

Critical conditions for a successful post-2015 Framework for DRR:

- Promote a **people-centered and human rights-based approach**, putting the most at-risk **populations at the heart of the analysis** and ensuring that they are involved in the formulation and implementation of Disaster Risk Management;
- Ensure the **integration of Disaster Risk Management** into the design of **emergency, rehabilitation and development actions**;
- Ensure **interaction, coherence and alignment** between **sustainable development, climate change, financing for development and DRR processes in 2015**;
- **Increase significantly DRR funding** especially for low income countries. Currently, DRR accounts for only 0.4% of the total amount spent on international aid;
- Ensure that the international community **reduces greenhouse gas emissions drastically** (9 out of 10 disasters have been climate-related over the past two decades);
- Define **clear monitoring indicators and accountability and transparency mechanisms** to guarantee effective application of policies and better prepare countries for disasters.

Sources: ODI, UN

Then and now after Super Typhoon Haiyan
Philippines, Nov. 2013



French NGO Network for DRR

In 2012, the French NGOs **Action contre la faim** (ACF - Action against hunger), **CARE France**, **Croix-Rouge Française** (FRC - French Red Cross), **Handicap International** (HI) and **Solidarités International** (SI) decided to gather, **to establish a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) network of French actors***, working at national and international level.

The main objectives of the network are:

- **Developing DRR expertise within these French NGOs** to improve the quality of programs through knowledge and resources sharing (tools, learnings...);
- **Building a common strategy** to influence national and international policy makers and civil society;
- **Contributing to close the gap between DRR and Climate Change** at all levels from local to international.

As part of the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai (Japan) from March 14 to 18, 2015, the members of the network aim to promote their respective actions and bring common advocacy messages.

All committed to inclusive disaster risk management!

90% of disasters are water-related

By 2025, 1.8 billion people will be living in countries or regions with **absolute water scarcity**

- Water has to be **taken into account in preparedness and responses planning to crises and natural disasters** at local and national level
- **Integrated water management approaches** are relevant for **disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change** over the long term
- **Capacity building** of communities and governmental water-related institutions have to increase in **sustainable practices in water management**

The French Water Partnership will bring these advocacy messages to the 7th World Water Forum (April 12-17, 2015).

(Source: UN)

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croix-rouge française



**HANDICAP
INTERNATIONAL**



(*) in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for information sharing

The 5 French NGOs work with an integrated approach, combining the 5 pillars of the Hyogo Framework:



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1st pillar: Ensure that DRR is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

The Earthquake in Haiti (2010) led to devastating impacts on infrastructures and human health as well as a destabilization in the ability of DRM policy. **Action contre la faim (ACF)**, which aims to respond and prevent humanitarian crises, address vulnerability and reinforce longer term resilience to food, water and nutritional crises, in order to end child hunger, runs projects in this exposed area.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Communal Committees
development of contingency plans, early warning systems, simulation exercise, and multi-sectorial assessments

Local committees
(youth, community leaders and women): implementation of strategies on disaster preparedness and long-term resilience activities



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2nd pillar: Identify, asses and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Solidarités International (SI) assists the herders in North Horr region (Kenya) in a drought-prone area. The population relies mainly on livestock breeding and herders are facing more difficulties to find pastures and water points for their animals, their main source of family income and protein (milk) for their children.

COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

Analysis of the climatic risks and their short/long-term consequences

Building of action plans (construction of rainwater reservoirs, fodder storages...)



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3rd pillar: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

The French Red Cross (FRC) develops DRR projects in schools in Haiti, Dominica, Myanmar, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Solomon Islands and in the Indian Ocean to raise children and families' awareness about their vulnerabilities, their capacities, and to improve their knowledge about how to behave in case of a natural disaster (cyclones, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, forest fires, floods, storm surges and tsunamis).

AWARENESS-RAISING

Training of teachers
Educational materials (booklets, songs, games, storybooks)

Booklets, leaflets, posters
TV/radio spots



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4th pillar: Reduce the underlying risk factors

In the Central American Dry Corridor (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua), over 1 million small-scale subsistence farmers are affected by recurrent droughts disturbing severely their food and nutrition security. With a gender-based approach, **CARE France** is committed to improve drought resilience of vulnerable rural families.

INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Preparation and dissemination of national and regional tools/instruments for drought risk management by local and national actors

Inclusion of drought resilience into the national and regional agendas
National food security and nutrition information and early warning systems



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5th pillar: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Handicap International (HI) promotes and implements "inclusive DRR", by considering vulnerabilities (age, gender, marginalization and, especially, disability) and ensuring the participation of all groups. In Odisha State (India), floods and cyclones are the major risks. HI is mobilized to enable people with disabilities to take an active role in the community.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Support of DRR practitioners to make their early warning system more inclusive

Empowerment of people and communities to define their specific needs in terms of early warning system