CONTRIBUTION OF FMNR TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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BUILDING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

What guides us? Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

Goal: To sustainably reduce disaster losses by 2015; not only loss of lives, but the loss of social economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.

Five priorities for action of the HFA

1. Governance: Fostering an Institutional Basis for Implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction as a Priority
2. Assessment, Monitoring and Early Warning: Knowing the Risks and Taking Action
3. Knowledge and Education: Building a Culture of Safety and Resilience
4. Reduce Underlying Risks: In Social Norms, Infrastructure and Development Practices
5. Preparedness and Response: Increasing People's Ability to Cope in the Event of Disasters




Sample design

THE SIX DIMENSIONS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

PREVENTION

Activities that target different sectors designed to provide permanent protection from disasters e.g. relocation.

MITIGATION

Activities actually eliminate or reduce the probability of disaster occurrence, or reduce the effects of unavoidable disasters.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

EARLY WARNING

To be effective, early warning systems must be understandable, trusted by and relevant to the communities that they serve. Warnings will have little value unless they reach the people most at risk, who need to be trained to respond appropriately to an approaching hazard.

PREPAREDNESS

Continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluation and improvement activities to ensure effective coordination and the enhancement of capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters.

RESPONSE

Mobilization of the necessary emergency services and first responders in the disaster area.

RECOVERY

Restore the affected area to its previous state.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION, RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND NETWORKING

Disaster Risk Management

- Disaster risk management aims to avoid, lessen or transfer the adverse effects of hazards through activities and measures for prevention, **mitigation** and preparedness.
- **Mitigation:** The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

- The adverse impacts of hazards often cannot be prevented fully, but their scale or severity can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions.
- **Mitigation** measures may refer to improved environmental policies and public awareness.
- It should be noted that in climate change policy, **“mitigation”** is defined differently, being the term used for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that are the source of climate change.



Prevention

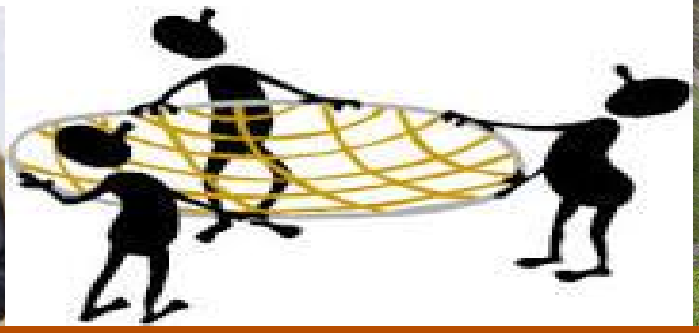
- The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.
- Prevention (i.e. disaster prevention) expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance.

Examples of Prevention include;

- Dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high risk zones.
- Very often the complete avoidance of losses is not feasible and the task transforms to that of mitigation. Partly for this reason, the terms prevention and mitigation are sometimes used interchangeably in casual use.

Secure Africa's Future in World Vision

- Is an approach centred on improving the well-being and resilience of the small-holder farmer – it focuses on;
  - The economics or business of the farm
  - The natural environment
  - And issues of safety net systems in times of emergency for the most vulnerable

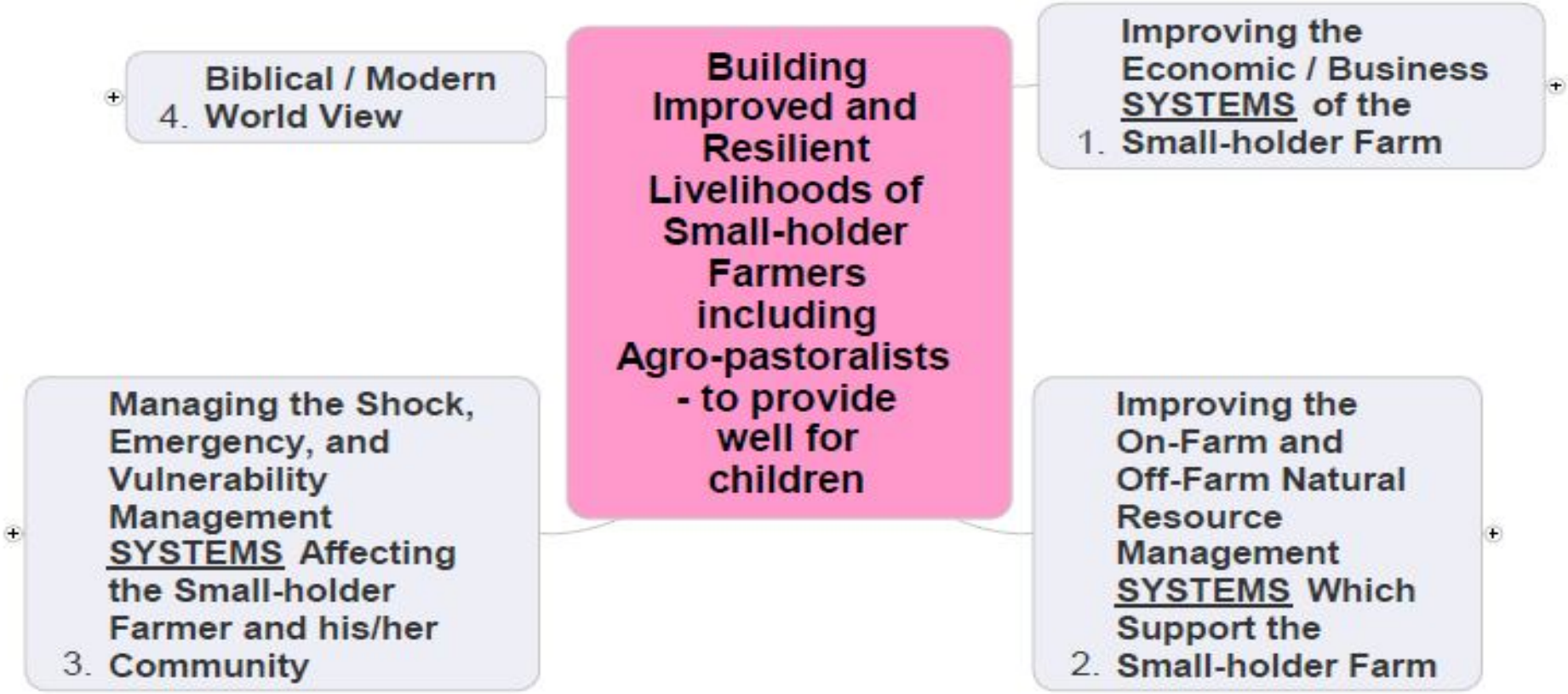




SECURE AFRICA'S FUTURE

- In Uganda Secure Africa's Future was incorporated in the National Strategy

Through S02, with strong focus on – Food security and livelihoods, climate change adaptation and DRR.

THE PILLARS OF SECURE AFRICA'S FUTURE



Babati Framework Small-holder Farmers without Budget 2.mmap - 6/10/2013 - Mindjet

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Improving Economic and Business Systems of Small Farm Holders/ Agro Pastoralist

Improving on Farm and Off Farm Natural Resource Management

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Managing Shock Emergency and Vulnerability systems

Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis

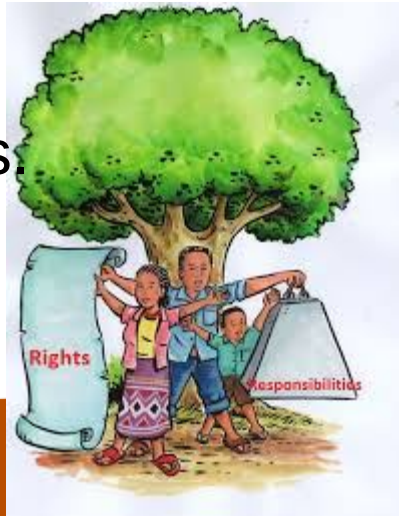
The result of vulnerability and capacity analysis in Tool 1 should be used as preliminary input to a more focused and detailed community-based vulnerability and capacity assessment. The categories for the vulnerability and capacity analysis are adopted from the *Sustainable Livelihood Framework*.[2]

Identifying Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Measures

Integrating Risk Assessment in the LEAP Project Design Document

Natural Resource Management

- **R**efers to the **management** of **natural** resources such as land, water, soil, plants and animals, with a particular focus on how **management** affects the quality of life for both present and future generations (stewardship).
- Environmental assets provide crucial ecosystem services such as regulating the climate, purifying water, absorbing and transforming wastes, preventing disease and providing the genetic resources that are the basis for many medicines.

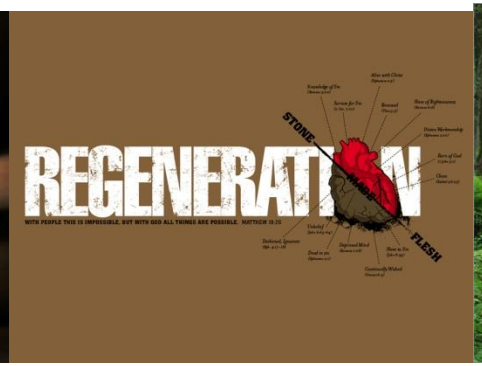


Keys aspects of Natural Resource Management

- Maintaining
- Restoring
- Protecting
- Preserving
- Opportunity
- Win-Win options
- No regret options

Examples of effective Natural Resource Management practices that promote resilience to hazards and adaptation to climate change

- Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (the selection and pruning of stems which sprout from indigenous tree and shrub stumps) to increase crop yields, fodder production, and fuel wood availability in degraded dry land areas (particularly successful in West Africa).

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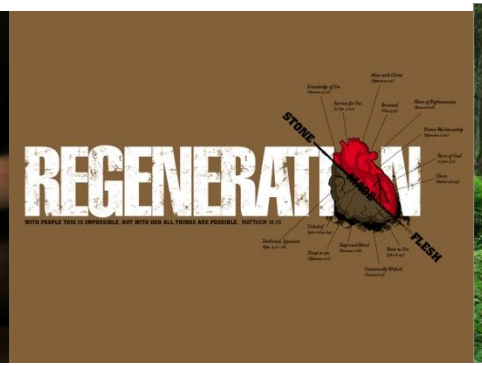
- Sustainable water management, where river basins, aquifers, flood plains, and their associated vegetation are monitored and managed to provide water storage and flood regulation.
- Management of grasslands and rangelands using methods that enhance pastoral livelihoods, increase resilience to drought and flooding, restore lost productivity, and promote sustainability.

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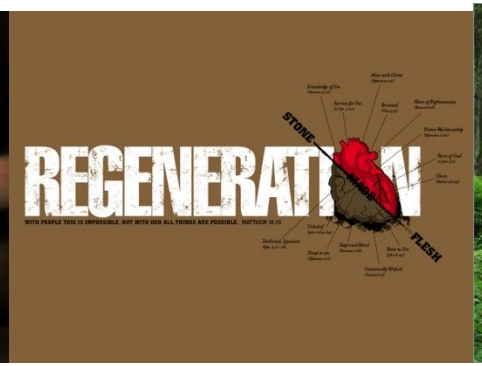
- Establishment of diverse agricultural systems, where the consideration of local knowledge of specific crop and livestock varieties, maintaining crop and livestock diversity, and conserving diverse agricultural landscapes can help secure food in changing local climatic conditions.
- Strategic management of shrub lands and forests to limit the frequency and size of uncontrolled forest fires.

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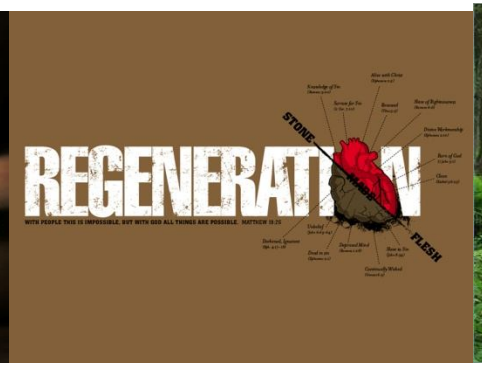
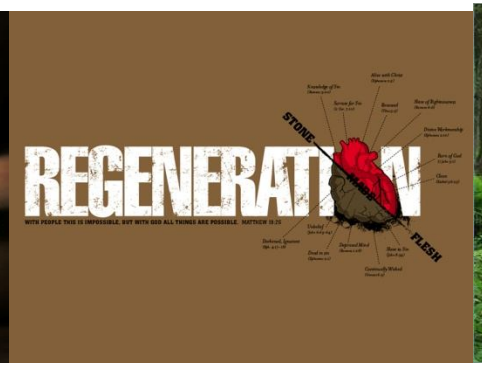
- Establishment and effective management of protected area systems to ensure the continued delivery of ecosystem services that increase resilience to climate change.
- Conservation and restoration of forests to stabilize land slopes and regulate water flows.
- Conservation of agro-biodiversity to provide specific gene pools for crop and livestock adaptation to climate change.

Continued:

- Community-based forest management where forests are managed by communities to facilitate sustainable non-timber forest productivity through officially-endorsed and regulated forest management plans. These provide livelihood resources for communities and protect the integrity of the forest canopy, protect biodiversity, regulate the microclimate, and increase carbon capture.

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