



Humanitarian Partnership Agreement

The impact of disaster risk reduction programming

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Front cover image: countries where HPA DRR activities have occurred

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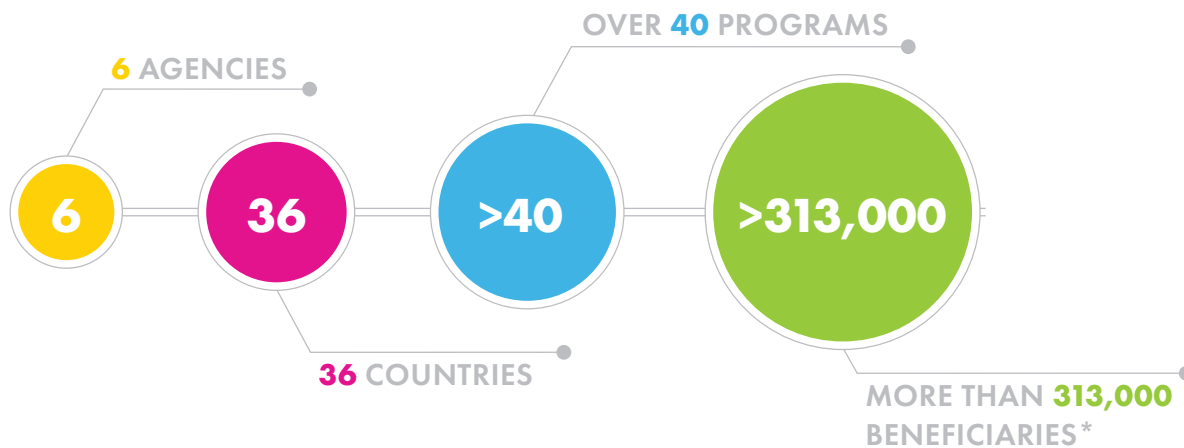
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INTRODUCTION

SUMMARY OF HUMANITARIAN PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITY REACH



*Beneficiaries reached through changing national government policy and school curricula are challenging to assess. For example ASSI is projected to reach over 1 million children.

HISTORY OF HPA



Community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) is the foundation to reducing loss of lives and livelihoods and safeguarding development gains. Non-government Organisations (NGOs) have a strong track record working with communities to strengthen DRR and emergency preparedness. This report captures the story of six Australian NGOs coming together to work on DRR and the impact on the communities and organisations they worked with.

The six Humanitarian Partnership Agreement (HPA) agencies provided reports on DRR activities over the past six years as individual agencies with respect to individual projects. Annual reflections and case studies contributed to a growing body of lessons learned and best practice. Now, at the end of the six years of programming there is a valuable opportunity to present evidence from across all agencies and a six-year time frame (2011–2017) drawn from a large set of data.

The HPA is an agreement between DFAT and the six key agencies. Over the time of the agreement, DFAT has spent AU\$67.3 million in emergency funding (via 12 activations) and AU\$16.5 million in DRR and DRM funding through the HPA mechanism. DFAT's key DRR priorities are:

- DRR programming that will enable sustainable development
- Strengthening the ability of governments, businesses and communities to better respond to and cope with natural disasters
- Leadership and advocacy for strong global DRR action
- Support preparedness and effective response
- Improve understanding of disasters and resilience

DFAT'S INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

**World Humanitarian Summit -
The Grand Bargain**
A Shared Commitment to
Better Serve People in Need

Paris Agreement
under the United Nations
Framework Convention
on Climate Change



**Sustainable Development Goals -
Agenda for Sustainable Development**

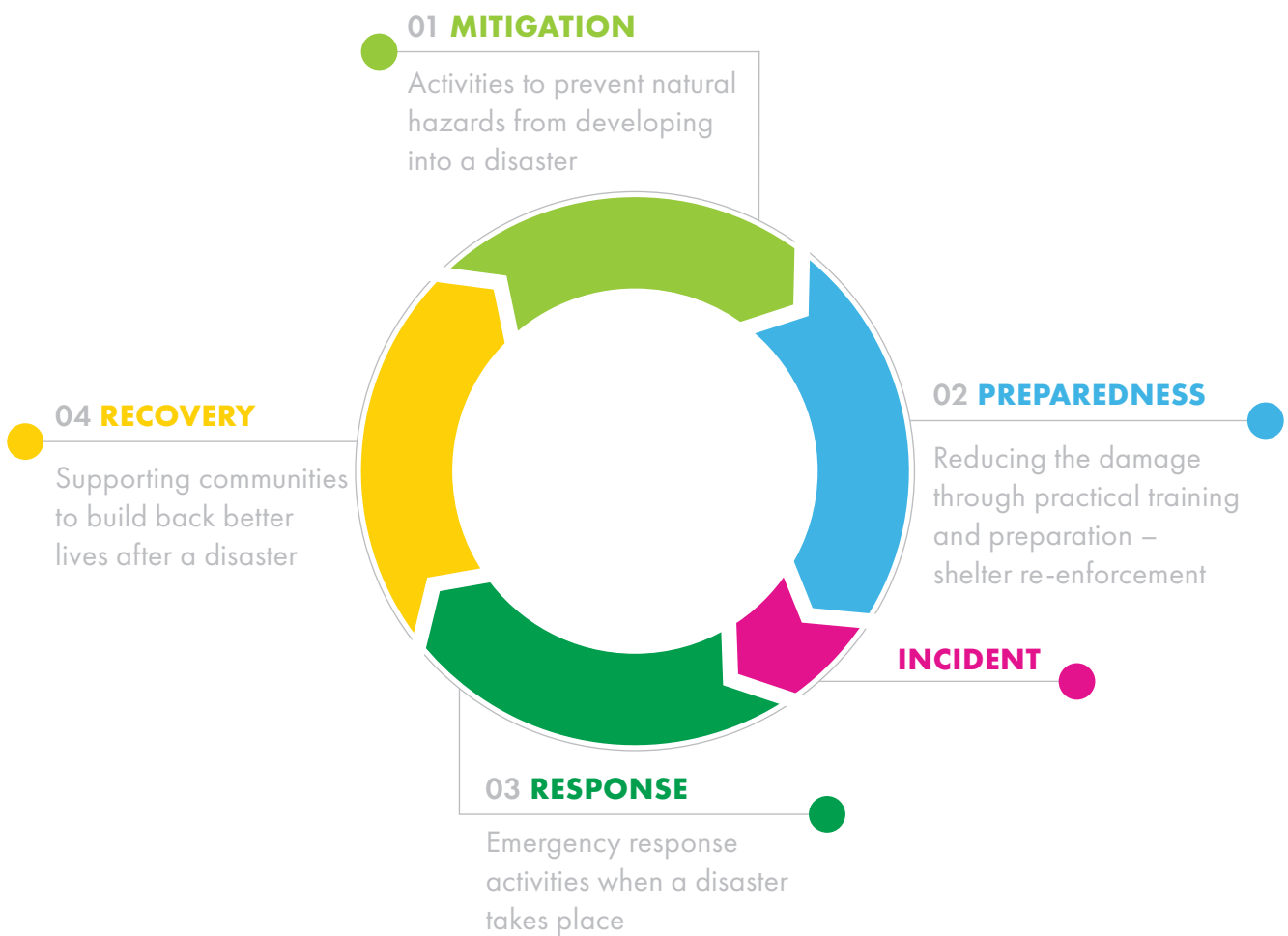
**Sendai Framework for
Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)**

Purpose of the report

The report analyses the impact of both joint and individual HPA DRR and disaster risk management (DRM) activities of the six Australian NGO partners. The purpose of the document is to report on the results of the meta analysis of the HPA documentation on DRR to synthesise evidence on achievements and impact. The report will highlight the HPA partner's collective and cumulative achievements by adopting localised, people-centred approaches to DRM, through the eyes of the communities and agencies themselves.

Definition of disaster risk management

"DRR is defined as building the resilience of communities to face disasters and extreme events. It includes the importance of working with governments and other organisations to make this effective and lasting. DRM is defined as the management of these programs and approaches, again in collaboration with governments."¹



The figures and information provided in this report have been drawn from all the HPA DRR reports and case studies made available to the research team as well as external data sources on DRR. Statistics and case studies that have been made in relation to some HPA programs have been extrapolated to apply across all similar programs within the HPA to provide meaningful estimates with regards to impact.

¹ Humanitarian Partnership Agreement, 2015 Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management learning event: lessons for the future, 2015.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED ACROSS THIRTY-SIX COUNTRIES IN SIX YEARS

The six agencies focused on a range of activities to increase the readiness of countries, districts/provinces, communities and individuals to respond to emergencies. One of the approaches used by most of the agencies was to work with community disaster committees.² The focus on community disaster committees, and decision-making and leadership is evidence of a localised approach. This approach focuses on strengthening, respecting and recognising local people and communities.

“Humanitarian preparedness and response capacity should sit with those nearest to, engaged with and often deeply affected by, an actual crisis. In general, these are national or local humanitarian actors”³

SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY COMMUNITY DISASTER COMMITTEES

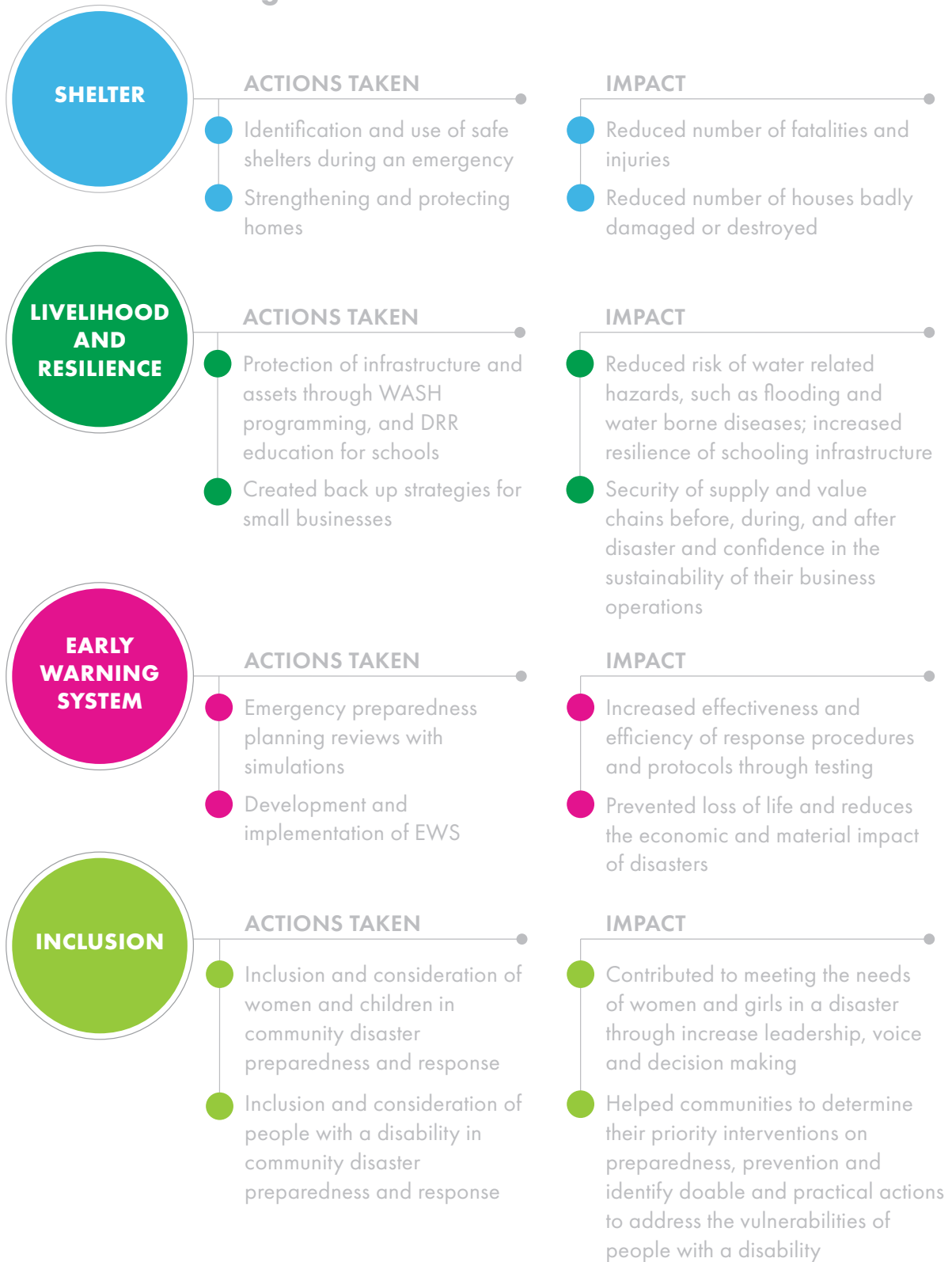


² Also known as village disaster committees; community disaster management committees; community based disaster management committee; community disaster and climate change committees; community wellness workers.

³ Trocaire, *More than the money: Localisation in Practice*, p. 1. 2017

8x

increase in recommended actions prior to, during and following an emergency, undertaken by community disaster committees that have received support from HPA agencies*

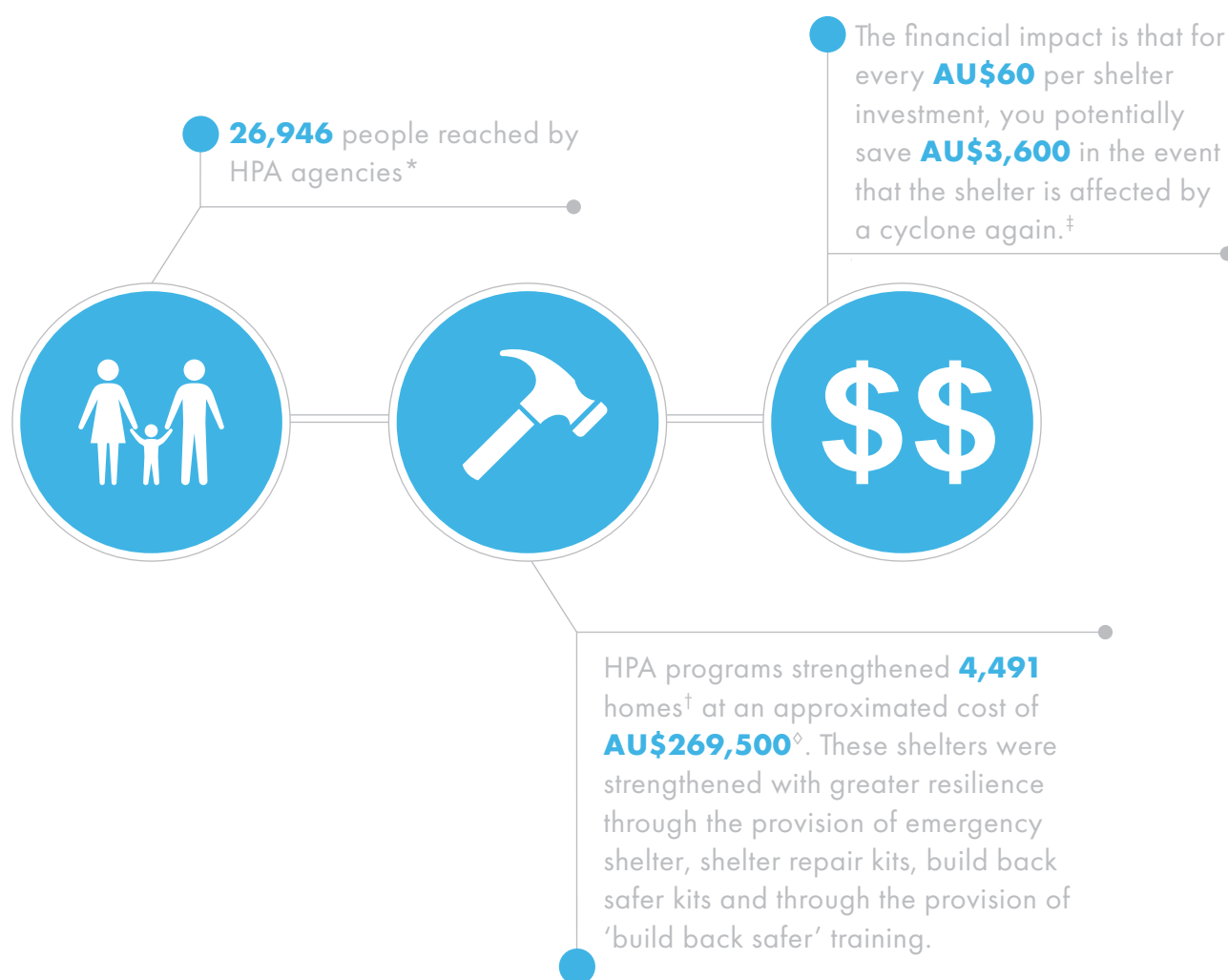


*This statistic has been drawn from the analysis undertaken by Care in *Does gender responsive disaster risk reduction make a difference? A comparative study of Category Five Tropical Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu, 2017*, and extrapolated across all HPA agency programs

SHELTER

Securing shelters and assets pre-disaster and rebuilding safer and stronger shelters after a disaster is critical to more resilient communities. DRR programs provide communities with access to education, materials, and skills training to reinforce their own shelter. Shelters provide more than just a roof. Shelters are safe spaces, particularly for women, children, the elderly and people with a disability. Having resilient shelters can lead to increased safety and protection of lives, assets and livelihoods. The data from the case study below shows that for every AU\$60 investment to reinforce a shelter AU\$3,600 is potentially saved in the event that the shelter is affected by a cyclone again.

IMPACT OF STRENGTHENING SHELTER FOR CYCLONES CASE STUDY: VANUATU, CYCLONE PAM



*Based on 6 people per household

† This figure covers all household shelter repair support as detailed in the HPA report to DFAT 23 December 2015.

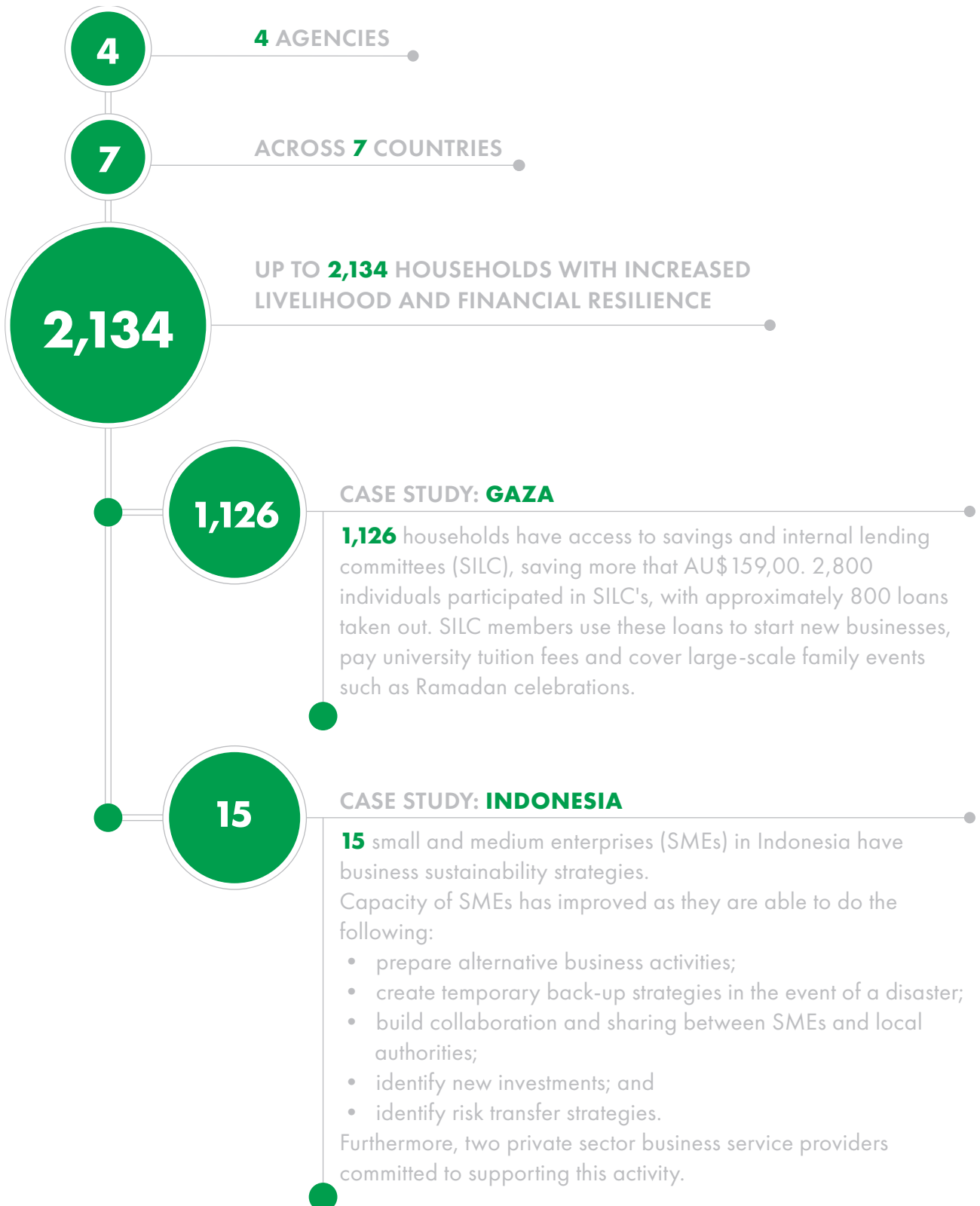
° This figure has been calculated off the estimate that it costs AU\$60 to strengthen a house

‡ This estimate is based off the estimation that it costs AU\$3600 to rebuild a traditional home.

RESILIENCE AND LIVELIHOODS

Identifying risks to, and vulnerabilities of, livelihoods prior to a disaster is essential in preventing, reducing and mitigating negative impacts.

IMPACT OF STRENGTHENING LIVELIHOODS AND FINANCIAL RESILIENCE



IMPACT OF WASH DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITIES



CASE STUDY: **BANGLADESH**

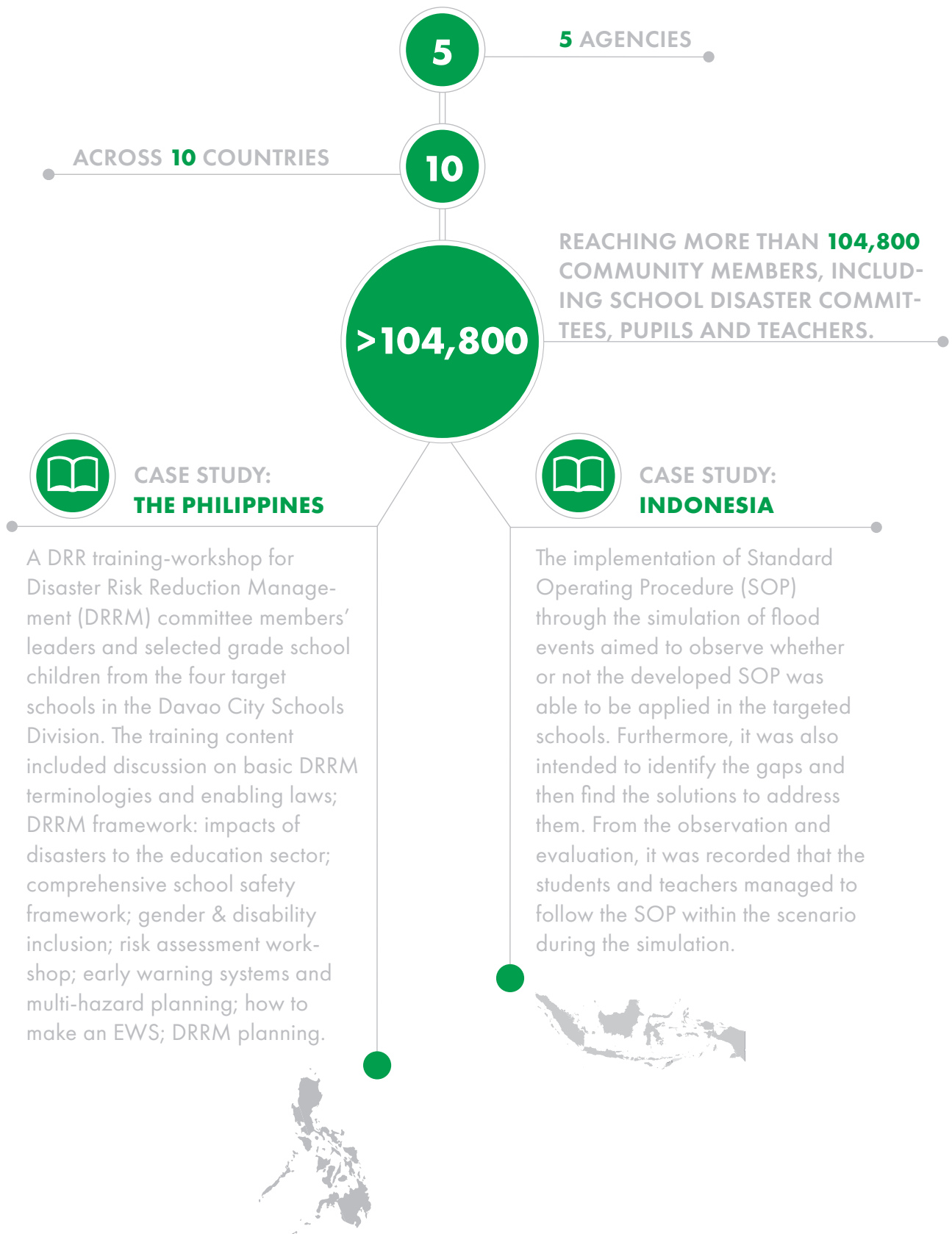
Community WASH and garbage management committees are formed in Bangladesh, which regularly meets and developed plans for implementation of appropriate activities. Training sessions on WASH and hygiene promotion are also organized at household level and in pilot schools.

Formed **28** committees and **198** trainings reaching at least **3,926**

This leads to

- Reduced risk of flooding, water logging and related water borne diseases
- Increased awareness of sanitation and hygiene
- Provision of safe drinking water
- Reduction of environmental health risks

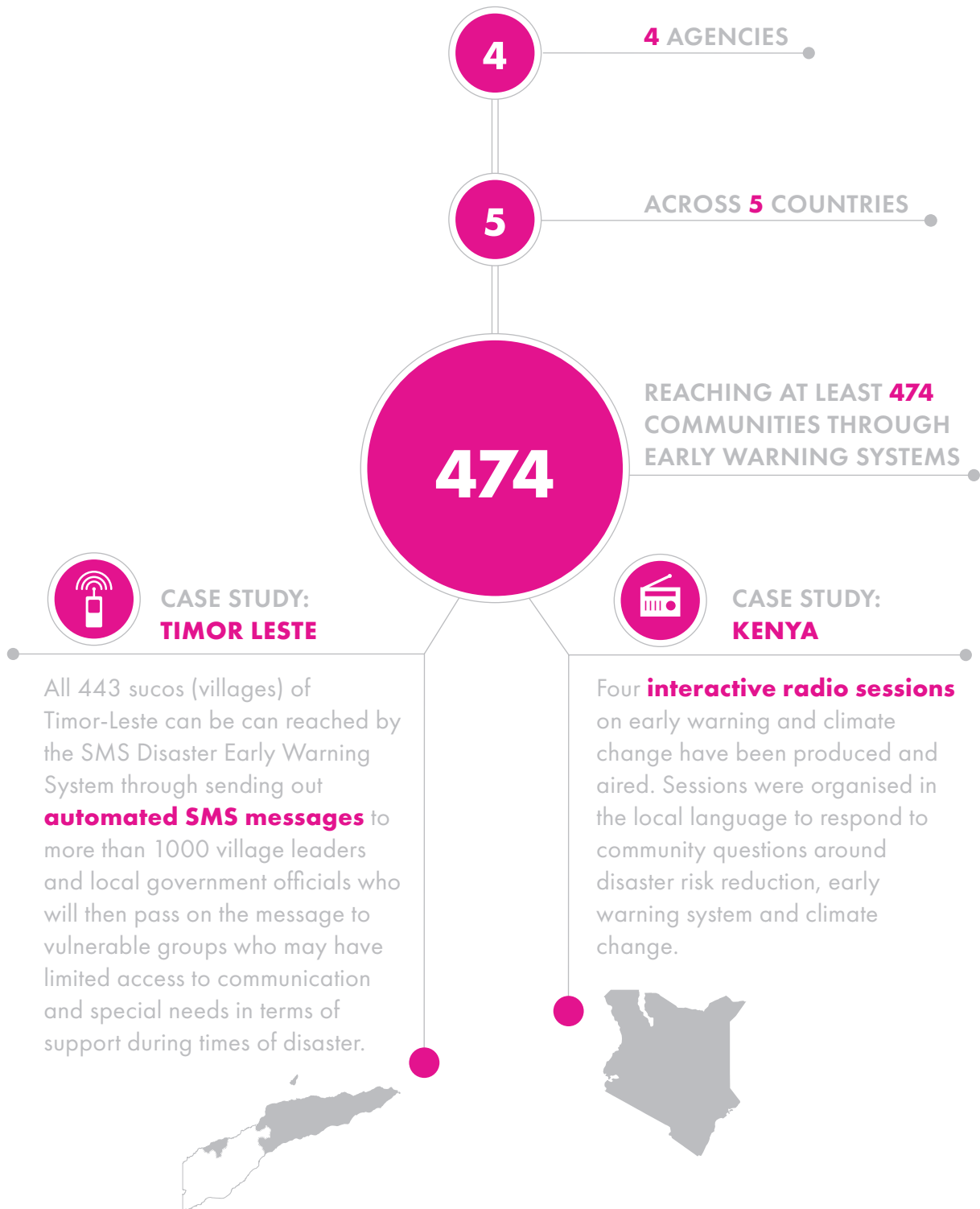
IMPACT OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROGRAMS ON SCHOOLS



EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

Early warning systems can be set up to avoid or reduce the impact of hazards such as floods, landslides, storms, and forest fires. The significance of an effective early warning system lies in the recognition of its benefits by local people.

IMPACT OF COMMUNITY BASED EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS



INCLUSION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

A disaster impacts everyone differently. The specific capacities and needs of women, children, people with a disability, and other groups with different needs should be factored into DRR programming. Inclusion and consideration of different groups in DRR programming planning and activities can assist in empowering these groups, increase whole of society responses to disasters, and decrease death or injury.

