A Landscape Approach for Disaster Risk Reduction in 7 steps

Step 1: CARRY OUT AN INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RISK LANDSCAPE
- Find common concerns
- Understand drivers of risk, capacities and assets of communities and their enabling environment
- Conduct organisational self assessment
- Go/no go decision

Step 2: CONDUCT AN IN-DEPTH STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND POWER MAPPING
- Stakeholder analysis
- Explore gender dimension
- Develop business case per key stakeholder

Step 3: STIMULATE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PROCESSES AND CREATE COALITIONS OF THE WILLING
- Build on existing initiatives
- Create a coalition of the willing
- Agree on the core problem
- Strengthen stakeholder capacity

Step 4: CONDUCT A COLLABORATIVE, IN-DEPTH PROBLEM AND SOLUTION ANALYSIS
- Identify root causes
- Explore stakeholders’ roles in relation to the core problems
- Include traditional, local and scientific knowledge
- Identify possible solutions

Step 5: CARRY OUT COLLABORATIVE (ACTION) PLANNING
- Develop landscape scenarios
- Agree on tasks, responsibilities and communication strategies
- Keep funding in mind
- Divide the landscape into manageable units

Step 6: ORGANISE COLLABORATIVE IMPLEMENTATION
- Implement interventions that address drivers of risk, capacities and assets of communities, and the enabling environment
- Secure quick wins
- Link long-term risk reduction goals to socio-economic benefits
- Make use of synergies
- Promote ownership

Step 7: PROMOTE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT
- Track changes in drivers of risk, capacities and assets of communities and enabling environment
- Involve research institutes in M&E
- Use M&E outcomes to improve landscape management
- Ensure flexible project management

More information? See www.carenederland.org/carexpertise/home or get in touch with Wouter Bokdam (wbokdam@carenederland.org), Bart Weijs (weijs@carenederland.org), and Merijn van Leeuwen (merijn.vanleeuwen@wetlands.org).