

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROJECT (DRRP) COMPONENT: RISK GOVERNANCE

CONTEXT

The climate scenarios for 2030 predict a temperature increase between 2.5° to 4° C in the highlands and valleys of Bolivia as well as a contraction of the rainy season. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) prognosticates an increase in the frequency of extreme weather events, including heavy rainfall with widespread flooding and prolonged droughts. In addition, there will also be snowstorms and severe frosts.

According to scientific studies, the level of risk in rural communities in Bolivia is increasing due to climate change and anthropogenic factors (erosion, overgrazing and an increase in the fragmentation of the land). These factors will lead to severe problems of water supply for human consumption, aggravated by increased demand in cities and agricultural production due to supply shortages in rural areas.

To address the increased risks, the biggest challenge remains the institutionalization of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in public administration as well as the development of relevant capabilities. At the municipal level, the Risk Management Unit (UGR) plays a key role in terms of generating DRR / CCA instruments and link them operationally to territorial and investment planning, i.e. to Departmental Development Plans (PDD), Municipal Development Plans (MDP) and Annual Operational Plans (POA). This ensures that investments made at the local level are resilient.

Project Area	At national level
Period	2014 - 2016
Budget	CHF 2'700'000
Implementing Partner	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this component of DRR Project is that poor and vulnerable families become more resilient to the effects of climate change through public policies and investments that integrate DRR / ACC at national and subnational levels.

STRATEGY AND APPROACH

The strategy is a multilevel, articulatory process that incorporates DRR / CCA regulations and actions in two key sectors: water and agriculture, led by the Vice ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (VRHR) and the Vice ministry of Rural and Agricultural Development (VDRyA).



Local weather observers. Villa Abecia (Chuquisaca).

Local anchoring is taking place in two governorate's offices and 15 municipalities where risk management is becoming consolidated through Risk Management Units (UGR). To improve these efforts we work in two ways:

- 1 Resilience of investments related to agricultural production and water
Systematic integration of DRR / ACC in public investment and planning at the national, departmental and municipal levels in the sectors of rural development and water in order to directly improve the resilience of rural households.
- 2 Social control of the quality of public investment
Improving the quality of public investment in national and subnational programs, due to social control (by social organizations) which demands the integration of DRR / CCA in local development projects.
Both aspects provide support to capacity building and communication that allows to consolidate platforms, transfer tools and promote systematization processes on all the activities along the way.

EXPECTED RESULTS

The main results being sought are:

- National programs in the sectors of water resources and productive development implement regulations for investments that are resilient to climate risks.
- Demonstrative actions in the field of resilient investments articulated through "learning by doing" in communities, municipalities, governorates and sectors.

- Other projects of Swiss Cooperation internalize and implement DRR / CCA in their field interventions.
- DRR / ACC tools and methodologies are transferred to partners at all levels.
- Local social control institutions are sensitized regarding DRR / CCA and its regulations to achieve resilient investments.



Climate resilience analysis of the Lahuachama irrigation system (Cochabamba)

KEY PRODUCTS

More resilient investments will be achieved through the following products:

- National events and platforms streamlining the process of integration of DRR / CCA and providing feedback on government policies.
- Regulations, methodologies and experiences for the resilience of infrastructure (existing and future) in water and agriculture.
- Transfer of learning and experience to Swiss Cooperation projects.
- Encourage territorial planning with a focus on climate change.
- Mitigate effects of climate change on existing and new project infrastructure.
- Strengthen the capacities of social control organizations at national and municipal levels.
- Regulatory development of social control in DRR / CCA.

TARGET GROUPS AND BENEFICIARIES

The target groups are:

- Indigenous farmers and female household heads in rural areas in the departments of Cochabamba and Tarija.
- Programs and projects which are carrying out investments.
- Technical teams and political decision makers in vice-ministries, national programs on DRR - CCA, Governorates and municipalities.
- Organizations of men and women that implement social control in the areas of intervention.

PARTNERS

- Vice ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (VRHR).
- Vice ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (VDRyA).
- Governorates and municipalities of Cochabamba and Tarija.
- Social organizations, the Plurinational Public Management School (EGPP).

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