

The stakeholders discussing during a consultation meeting

The Upland Community Disaster Risk Reduction Project (

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The disaster risk reduction project in upland communities aims to increase understanding about disaster management, disaster risk reduction, and community resilience. The main activities include emergency response during floods/droughts, reduction of impacts from disease outbreaks, livestock revolving funds, and village rice banks.

The disaster risk reduction project in upland communities was established after the Ketsana typhoon hit the southern region of Lao PDR in 2008, causing significant losses to assets, infrastructure, and agricultural land. The project was approved by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and Ministry of Planning and Investment to be implemented at community level through a project steering committee which included the deputy provincial governor. The district governor was the project director at the local level based on an action plan developed by the ministries concerned with assistance from Oxfam Australia. This action plan was aimed at disaster prevention and control. The project coordinators came from the relevant government agencies including the District Labour and Social Welfare Office, the District Agriculture and Forestry Office, the District Administration Office, the District Health Office, the District of Natural Resources and Environment Office, and mass organizations (Women's Union, Youth Union, Trades Union, and Lao Front for National Construction). The key project aims are to increase understanding about disaster management, disaster risk reduction, and community resilience. The main activities to be implemented include emergency response during floods/droughts, reduction of impacts from disease outbreaks, livestock revolving funds, and village rice banks. In the agriculture sector, the project promotes integrated crop cultivation (maize, beans, lemons, etc), a particular rice planting method termed SRI (System of Rice Intensification), and household gardens. In addition, Oxfam Australia and the local government of Lao PDR in cooperation with Care International (Xekong Province), and the World Food Programme provided emergency response and relief, and sanitation. Although there are a number of organizations which have contributed to disaster risk reduction and emergency response, constraints remain such as the implementation of limited life projects, inadequate funding, and a lack of coordination in the province and districts.. Village Committees for Disaster Prevention and Control have been established with regular meetings and disaster awareness campaign activities implemented. The project outcomes demonstrated that the communities are satisfied with their active participation.



: Taouy district, Saravan province,

106.41688, 15.71607

:2008

:2014

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The former board of the community involved in implementation of the project (Anousit Namsena)

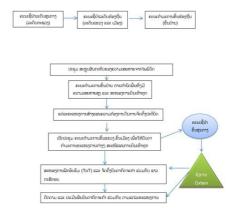
The objectives of the project are to increase understanding about disaster management, disaster risk reduction, and community development in disaster impacted areas.

- / / : Gender aspect the project changed immoral traditional and cultural beliefs of people by encouraging men to have more involvement in household activities with women.
- : Provide greater opportunities to vulnerable households to participate in the project, encourage local communities to access finance and animals for their own operations.
- : Established the district and village committees levels in order to support the construction and administration work.
- ! Regular collaboration with various levels including provincial, district and village.
- () : Set up the Chinese pear selling group
- / / : The two different farmer's groups in the village do not want to work together including on establishment of village rice banks and water borehole drilling.

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/	Farmer's group	Implementer
	Village authorities and village organisation	Approve, certify and dissemination of key information
1	District Agriculture and Forestry Office staffs	Supervise the project implementation and provide training
	Oxfam Project Staffs	Supervise the project implementation and provide training
	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office and District of Agriculture and Forestry Office staffs	Leading, monitoring the implementation of the project and provide training
(Central Administrative Office in Vientiane and Ministries level.	Consultaition and approve the project implementation at national level.
	Oxfam International Office	Financial support



Facilitate 20 staff and training on disaster management and 7 farmers from each village conducted the field exchange on rice production technologies.





✓	Once per month		
		The district and village committees for disast are responsible for supervising, acting as focathe provincial and central levels.	
The M&E team of the Oxfam project district levels.	organized a monthly monitoring mee	eting involving collaboration with the communi	ry board at village and
/		e activities have been modified to fit local cond f animal breeds that people never raised befo	
SLM < 2,000 2,000-10,000 ✓ 10,000-1,000,000 100,000-1,000,000 > 1,000,000 Precise annual budget: 100000.0	AUSAid funding source	· /	
/ Financial supported by AUSAid and in	nplemented by Oxfam Australia		
local communities supplied labor and	d the project paid for this		✓
: : Villagers			✓ ✓
: Project			✓
: : Project			✓
✓			

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	SLM?	✓
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SLM?		✓
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/ end of project, there is no follow up activity but some activity we e people have learned from the project and gained useful knowle other employment opportunities.	? re went well especially for the rice bank.	
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- The project apply the participatory approach from early stage until monitoring phase.
- Promotion of all concerned agencies and offices.
- Detailed assessment for capacity building in planning for equipment/material supply, vehicles, staff visit the villages regularly.
- There is still a large gap to understanding on certain topics between officials and local communities. On-the-job training, use video as a means for communication to increase local people's understanding.
- Dependency on project and government to implement activities.
- Some immoral traditional and cultural beliefs are still hindering development efforts. It is recommended to increase awareness of village elders who can then influence the local people.

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- Lack of financial resources to monitor project activities.
- There were issues with repayment to village development fund, animal revolving fund in order to rotate to other households. The

- need to have a robust contract and revise regulations.
- Delayed supply of materials which is impact to late activity implementation.
- Hand over of responsibilities to persons with insufficient capability. Consider to transfer the activity to local implementers.

Editors

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: 17 2017 : 11 2021

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https://qcat.wocat.net/km/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_3218/

SLM

- National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI) -
- Scaling-up SLM practices by smallholder farmers (IFAD)

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