

Asia Pacific National Societies DRM Strategy Towards Community Resilience: 2016 – 2020

How was this strategy constructed and who is it for?



Developed by and for the AP NS and their primary RCRC partners.



Prepared following the AP DM Conferences in Tokyo 2006, Brisbane 2010 and the 9th AP Regional Conferences in Beijing 2014



Outcomes of the Sendai Framework (2015), COP 21 Paris (2015), SDGs (2015), WHS (2016), IFRC Global Plan and Beijing call for innovation (2014)



Intended to support NS strategic decision-making and planning, align local and national level DRR



Support the planning of IFRC Secretariat support to NS

Vision



To inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by NS, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Mission



Provide relevant and timely humanitarian assistance that builds resilience amongst disaster affected people. Encourage resilience building to create better, faster and stronger communities in preventing, responding and recovering from disasters and crisis.

Goal



Deliver relevant, timely and quality DRR programming to significantly reduce disaster risk as well as the humanitarian impact of disasters and crisis while building resilience within the most at risk communities of the AP region.

Strategic Axis

1



Together with the most at risk populations RCRC builds resilience at community level through DRR.

2



NS DRR capacity and performance is systematically, efficiently and cost effectively enhanced.

3



Ensuring an effective local, national, regional, and global disaster response that contributes to DRR and strengthens community resilience.

4



Institutionalizing strategic partnerships at all levels within the RCRC Movement and with external partners.

Key actions

1. Community members and local authorities have a shared understanding of disaster risk factors. They can anticipate, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.
2. Planning processes for DRR are widely known and accepted.
3. NS and education sectors promote a culture of community resilience.
4. At risk communities are able to scale up their own capacity for resilience.
5. Lessons learned inform community DRR initiatives.

Key actions

1. NS have well-defined, preparedness, response and recovery structure and procedures.
2. NS have effective DRR mechanisms, surge tools and sufficient staff and volunteer members.
3. Community Resilience integrated through all DRR programmes.
4. Disaster response equipment of NS meet the needs.
5. NS work efficiently / effectively with IFRC global surge tools
6. NS implement relevant and sustainable systems and tools to improve its capacities.
7. NS promote and incorporate humanitarian innovation.

Key actions

1. Roles and responsibilities of the Movement's response mechanisms and surge tools, are clearly defined.
2. Coordination and collaboration mechanisms are clearly defined and widely understood among RC and non-RCRC stakeholders.
3. International mobilization capacities and strategies for DRR actions are well-established
4. Reporting and feedback mechanisms incorporate internationally agreed criteria and standards.

Key actions

1. Updated inventory of partnerships available.
2. New partnerships are formalized contributing to the "One billion coalition for resilience" initiative.
3. Partnerships are maintained, nurtured and reviewed. Always respecting the "Auxiliary Role" of NS.
4. Lesson learned and best practices identified and incorporated into better programming.

For the full text, please see Asia Pacific DRM Strategy 2016-2020. (Draft Sept. 1st)