To increase our understanding of common success factors for the institutionalisation of sustainable CBDRM, 9 project partners in Asia, Africa and LAC went on a mission scouting for talents. Project partners collected a total of 264 case studies of sustainable CBDRM across the 3 regions. These were evaluated for sustainability using an evaluation framework developed collaboratively by the project team. Representatives from the organisations that submitted the top scoring 25 case studies in each region attended regional workshops to identify the factors that contribute to sustainable and institutionalised CBDRM. The workshops were an occasion to share experiences and practices, and to identify the common underlying factors of success: results from 3 regional workshops (in Asia, Africa and LAC) were then brought together and analysed.

The following list is the result of a series of discussions with and inputs from local actors in Africa, LAC and Asia, who have come together to share their experiences and identify common success factors in CBDRM actions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUSTAINABILITY</th>
<th>Effectiveness</th>
<th>Adaptiveness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effectiveness</td>
<td>1. Develop participatory risk maps of the community that detail local realities from the perspective of the local people</td>
<td>1. Designate role of monitoring and reporting lessons learnt from the process and have a structure that ensures feeding of lessons learnt into future planning</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Consider cultural factors in analysing risks and the underlying causes, and be mindful of potential cultural barriers for the project activities</td>
<td>2. Strengthen communities’ capacities to adapt a project to changing conditions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Foster collaboration between CSOs, government, communities by creating spaces for open dialogue</td>
<td>3. Encourage integration of innovative thinking into traditional practices, so as to couple local experiences with new ideas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Perform a stakeholder analysis to understand existing groups, consult all stakeholders from the design stage, especially vulnerable groups</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanence</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Inclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanence</td>
<td>1. Include a set of actions aimed at strengthening local frameworks for CBDRM (e.g. hold a workshop on analysis of national and local DRM policies)</td>
<td>1. Identify marginalised groups before the project starts so they can participate from the onset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Frame the CBDRM initiative as part of risk-informed development plans, by, for example, aligning activities and targets with other local initiatives including development plans</td>
<td>2. Identify clear roles of all actors and ensure community representatives have a decision making role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Strengthen the community’s abilities to mobilise and manage financial resources</td>
<td>3. Create safe spaces for social groups to raise their voices and concerns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Instil behaviour change to counteract negative actions and to promote a community of active agents of resilience</td>
<td>4. Lobby local leaders for their plans and budgets to be inclusive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effectiveness: To understand the success factors in CBDRM, nine project partners from Asia, Africa, and LAC went on a mission to collect 264 case studies. These were evaluated using a collaborative evaluation framework. Top-scoring case studies from each region were discussed in regional workshops to identify common success factors. The workshops were an occasion to share experiences and practices, and to identify common underlying factors of success: results from three regional workshops were then brought together and analysed.

Inclusion: To identify marginalised groups before the project starts, ensuring they can participate from the onset.

Ownership: To ensure continuous and passionate leadership at local level in all phases. Map and utilise local capacities (including resources, materials, knowledge). Encourage self-organisation e.g. establishment of local governance and thematic committees.

Adaptiveness: To designate the role of monitoring and reporting lessons learnt from the process and have a structure that ensures feeding of lessons learnt into future planning. Strengthen communities’ capacities to adapt a project to changing conditions. Encourage integration of innovative thinking into traditional practices, so as to couple local experiences with new ideas.

Permanence: To include a set of actions aimed at strengthening local frameworks for CBDRM (e.g. hold a workshop on analysis of national and local DRM policies). Frame the CBDRM initiative as part of risk-informed development plans. Strengthen the community’s abilities to mobilise and manage financial resources. Instil behaviour change to counteract negative actions and to promote a community of active agents of resilience.
**Structures and mechanisms**

1. Allow for members of CBDRM committees at community level to report up to national platforms
2. Recognise informal structures (e.g. community leader groups) as channels for effective engagement
3. Define roles and responsibilities of national and local structures in CBDRM and develop TORs for community DRM committees to define their roles in these structures

**Culture**

1. Sensitize local political leaders to the priorities of communities through visits and impacting perception data
2. Promote and share evidence of the role of communities in DRM and good practices at national and regional events
3. Promote a culture of including marginalised groups in disaster risk governance by establishing mechanisms where marginalised groups are adequately included

**Accountability**

1. Conduct participatory auditing of CBDRM projects
2. Create transparent systems for allocating budget for CBDRM activities
3. Create local bodies (watchdogs) to monitor government policies, planning and budgeting around CBDRM

**Policy environment**

1. Promote synergies (including joint targets) between different policies including those for sustainable development, poverty reduction, CCA, food security, etc
2. Decentralise DRM frameworks by promoting local DRM strategies that are owned by the local government and informed by local actors
3. Embed CBDRM projects in local government work plans and reporting
4. Conduct a sunset review of national DRM policies to evaluate them at the end of the term

**Capacities**

1. Encourage sharing of capacities and best practices between communities
2. Increase access and use of communication tools by community members
3. Use capacities within CSO networks to fill individual organisation capacity gaps
4. Hold trainings for community leaders on the process of managing DRM projects (including capacities to access international/external sources of funding for CBDRM)

**Funding**

1. Allocate specific budget for CBDRM activities in local and national plans
2. Use existing community structures for resource mobilisation so as to increase trust
3. Establish multiple funding mechanisms with different time frames and actors for CBDRM funds
4. Advocate for larger proportion of emergency funds to go to preparedness and risk reduction