

# A Landscape Approach for Disaster Risk Reduction **in 7 steps**

By CARE Nederland and Wetlands International



## 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

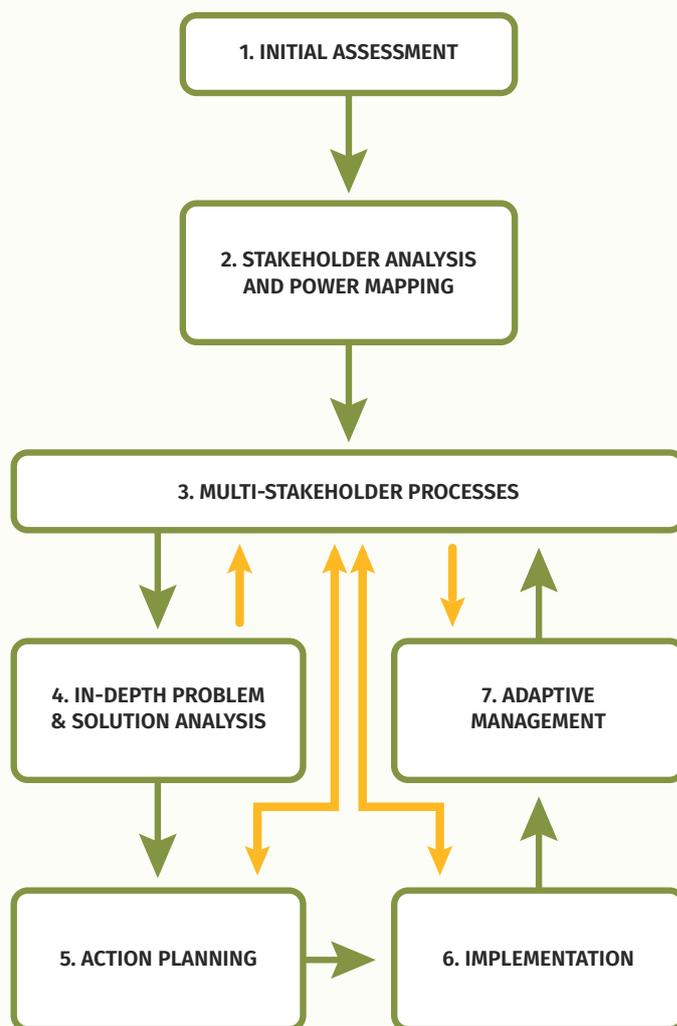
### PROMOTE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

- 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

A landscape approach is an interdisciplinary, cross-sectoral and holistic approach to help overcome barriers by sector and contribute to effective risk management by connecting all stakeholders involved, starting with the communities at risk in the landscape.

Main characteristics of the landscape approach:

- It places **communities at the centre**
- It takes into account **all actors**
- It examines the **entire landscape in which risks originate and manifest themselves**
- It includes an **analysis of the hydrology**
- It integrates **ecosystem management and restoration**
- It manages **trade-offs**
- It is **flexible to future changes**
- It demands for a **long-term perspective**



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