durable and sustainable ways provide a means of increasing			Outcome 3: A tested, integrated DRR and economic development model is documented for learning and replication.		
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Output 1.1: Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) are formed in 60 communities and capacity built on disaster risk management.	Output 1.2: 60 DMCs develop disaster mitigation plans that are informed by participatory disaster risk assessmsents (PDRA).	Output 1.3: Market assessments conducted in all target areas determine high-value/high-demand plants, crops or other products that are suitable for hazard mitigation purposes and/or are more	Output 1.4: Local governments, community/ DMC representatives and private sector actors regularly participate in decision making on resource mobilization, mitigation measures, and crop/value-	Output 2.1: Target households engage in production, value addition and sale or use of crops for hazard mitigation, increasing average annual increasing average annual increasing variage annual increasing variage annual	Output 2.2: 60 Micro and small businesses or associations are supported for production, value addition and/or collective marketing purposes.	Output 2.3: Households in 60 communities plan for maintenance, replication, expansion, and/or future cropping cycles.	Output 3.1: Information exchange across countries allows testing of various integrated DRR and economic development programming approaches in multiple	Output 3.2: Dissemination of the learning document on integration of resilient local economic development to host governments and colleage NGOs.	Output 3.3: At least one evaluation or research paper on the multiplier effects of combining DRR and resilient local economic development is published by a third- party research
1.1.1. Mobilize gender/	1.2.1. DMCs conduct	1.3.1. Conduct	1.4.1. Engage local	2.1.1. Assess land	2.2.1. Support micro and	2.3.1. Establish	3.1.1. Annual workshops	3.2.1. Based on	3.3.1. Research partner
L.I.I. MODIFIZE gender/ ethnically-balanced DMCs through a concentrated process that focuses on aspects of traditional DRR programming that have demonstrated highest potential for sustainability post-intervention.	participatory disaster risk assessments (PDRAs) with community and local government, integrating longer-term impacts of climate change into assessment.	assessments on plant, crop and coastal products for bioengineering, improved land/watershed management, storm surge mitigation and other complementary approaches according to prioritized measures/ interventions in the disaster management plan(s).	1.4.1. Engage local government and private sector actors with community/DMC representatives in community selection, vulnerability and market assessments, and subsequent resource mobilization and decision- making.	2.1.1. Assessiant ownership and usage patterns of marginal lands and determine target households accordingly.	2.2.1. Support micro and small enterprises, as necessary, for local value addition prior to sales or for aggregation/collective marketing and sales.	2.3.1.Establish maintenance plans for each mitigation measure, linked to economic opportunities from crops/products generated.	at start-up and mid-term to define plans, tools, track progress and refine strategy.	assessment findings and implementation experience, information regarding plant and crop species suitable for disaster mitigation and income generation compiled into at least two resource manuals in local languages and English for use by local government officials, other.	3.3.1. Research partner supports the creation of the research agenda, and conducts a research baseline, mid-term and end-line analysis, and produces final research paper.
1.1.2. Train DMCs on selected aspects of DRR: particular focus on mitigation, and where appropriate, early warning and contingency planning.	1.2.2. DMCs facilitate development of disaster mitigation plans with target communities, including priortized risk mitigation measures and landscape-scale interventions.	1.3.2. Local market assessments on high- demand/high-value commodities are cross- referenced with the plant/ crop species assessed for bioengineering, land/ watershed and coastal		2.1.2. Train community groups in protection and mitigation techniques and in the cultivation of disaster mitigating crops with strong income potential, as identified under Outcome 1.	2.2.2. Link local input suppliers, extension actors and other training entities to ensure sustainability of the services.		3.1.2. Cross visits between program staff from each country; communities and local government within each country (including target and non-target communities) to share	3.2.2. Stakeholder workshops to disseminate lessons learned, manuals and host discussion forums.	
1.1.3. DMCs conduct awareness raising with community members on preparedness, mitigation, response and early warning.				2.1.3. Implement planned mitigation measures (based on plant/crop species identified under Outcome 1) including cultivation of crops that contribute to chronic or acute disaster mitigation, through bioengineering or improved land/water management (based no market and)				3.2.3. Research partner or other consultants engaged in creation of an 'Integrated DRR and Economic Development' learning document for dissemination.	
				2.1.4. Train farmers in better seed varieties improved planting techniques, new crops that 2.1.5. Farmers, fishers, water and forest users and other local groups formed, as necessary to reinforce good technical practices and enhance market					

The 7 Stages to Sustainability

Source: Empowerment WORKS © 2014 www.empowermentworks.org

Stages 1-3: THE INTERNAL FOCUS

- 1. Build a team . Find Partners In Empowerment.
- 2. **Assess local assets** = economic opportunities.
- 3. Make a plan (co-create solutions).

Stages 4-6: THE EXTERNAL FOCUS

- 4. Educate Yourself and Learn from Others (capacity building)
- 5. Identify, exchange & invest in LOCALLY appropriate technologies
- 6. Harness the power of the private sector

Stage 7: THE CULMINATION

7. Reinvest in Impact & Deepen Sustainability. Build Public-Private Partnerships for Self-Reliance.

1. Build a team around your ideal future. Find Partners In Empowerment - community members, local organizations, businesses & others dedicated to positive change.

<u>Community Members</u>: 65 Communities (34 Nepal, 30 Timor-Leste and 1 in Indonesia). Engagement with village leaders, women's groups, youth groups. Establishment of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs).

Local Organizations: Nepal Red Cross Society, Haburas Foundation & others (Permatil)

<u>Businesses</u>: Sugar mills, dairy processing centers, legume & banana traders; ag input suppliers

<u>Others</u>: Government (departments of agriculture, hydrology & meterology, soil conservation, public works & more) 2. Assess local assets = economic opportunities. Explore the richness of human (talents, skills, cultural gifts) and sustainable natural resources right in your backyard. Take inventory of your village, city, region. (Asset-Based Community Development).

- Traditional DRR programs do Participatory Disaster Risk Assessments (PDRA)
- Traditionally climate/enviornment programs do a Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA)
- Traditionally Market Development programs do a market assessment/ value chain assessment

WE COMBINED ALL THREE! We called it Integrated Disaster and Economic Assessment (IDEA) 🙂

3. Make a plan (co-create solutions). Work with your team to find the root causes of local challenges. Outline local needs, your mission, goals, how you will measure success, and then actions. Agree who will do what and how you will share responsibilities.

With DMC members, local government, local partner and with private sector actors we prioritized plans for:

- Mitigation Priorities for Landslides & Erosion, Flooding & River Cutting
 - Bioengineering slopes and embankments
 - Gabion structures
 - Retaining walls
 - Some bridges (few) for flood prone areas cut off

"Nexus Projects" for mitigation & income generation

NEPAL:

- Sugarcane with bioengineering and/or structural mitigation in Terai (the flood plains)
- Fodder plantation for slopes, which is input for Dairy sector in Hilly Districts

TIMOR-LESTE:

- Banana plantations on slopes and embankments
- Legume plantations for soil fertility areas
- □ And more to come...

4. Educate Yourself and Learn from Others. Get the basic education and skills you, your team need to make an impact. Help train those who are going to carry on the work. Identify the training & technical support local teams will need to deliver what is needed.

- Trainings for MC & partners have included:
 - Market Development/Market Assessments
 - Community Mobilization
 - Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
 - Bioengineering
 - Structural Engineering (for engineering teams)

Trainings for DMCs are starting now: awareness raising on key DRR topics (closely integrating climate and livelihoods)

Trainings for targeted Farmer HHs are ongoing for the nexus interventions



DMC Chairperson at Sugarcane Plantation

5. Identify, exchange & invest in LOCALLY appropriate technologies & critical information in health, energy, transportation, construction, agriculture, water, IT, education, etc. - How can you ADD GREATEST VALUE to your LOCAL ASSETS (Stage 2)?

<u>Construction</u>: the structural mitigation & bioengineering techniques

<u>Agriculture</u>: the nexus interventions + key livelihoods

<u>Water</u>: for irrigation & water management in terms of floodplains and slope run-off

<u>Transportation</u>: involved in all of our market access

IT: use of tablets for monitoring & exploring mobile money transfers in Nepal for sugarcane sector

Education: all of the loads of training we're delivering!



Gorgeous women working on engineering

Terai District, Nepal



Hauling bamboo to the site



Small scale mitigation work to capture siltation

6. Harness the power of the private sector to deliver what's needed & create livelihoods for people in need. Link existing resources (Stage 1 & 2) with skills & technologies (Stage 4 & 5) to develop products and services that value and protect local heritage.

In NEPAL

- Sugarmills
- Agrovets
- Dairy processing/chilling center
- In TIMOR
- Lead banana farmer
- Exploring more....

Microfinance Institutions & Village Savings and Loan (VSLA)



Sugarmill technician visiting the location



Sugarmill Operator and his mill

7. **Reinvest** in Impact & Deepen Sustainability. Build Public-Private **Partnerships** for Self-Reliance.

- If we do this correctly we want to see:
- communities re-investing to continue or expand their "nexus" projects.
- Neighboring communities taking it on as well
- Private sector covering more and more of the inputs
- Better access to microfinance
- Local government taking increasing ownership of resource allocations for DRR priorities