



DRR workshop

for SDC staff and Project Partners

Moritz Krüger, SDC

Regional DRR Advisor, 23 August 2016, Phnom Penh



Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Swiss Cooperation Offices in Phnom Penh & Bangkok

Time	Activity	Facilitator
08:30 – 09:00	Registration and coffee	-
09:00 – 9:15	Opening and welcoming, participants self-presentation	acting Head of SDC
09:15 – 09:45	Basics of DRR concept and DRR mainstreaming	Moritz Krüger
10:00 – 10:15	Risk Identification and Assessment: Presentation	Moritz Krüger
10:15 – 10:45	Coffee break	
10:45 – 11:30	Disaster Risk Identification and Assessment: Group Discussion	(all)
11:30 – 12:30	Implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction: examples of community-based DRR & Early Warning Systems	ActionAid
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 15:00	Short presentations on DRR implementation in CHAIN, PaFF, GIZ and Caritas projects *	SNV, NTFP-EP, GIZ, Caritas
15:00 – 15:30	Update on current drought situation in Cambodia and possible measures of mitigation	ActionAid
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee break	
15:45 – 16:45	Group discussion: What mitigation measures are available and feasible in your projects? Discuss measures for floods and droughts in both long and short term?	(all)
17:00	Closing	



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Swiss Cooperation Offices in Phnom Penh & Bangkok

Session 1: Basics of DRR concept and mainstreaming

DRR Workshop



What kind of hazards?



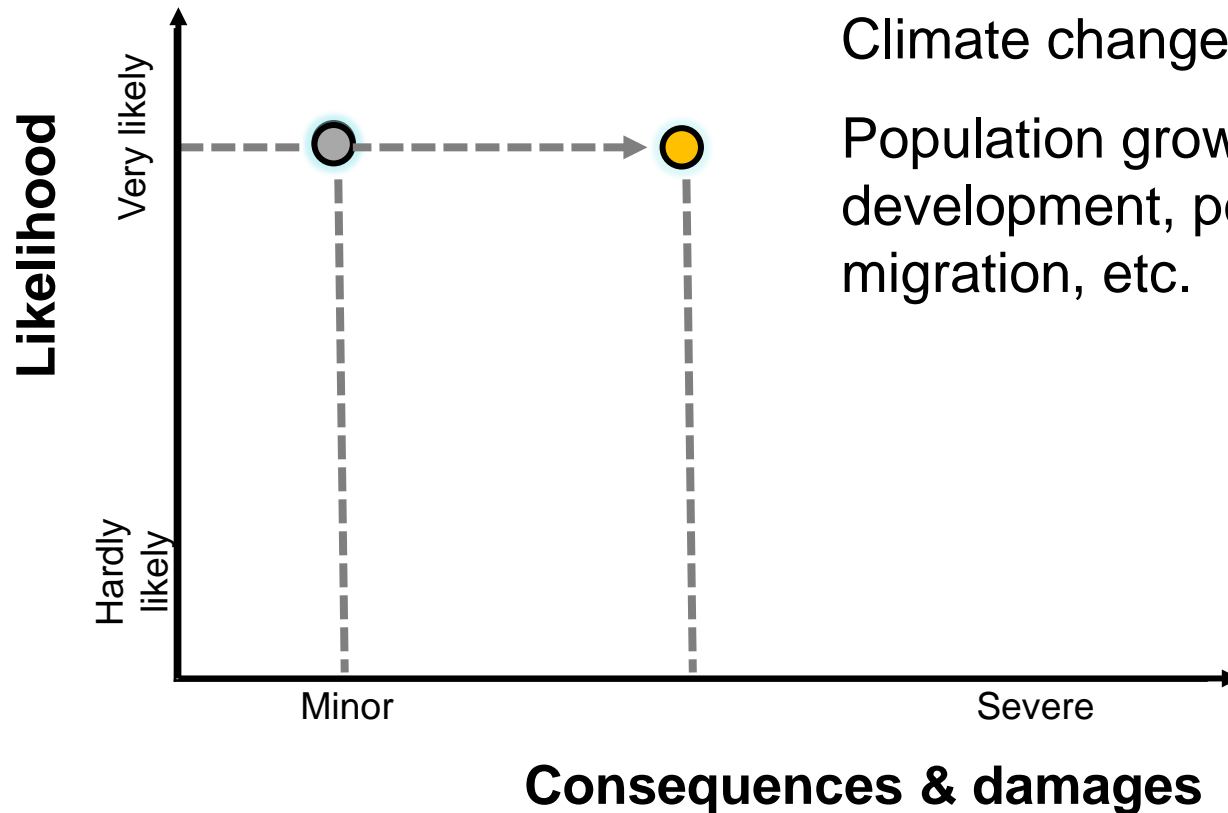


What is risk?





Risk is changing with time



Factors of change:

Climate change, deforestation, etc.

Population growth, poverty, development, power changes, migration, etc.



What is DRR?

Disaster risk reduction

The concept and practice of **reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through:**

- reduced exposure to hazards
- lessened vulnerability of people & property
- wise management of land
- wise management of the environment
- improved preparedness for adverse events.

Response

The provision of emergency services and public assistance during of immediately after a disaster in order to:

- save lives
- reduce health impacts
- ensure public safety
- meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

(UNISDR)

Our goal: consideration of **DRR** in the planning & implementation of any activities



What is DRR?

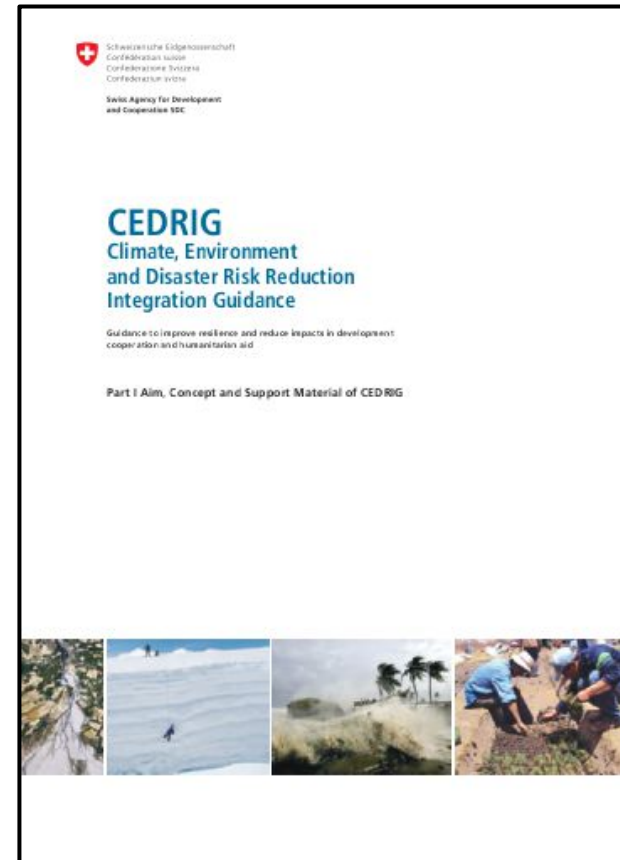
Disaster risk reduction

The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through:

- reduced exposure to hazards
- lessened vulnerability of people & property
- wise management of land
- wise management of the environment
- improved preparedness for adverse events.

Link to CEDRIG I & II:

<https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Climate-Change-and-Environment/toolstranings/CEDRIG/Pages/CEDRIG.aspx>



cy
ance
er a

needs of
(NISDR)



Disaster management cycle

PREPAREDNESS

- Emergency Response Plans
- Early Warning Systems
- Training & Exercises
- Disaster Awareness

PREVENTION

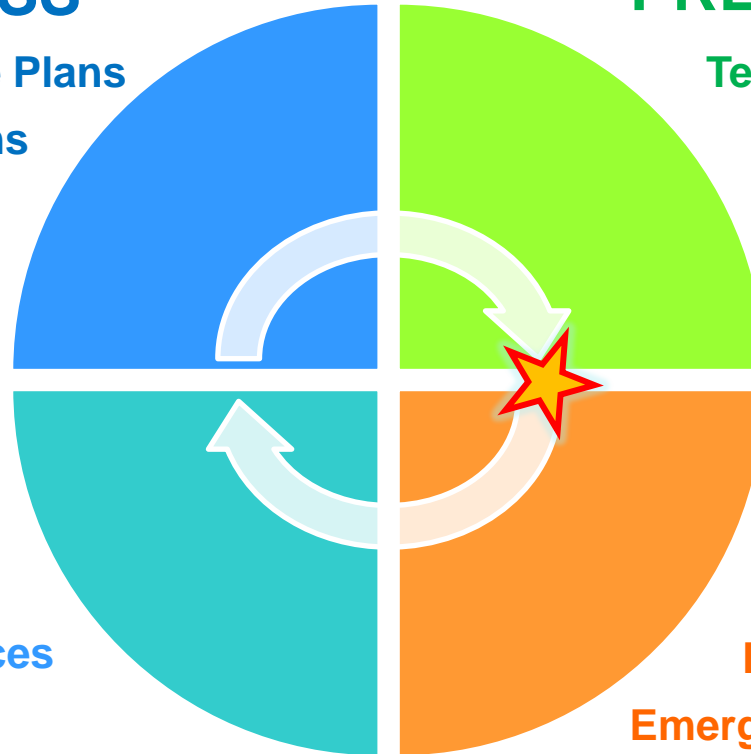
- Technical & biological measures
- Organisational directives
- Hazard & risk zoning
- Land use planning
- Legal bases

RECOVERY

- Economic recovery
- Health & Social Services
- Debris management
- Reconstruction of Infrastructure

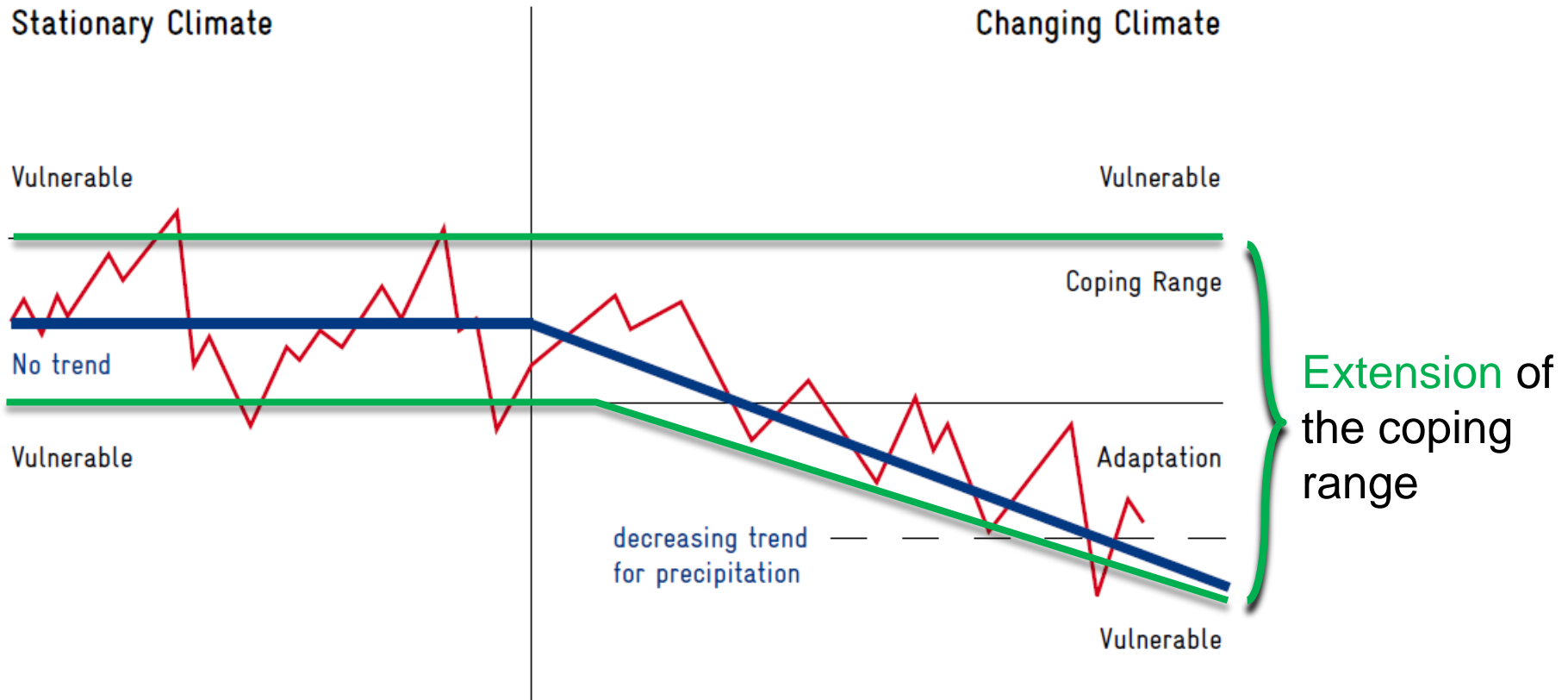
RESPONSE

- Rescue and Life Safety
- Evacuation & Shelters
- Emergency management
- Damage mitigation





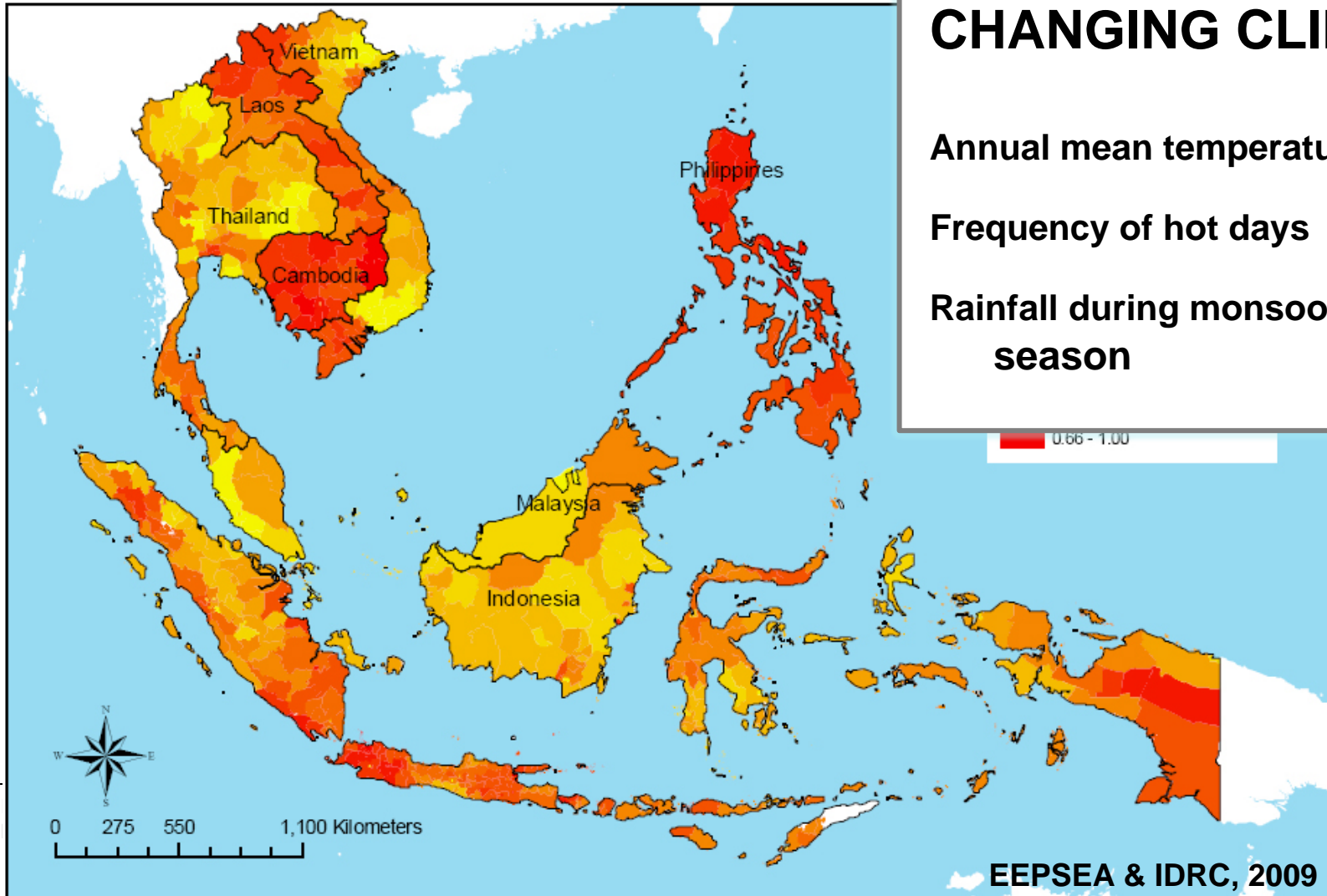
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)



Source: GTZ 2009



Climate Change vulnerability



CHANGING CLIMATE

Annual mean temperature **+ °C**

Frequency of hot days **++ °C**

Rainfall during monsoon season **↑ mm**

GFDRR

0.66 - 1.00



WorldRisk Report 2015

Cambodia

- is ranked #8 worldwide
- is ranked #3 in South-Southeast Asia

This is due to high exposure, high vulnerability and very low coping capacities.

(WRR, 2015)

There are many other indices available, e.g. INFORM or DRI.

Rank	Country	Risk (%)
1.	Vanuatu	36.72
2.	Tonga	28.45
3.	Philippines	27.98
4.	Guatemala	20.10
5.	Solomon Islands	19.29
6.	Bangladesh	19.26
7.	Costa Rica	17.17
8.	Cambodia	16.82
9.	Papua New Guinea	16.82
10.	El Salvador	16.80
11.	Timor-Leste	16.23
12.	Brunei Darussalam	16.15
13.	Mauritius	14.66
14.	Nicaragua	14.63
15.	Guinea-Bissau	13.78



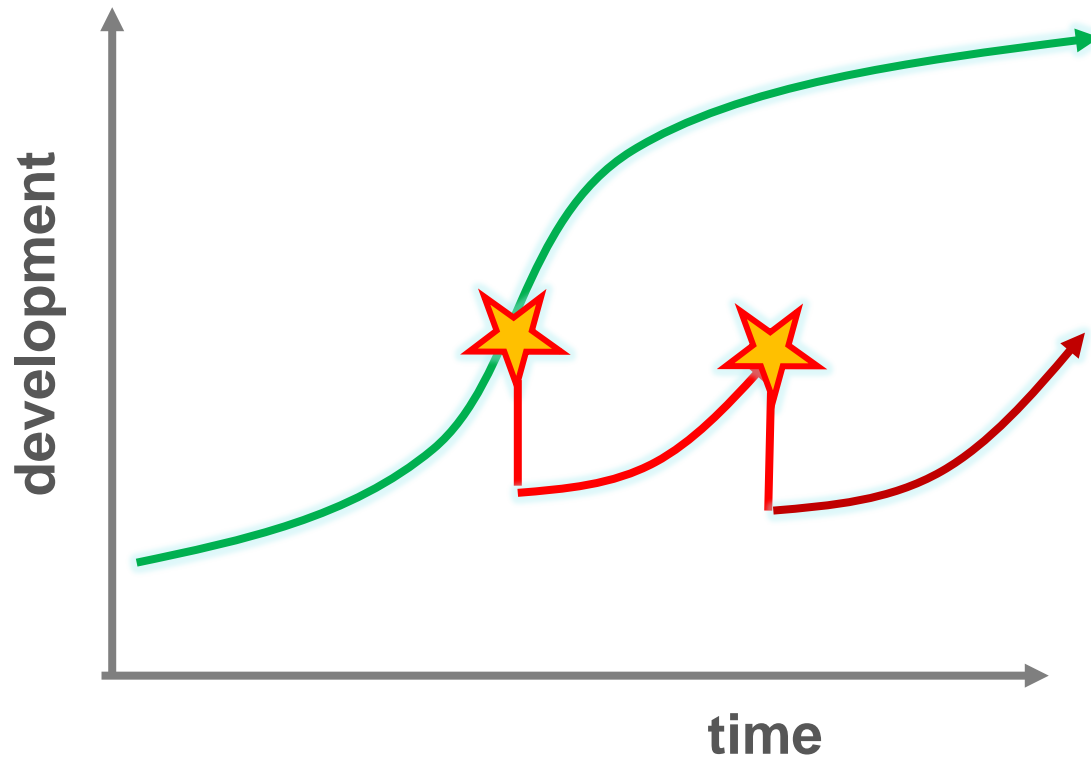
What is DRR mainstreaming?

Integrating DRR

into existing SDC planning and operational processes
into relief and development policy and practice



How do DRR and development go together?





How do DRR and development go together?

