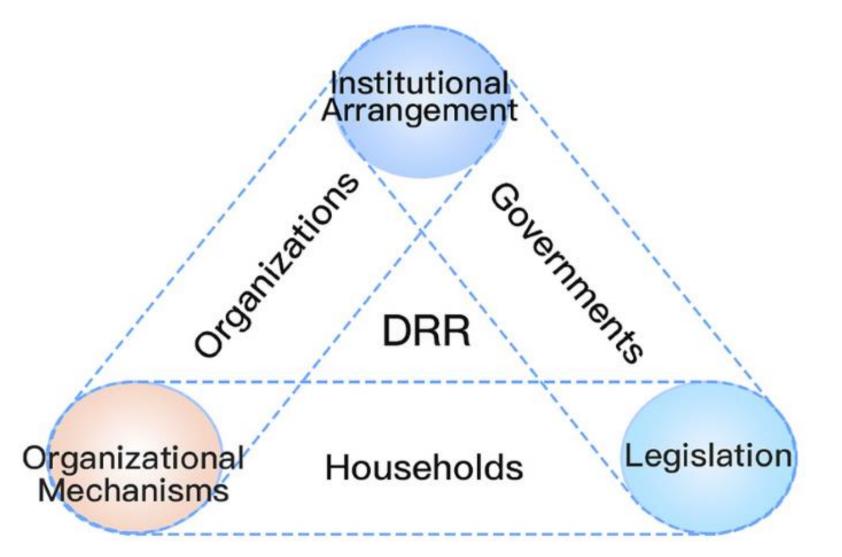


Overview

HDP, DRR and evidence
Objectives and methods of review
Key findings
Recommendations



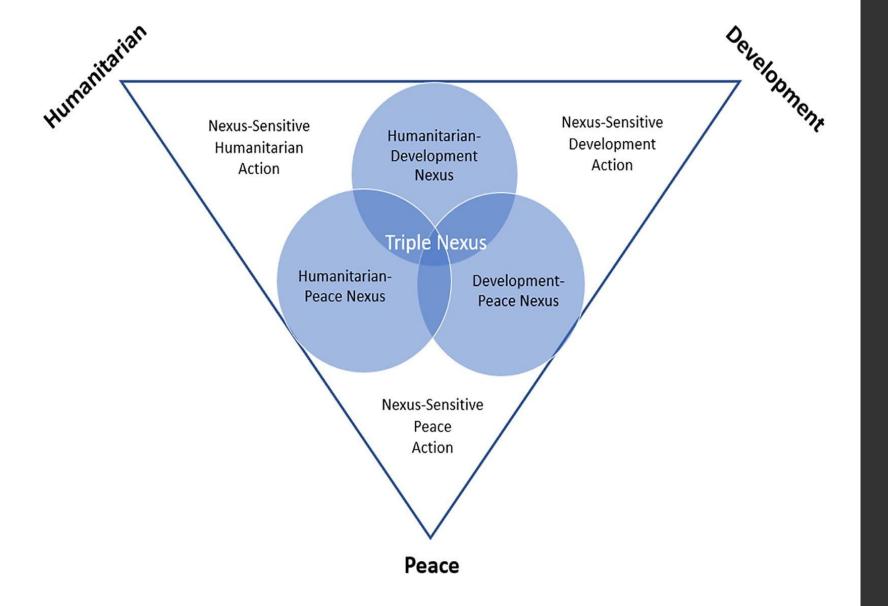




Background

- Hazards: natural or human-induced
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) / management
- DRR/DRM is fundamentally multifaceted





The Triple Nexus (Howe, 2019)





The Triple Nexus: some global lessons (Mock, 2022)

- Resilience is the mandate
- Humanitarian, Development and Peace (HDP) programming coherence is how it will be achieved
- Sequencing, Layering and Integrating (SLI) is the strategy
- Programming promising practices
 - Locally led (and socially inclusive)
 - Portfolio programming/area-based approaches
 - Leveraging long-term presence
 - Deliberate collaboration and coordination
 - Systematizing and integrating data systems for decision support





Outcome Indicators

- Need to be linked to ultimate goal through a results chain:
 - Minimize damage to human and environmental systems from hazards and shocks
 - Eliminate humanitarian case loads
- Example:
 - EWS results in anticipatory action (evacuation, planting drought tolerant crops, triggering insurance payouts): these result in reduced losses, reduced recovery time
 - EWS includes thresholds of rainfall that lead to insurance payouts that then result in evacuation or improved recovery time
- Indicator metrics will be contextualized based on hazard/shock profiles and intervention types



Desk Review Methodology

A document review of the effectiveness, impact, sustainability, and scalability of WV DRR projects in the region was conducted.

This activity included (80+) projects active and/or closed during the period of 2018-2021

Documents included:

- Project descriptions, award documents, proposals (to lays out the initial plans, targets, and activity design)
- Mid-term (open projects) or final reports (closed projects) on project progress/results
- Available impact or performance evaluations for the project







by Tulane research team

World Visio







Desk Review

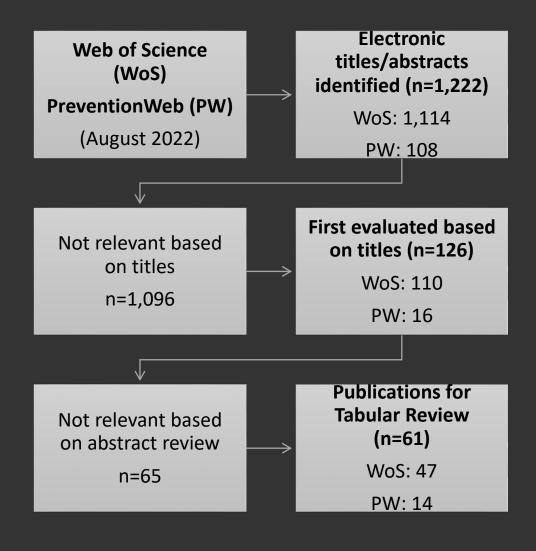
- Region: Asia-Pacific
 - # countries = 17
 - # projects = 84
 - # documents reviewed = 500+

This review assessed projects which were active and/or closed during the period of 2018-2021

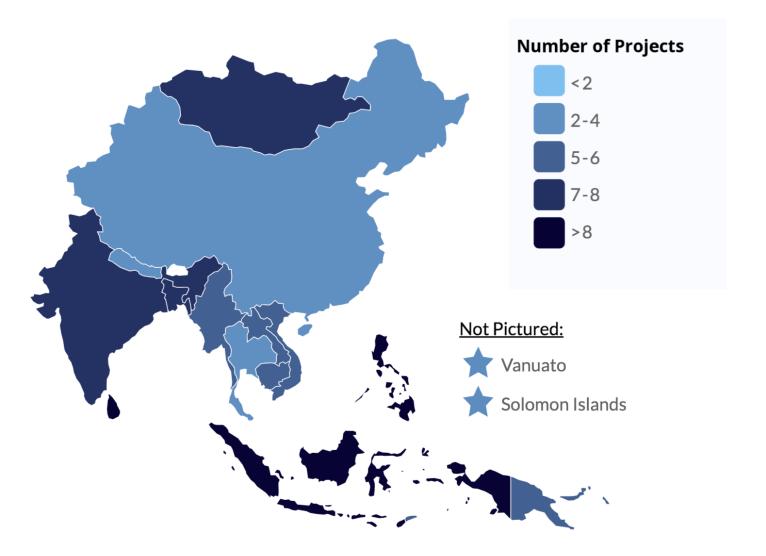


Literature Review Methodology

- Search terms for each of the 14 DRR activity categorizations were identified through discussions with WVUS – additional terms were included to refine the search when appropriate
- Searches were limited by language (English) and within the past 5 years of publication
- Articles underwent a title screen, abstract screen, and full-text screening
- Handsearching and targeted search yielded 25 more documents for review (total n=86)



WV's activities and funding are geographically concentrated

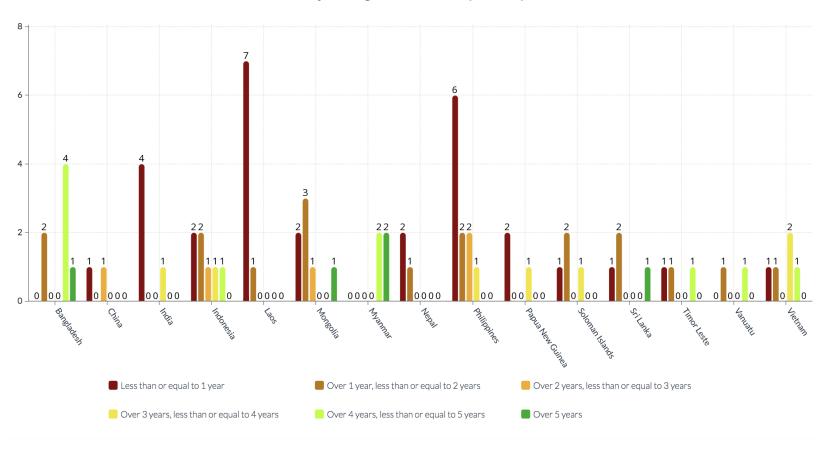




Key Findings



Project Length Distribution by Country



Key Findings





Key Findings

World Vision achieves what it sets out to do

- However, only 10 (12%) of projects had an explicit Theory of Change or clear logic model
- Only approximately half of projects included outcome measures
- Impact evaluations that included some type of counterfactuals were rare

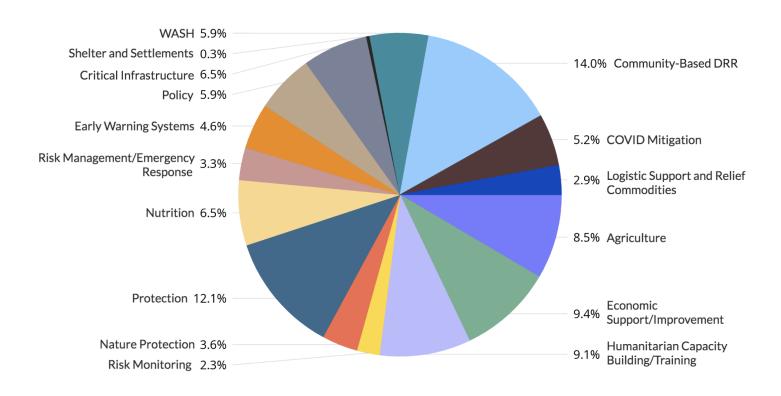
Literature review found

- That MEAL among DRR projects was heavily weighted towards outputs (# trained, # plans produced, # institutions/committees created)
- That systematic reviews and impact evaluations were rare and very few experimental designs (13 quasi-experimental, 2 experimental)

WVI DRR programming is highly diverse, involving many sectors

World Vision ASIA PACIFIC

DRR Sub-Sector Activities Within Projects



Key Findings





Opportunities for World Vision

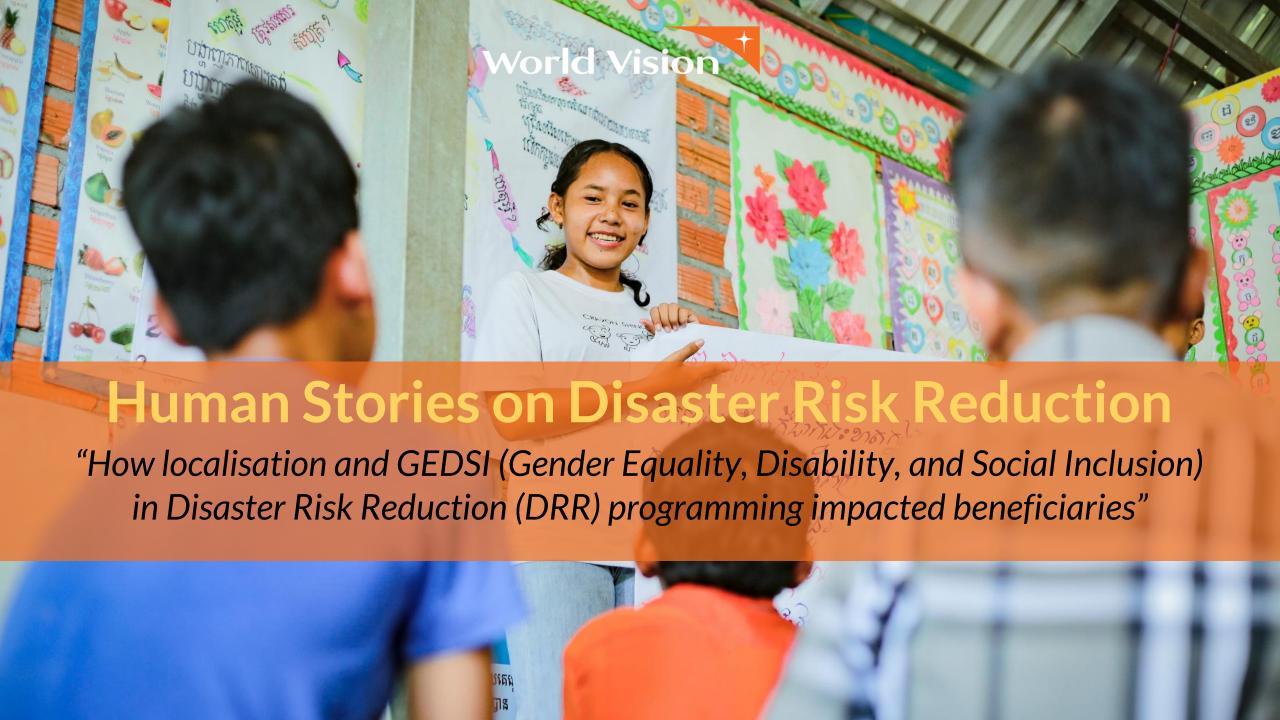
- Scalability is an important determinant of achieving DRR goals
- Impact evaluations across the spectrum of DRR intervention types are sparse
- WV has a long and intensive experience with DRR programming in a small number of countries where deeper dives/case studies might yield additional insights
- Vulnerability assessments remain unstandardised





Key Recommendations

- <u>Leverage</u> its long-term presence and area-based programming to layer more targeted DRR interventions
- Focus its DRR strategy in the context of other WV strategies such as evolving resilience, food security and climate mitigation corporate approaches
- <u>Have</u> a systematic approach to vulnerability and hazard mapping
- **Develop** an outcome indicator compendium for its DRR activities







Background

- Holistic understanding of how <u>effective</u>

 DRR programming
 impact people affected by
 disasters and the climate crisis
- Localization and GEDSI (Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion) in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programming impacted beneficiaries





Objectives

- Objective 1 Observe and witness change
 - •What were their insights before, during and after?
 - •What did they feel?
 - •what did they do?
 - •What did they gain?
- Objective 2 Provide recommendations
 - •Address
 - •Reduce
 - •Eliminate





Significance of Cash Transfers



Survivor's Stories of Cash and Vouchers Assistance in Indonesia During Disasters and Covid-19

JONATAN LASSA with John Talan, Hestin Klaas, Supia Yuliana

It's beyond the financial transaction!!!

Cash transfers provide an incentive for NGOs to deliver their empowerment agenda by opening up participation from the most vulnerable to have spaces in shaping and meeting the basic need after disasters while facilitating capacity development at many fronts

https://www.amazon.com/dp/B0BNDK9KPM/ref=mp_s_a_1_1?crid=5H5G U3SCB49K&keywords=sail+the+storm+covid+cash+transfer&qid=16695259 57&sprefix=sail+the+storm+covid+cash+transfer%2Caps%2C373&sr=8-1



Fishermen and boat craftsmen in Kavaya Village lot their homes and boats during 2018 Tsunami.

Through the Bantu Nelayan (cash and voucher assistance for fishermen) project 48 boats were ordered. WVI's boat assistance to fishermen in Marana improved their ability to compete 'with other (richer) fisherfolk'.

Nearly 90% of fishermen experienced an increase in income

there were three types of assistance that were most widely received, namely boats, fishing rod, and training





Dien Bien Ethnic Minority Resilient to Disaster (DEMRD) Project | 2021-2022

Use of wood-saving stoves

• Reduced wood needed for cooking and heating by at least 50%.

Increased recreation time for women and children.

• Reduced cost of purchasing wood for cooking and heating.





Vietnam

Giang Thi Le has a large family of eight people. The family lives on a corn plantation with slash-and-burn agriculture. Last year, heavy hail and cold caused low crop yields.

As one of the poorest families in the village, they received some support (chicken and pigs) from government social programmes. However, severe drought and cold caused unknown diseases so most were lost.

Last year, the village development board decided to assist the family with one cow and a wood-saving stove (from DEMRD project funds).

The family received a wood-saving stove that helped them save up to 50% of the wood for cooking and heating during winter.

The family has more free time to play together.

Le introduced this wood-saving stove model to her neighbours to make own units for themselves. 23





74.4%

of households report fewer months of food scarcity



of households report increased income from FMNR (Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration)



Inclusion | Environmental Management







Key Takeaway

- Change does happen
- Impact can be identified as a tool to improve actions
- Affected community participation in DRR is possible
- Capacity Building for the most at risk groups to remove barriers and have influence in their own way.

