WELCOME

The webinar will start soon.

Meanwhile, thanks for indicating in the text box your name, organisation and position

Key products of the Platform
Useful tools, guidance and documentation

for practitioners in
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) /
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

SWISS NGO DRR PLATFORM
Climate & Disaster Resilience

WEBINAR 17 Dec 2019

Key products of the Platform
Useful tools, guidance and documentation for practitioners in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/ Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

SWISS NGO DRR PLATFORM
Climate & Disaster Resilience

Structure of the webinar

❖ Introduction

❖ 6 Platform products

> Presentation (10min), followed by Q&A (5 min)

- DRR/CCA mainstreaming guidance
- Where people and their land are safer - Compendium of Good Practices in DRR
- Advocacy packing list: Towards climate and disaster resilient development
- Inclusive DRR Hands-on Tool
- Indicator Tool Box
- Evaluation of cost-benefit analysis tools for DRR

❖ Outlook Platform events 2020

Introduction

SWISS NGO DRR PLATFORM
Climate & Disaster Resilience

Some starting remarks

- Please mute your mic during the presentations
- Questions: 1) using the chat function. 2) orally after the presentations.
- The webinar presentation will later be on our website www.drrplatform.org

The Swiss NGO DRR Platform

SWISS NGO DRR PLATFORM
Climate & Disaster Resilience

- Network of 17 Swiss-based NGOs
- Dedicated to increase resilience of women and men, communities and governments through an integrated approach to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)
- 3 pillars: Capacity building, Technical advice and Advocacy
- Co-funded by SDC

Visit us online at
www.drrplatform.org

The presenters

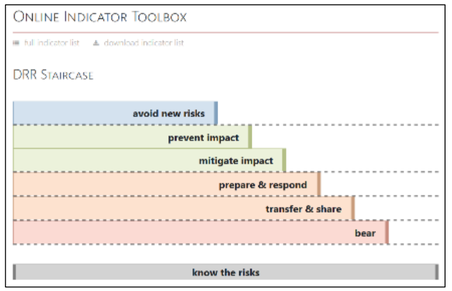
Jana Junghardt
Caritas Switzerland

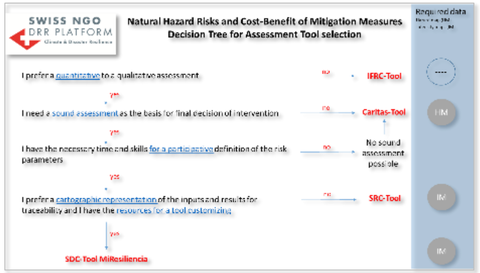
Manuel Rothe
CBM Switzerland

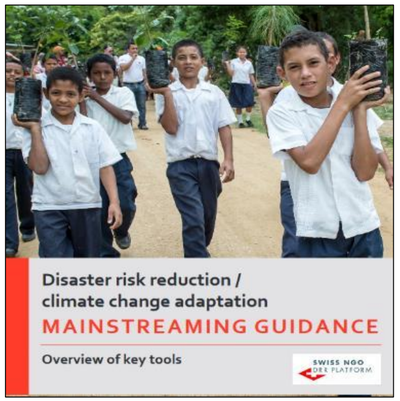
Anton Jöhr
Swiss Red Cross

Georg Heim
Swiss Red Cross

Eveline Studer
Helvetas







6 Platform products

- DRR/CCA mainstreaming guidance
- Where people and their land are safer - Compendium of Good Practices in DRR
- Inclusive DRR Hands-on Tool
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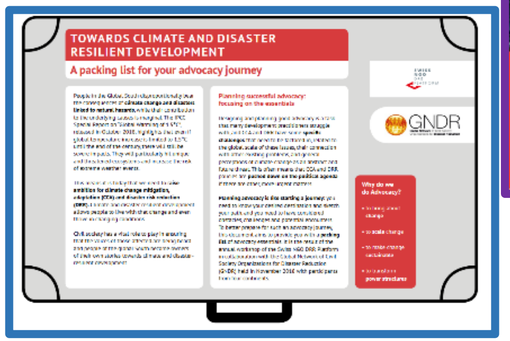
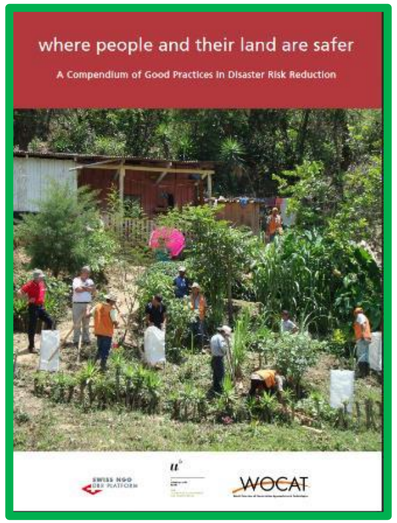
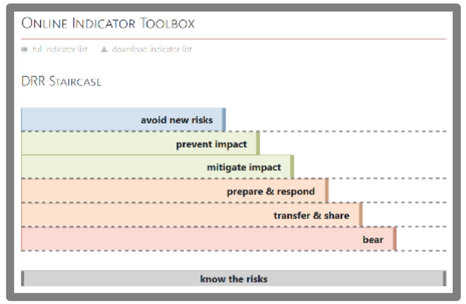
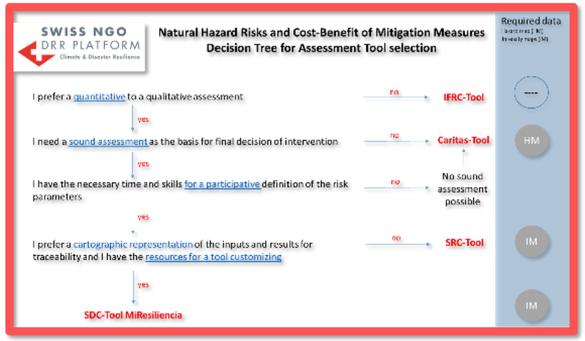






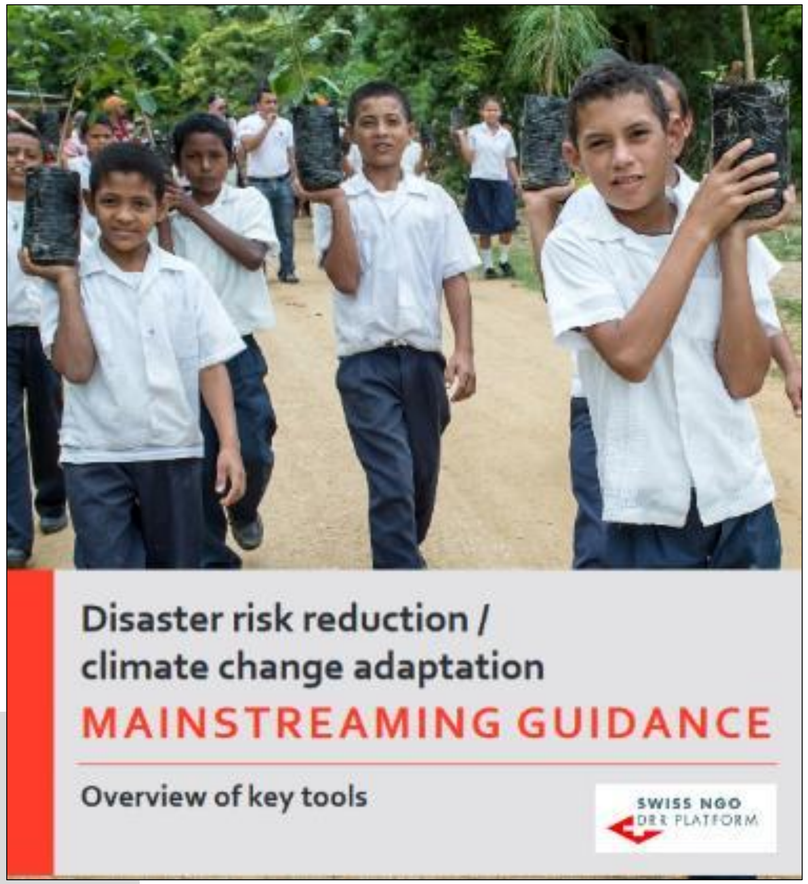


All Platform products are accessible here:
https://www.drrplatform.org/publications.html

Products and process

- ❖ Documentation of best practices
- ❖ Guidance
- ❖ Tools
- ✓ Target audience
- ✓ Working groups
- ✓ Feedback by practitioners
- ✓ Events for promotion

DRR/CCA mainstreaming guidance



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Objectives and content

Mainstreaming DRR/CCA in sectors/contexts &

Objectives:

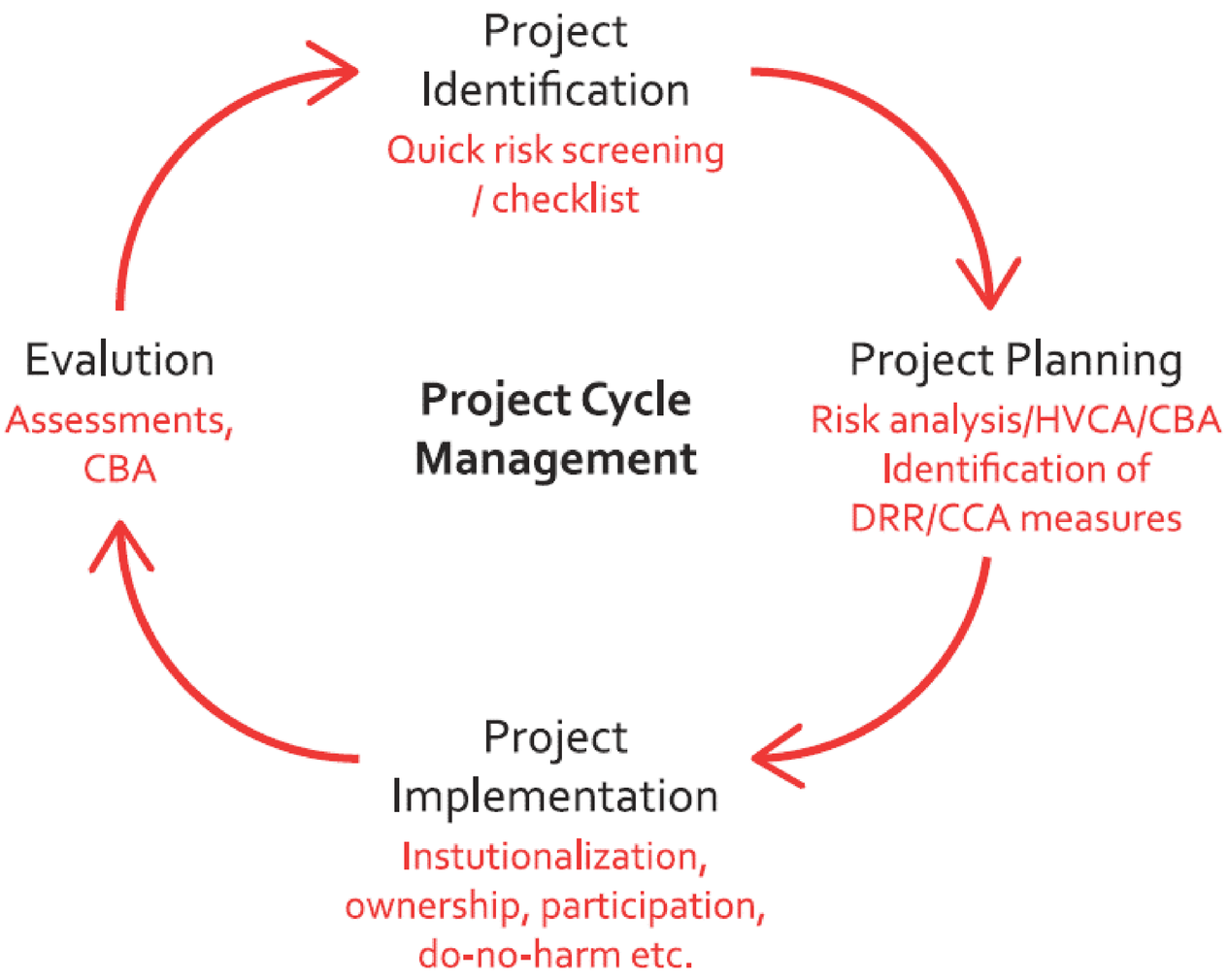
1) Principles for DRR/CCA mainstreaming

2) Support the identification of appropriate tools

3) Advantages and challenges of the main tools

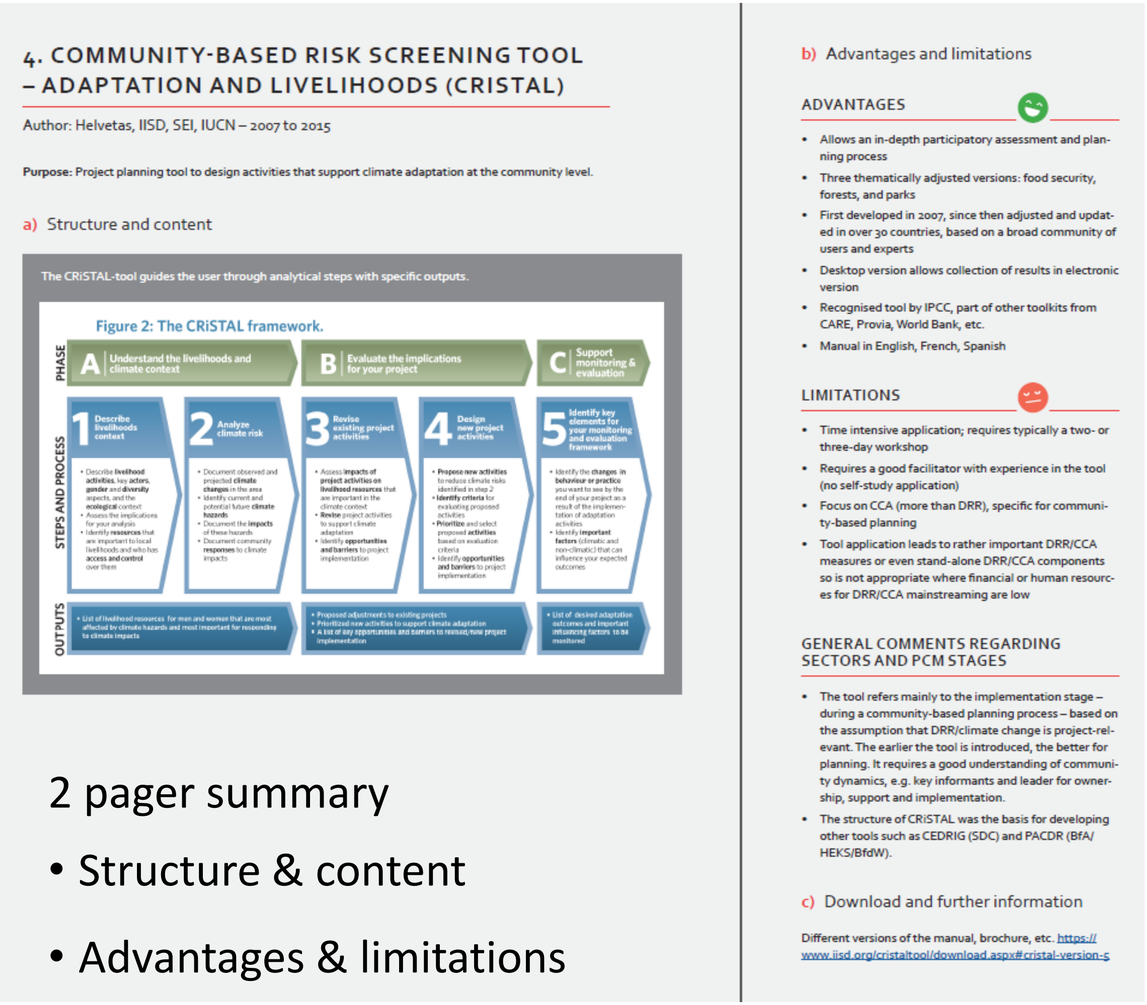
4) Further tools and web-resources

DRR/CCA along PCM



Main tools related to PCM

	Name of tool — institution	Application context	Depth	Time requirement	Use by Platform members
1	**Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance (CEDRIG) Module Light** – SDC	Project Management (PM)	Main-streaming	Short	Applied
2	**Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA toolkit)** – IFRC	Community-based	Trend to targeted	Time intensive	Co-developed
3	**Participatory Assessment of Climate and Disaster Risks (PACDR)** Bread for all, HEKS, Brot für die Welt	Community-based	Trend to targeted	Time intensive	Co-developed
4	**Community-based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRiSTAL)** – Helvetas, IISD, SEI, IUCN	Community-based	Trend to targeted	Time intensive	Co-developed
5	**DRR Toolkit** – World Vision Asia Pacific	Community-based/PM	Trend to targeted	Time intensive	Applied
6	**CEDRIG (Modules Operational & Strategic)** – SDC	Project Management	Trend to targeted	Rather time intensive	Applied/ known
7	**Climate change and Environmental Degradation Risk and adaptation Assessment (CEDRA)** – Tearfund	Community-based	Trend to targeted	Time intensive	Applied/ known
8	**A guide to mainstreaming DRR and CCA** – IFRC	Community-based/PM	Main-streaming	Rather short	Applied/ known
9	**Mainstreaming DRR - a tool for development organisations** – Tearfund	Project Management/ institutional focus	Main-streaming	Rather short	Known



4. COMMUNITY-BASED RISK SCREENING TOOL – ADAPTATION AND LIVELIHOODS (CRISTAL)

Author: Helvetas, IISD, SEI, IUCN – 2007 to 2015

Purpose: Project planning tool to design activities that support climate adaptation at the community level.

a) Structure and content

The CRiSTAL-tool guides the user through analytical steps with specific outputs.

Figure 2: The CRiSTAL framework.

b) Advantages and limitations

ADVANTAGES

- Allows an in-depth participatory assessment and planning process
- Three thematically adjusted versions: food security, forests, and parks
- First developed in 2007, since then adjusted and updated in over 30 countries, based on a broad community of users and experts
- Desktop version allows collection of results in electronic version
- Recognised tool by IPCC, part of other toolkits from CARE, Provia, World Bank, etc.
- Manual in English, French, Spanish

LIMITATIONS

- Time intensive application; requires typically a two- or three-day workshop
- Requires a good facilitator with experience in the tool (no self-study application)
- Focus on CCA (more than DRR), specific for community-based planning
- Tool application leads to rather important DRR/CCA measures or even stand-alone DRR/CCA components so is not appropriate where financial or human resources for DRR/CCA mainstreaming are low

GENERAL COMMENTS REGARDING SECTORS AND PCM STAGES

- The tool refers mainly to the implementation stage – during a community-based planning process – based on the assumption that DRR/climate change is project-relevant. The earlier the tool is introduced, the better for planning. It requires a good understanding of community dynamics, e.g. key informants and leader for ownership, support and implementation.
- The structure of CRiSTAL was the basis for developing other tools such as CEDRIG (SDC) and PACDR (BfA/ HEKS/BfdW).

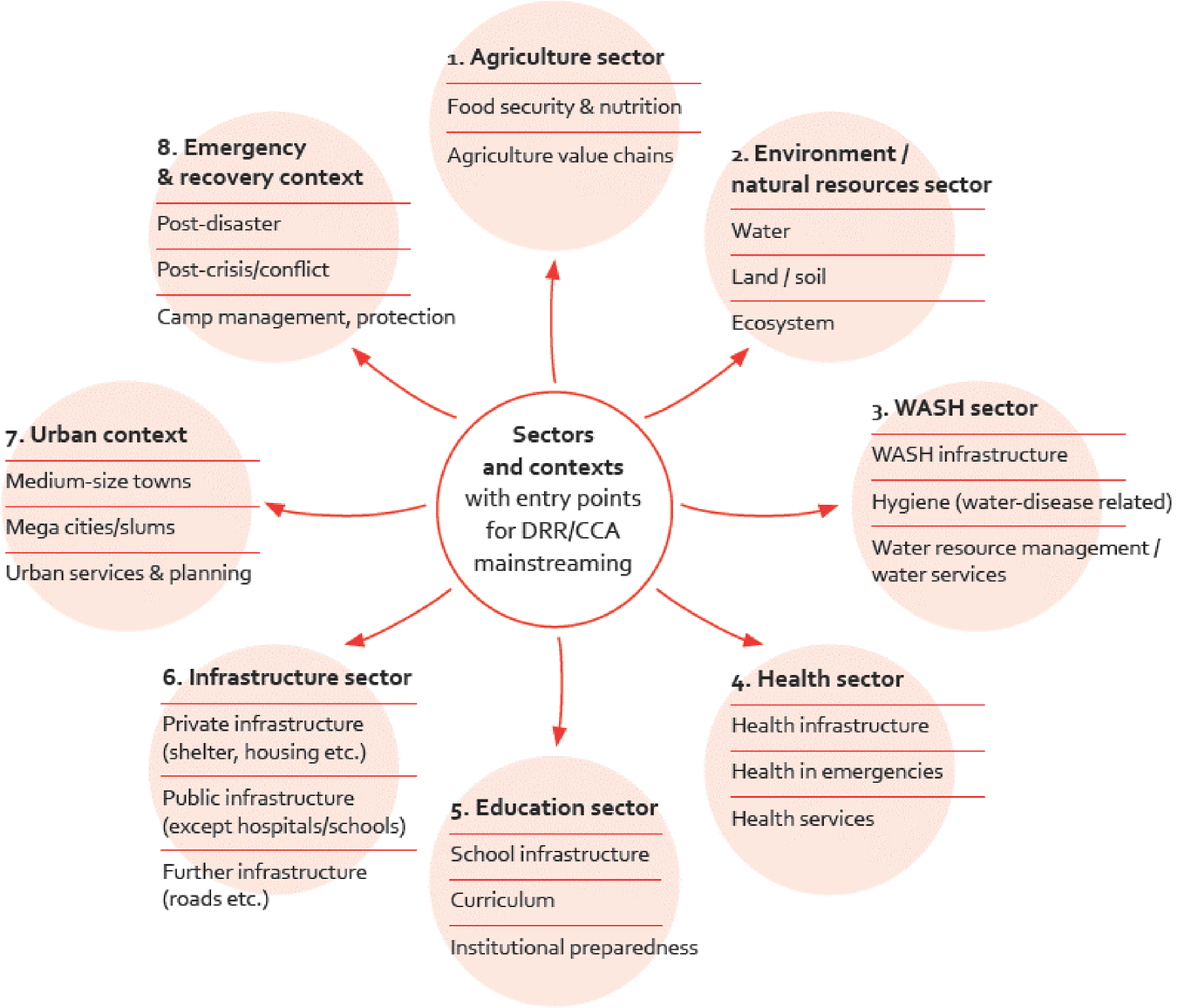
c) Download and further information

Different versions of the manual, brochure, etc. https://www.iisd.org/cristaltool/download.aspx#cristal-version-5

2 pager summary

- Structure & content
- Advantages & limitations
- Download link

DRR/CCA in sectors and contexts



Compendia of tools

Name of compendium - institution	**Filter options**	**Number of tools**	**Type of references**
Inventory of tools & methodologies to support ecosystem-based adaptation (IIED, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC)	Sectors/contexts PCM stages	222	Tools
Knowledge learning website (weADAPT)	Sectors/contexts PCM stages	Hundreds	All
Tools and Methods (UNFCCC)	Sectors/contexts PCM stages	311	Tools/ frameworks
World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) (CDE)	Soft/hard measures Environmental contexts	Approx. 1,800 practices	Instruction notes/ fact sheets

Excell annex with all tools

No.	Title	Institution	Year	Language	Sector	Context	Rate	User profile	key words	Web-link
	Filter options for research									
	new									
			(if	E: english	Agriculture	default: none	1= great /	Default: any		
				Sp: spanish	environment	options:	2= recomended	FW: field		
				F: french	WASH	urban	3=interesting	PM: project		
				Ge: German	health	emergency /		HO: strategic		
				various	infrastructure					
					education					
1	Implementing nature-based flood protection: Principles and implementation guidance	WB	2017	E	Environment		1	FW, PM, HO	nature-	d/en/739421509
2	Protected Areas as Tools for Disaster Risk Reduction. A handbook for practitioners.	IUCN	2015	E	Environment		1	PM, HO	areas,	areas-tools-disast
3	based adaptation responses in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region	WWF	2013	E	Environment		2	PM, HO	based	utions/ecosystem_
4	A Landscape Approach for Disaster Risk Reduction in 7 steps	Wetlands	2017	E	Environment		3	FW, PM	approach;	ndscape-approac
5	Natural and Nature-based Flood Management: A Green Guide (Flood Green Guide)	WWF	2017	E	Environment		1	FW, PM	flood	http://envirodm.org
6	Europe - Capturing the multiple benefits of nature-based solutions	EU	2014	It	Environment		1	PM, HQ	flood	ation-detail/-/publi
7	Assessments to Inform Ecosystem-based Adaptation	UNEP WCMC	2015	E	Environment		3	FW, PM	and impact	undp.org/sites/def.
8	Where people and their land are safer - A Compendium of Good Practices in DRR	CDE/WOCAT	2017	E	Environment, agriculture		2			https://www.wocat.
9	WOCAT data base	CDE/WOCAT		varia	Environment, agriculture		2			https://qcat.wocat.
10	Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Sourcebook	FAO	2017	Ar, Ch	Agriculture		2	LA	climate	agriculture-source
11	Guideline - Assessing Climate Risks and Vulnerabilities in Market Systems	Helvetas	2017	E, F, SP	Agriculture		1	FW, PM,	vulnerability	https://www.helvet.
12	Guidance Notes.	WB	2010	E	Agriculture		2	FW, PM	agriculture,	https://www.prever
13	PEDRR Virtual Library	PEDRR		E	Environment		3			readings/pedrr-virt
14	PreventionWeb Knowledge Base - Environment & Ecosystems	UNISDR		E	Environment		3			ons/list/#hits=208&
15	Integrated Drought Management (online platform)	WMO, GWP		E	environment, agriculture		2			d/
16	Integrated Flood Management (online platform)	WMO, GWP		E	environment, agriculture		?			cation/
17	Nature-based Solutions to Climate Change Adaptation in Urban Areas: Linkages between Science, Policy and Practice	Kabisch et al (eds.)	2017	E	Environment	urban	4/5			https://link.springer 7/978-3-319-5609
18	Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation in Practice	(eds)	2016	E	Environment		4/5			83
19	The role of ecosystem management in disaster risk reduction	Sudmeier-	2013	E	Environment		4/5			95#viewAttachmer
20	Synthesis Report on Experiences with Ecosystem-Based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction. CBD Technical Series No. 85.	CBD	2016	E	Environment		4/5			https://www.cbd.in d-ts-85-en.pdf
21	Convenient solutions to an inconvenient truth: Ecosystem-based approaches to climate change	World Bank	2010	E	Environment		4/5			andle/10986/2686
22	Helping nature help us: Transforming disaster risk reduction through ecosystem management	IUCN	2016	E	Environment		4/5			https://portals.iucn y/files/documents/
23	Ecosystems protecting infrastructure and communities: lessons learned and guidelines for implementation	IUCN	2017	E	Environment		4/5			https://portals.iucn 66
24	Environmental Guidance Note for Disaster Risk Reduction: Healthy Ecosystems for Human Security and Climate Change Adaptation	IUCN	2013	E	Environment		4/5			https://www.iucn.o ent/documents/20
25	Natural Solutions: Protected areas helping people cope with climate change	IUCN, TNC, UNDP, WCS,	2010	E	Environment		4/5			_solutions.pdf
26	Wadi Partners: Food Security and Disaster Resilience through Sustainable Drylands Management in North Darfur, Sudan	UNEP	2016	E	Agriculture		4/5		conflict	s/Eco-DRR/EcoDRR_cas
27	Mountain partners: Applying ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (ECO-DRR) for sustainable and resilient development planning in the Koh-e Baba mountains, Afghanistan	UNEP	2016	E	Environment		4/5		conflict	s/Eco-DRR/Afghanistan_
28	Coastal partners: Applying ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction through a ridge-to-reef approach in Port Salut, Haiti	UNEP	2016	E	Environment		4/5			https://postconflict s/Haiti/Haiti_Eco_D
29	Safe havens : protected areas for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation	IUCN	2014	E	Environment		4/5			87
	Environmental management - Guidelines for establishing good practices for combatting land									/new-iso-standard

Readme | structure | SectorsContext | PCM-ToolCompendia

- **Readme:** instruction note
- **Structure:** Mind map overview of the entry points to select tools: PCM stages or sectors/contexts.
- **SectorsContexts**: An overview of tools which are specific for sectors or contexts, including applicable search filter.
- **PCM-ToolCompendia**: An overview of tools which are specific for PCM stages and tool compendia for in-depth analysis.

Questions?

Where people and their land are safer - A Compendium of Good Practices in DRR

SWISS NGO DRR PLATFORM
Climate & Disaster Resilience

Objective and partnership

Objectives:

1) Document links between sustainable land management and DRR/CCA

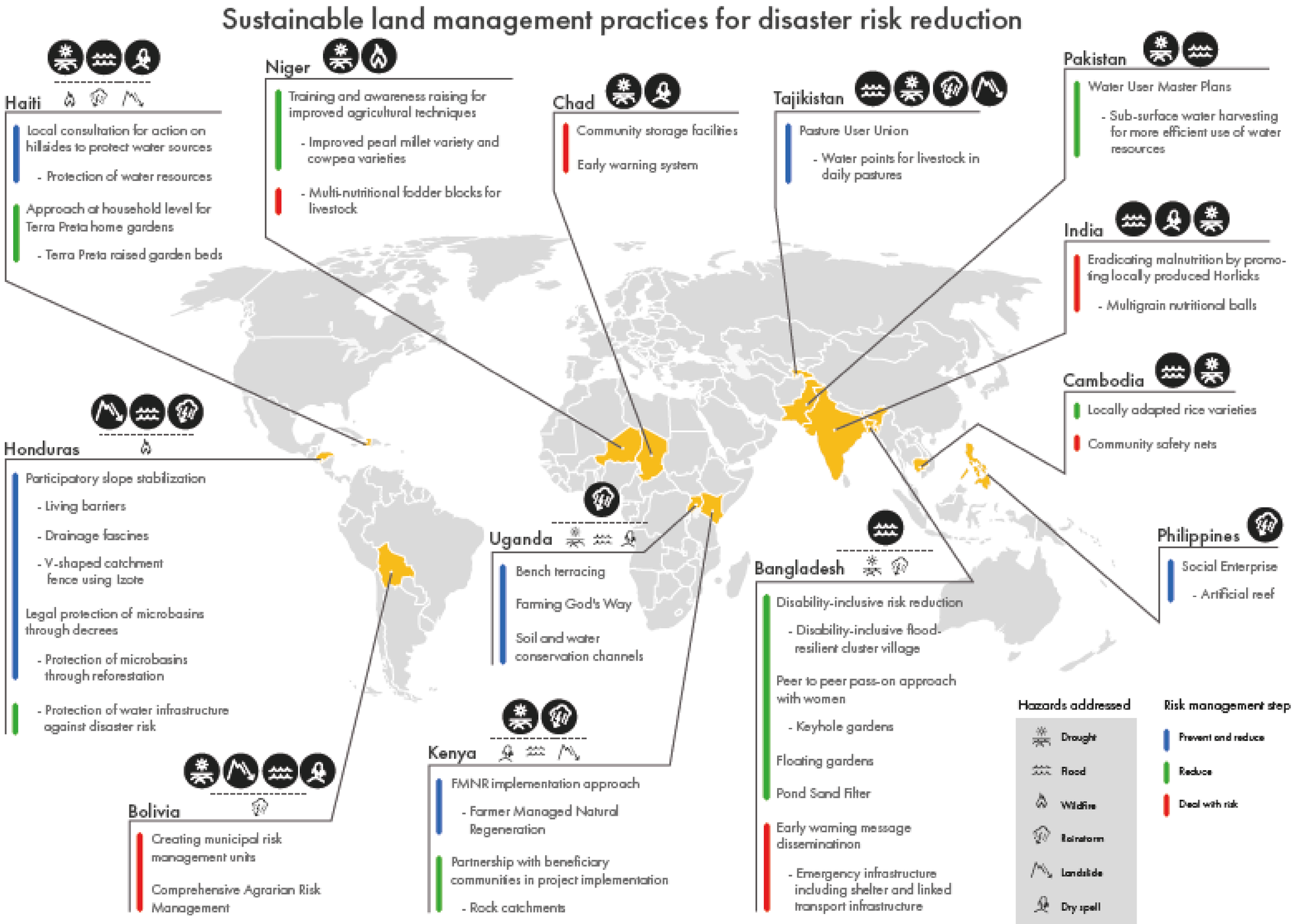
2) Contribute to knowledge base on nature-based solutions

3) Foster regional exchange of knowledge

Swiss NGO DRR Platform

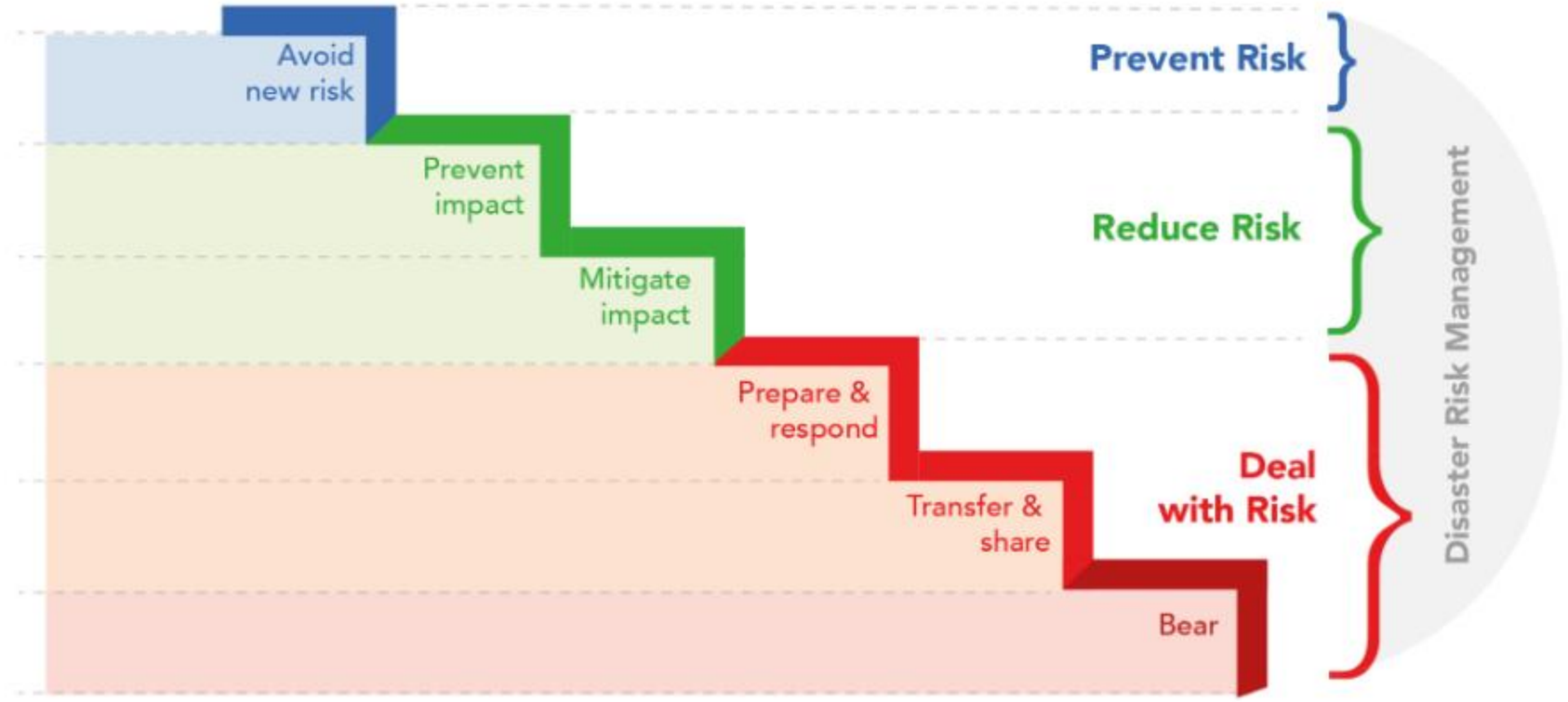
WOCAT Secretariat

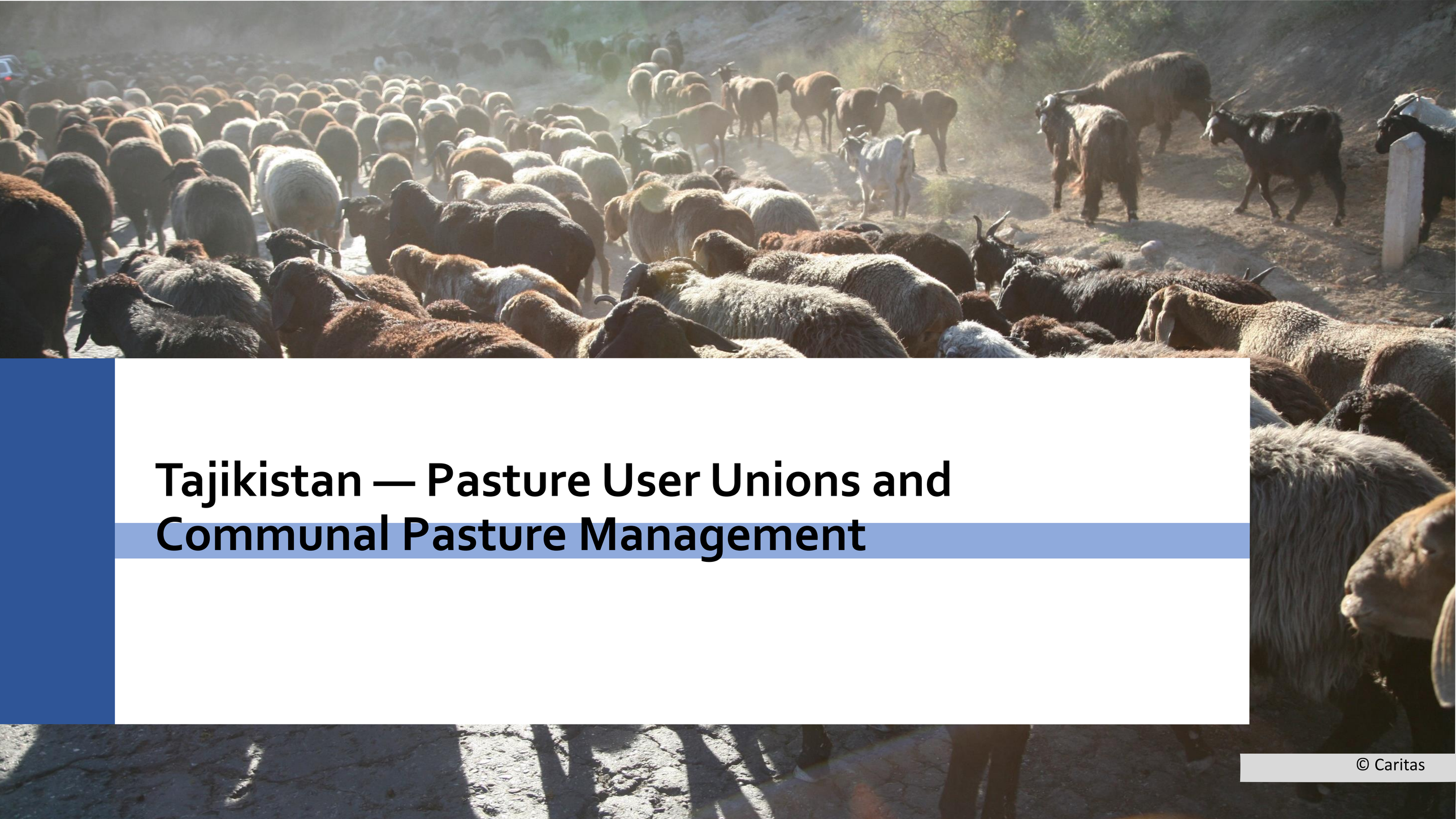
Content


Sustainable land management practices for disaster risk reduction
Haiti
Local consultation for action on hillsides to protect water sources
- Protection of water resources
Approach at household level for Terra Preta home gardens
- Terra Preta raised garden beds
Niger
Training and awareness raising for improved agricultural techniques
- Improved pearl millet variety and cowpea varieties
- Multi-nutritional fodder blocks for livestock
Chad
Community storage facilities
Early warning system
Tajikistan
Pasture User Union
- Water points for livestock in daily pastures
Pakistan
Water User Master Plans
- Sub-surface water harvesting for more efficient use of water resources
India
Eradicating malnutrition by promoting locally produced Horlicks
- Multigrain nutritional balls
Cambodia
Locally adapted rice varieties
Community safety nets
Honduras
Participatory slope stabilization
- Living barriers
- Drainage fascines
- V-shaped catchment fence using Izote
Legal protection of microbasins through decrees
- Protection of microbasins through reforestation
- Protection of water infrastructure against disaster risk
Uganda
Bench terracing
Farming God's Way
Soil and water conservation channels
Bangladesh
Disability-inclusive risk reduction
- Disability-inclusive flood-resilient cluster village
Peer to peer pass-on approach with women
- Keyhole gardens
Floating gardens
Pond Sand Filter
Early warning message dissemination
- Emergency infrastructure including shelter and linked transport infrastructure
Philippines
Social Enterprise
- Artificial reef
Kenya
FMNR implementation approach
- Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
Partnership with beneficiary communities in project implementation
- Rock catchments
Bolivia
Creating municipal risk management units
Comprehensive Agrarian Risk Management
Hazards addressed
Drought
Flood
Wildfire
Rainstorm
Landslide
Dry spell
Risk management step
Prevent and reduce
Reduce
Deal with risk

Logic

Step 4.


Avoid new risk
Prevent impact
Mitigate impact
Prepare & respond
Transfer & share
Bear
Prevent Risk
Reduce Risk
Deal with Risk
Disaster Risk Management



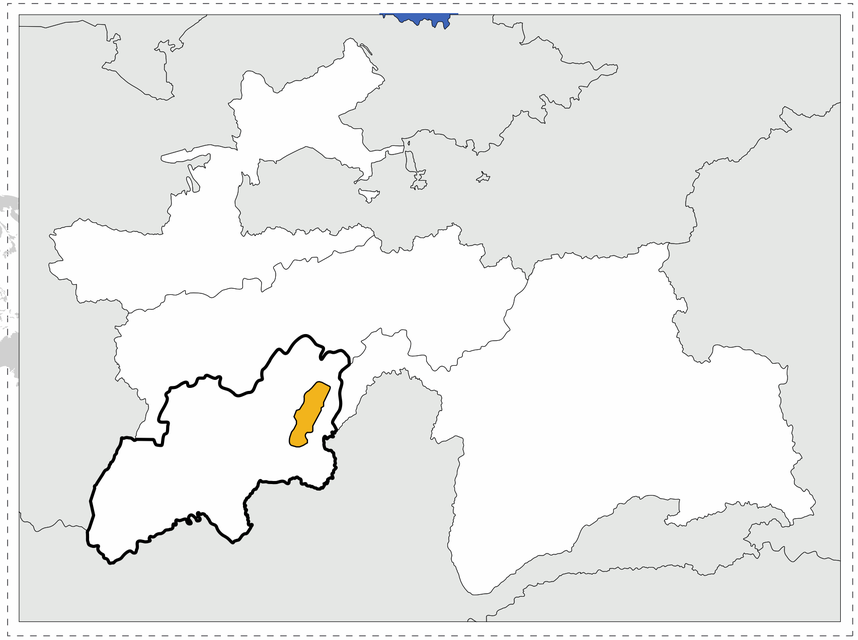
Tajikistan — Pasture User Unions and Communal Pasture Management

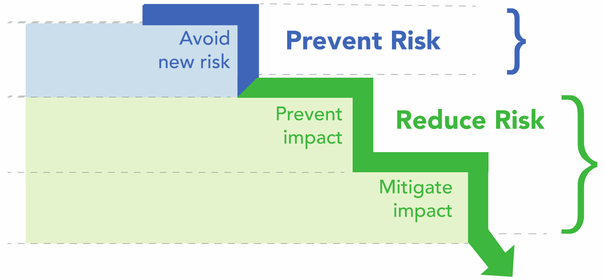
Tajikistan

Khatlon Region

Muminabad District

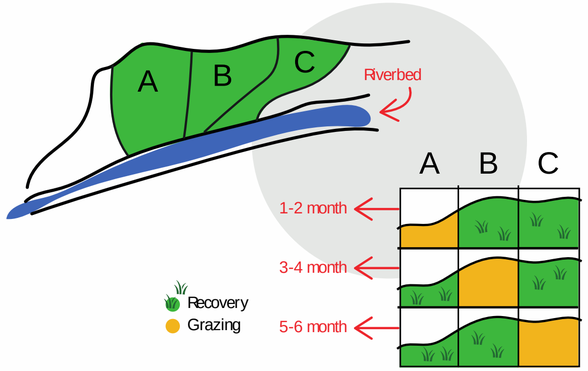
Semi-arid / sub-humid zones at 1000-2500 m asl, with hilly (16-30%) and steep (31-60%) slopes



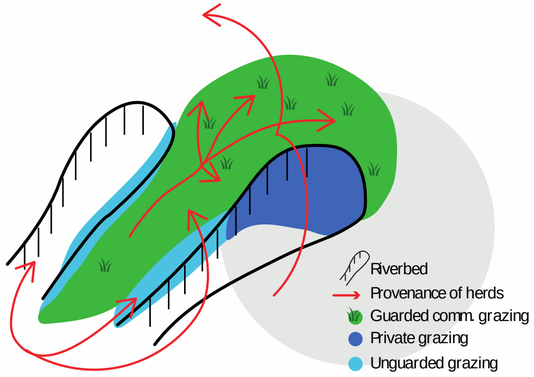


Technologies

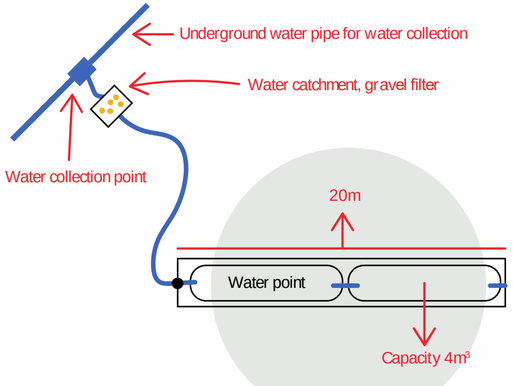
Rotational grazing



Communal pasture management



Water points for livestock

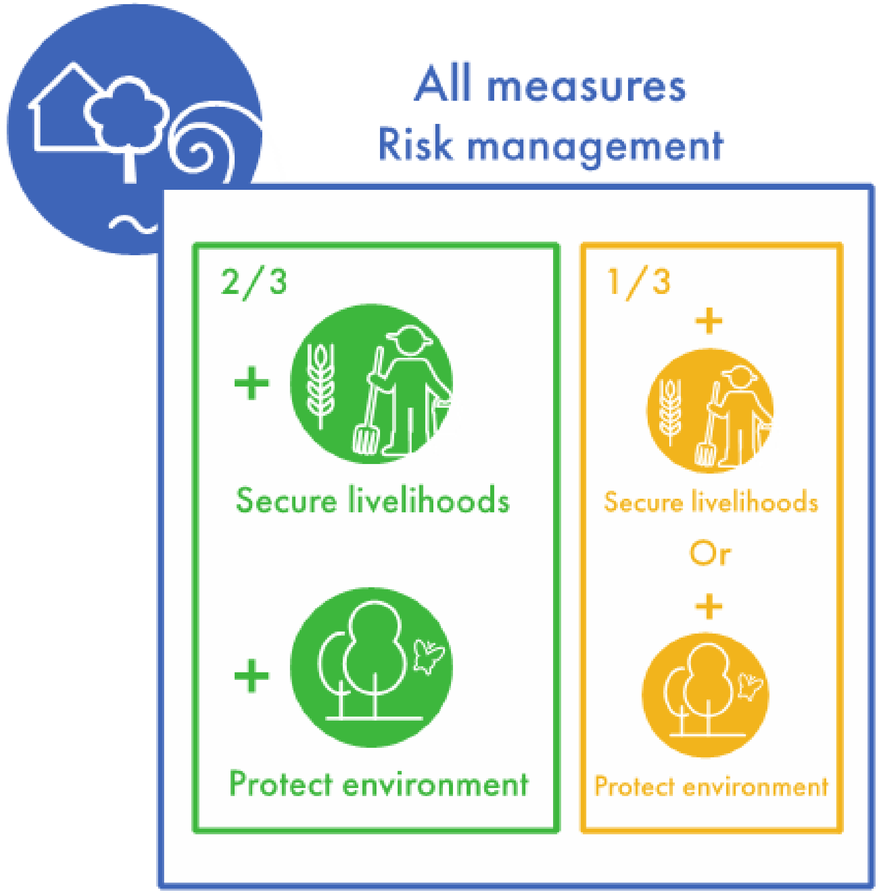


Success factors:

- low technical knowledge required
- low cost (except water points)
- increased livestock productivity
- strengthened community organization
- multiple benefits

CARITAS Schweiz Suisse Svizzera Svizra

Findings


All measures
Risk management
2/3
+
Secure livelihoods
+
Protect environment
1/3
+
Secure livelihoods
Or
+
Protect environment

Questions?

Towards climate and disaster resilient development

A packing list for your advocacy journey

SWISS NGO DRR PLATFORM
Climate & Disaster Resilience

Objective and partnership

Objectives:

1) Ease the take on advocacy through a simple guide to convince more stakeholders to work on climate advocacy

2) Contribute to climate and disaster resilience climbing higher on decision makers' and political agendas

Why do we do Advocacy?

- to bring about change
- to scale change
- to make change sustainable
- to transform power structures

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Climate & Disaster Resilience

GNDR
Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction

Why important in the context of CC?

Key questions to address

Step-by-step recommendations

THE PACKING LIST

Imagine you have a small suitcase. You travel light. What you can take with you is limited. What are the main things to pack to be well prepared for an advocacy journey?

1. CLARITY Define strategic and context-specific goals

In many cases climate change and disasters aggravate existing problems, so it is not always clear-cut to what extent the issues you are tackling are caused by them and what role other local factors play. Start with a **thorough analysis** of the problem you want to tackle. Ask yourself:

- Do you understand the reality on the ground and the root causes of the problem? Which role do climate change and disasters play?
- Do you know the scale and spread of the problem?
- Are you able to integrate different and diverse perspectives?

Based on the analysis, **define your goal.** This includes checking if the problem you selected really is the problem, i.e. **the most important problem you want and can address.** You also should look at where policies stand because this defines what you can influence. It might be that you need to advocate to introduce a new law or you need to push for a revision of existing laws. **Start with your goal, not with what you want to do.** Plan enough time to define this objective in a participatory way.

Be clear on the **key players you want to influence** with your advocacy campaign. Who are the key decision makers? How do you need to address them? Can you get direct access to them? What is their agenda and how much does it coincide with yours?

2. COLLABORATION Involve allies and opponents

Advocacy is a collaborative effort. Inciting change in power structures needs allies and will meet opposition. It is thus crucial to take your time to identify all potentially involved actors.

- Look at ***all* possible allies** including those who are out of the range of the «usual suspects». This could be private companies e.g. insurance or renewable energies, religious communities, student groups or farmers associations affected by climate change.
- Have a close look at **opponents**: How strongly are they opposed to your goals? How will they react and how influential are they?
- And don't forget **neutral actors**: Who is neutral and how could they be influenced to support your agenda?

Count in time to **build alliances** and plan your campaign with many different stakeholders. Remember to always be transparent and considerate of different cultures and priorities. Make sure there is a solid buy-in on why working together so that compromises can be reached more easily. Define clear roles and responsibilities.

The five essentials

1) **CLARITY: Define strategic and context-specific goals**

2) **COLLABORATION: Involve allies and opponents**

3) **EVIDENCE:** Build up credibility

4) FOCUS: Define specific action and communication

5) FLEXIBILITY: Review, reflect, learn

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Climate & Disaster Resilience

GNDR
Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction

Questions?

inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Hands-on Tool (i-DRR)

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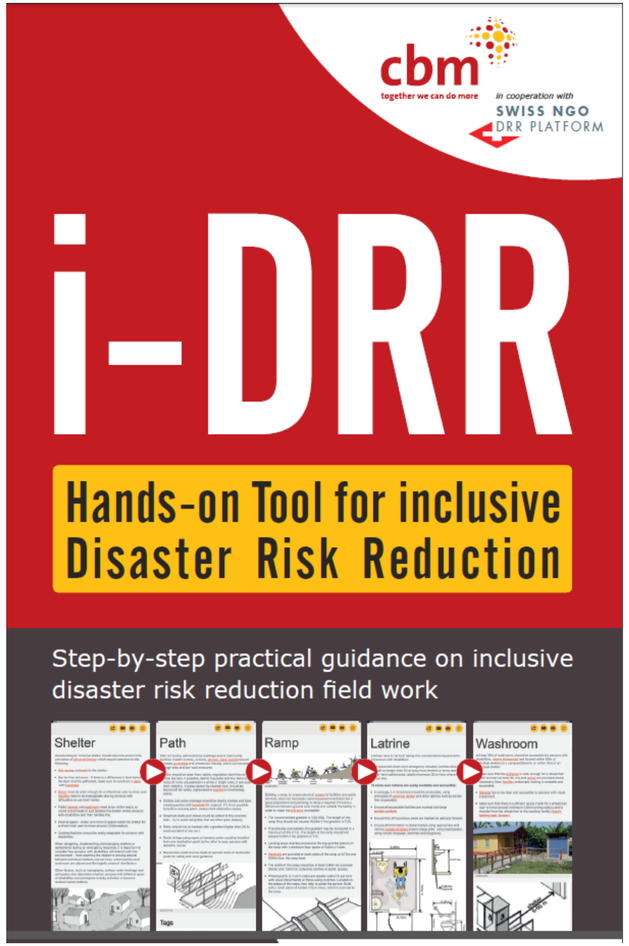
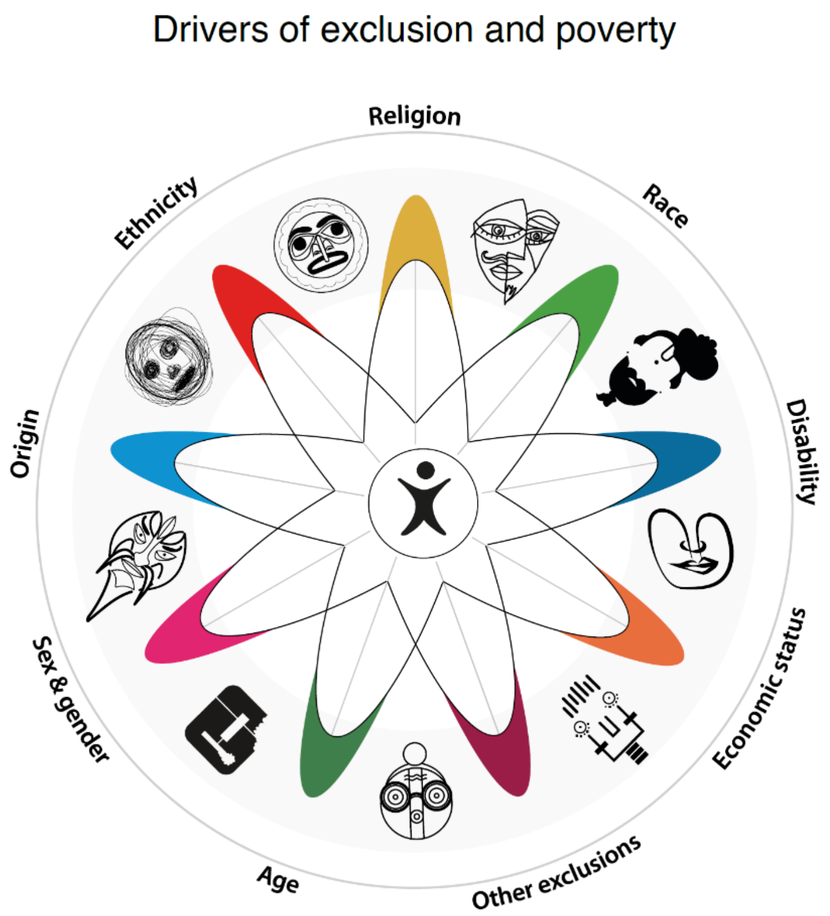
Climate & Disaster Resilience



Background and rational

- Leave no one behind
- Many documents on the "why", few on the "how"
- Easy-to-use tool for field practitioners in DRR



FDFA/SDC (2018) Leave no one behind

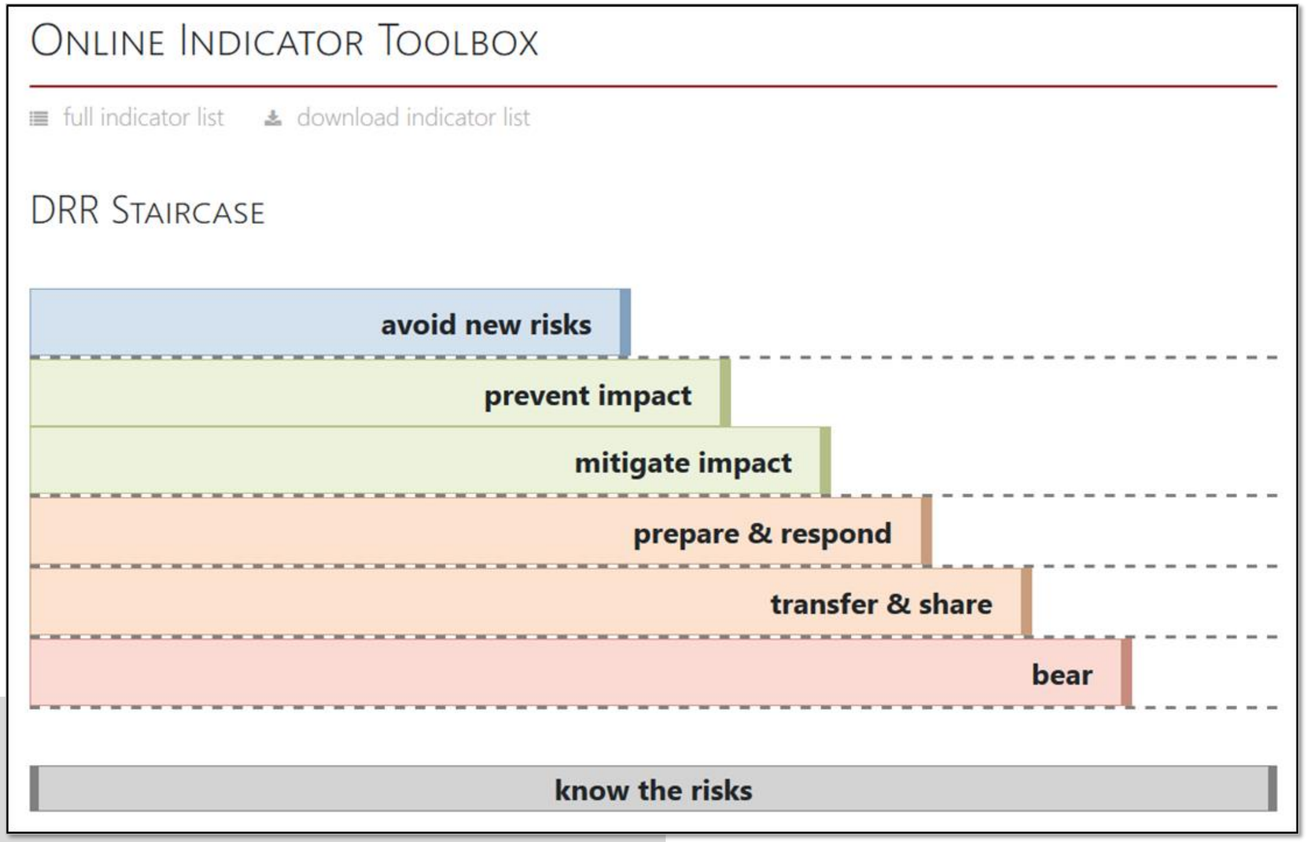
How the tool works

- Downloadable mobile application
- Step-by-step practical guidance (task cards)
- Easy to navigate
- Save and share favorites

Status of development and way forward

- Beta version released on 3rd December 2019
- Download it at: www.drrplatform.org/publications
- Share your knowledge and experience and/or to become part of the testing team! manuel.rothe@cbmswiss.ch

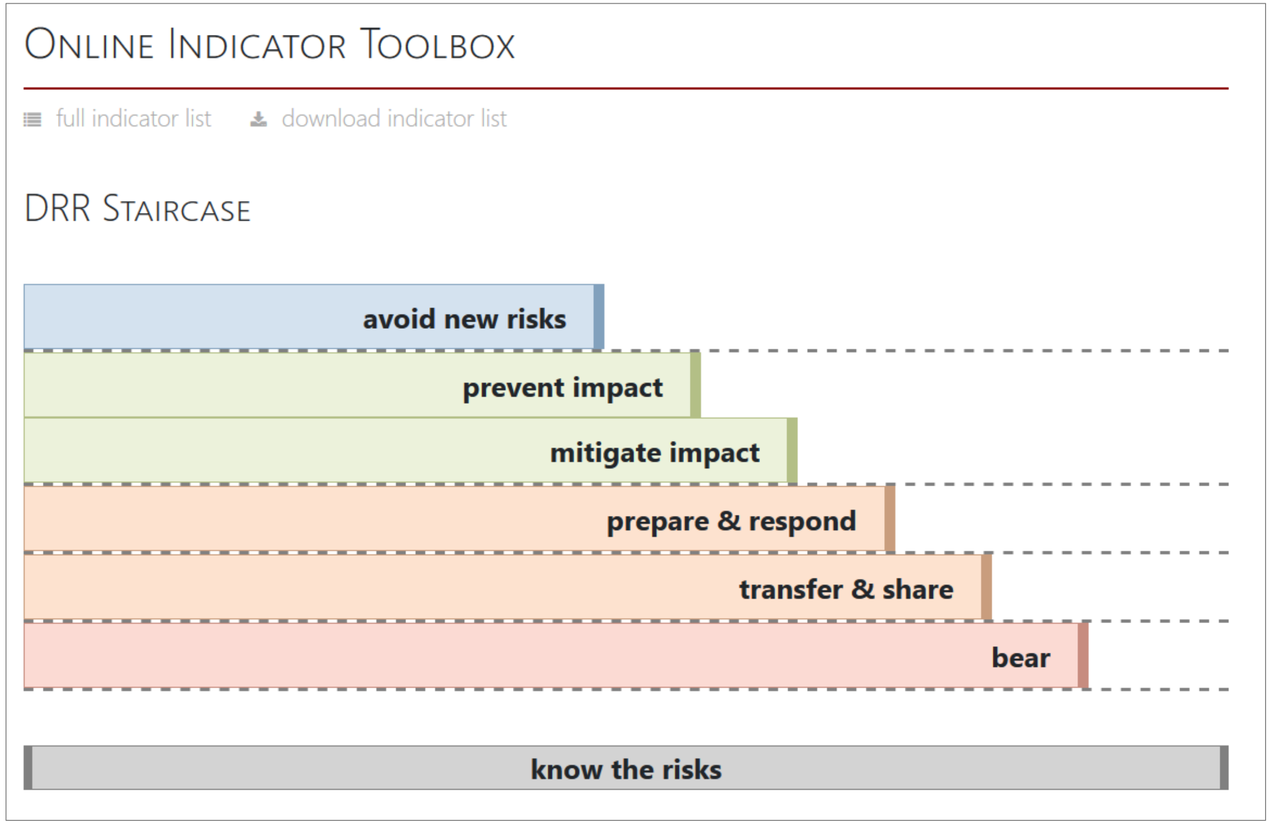
Questions?



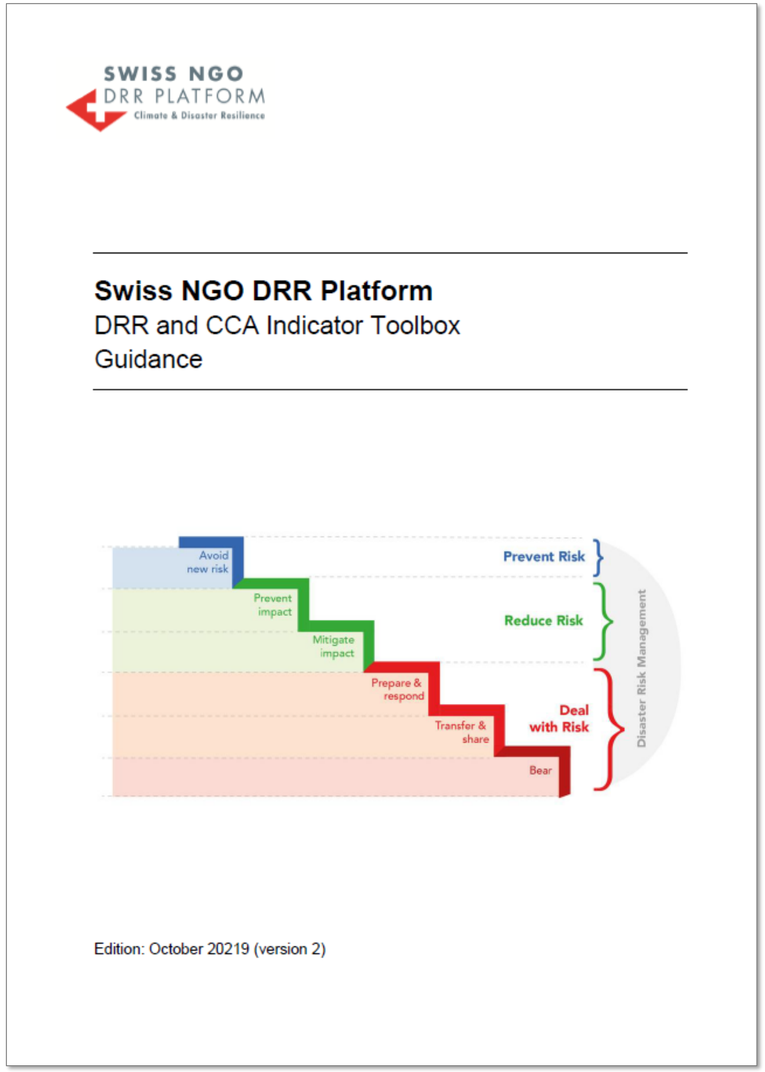
Indicator tool box

SWISS NGO DRR PLATFORM
Climate & Disaster Resilience

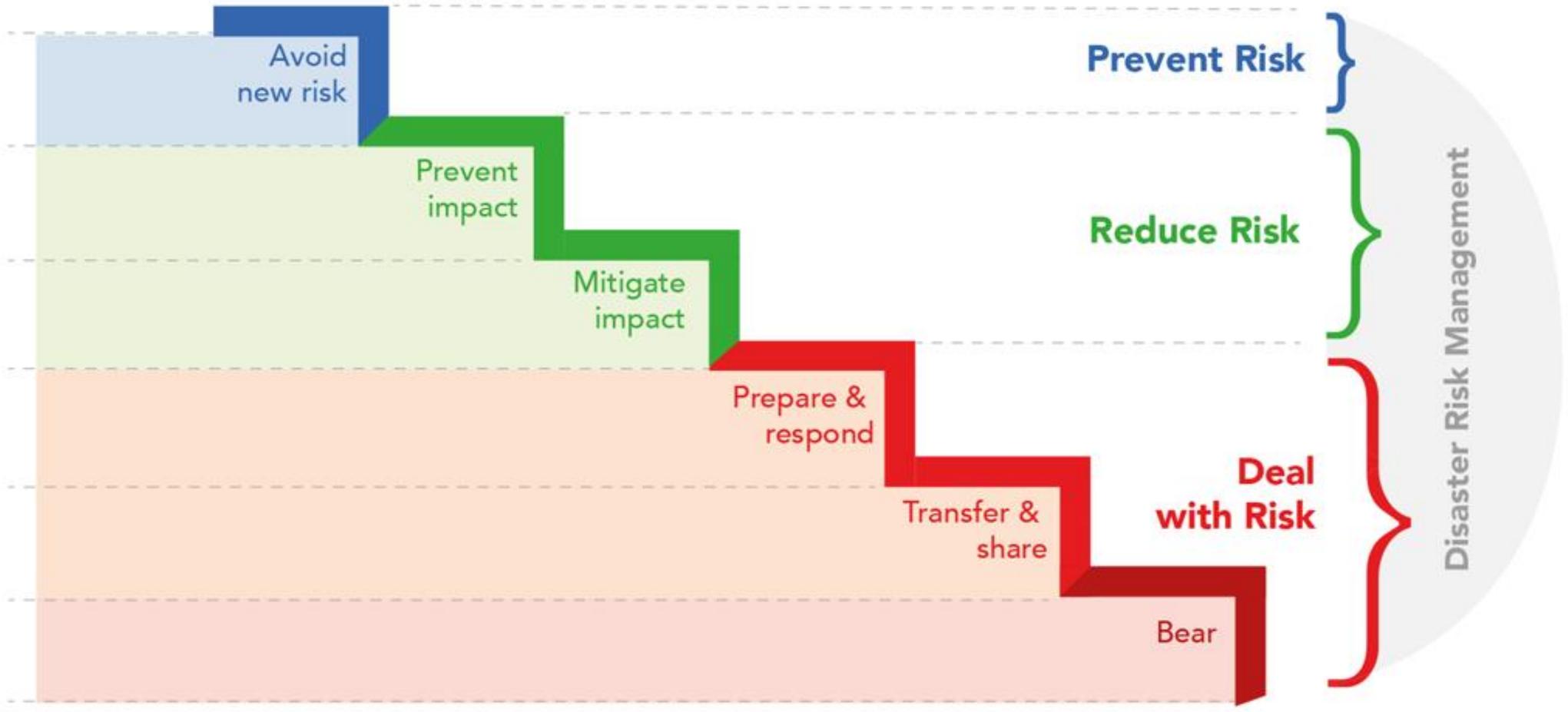
The tool box: content and objectives



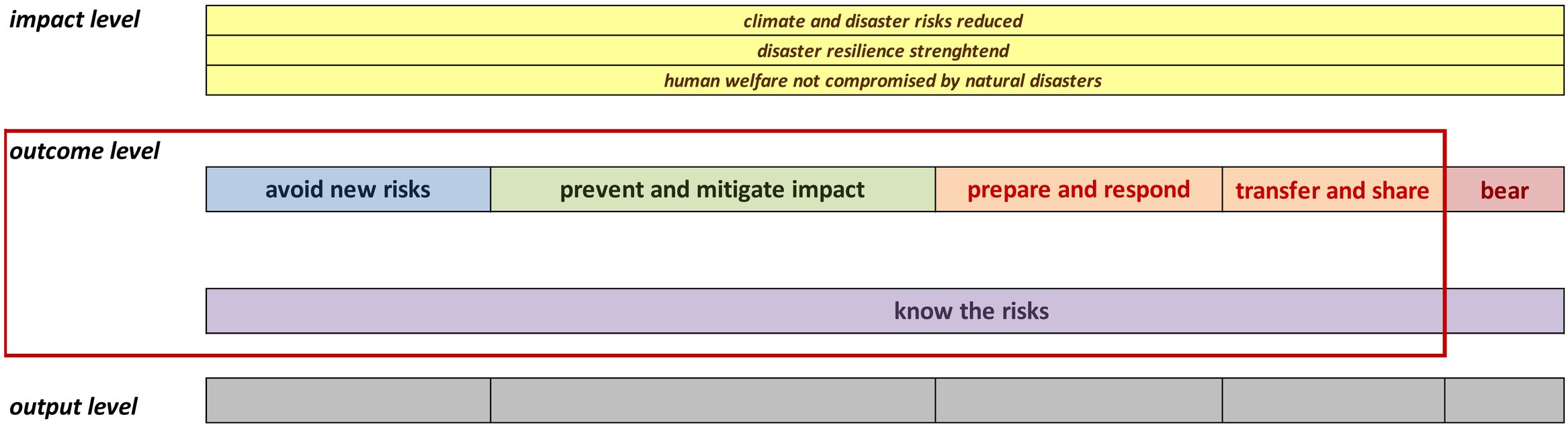
indicatortoolbox.site44.com



Conceptual basis: the risk staircase



Structure


impact level
climate and disaster risks reduced
disaster resilience strenghtend
human welfare not compromised by natural disasters
outcome level
avoid new risks
prevent and mitigate impact
prepare and respond
transfer and share
bear
know the risks
output level

Outcomes

climate and disaster risks reduced
disaster resilience strenghtend
human welfare not compromised by natural disasters

avoid new risks		prevent and mitigate impact					prepare and respond		transfer and share	bear
O1: Decision making is hazard and climate risk-sensitive	O2: Hazard-prone areas are used risk-consciously	O3: Human beings/ settlements, (critical) infrastructures are safe	O4: Livelihoods are protected	O5: Agricultural production is climate-resilient	O6: People/ households are economically flexible and not fully dependent from hazard and climate susceptible activities	O7: Natural resources are sustainably managed	O8: Mechanisms/ strategies are in place to cope adequately with hazardous events	O9: Emergency response is appropriate to events	O10: Risk transfer or share mechanisms are functional and accessible	O11: The residual risk can be better borne
Authorities/commu-nities/ housholds/ private companies take risk-sensitive decision	*Authorities/commu-nities/ housholds/ private companies use hazard-prone areas risk-conciously*	*Authorities/communi-ties/ housholds/ private companies manage to keep human beings, settlements and (critical) infrastructures safe*	*People/ housholds are able to protect their livelihoods*	*Households/ farmers have adopted climate-resilient agricultural practices*	*People/households have made themselves economically flexible and not fully dependent from hazard susceptible activities*	*People/ housholds have adopted sustainable resource management practices*	*Communities/ households/ organisations/ authorities dispose of mechanisms/ strategies to cope adequately with hazards*	*Communities/ housholds/XXX respond appropriately to events*	*Communities/ households have access to functional transfer and share mechanisms*	*Individuals can better bear the residual risk*

O12: Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate change

Indicators

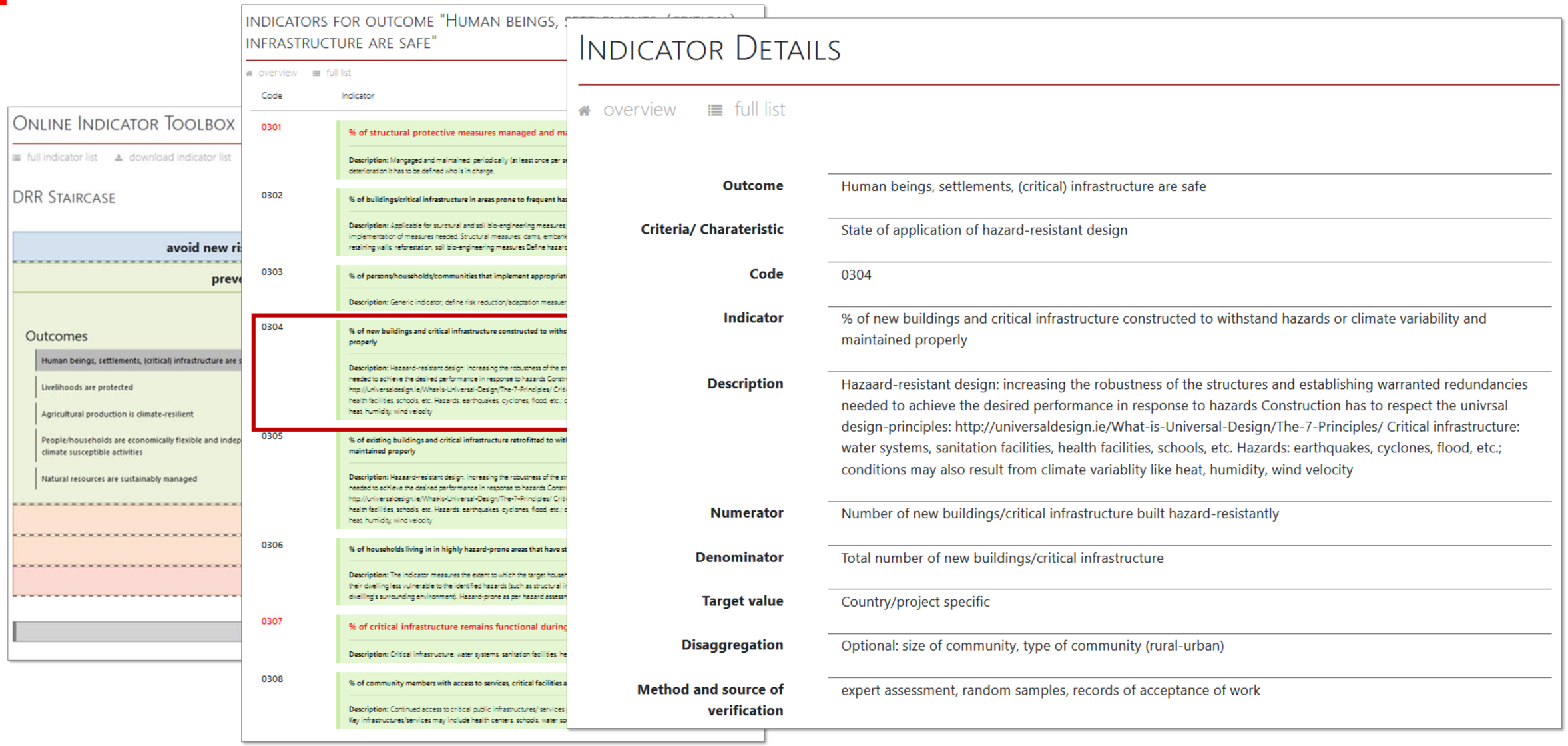
Outcome	Criteria/ Charateristic	Indicator
Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe	Level of risk reduction (persons, settelments, infrastructure, critical infrastructure)	% of …
Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe		% of …
Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe		% of …
Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe	State of application of hazard-resilient design	% of …
Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe		% of …
Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe		% of …
Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe	State of accessabilitiy	% of …
Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe		% of …

Code 1 2 3 4 5 6

1. Description
2. Numerator
3. Denominator
4. Target value
5. Disaggregation
6. Means of verification

RiskStair	Outcome	Criteria/ Charateristic	Code	Indicator	Description	Numerator	Denominator	Target value	Disaggregation	Method and source	color	isStandardIndicat	DataCollectionAndAnalisys
avoid new risks	Decision making is hazard and climate risk-sensitive	State of institutional structures and	0101	% of public budget invested in DRR/CCA	Public money actually spent on DRR CCA.	Amount of public	Total amount of	Country/project	Optional: type of	Official statistics,	#aad8ef	true	SomeDocument.docx,anotherDocument.p
avoid new risks	Decision making is hazard and climate risk-sensitive		0102	% of the annual public budget set aside for DRR/CCA	Public: according to state level the project is working	Amount of public	Total amount of	Country/project	Optional: size of	Official statistics,	#aad8ef		
avoid new risks	Decision making is hazard and climate risk-sensitive		0103	% of sector development plans that have DRR/CCA	Integrated means: sector plan includes hazard/risk assessments,	Number of sector	Total number of	Country/project	Optional: size of	Sector plans	#aad8ef		
avoid new risks	Decision making is hazard and climate risk-sensitive		0104	% of municipalities that base development and investment	The integration must be evidence based, i.e. show significant	Number of	Total number of	Least 80%	Optional: size of	Municipal plans	#aad8ef		
avoid new risks	Decision making is hazard and climate risk-sensitive		0105	% of new public investments that is based on a hazard/risk	Focus is on new investements, can be on any state level or any	Number of new	Total number of	Country/project		official statistics	#aad8ef		
avoid new risks	Decision making is hazard and climate risk-sensitive	Degree of participation of civil society in	0106	% of communities where local government DRR/CCA	Inclusive/non-discriminatory means: including households of with	Number of	Number of	At least 80%	Optional: size of	Survey,	#aad8ef		
avoid new risks	Decision making is hazard and climate risk-sensitive		0107	% of DRR/CCA policies, strategies and plans that are	Define an adequate period for up-dating according to document.	Number of DRR/CCA	Total number of	Country/project	Optional: size of	Survey, observation	#aad8ef		
avoid new risks	Decision making is hazard and climate risk-sensitive		0108	% of formal administrative processes where authorities	A formal administrative processess is any enactment, regulation	Number of formal	Total number of	Country/project	Optional: size of	Survey, observation	#aad8ef		
avoid new risks	Decision making is hazard and climate risk-sensitive	Level of accountability of private decision	0109	% of new private investments that is based on a risk	Investment plan includes hazard/risk assessments, climate	Number of new	Total number of	Country/project		Survey, observation	#aad8ef		
avoid new risks	Decision making is hazard and climate risk-sensitive		0110	% of procedures private companies made liable for	Procedure: interaction between government institution and private	Number of	Total number of	Country/project		Survey, observation	#aad8ef		
avoid new risks	Decision making is hazard and climate risk-sensitive	Degree of advocacy/influence on private	0111	% of procedures the authorities can hold private investors	Procedure: interaction between government institution and private	Number of	Total number of	Country/project		Survey, observation	#aad8ef		
avoid new risks	Hazard-prone areas are used risk-consciously	Degree of application of land use	0201	% of building codes or land use regulation that are	Building codes and land use regulations have to be based on hazard	Number of building	Total number of	Country/project	Optional: size of	Official	#aad8ef		
avoid new risks	Hazard-prone areas are used risk-consciously		0202	% of construction permission considering hazard and		Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Optional: size of	Official registers	#aad8ef		
avoid new risks	Hazard-prone areas are used risk-consciously		0204	% of households living in highly hazard-prone areas that	Highly hazard-prone area as defined in risk assessment	Number of	Total amount of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household survey	#aad8ef		
prevent and mitigate impact	Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe	Level of risk reduction (persons,	0301	% of structural protective measures managed and	Managed and maintained: periodically (at least once per season)	Number of	Total number of	Ideally 100%	Optional: size of	Survey, observation	#cead a6	true	SomeDocument.docx,anotherDocument.p
prevent and mitigate impact	Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe		0302	% of buildings/critical infrastructure in areas prone to	Applicable for structural and soil bio-engineering measures;	Number of newly	Total number of	Country/project	Optional: size of	Expert assessment	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe		0303	% of persons/households/communities that implement	Generic indicator; define risk reduction/adaptation measures	Target	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Survey, observation	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe	State of application of hazard-resistant	0304	% of new buildings and critical infrastructure constructed	Hazard-resistant design: increasing the robustness of the	Number of new	Total number of	Country/project	Optional: size of	expert assessment,	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe		0305	% of existing buildings and critical infrastructure	Hazard-resistant design: increasing the robustness of the	Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Optional: size of	expert assessment,	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe		0306	% of households living in in highly hazard-prone areas that	The indicator measures the extent to which the target households	Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household survey,	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe	State of accessabilitiy	0307	% of critical infrastructure remains functional during and	Critical infrastructure: water systems, sanitation facilities, health	Number of critical	Total number of	Ideally 100%	Optional: size of	Survey, damage	#cead a6	true	SomeDocument.docx,anotherDocument.p
prevent and mitigate impact	Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe		0308	% of community members with access to services, critical	Continue access to critical public infrastructures/ services	Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Survey	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Livelihoods are protected		0401	% of productive assets protected	Productive asset: tools, machinery, livestock	Proportion	Total sum of asset	Country/project		Household survey	#cead a6	true	SomeDocument.docx,anotherDocument.p
prevent and mitigate impact	Livelihoods are protected		0402	% of water and fodder storage facilities protected from	Loss of livestock due to disasters has a major impact on household	Number of	Total number of	Country/project		Household survey	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Livelihoods are protected		0403	% of households storing food, water, fooder/agricultural	Reserves are important to minimize the impacts of	Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household survey	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Livelihoods are protected		0404	% of food-secure households	Food-security has to be defined for project/context.	Number of food-	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household survey	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Livelihoods are protected		0405	% of households with year-round access to adequate water	Adequate water includes quality and quantity of water for	Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household survey	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Livelihoods are protected	Level of safe livelihood strategies	0406	% of assets safeguarded per household in case of a	Assets include housing, productive land, livestock, essential food	Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household survey	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Livelihoods are protected		0407	% of households who manage to keep the level of	Income includes sales revenue from on- and off-farm products and	Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household budget	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Livelihoods are protected		0408	% of households who manage to keep the pre disaster food	Food consumption pattern includes meals per day, diet diversity,	Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household survey	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Agricultural production is climate-resilient		0501	% of households growing crops that are resilient to climate	Crops and varieties that are suited to the changing climate must be	Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household survey	#cead a6	true	SomeDocument.docx,anotherDocument.p
prevent and mitigate impact	Agricultural production is climate-resilient		0502	% of households using conservation agriculture	Conservation agriculture practices conserve soil moisture and	Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household survey	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Agricultural production is climate-resilient		0503	% of agricultural land made more resilient to climate	Agricultural practices: e.g. planting times, new and resilient native	Area (ha) of	Total area of	Country/project		Survey, expert	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	People/households are economically flexible and independet from hazard and climate susceptible activities		0601	% of households engaged in multiple occupations/with	Occupations include non-agricultural options. Less climate-	Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household budget	#cead a6	true	SomeDocument.docx,anotherDocument.p
prevent and mitigate impact	Natural resources are sustainably managed		0701	% of households adopting sustainable environmental	Practices include soil and water conservation, sustainable forestry,	Number of	Total number of	At least 80%	Mandatory: gender,	Household surveys,	#cead a6	true	SomeDocument.docx,anotherDocument.p
prevent and mitigate impact	Natural resources are sustainably managed		0702	% of ecosystem area rehabilitated, restored or protected	Rehabilitated: e.g. reduced external pressures such	Rehabilitated,	Total area suitable	Country/project		Field visits, survey	#cead a6		
prevent and mitigate impact	Natural resources are sustainably managed		0703	% of households refraining from unsustainable	Unsustainable: not considering the environmental functions of the	Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household surveys	#cead a6		
prepare and respond	Mechanisms/ strategies in place to cope adequately with hazards	Level of preparedness	0801	% of communities in hazard-prone areas with a functional	Hazard-prone areas: as per risk assessment, with a history of being	Number of all target	Number of all target	Country/ project	Optional: size of	Survey,	#7b776	true	SomeDocument.docx,anotherDocument.p
prepare and respond	Mechanisms/ strategies in place to cope adequately with hazards		0802	% of communities/households with appropriate and tested	Contingency plans have to include: scenario planning, intervention	Number of	Total number of	Ideally 100% of all	Mandatory: gender,	Survey,	#7b776		
prepare and respond	Mechanisms/ strategies in place to cope adequately with hazards		0803	% of target actors/stakeholders/institutions with	Target actors/stakeholders/institutions may include schools, health	Number of target	Total number of	Ideally 100% of all	Mandatory: gender,	Survey,	#7b776		
prepare and respond	Mechanisms/ strategies in place to cope adequately with hazards		0804	% of communities in hazard-prone areas linked to a	Adequate where local committee is not the appropriate model.	Number of	Total number of	Ideally 100% of all	Optional: size of	Survey,	#7b776		
prepare and respond	Mechanisms/ strategies in place to cope adequately with hazards		0805	% of communities in hazard-prone areas with a an effective	EWS is considered effective when 1) the system is in place; 2) the	Number of	Number of all target	Ideally 100% of all	Optional: size of	Survey,	#7b776		
prepare and respond	Mechanisms/ strategies in place to cope adequately with hazards		0806	% of people who are satisfied with the established	Level of satisfaction: 1 not satisfied at all, 2 moderately sastified, 3	Number of surveyed	Total number of	At least 80%	Mandatory: gender,	Interviews	#7b776		
prepare and respond	Mechanisms/ strategies in place to cope adequately with hazards	Degree of organizing mutual support	0807	% of volunteer groups active in recovery planning and	Disproportionally at-risk groups: taking a gender, age, disability	Number of	Total number of	Country/ project	Mandatory: gender,	Survey, observation	#7b776		
prepare and respond	Mechanisms/ strategies in place to cope adequately with hazards		0808	% of emergency committee/volunteer group member	Response tasks: search and rescue, first aid, managing emergency	Number of skilled	Total number of	At least 80%	Mandatory: gender,	Observation,	#7b776		
prepare and respond	Emergency response is appropriate to events		0901	% of households living in a hazard-prone area that correctly	Correct reaction must have been verified either by hazardous event	Number of	Total number of	At least 80%	Mandatory: gender,	Survey,	#7b776	true	SomeDocument.docx,anotherDocument.p
prepare and respond	Emergency response is appropriate to events		0902	% of persons who reach the emergency shelter safely and	Access must be verified either by hazardous event or simulation	Number of persons	Total number of	Country/ project	Mandatory: gender,	Evacuation plans	#7b776		
prepare and respond	Emergency response is appropriate to events		0903	% of persons who receive early warning messages in a	Reception must be verified either by hazardous event or simulation	Number of persons	Total number of	Country/ project	Mandatory: gender,	Survey,	#7b776		
prepare and respond	Emergency response is appropriate to events		0904	% of affected people having access to adequate	Support/relief according to context, needs, hazard: food, non-food,	Number of affected	Total number of	Country/ project	Mandatory: gender,	Post-disaster	#7b776		
prepare and respond	Emergency response is appropriate to events		0905	% of hazardous events in which the emergency committee	Hazardous events depends on context, but needs to be pre-defined	Number of	Total number of	Ideally 100% of	Optional: type of	Post-disaster	#7b776		
prepare and respond	Emergency response is appropriate to events		0906	% of municipalities successfully deploying assessment	Successful deployment means having available correct and relevant	Number of target	Total number of	Ideally 100%	Optional: size of	Interviews with key	#7b776		
prepare and respond	Emergency response is appropriate to events		0907	% of community emergency committees/groups successfully	Successful: having collected correct and relevant data, covering the	Number of	Total number of	Country/ project	Optional: size of	Damage	#7b776		
share and transfer	Transfer and share mechanisms are functional and accessible	State of transfer and share mechanisms	1001	% of the communities where social protection schemes are	Formal social protection schmes include social assistance and	Communities with	Total communities	Country/ project	Optional: size of	Survey, data by	#4c5ba	true	SomeDocument.docx,anotherDocument.p
share and transfer	Transfer and share mechanisms are functional and accessible		1002	% of the communities where financial services are	Financial services include common savings and credit schemes,	Communities with	Total communities	Country/ project	Optional: size of	Survey, data from	#4c5ba		
share and transfer	Transfer and share mechanisms are functional and accessible		1003	% of affected persons that have access to financial	Affected: by hazardous event	Affected persons	Total number of	Country/ project	Mandatory: gender,	Household survey,	#4c5ba		
know the risks	Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate	related to prevention/ mitigation	1201	% of households and/or persons able to correctly name	Hazard risks need to be named from a set of most common local	Number of	Total number of	Ideally 100%	Mandatory: gender,	Survey, observation	#4ba d7	true	SomeDocument.docx,anotherDocument.p
know the risks	Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate		1202	% of databases/results of risk assements/ information		Number of	Total number of	Country/project		Survey, observation	#4ba d7		
know the risks	Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate		1203	% of staff members of authorities/ public administration		Number of staff	o	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Survey, observation	#4ba d7		
know the risks	Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate		1204	% of households with knowledge about services, critical		Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Survey, observation	#4ba d7		
know the risks	Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate		1205	% of persons involved in development and/or regular	Define degree of involvement (e.g.joint elaboration with experts -	Number of persons		Country/project	Mandatory: gender,		#4ba d7		
know the risks	Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate		1206	% of project area covered by comprehensive risk		Area covered by	Total project area	Country/project	Optional: type of	Survey, observation	#4ba d7		
know the risks	Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate		1207	% of households that are able to describe sustainable	Sustainable environmental practices according to project context	Number of	Total number of	Ideally 100%	Mandatory: gender,	Survey, observation	#4ba d7	true	SomeDocument.docx,anotherDocument.p
know the risks	Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate		1208	% of teachers able to correctly name local hazards and	Hazard risks need to be named from a set of most common local	Number of teachers	Total number of	Ideally 100%	Mandatory: gender,	Survey, observation	#4ba d7		
know the risks	Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate		1209	% of (school) children who can correctly identify key	Key individual actions may stem from learning from school level	Number of school	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Survey, observation	#4ba d7		
know the risks	Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate		1210	% of persons use climate/risk information and trend data	Define group of persons	Number of persons	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Survey, observation	#4ba d7		
know the risks	Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate	related to preparedness	1211	% of population knowing how to react in case of an early	Includes being able to explain what early warning is	Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household survey	#4ba d7		
know the risks	Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate		1212	Decrease of number of school days missed due to a	Disruption of school attendance understood also as a disruption of	Number of school		Country/project		Survey,	#4ba d7		
know the risks	Capacities of decision makers, authorities, communities, households, XXX are strengthened allowing them to adequately take action to reduce risks/adapt to climate		1213	% of persons know safe evacuation routes		Number of	Total number of	Country/project	Mandatory: gender,	Household survey	#4ba d7		

Indicators: maneuvering online



Indicator Details

overview full list

Outcome	Human beings, settlements, (critical) infrastructure are safe
Criteria/ Charateristic	State of application of hazard-resistant design
Code	0304
Indicator	% of new buildings and critical infrastructure constructed to withstand hazards or climate variability and maintained properly
Description	Hazaard-resistant design: increasing the robustness of the structures and establishing warranted redundancies needed to achieve the desired performance in response to hazards Construction has to respect the univrsal design-principles: http://universaldesign.ie/What-is-Universal-Design/The-7-Principles/ Critical infrastructure: water systems, sanitation facilities, health facilities, schools, etc. Hazards: earthquakes, cyclones, flood, etc.; conditions may also result from climate variablity like heat, humidity, wind velocity
Numerator	Number of new buildings/critical infrastructure built hazard-resistantly
Denominator	Total number of new buildings/critical infrastructure
Target value	Country/project specific
Disaggregation	Optional: size of community, type of community (rural-urban)
Method and source of verification	expert assessment, random samples, records of acceptance of work

Standard indicators

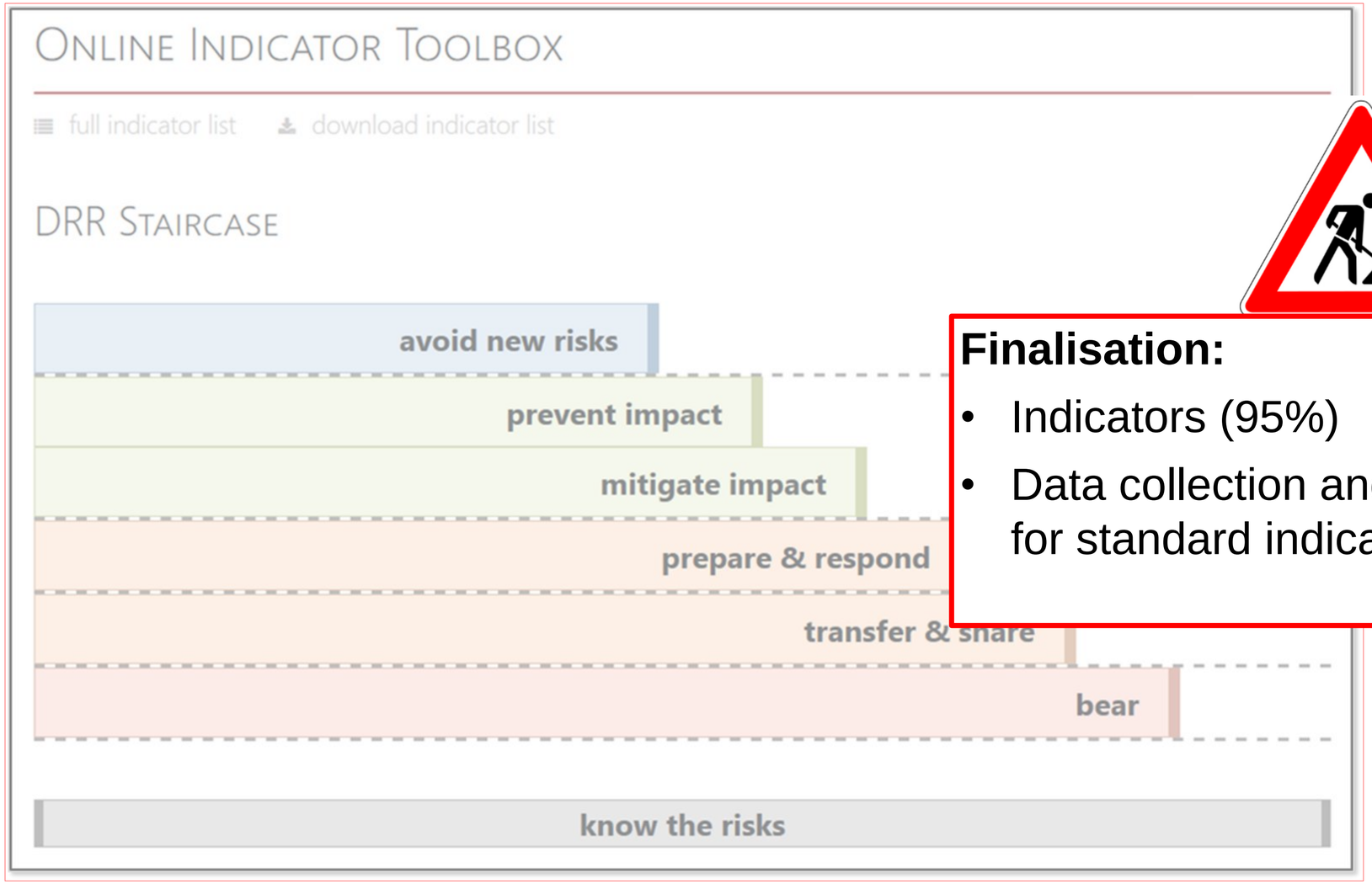
INDICATORS FOR OUTCOME "HUMAN BEINGS, SETTLEMENTS, (CRITICAL) INFRASTRUCTURE ARE SAFE"

overview | full list | filter...

Code	Indicator
0301	**% of structural protective measures managed and maintained properly** **Description:** Mangaged and maintained, periodically (at least once per season) controlled and show no signs of avoidable deterioration It has to be defined who is in charge.
0302	**% of buildings/critical infrastructure in areas prone to frequent hazards that are protected by structural measures** **Description:** Applicable for sturctural and soil bio-engineering measures, hazard/risk assessment before and after implementation of measures needed. Structural measures: dams, embankments, riverbank protection, gabions, protection walls, retaining walls, reforestation, soil bio-engineering measures Define hazard and its frequency.
0303	**% of persons/households/communities that implement appropriate risk reduction/adaptation measures** **Description:** Generic indicator; define risk reduction/adaptation measuers according to project focus and context.
0304	**% of new buildings and critical infrastructure constructed to withstand hazards or climate variability and maintained properly** **Description:** Hazard-resistant design: increasing the robustness of the structures and establishing warranted redundancies needed to achieve the desired performance in response to hazards Construction has to respect the universal design-principles. http://universaldesign.ie/What-is-Universal-Design/The-7-Principles/ Critical infrastructure: water systems, sanitation facilities, health facilities, schools, etc. Hazards: earthquakes, cyclones, flood, etc.; conditions may also result from climate variability like heat, humidity, wind velocity
0305	**% of existing buildings and critical infrastructure retrofitted to withstand hazards or climate variability and maintained properly** **Description:** Hazard-resistant design: increasing the robustness of the structures and establishing warranted redundancies needed to achieve the desired performance in response to hazards Construction has to respect the universal design-principles. http://universaldesign.ie/What-is-Universal-Design/The-7-Principles/ Critical infrastructure: water systems, sanitation facilities, health facilities, schools, etc. Hazards: earthquakes, cyclones, flood, etc.; conditions may also result from climate variability like heat, humidity, wind velocity
0306	**% of households living in in highly hazard-prone areas that have strengthened their individual dwelling** **Description:** The indicator measures the extent to which the target households applied the recommended measures for making their dwelling less vulnerable to the identified hazards (such as structural improvements in its construction or changes in the dwelling's surrounding environment). Hazard-prone as per hazard assessment.
0307	**% of critical infrastructure remains functional during and after an event** **Description:** Critical infrastructure: water systems, sanitation facilities, health facilities, schools, etc.
0308	**% of community members with access to services, critical facilities and infrastructure** **Description:** Continued access to critical public infrastructures/ services protected from the impacts of major identified hazards. Key infrastructures/services may include health centers, schools, water sources, roads, etc.

Indicator 0307	% of structural protective measures maintained properly by the community
Description	The indicator measures if and to what extent the structural protective measure established with the support of the project is maintained. Maintained means periodically (at least once per season) controlled and showing no signs of avoidable deterioration. Usually, in community-based projects, the community is in charge to maintain the measures. If the entry point is the authority and not the community, then the maintenance lies with the authority.
Means of Verification	Survey, observation, expert assessment
Data to be collected	1) Specify against which hazard the measure is protective 2) Specify the type of structural measure: grey – green – hybrid infrastructure 3) Indicate the year of establishment of the measure 4) Estimate the assets at risk by ticking the category: • Human lives • Houses, permanent settlements • Livestock, agricultural produce, productive land etc. • Community buildings (schools, markets, community halls etc.) • Water systems (water for drinking, household, irrigation, waste water) • Roads, train lines etc. • Energy supply (gas, petrol, electricity) 5) Asses the level of maintenance by asking following questions: Q1: How many times has the measure been checked in the last 12 months? A1: 0 – 1 – 2 Q2. Did the measure show any sign of avoidable deterioration? A2: Yes – no. If A2 is yes, try to specify/ describe Q3: Did a hazardous event(s) happen in the past 12 months? A3: Yes – no. If A3 is yes: continue Q4: Did the measure prove to be effective in protecting people and their assets? A4: yes – no. If A4 is no, try to describe/ document the damage (to the assets/ to the structural measure) Q5: How effective is the measure for a certain scenario [specify small/frequent – extreme/rare event]? Depends on the design event of the measure, material, construction A5: very good – good – regular – bad – very bad Q6: How would you rate the quality of care and maintenance given by the responsible stakeholders? A6: very good – good – regular – bad - very bad
Calculation of indicator	Numerator: Number of structural measures established with support of the project managed and maintained properly Denominator: Total number of structural measures established with support of the project. Either assess all structural measures (with support of the project) or a statistically representative sample and extrapolate.
Disaggregation	Optional: size of community, type of community (rural-urban)
Comments	Requires expert assessment.
Reference	SRC questionnaire and analysis

Status of development



Finalisation:

- Indicators (95%)
- Data collection and analysis package for standard indicators (90%)

Questions?

Evaluation of existing cost-benefit analysis tools

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CBA

Debris Flow event Chosica, Peru

CBA

Do protective measures justify themselves?

CBA – Risk and Cost-Benefit concept

Realize measures
when benefit > costs

How to measure benefit (effect) of measure?

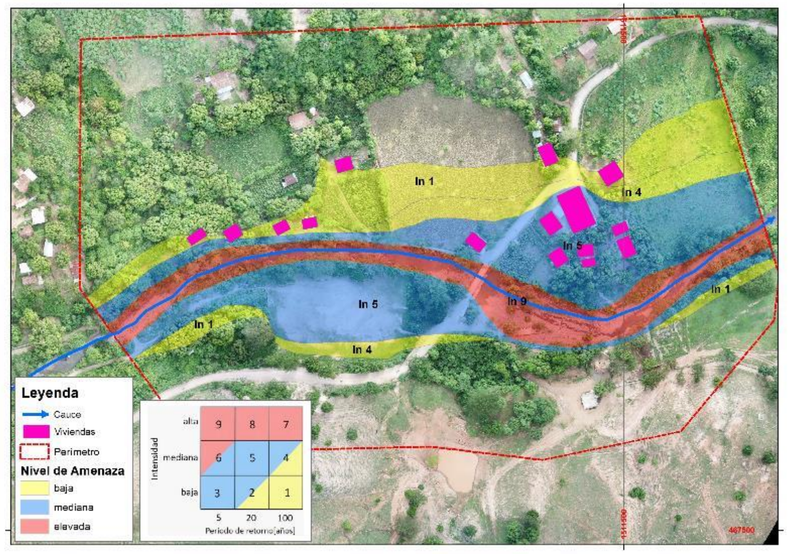
Benefit = Difference between $\underbrace{\text{Potential damage/a}}_{\text{Risk}}$ (with/without measure)

$$\text{Benefit} = \text{Risk with measure} - \text{Risk without measure} \quad [\$/\text{year}]$$

$$Risk = \frac{Hazard * Vulnerability}{Capacity}$$

$$Cost - Benefit = \frac{Risk\ reduction}{Costs}$$

CBA – Risk and Cost-Benefit concept



$$Risk = \frac{Hazard \ * Vulnerability}{Capacity}$$

Mitigation measures intend to influence the risk params to reach benefit

CBA

Caritas-Tool

- Simplified approach, easy to apply
- Easily comprehensible
- Handbook available in Spanish and English
- Free of charge

- No indirect risks considered
- Low transparancy
- Low potential for advocacy
- Low precision due to simplification
- *No calculation tool available*

CBA Tool SRC

- Easy handling
- Free of charge
- English and spanish
- All params can be modified
- Indirect and direct risks

- Transparency of work steps and results
- Not based on maps
- advocacy

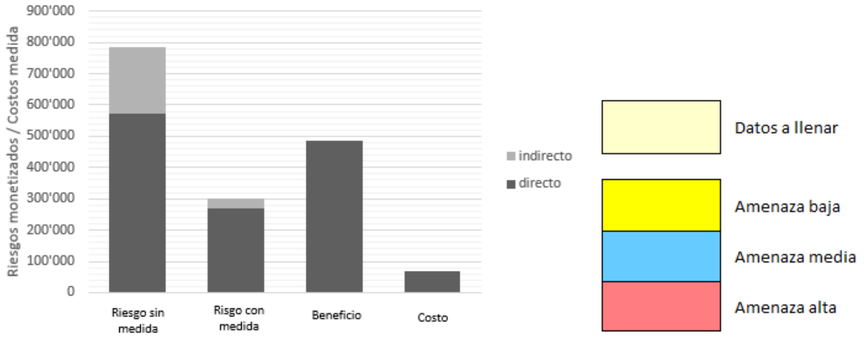
INUNDACIÓN DINÁMICA

Períodos de retorno	[años]	5
	[años]	20
	[años]	100
Probabilidad de ocurrencia espacial	Si quiere operar con valores predefinidos, dejar en "0"	0
Voluntad de pago	[Lps.]	4'200'000
Costo construcción de la obra	[Lps.]	1'000'000
Costo anual de mantención	[Lps.]	30'000
Tasa de interés bancaria	[Lps.]	3
Vida útil de la obra	[años]	40

INUNDACIÓN DINÁM
FLUJOS EN LADERA
FLUJOS DETRÍTICOS

Beneficio-Costo

6.9



Situación inicial

No. Objeto	Tipo de objeto	Índice amenaza	# pisos # ha	Datos daños indirectos: Producción diaria [$]	Datos daños indirectos: Factor capacidad	Riesgo total [$/a] 786'310
1	Hospital	9	1	24000	0.5	598'800
2	Casa madera y/o adobe	8	1			30'156
3	Casa madera y/o adobe	7	1			6'995
4	Casa madera y/o adobe	6	1			19'275
5	Casa madera y/o adobe	5	1			12'424
6	Casa madera y/o adobe	4	1			2'992
7	Casa madera y/o adobe	3	1			10'140
8	Casa madera y/o adobe	2	1			2'535
9	Casa madera y/o adobe	1	1			507
10	Casa madera y/o adobe	9	1			62'800
11	Casa madera y/o adobe	8	1			30'156
12	Casa madera y/o adobe	7	1			6'995
13	Casa madera y/o adobe	2	1			2'535
14	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0
15	Frutales	0	1			0
16	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0
17	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0
18	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0
19	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0
20	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0
21	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0
22	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0
23	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0
24	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0
25	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0
26	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0
27	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0
28	Casa madera y/o adobe	0	1			0

Situación prevista

Índice amenaza	Datos daños indirectos: Producción diaria [$]	Datos daños indirectos: Factor capacidad	Riesgo total [$/a] 300'975
6	24000	0.5	39'150
6	0		29'588
6	0		18'338
6	0		19'275
6	0		29'588
6	0		18'338
6	0		19'275
6	0		15'525
6	0		14'588
6	0		19'275
6	0		29'588
6	0		18'338
6	0		15'525
6	0		14'588
0	0		0
0	0		0
0	0		0
0	0		0
0	0		0
0	0		0
0	0		0
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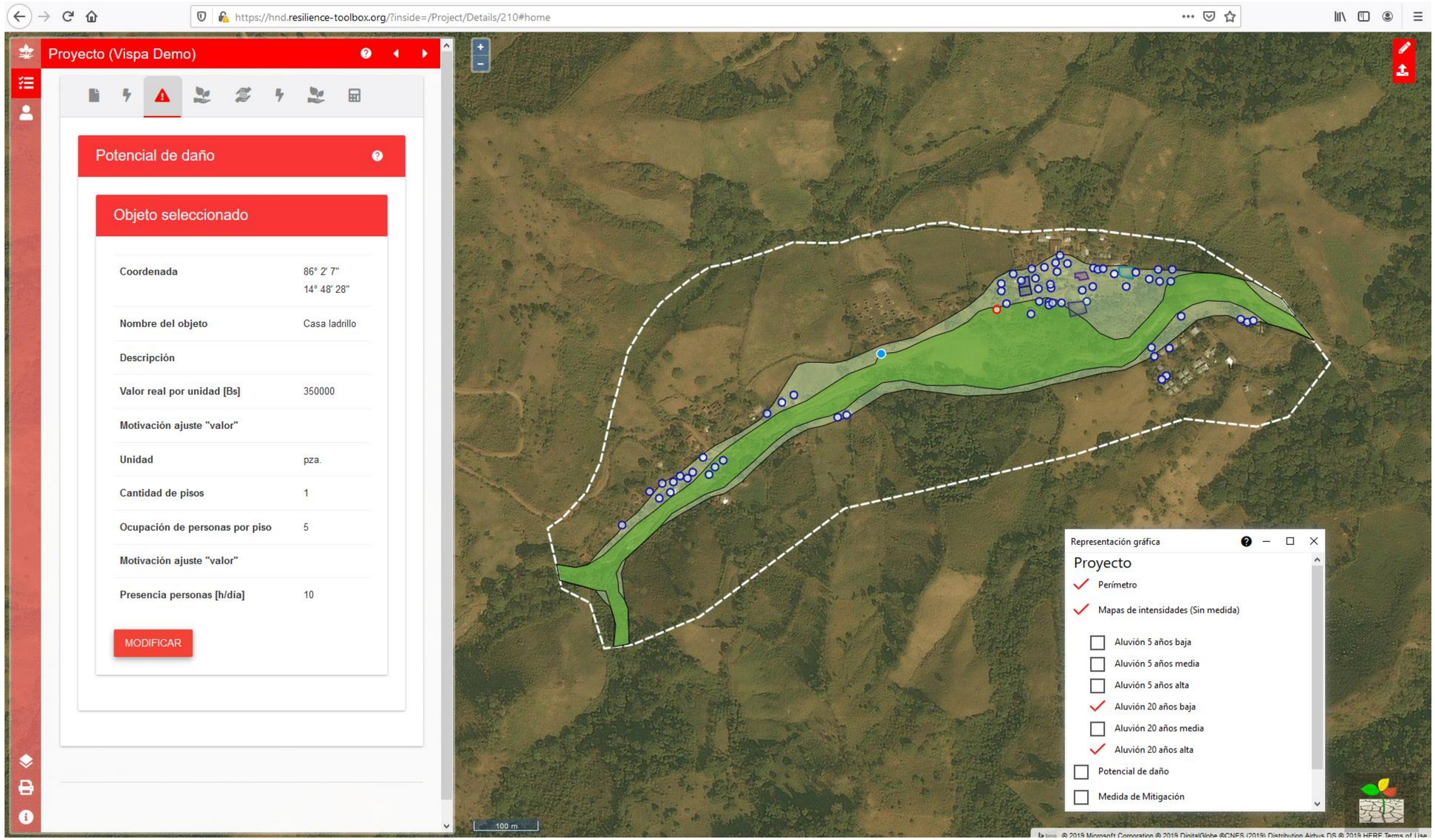
0	0		0
0	0		0
0	0		0
0	0		0
0	0		0

CBA

SDC Resilience Toolbox

- Easy handling
- English and spanish
- All params can be modified
- Indirect and direct risks
- GIS-compatible
- Advocacy
- Transparency of work steps and results
- Linkage between authority-community

- Licence costs
- Requires hosting
- Dependency to provider



CBA

IFRC-Tool

- Handbook available in Sp and Eng
- Includes economic and social benefits and costs
- Participative approach
- High acceptance within community

- Low transparency
- Low potential for advocacy for financial authorities
- Low precision due to simplification
- Effect not quantifiable

CBA – Overview of existing tools

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Natural Hazard Risks and Cost-Benefit of Mitigation Measures
Decision Tree for Assessment Tool selection

I prefer a quantitative to a qualitative assessment
- no → **IFRC-Tool** (----)
- yes ↓

I need a sound assessment as the basis for final decision of intervention
- no → **Caritas-Tool** (HM)
- yes ↓

I have the necessary time and skills for a participative definition of the risk parameters
- no → No sound assessment possible → **Caritas-Tool**
- yes ↓

I prefer a cartographic representation of the inputs and results for traceability and I have the resources for a tool customizing
- no → **SRC-Tool** (HM)
- yes ↓

SDC-Tool MiResiliencia (IM)

Required data
Hazard map (HM)
Intensity maps (IM)

Questions?

E-learning course

E-LEARNING COURSE

SWISS NGO DRR PLATFORM

Visit us online:
http://www.drrplatform.org/learning

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

The Swiss NGO DRR Platform is a network of Swiss NGO's working on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA). This e-learning course collects experienced based learning/training material from various years and events. The e-course is available online for free as a self-study tool for practitioners.

MODULE 1 | Basic Definitions and Concepts

In this module you will:
- Learn how disasters impact nations, societies, cultures, economies and the environment
- Become familiar with key terms regularly used in DRR and CCA
- Consider the different responses of DRR, CCA and resilience
- Become acquainted with important international frameworks on DRR and CCA

MODULE 2 | Conceptual guidance

In this module you will:
- Familiarize yourself with the main approaches for DRR and CCA and their underlying concepts
- Learn about targeted/stand-alone DRR and CCA, integrated DRR and the resilience approach of the Swiss NGO DRR platform
- Get a glimpse at practical examples of the different approaches

MODULE 3 | Practical illustrations

In this module you will:
- Review practical examples of targeted and integrated approaches to DRR/CCA and resilience building
- See how the approaches have been implemented in different risk contexts and geographic regions
- Learn about the differences and similarities of the different approaches

MODULE 4 | Tools for implementing DRR and CCA

- Become familiar with concept and application of mainstreaming DRR and CCA into project and programme cycles
- Review the enabling factors and frameworks
- Learn about tools and methodologies to integrate DRR and CCA into the project cycle

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Outlook
Platform Events

SWISS NGO
DRR PLATFORM
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Upcoming events

Effective Advocacy for DRR and CCA

➢ Webinar, 21.01.2020

GMO in Agriculture – Risks and Risk Reduction measures

➢ Learning event, 13.1.2020

Nexus humanitarian Aid – Development

➢ Workshop, autumn 2020

Further events and information

- DRR and CCA Basics [webinar]
- Working at scale through alliances [learning event]
- Urban DRR/CCA [webinar]
- Nexus Humanitarian aid -Development [webinar]

https://drrplatform.org/event-list.html

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Climate & Disaster Resilience

Invitation to a Learning Event

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) in Agriculture: Facts, risks and risk reduction measures

The Swiss NGO DRR Platform invites for a Learning Event with a focus on Disaster Risk reduction (DRR) to enhance capacities of practitioners with respect to Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in Agriculture through:

- Conceptual introduction on basic mechanisms, facts, regulations, risks and risk reduction measures
- Practical examples from target countries and exercises for the field
- Interactive discussions with experts, exchange of experiences, good practices and options

Registration and contact:
Online registration https://drrplatform.org/event-list.html
Further information: Schoenenberger@innovabridge.org

We value your feedback

- The webinar slides will be made available on our website www.drrplatform.org

- Thank you for filling out our feedback form (text box / mail after webinar)

https://forms.gle/ihEJQrnGAQx1DXDd9

Created by Iconika
from Noun Project

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