MERCY CORPS

MANAGING RISKS THROUGH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (M-RED) PROGRAM

INDONESIA, NEPAL & TIMOR-LESTE

June 2014 Presentation by Laura Bruno @ Quail Springs
## Results Framework for M-RED

**Results Framework**

**Goal:** To simultaneously reduce the human and economic toll of natural disasters while building resilience and reducing poverty.

### Outcome 1: Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) in 60 communities adopt practices for hazard preparedness, and where appropriate, early warning and contingency planning.

- **Output 1.1:** Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) are formed in 60 communities and capacity built on disaster risk management.
- **Output 1.2:** DMCs conduct participatory disaster risk assessments (PDRA) with community and local government, integrating long-term impacts of climate change into assessment.
- **Output 1.3:** DMCs facilitate development of disaster mitigation plans with target communities, including prioritized risk mitigation measures and landscape-scale interventions.
- **Output 1.4:** DMCs conduct participatory disaster risk assessments (PDRA) with community and local government, integrating long-term impacts of climate change into assessment.

### Outcome 2: DRR strategies that combine with market opportunities to mitigate risk and build resiliency in durable and sustainable ways provide a means of increasing economic opportunities with minimum costs.

- **Output 2.1:** Target households engage in production, value addition and sale or use of crops for hazard mitigation, increasing average annual incomes by 10%.
- **Output 2.2:** 60 Micro and small businesses or associations are supported for production, value addition and/or collective marketing purposes.
- **Output 2.3:** Households in 60 communities plan for maintenance, replication, expansion, and/or future cropping cycles.

### Outcome 3: A tested, integrated DRR and economic development model is documented for learning and replication.

- **Output 3.1:** Information exchange across countries allows testing of various integrated DRR and economic development programming approaches in multiple.
- **Output 3.2:** Dissemination of the learning document on integration of resilient local economic development to host governments and collateral NGOs.
- **Output 3.3:** At least one evaluation or research paper on the multiplier effects of combining DRR and resilient local economic development is published by a third-party research.

### 1.1. Mobilize gender/ethnically-balanced DMCs through a concentrated process that focuses on aspects of traditional DRR programming that have demonstrated highest potential for sustainability post-intervention.

- **1.1.1.** Mobilize gender/ethnically-balanced DMCs that are formed in 60 communities and capacity built on disaster risk management.
- **1.1.2.** Train DMCs on selected aspects of DRR, particular focus on mitigation, and where appropriate, early warning and contingency planning.

### 1.2. Build awareness raising with community members on preparedness, mitigation, response and early warning.

- **1.2.1.** Implement planned mitigation measures (based on plants/crop species identified under Outcome 1) including cultivation of crops that contribute to chronic or acute disaster mitigation, through bioengineering or improved land/water management focused on market and
- **1.2.2.** Train farmers in better seed varieties improved planting techniques, new crops that
- **1.2.3.** Research partner or other consultants engaged in creation of an ‘Integrated DRR and Economic Development’ learning document for dissemination.

### 1.3. Communicate through participatory dissemination of information.

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- **1.3.2.** Cross visits between DRR program staff from each country, communities and local government within each country (including target and non-target communities) to share experiences.
- **1.3.3.** Stakeholder workshops to disseminate lessons learned, manuals and host discussion forums.

### 1.4. Establish maintenance plans for each mitigation measure, linked to economic opportunities from crops/products generated.

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- **1.4.2.** Support micro and small enterprises, as necessary, for local value addition prior to sales or for aggregation/collective marketing and sales.
- **1.4.3.** Annual workshops at start-up and mid-term to define plans, tools, track progress and refine strategy.

### 1.5. Link local input suppliers, extension actors and other training end-users to ensure sustainability of the services.

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The 7 Stages to Sustainability

Source: Empowerment WORKS © 2014 www.empowermentworks.org

Stages 1-3: THE INTERNAL FOCUS

1. **Build a team** . Find Partners In Empowerment.

2. **Assess local assets** = economic opportunities.

3. **Make a plan** (co-create solutions).

Stages 4-6: THE EXTERNAL FOCUS

4. **Educate** Yourself and Learn from Others (capacity building)

5. Identify, exchange & invest in LOCALLY **appropriate technologies**

6. Harness the power of the **private sector**

Stage 7: THE CULMINATION

1. Build a team around your ideal future. Find Partners In Empowerment - community members, local organizations, businesses & others dedicated to positive change.

**Community Members:** 65 Communities (34 Nepal, 30 Timor-Leste and 1 in Indonesia). Engagement with village leaders, women’s groups, youth groups. Establishment of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs).

**Local Organizations:** Nepal Red Cross Society, Haburas Foundation & others (Permatil)

**Businesses:** Sugar mills, dairy processing centers, legume & banana traders; ag input suppliers

**Others:** Government (departments of agriculture, hydrology & meteorology, soil conservation, public works & more)
2. Assess local assets = economic opportunities. Explore the richness of human (talents, skills, cultural gifts) and sustainable natural resources right in your backyard. Take inventory of your village, city, region. (Asset-Based Community Development).

- Traditional DRR programs do Participatory Disaster Risk Assessments (PDRA)
- Traditionally climate/environment programs do a Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA)
- Traditionally Market Development programs do a market assessment/value chain assessment

WE COMBINED ALL THREE! We called it Integrated Disaster and Economic Assessment (IDEA) 😊
3. Make a plan (co-create solutions). Work with your team to find the root causes of local challenges. Outline local needs, your mission, goals, how you will measure success, and then actions. Agree who will do what and how you will share responsibilities.

With DMC members, local government, local partner and with private sector actors we prioritized plans for:

- **Mitigation Priorities for Landslides & Erosion, Flooding & River Cutting**
  - Bioengineering slopes and embankments
  - Gabion structures
  - Retaining walls
  - Some bridges (few) for flood prone areas cut off
“Nexus Projects” for mitigation & income generation

NEPAL:
- Sugarcane with bioengineering and/or structural mitigation in Terai (the flood plains)
- Fodder plantation for slopes, which is input for Dairy sector in Hilly Districts

TIMOR-LESTE:
- Banana plantations on slopes and embankments
- Legume plantations for soil fertility areas
- And more to come…
4. Educate Yourself and Learn from Others. Get the basic education and skills you, your team need to make an impact. Help train those who are going to carry on the work. Identify the training & technical support local teams will need to deliver what is needed.

- Trainings for MC & partners have included:
  - Market Development/Market Assessments
  - Community Mobilization
  - Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
  - Bioengineering
  - Structural Engineering (for engineering teams)

Trainings for DMCs are starting now: awareness raising on key DRR topics (closely integrating climate and livelihoods)

Trainings for targeted Farmer HHs are ongoing for the nexus interventions
DMC Chairperson at Sugarcane Plantation

Terai, Nepal
5. Identify, exchange & invest in LOCALLY appropriate technologies & critical information in health, energy, transportation, construction, agriculture, water, IT, education, etc. - How can you ADD GREATEST VALUE to your LOCAL ASSETS (Stage 2)?

**Construction:** the structural mitigation & bioengineering techniques

**Agriculture:** the nexus interventions + key livelihoods

**Water:** for irrigation & water management in terms of floodplains and slope run-off

**Transportation:** involved in all of our market access

**IT:** use of tablets for monitoring & exploring mobile money transfers in Nepal for sugarcane sector

**Education:** all of the loads of training we’re delivering!
Gorgeous women working on engineering

Terai District, Nepal
Hauling bamboo to the site

Terai, Nepal
Small scale mitigation work to capture siltation

Terai, Nepal
6. Harness the power of the private sector to deliver what's needed & create livelihoods for people in need. Link existing resources (Stage 1 & 2) with skills & technologies (Stage 4 & 5) to develop products and services that value and protect local heritage.

In NEPAL
- Sugarmills
- Agrovets
- Dairy processing/chilling center

In TIMOR
- Lead banana farmer
- Exploring more....
- Microfinance Institutions & Village Savings and Loan (VSLA)
Sugarmill technician visiting the location

Terai, Nepal
Sugarmill Operator and his mill

If we do this correctly we want to see:

- communities re-investing to continue or expand their “nexus” projects.
- Neighboring communities taking it on as well
- Private sector covering more and more of the inputs
- Better access to microfinance
- Local government taking increasing ownership of resource allocations for DRR priorities