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Organisations for Disaster Reduction

Local evidence and partnerships for global action: Views from the Frontline 2019

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The VFL Approach



Collection

Local civil society organisations are mobilised to conduct surveys with 1) local communities, 2) local civil society organisations and 3) the local government authorities, recording their perspectives on risk and resilience. These are aggregated in an open-source database which can be disaggregated by country, community, age, gender, disability and other factors.

Reflection

Analysing trends and reflecting on data to draw out key findings about local risk and resilience.

Action

Actions at the local, national and global level to use the data to inform better resilience-building.

Did local evidence strengthen the advocacy?



Did local evidence strengthen the advocacy?



Did local evidence strengthen the advocacy?



Did working collaboratively strengthen the advocacy?



Did working collaboratively strengthen the advocacy?



Did working collaboratively strengthen the advocacy?

How's Your Collaboration?

Scorecard for governments

This scorecard is for you to reflect and review on how well you are collaborating with civil society and communities in your resilience building work.

How well is civil society included?

Always Sometimes Never

01

Assessment



Do communities assess their own local risks and vulnerabilities as part of your risk assessments?



02

Planning



Do you collaborate with civil society communities on developing your resilience policies and plans?



03

Implementation



Do you allocate responsibilities and budget to civil society and communities to lead implementation of your resilience policies and plans?



10 tips for turning local evidence into change collaboratively

- ✿ The larger the dataset the better
- ✿ Ensure your evidence does not homogenise
- ✿ Tailor evidence to different people and sectors

Types of evidence

Varying the types of evidence

- ◀ Sometimes one simple statistic will have the most impact
- ◀ *"Sometimes statistics can be dry on their own. We presented figures to our national government about how flooding was affecting families, but we complemented it with video stories that put stats into context and gave numbers feelings." DENIVA, Uganda*

Use of images

- ◀ If the image makes the message too personal, reinforces a stereotype or presents a hopeless situation, it will negatively effect your campaign
- ◀ Instead select images that portray the public nature of a problem, as well as the cause and effect

10 tips for turning local evidence into change collaboratively



- ❁ The larger the dataset the better
- ❁ Ensure your evidence does not homogenise
- ❁ Tailor evidence to different people and sectors
- ❁ Take time to get to know your target – if they aren't easily accessible in person, institutional strategies or public manifestos can provide insights
- ❁ You might need to target decision makers...or you might need to target the people who influence decision makers
- ❁ Get your target involved from the outset
- ❁ Review and utilise the comparative advantage of each advocacy partner
- ❁ Utilise networks of CSOs and local government
- ❁ Schedule regular 're-energise' calls
- ❁ Speak on behalf of marginalised, but also support local people to speak for themselves

What is VFL 2019 trying to achieve?



Goal:

- Strengthen the inclusion and systematic collaboration between governments, at-risk people and civil society in the design and implementation of DRR and resilience policies and practices.



Outcomes:

- Increased access to actionable, timely and disaggregated local data
- Increased capacities of local actors to engage in resilience actions
- Increased use of local data in resilience-building processes
- Increased engagement between different actors in resilience-building processes



Outputs:

- Participatory monitoring of local perspectives on risks and resilience undertaken
- Online database and data visualisation established
- Global and national reports on local data on risk and resilience published and disseminated
- Local resilience-building actions implemented in all surveyed communities

Data collection



Risk Profile

Including their priority threats, consequences, actions and barriers; how losses are changing over time; threats in 10 years' time



Inclusive Risk Governance

Including the extent to which communities are included by different actors in assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring of risk



Enabling Environment

Including the extent to which resources, capacities, legislation, leadership, policy coherence and other factors are contributing to the inclusion of local actors in resilience-building

Analysis and Use of Findings



Local:

Communities are provided with technical and financial support to use the data to plan and implement much-needed local resilience-building actions.



National:

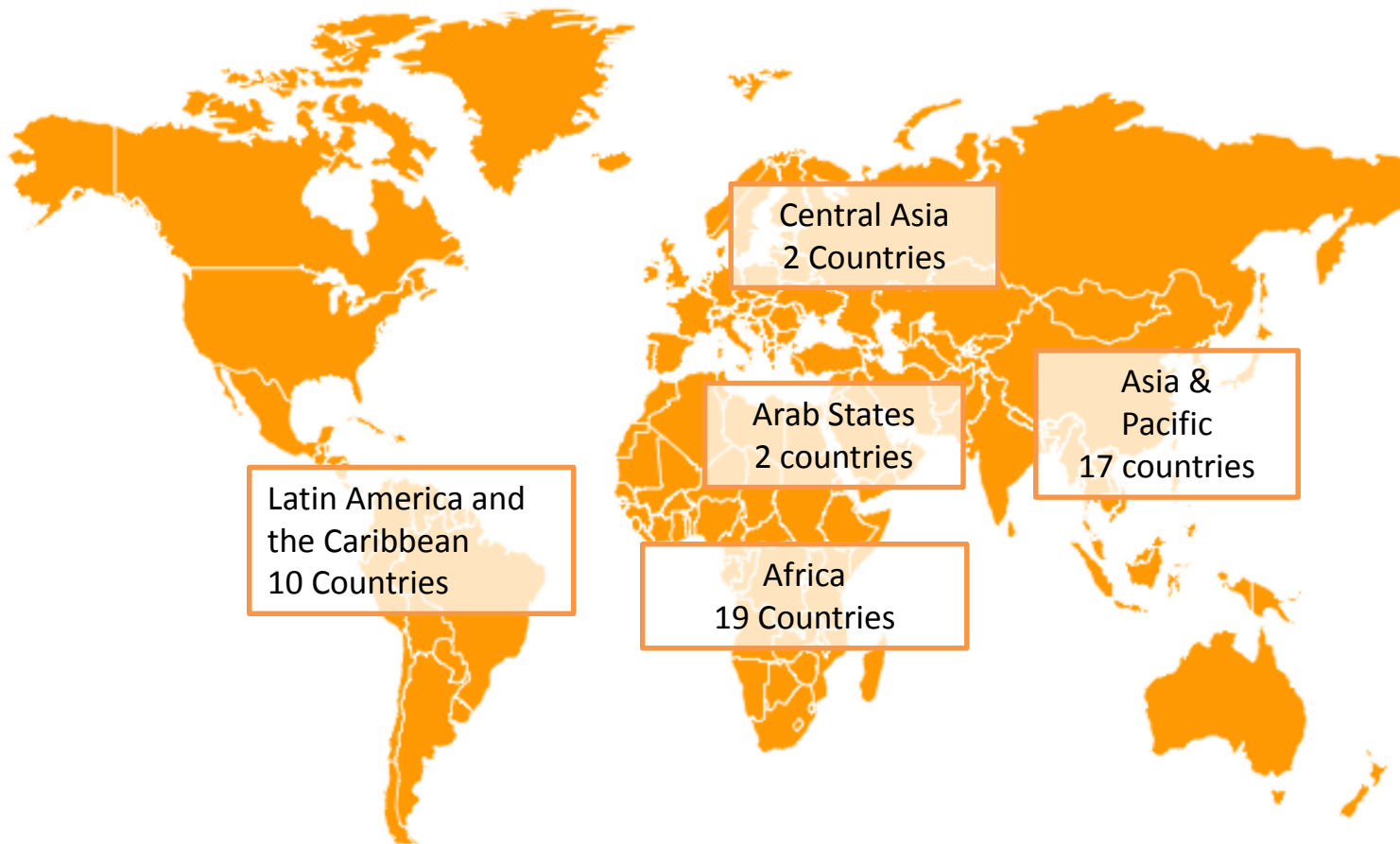
National multi-stakeholder workshops are organised to identify shared objectives and joint accountability, including to design DRR strategies that are informed by the findings. Toolkits and trainings are provided to civil society organisations to help them jointly advocate for changes in national policy and practice using the VFL data as evidence.



International:

Data and findings will inform global policy-making instruments by feeding into the monitoring of the SFDRR, the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals, the World Humanitarian Summit and the Urban Agenda. In particular, it will set baselines of progress on 'people-centred' resilience.

VFL 2019 in 50 countries



What kind of data will
we have gathered?

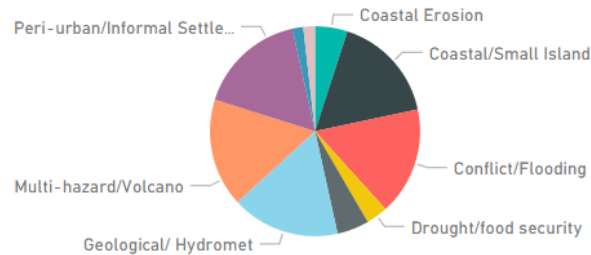
Thousands of voices: who are they?



Number of Responses

3400

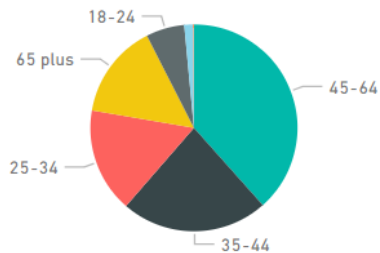
Risk Area



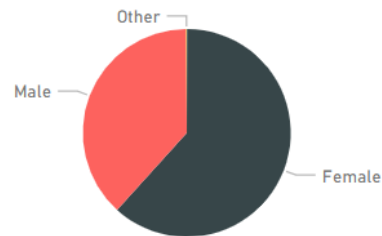
Urban or Rural



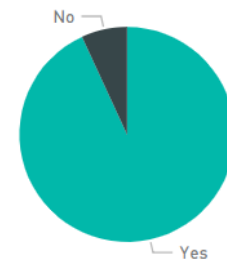
Respondent age



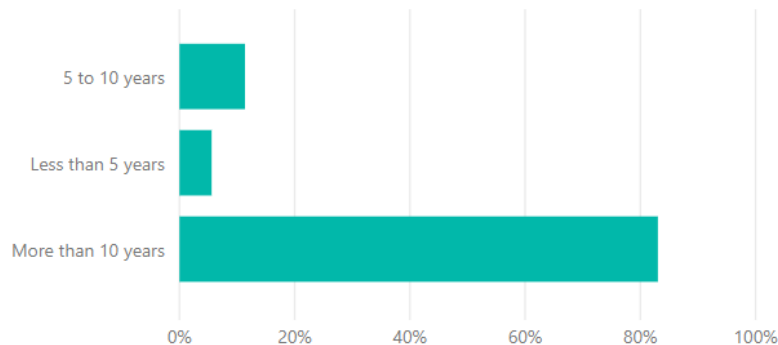
Gender



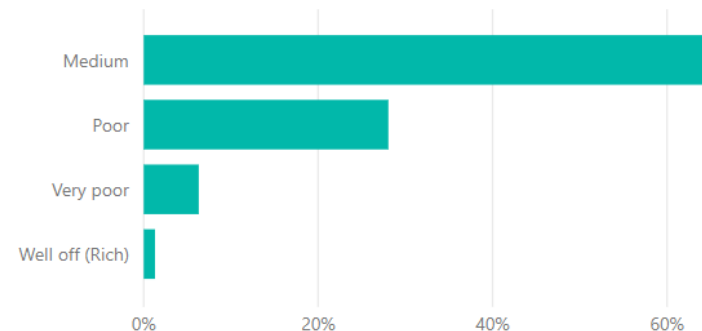
Well integrated in your community?



Time in Community



Economic Standing





What types of findings from VFL can we use as evidence in our advocacy?

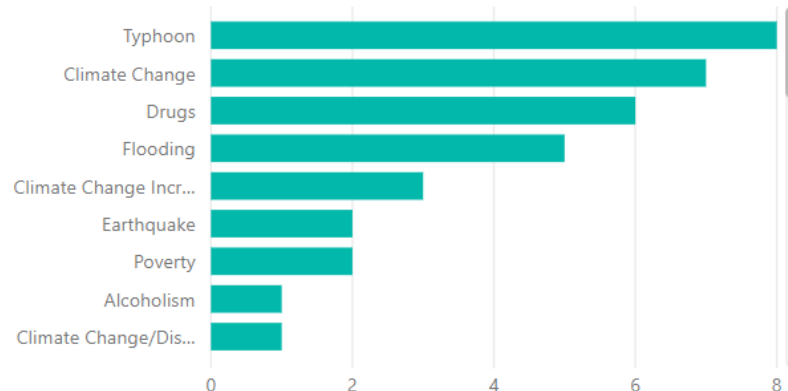
- ☼ The threats most prioritised by at-risk people
 - ◀ Drugs identified as n. 2 top risk for future generations
- ☼ The extent to which people feel included
 - ◀ Biggest mismatch in responses on **risk assessment**: communities do not feel involved in the definition of risks and threats by government
- ☼ The reasons why or why not people are being included
 - ◀ Philippines case: government support in response is acknowledged, but community feels they cannot access resources to address risks/threats (governments responses suggest resources are available)
- ☼ Communities' suggestion for what to do to build resilience
 - ◀ Communities raise specific and holistic approaches, including better waste management and health promotion, as well as disaster prevention awareness raising
- ☼ What barriers need to be addressed to build resilience
 - ◀ Lack of coordination between actors and lack of resources available at local level are raised as the biggest barriers

What's threatening their lives and livelihoods?

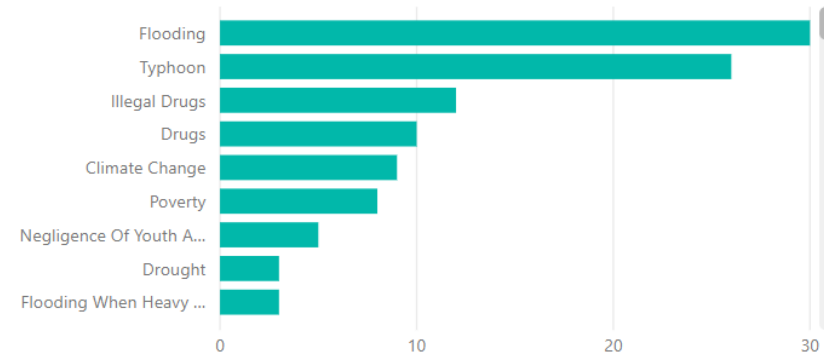


- ☼ Floods and typhoons scored high in current threats among all stakeholders
- ☼ Interestingly, the forecast of future threats sees **drugs** among rising threats for younger generations

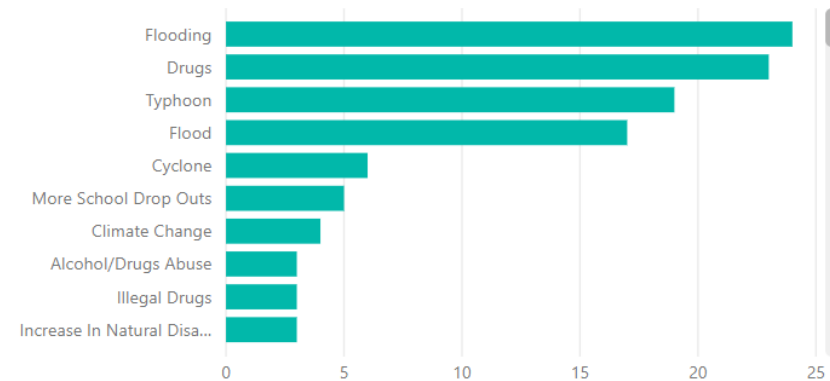
Community Consultation



Civil Society



Local Government





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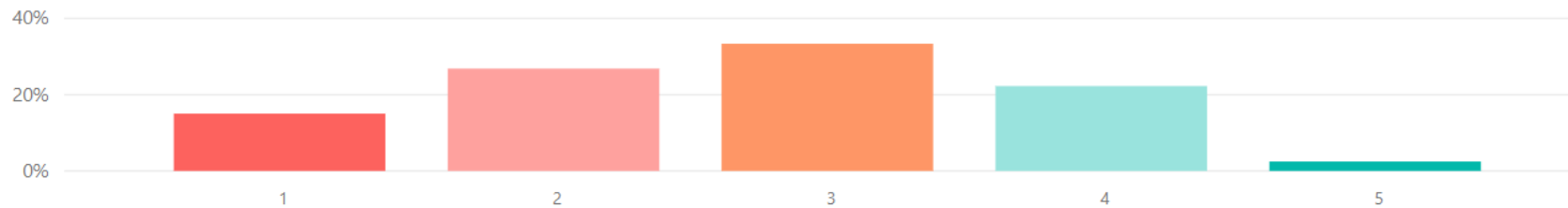
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Assessment

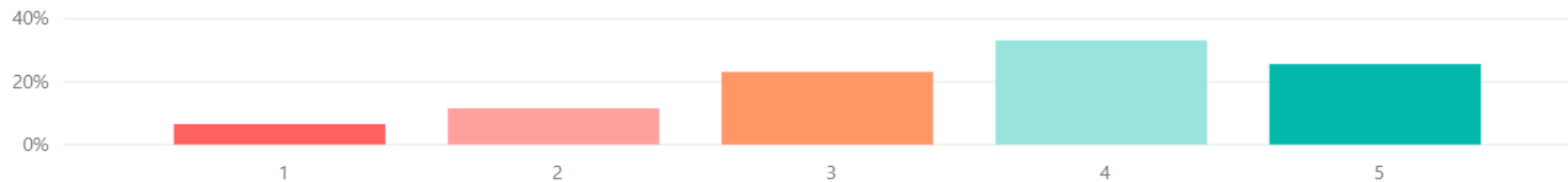


Does your local government regularly talk with your community to assess the most significant threats?

Community Consultation



Local Government



1 = Not at all 2 = To a limited extent 3 = Occasionally
4 = Yes, but with some limitations 5 = Yes, effectively







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Why are communities not included in assessment of risks?

Challenges to participation mentioned by communities:

-  Lack of time
-  Party politics
-  Lack of systematic mechanism
-  Lack of motivation (shyness or apathy) from community members

Challenges to participation mentioned by local government:

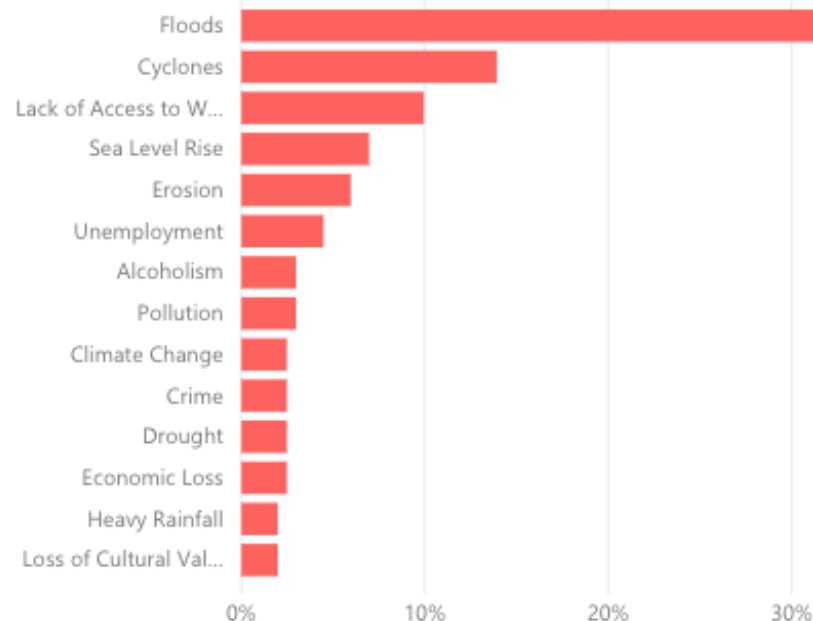
-  Lack of systematic mechanism
-  Lack of resources
-  No one responsible



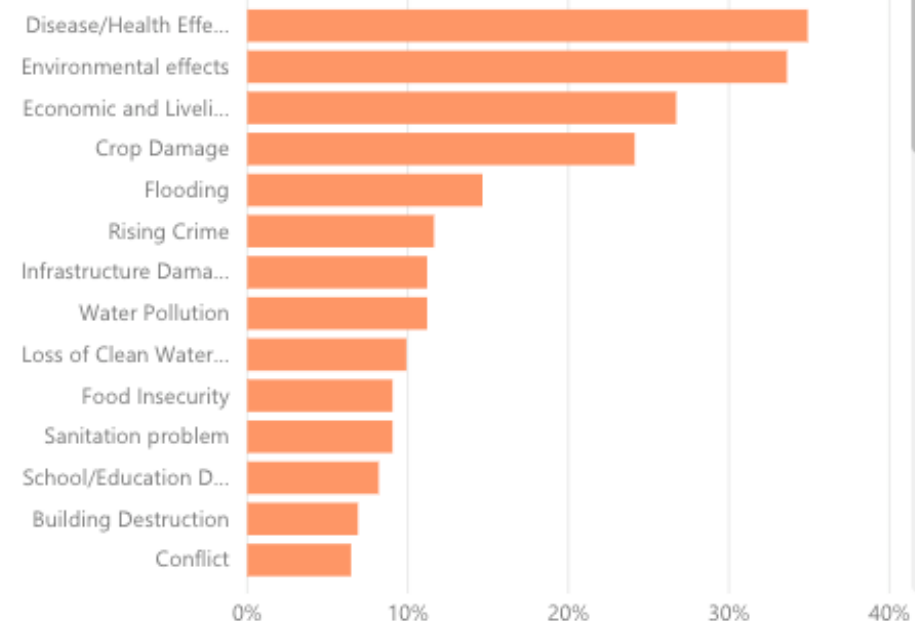
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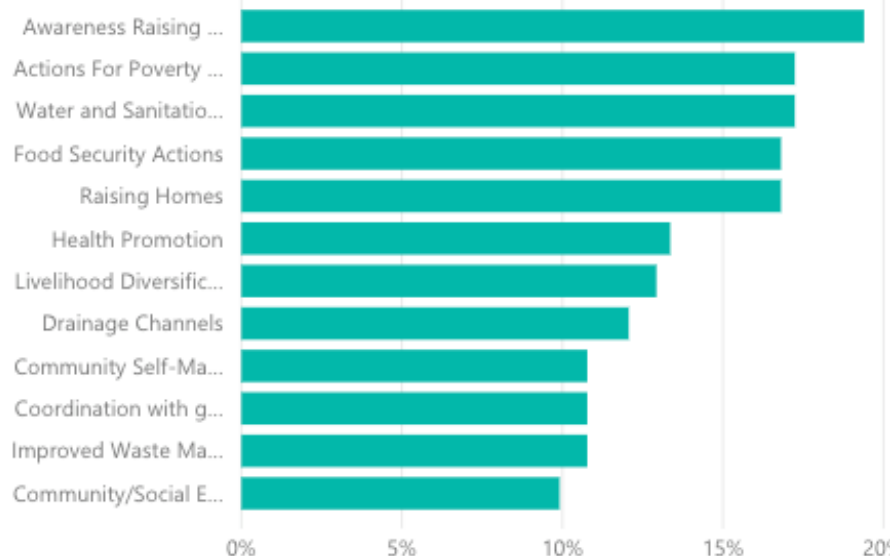
Risk / Threat #1



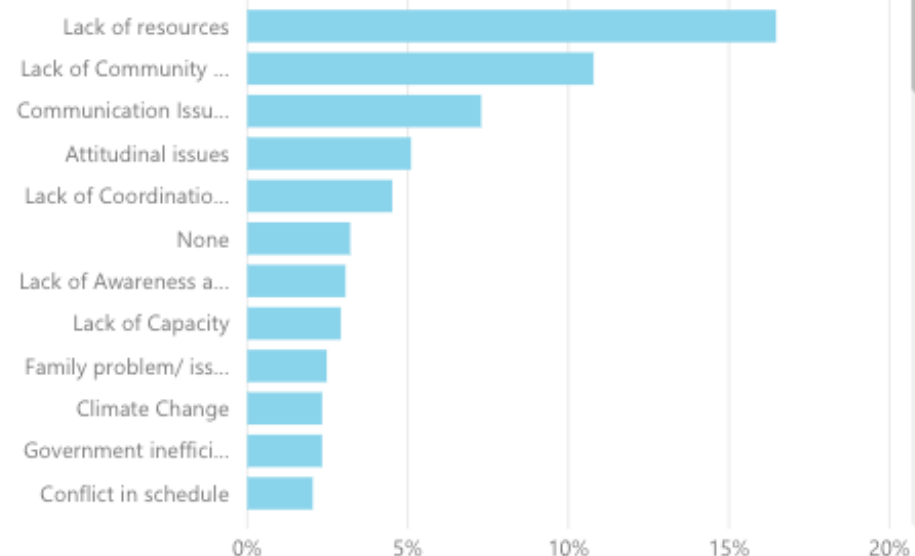
Consequences



Actions



Barriers



How can you engage?

- ☼ Become an implementing partner
- ☼ Become a member of a National Advisory Committee
- ☼ Come to our sessions at the Global Platform for DRR 2019 and the HLPF to see the data so far
- ☼ Access our open source database and use the findings
- ☼ Attend our webinars on how to use the findings

Resources



- ⊗ Frontline database
- ⊗ E-learning on How to Use Evidence in Your Advocacy
- ⊗ Partnership SWOT analysis
- ⊗ Local Voices for Resilience – publication sharing lessons learnt from evidence-based advocacy

Thank you.

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