

# Partners for Resilience

## Annual report 2012



The Netherlands  Red Cross



*Cordaid* 

RED CROSS RED CRESCENT  
CLIMATE CENTRE  International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
The Netherlands  Red Cross

 WETLANDS  
INTERNATIONAL

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Front cover picture: Two boys sit at a heightened concrete boardwalk in the Catmon Barangay, in the city of Valenzuela in Manila, where PfR works to reduce flood risks.

All pictures in this report are taken at PfR programme areas or events in 2012 and 2013

## List of abbreviations / acronyms

ACCRA	African Climate Change Resilience Alliance
ANACC	Alianza Nicaragüense ante el Cambio Climático
BPBD	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (Disaster Minigation Agency)
CATIE	Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza
CBDRR	Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCROM	Centre for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
COMUSAN	Comisión Municipal de Seguridad Alimentaria
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness European Commission Humanitarian Organisation
DRM	Disaster Response Management / Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSG	District Steering Group
EMR	Eco-system Management and Restoration
ENNDA	Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority (Ministry of Regional Development Authorities)
ERCS	Ethiopia Red Cross Society
GRCS	Guatemala Red Cross Society
IAB	International Advisory Board
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IND	Inner Niger Delta
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change
IRI	International Research Institute (for Climate and Society)
IWASCO	Isiolo Water and Sewerage Company
KRCS	Kenya Red Cross Society
LGU	Local Government Unit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFS-II	Medefinancieringsstelsel (Co-funding scheme)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLRC	Netherlands Red Cross
NRCS	Nicaragua Red Cross Society
NWSB	Northern Water Services Board
OPIDIN	Outil de Prediction des Inondations dans la Delta Interieur du Niger (Prediction tool for floods in IND)
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PEDDR	Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk
PfR	Partners for Resilience
PME	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PMI	Palang Merah Indonesia – Indonesia Red Cross Society
PRCS	Philippines Red Cross Society
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PROVIA	Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impact and Adaptation
RAAN	Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte
RCCC	Red Cross Climate Centre
REGLAP	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Advocacy Project
SE-CONRED	Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN ISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
URCS	Uganda Red Cross Society
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

The above table only lists abbreviations that are used more than once in the text, and/or that are not explained in the text

# Foreword

A young man in Dire Dawa, Ethiopia, uses a weighted stick to help him sow saplings to reforest a hillside



Partners for Resilience, one of the largest global programmes that is working at community level on the integration of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration, is almost mid-way. This report presents an overview of our activities carried out and initiatives started in 2012 that show how this integration has moved from concept and first initiatives to firm and concrete practical results. It highlights successes and challenges, and indicates how these affect the remaining half of the programme.

In nine countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia the alliance members and their local partners have **worked with local communities on strengthening their resilience**. Examples are the construction of ponds to improve water provision, the diversification of livelihoods such as agriculture to better cope with drought, terracing of hill slopes and planting of trees to reduce risk of landslides, and setting up early warning system and introduction of contingency plans to address and respond to disasters. In all countries our partners have combined their knowledge and expertise, firstly by mapping the hazards – floods, storms, droughts, fires, landslides – that can push communities' vulnerabilities beyond coping levels, and consequently designing plans that strengthen the communities in their ability to withstand these. They did so by regarding the hazards explicitly along longer temporal scales, including effects of climate change and introducing seasonal forecasts, and by taking a landscape approach, linking cause and effect of hazards, vulnerabilities and disasters along larger spatial (geographical) scales and introducing ecosystem management and restoration. Making relevant information available, comprehensible and applicable to partners provided challenges, but as relationships strengthened these were met more easily.

The report shows that the combination of various areas of expertise has clearly benefited the interventions. Different approaches were taken in comparing, aligning or even integrating tools and ways of working. A concrete example is the adjustment of risk assessment tools, which now incorporate both changes in risk over time (including climate change) and wider spatial dimensions (such as the wider watershed affecting risk in a particular location). Another is the use of 'serious games' to allow a range of actors to experience disaster risks, and ways to manage them, thus linking knowledge and ideas to action. Parties that previously had little knowledge about each other's work explored and experienced the benefits of the partnership. At the same time each organisation is used to working on the basis of defined mandates and within its own plans, processes and procedures, which have grown out of decades of experience. Adjusting these, and moreover applying these in fields previously unexplored, has not been without challenges. Overcoming these required an investment of time and resources of all partners, often larger than we anticipated at the outset of the programme, and in some locations this has not yet yielded the intended result.

The collaboration, including the revision of tools and methodologies, also brought our organisations closer together and exposed them to novel ways of working that have strengthened their own organisation. As such, the partnership itself contributed to **strengthened civil society** – within the Partners for Resilience set-up as well as with other NGOs and CBOs. In fact this was the effect of deliberate actions and initiatives, under our programme's second strategic direction. In the different countries, to various degrees, PfR partners have established strong ties between themselves and with other partners, and as a result we are seeing the integrated approach being embraced by non-PfR

partners as well. Our expectation is that this will strengthen the push with governments to prioritise the integrated approach of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration in their development plans

The **dialogue with governments** in fact constitutes the third strategic direction on which we are working. In most countries relationships have been established and strengthened, at local and national levels, on basis of which this dialogue can be further shaped over the coming years. Obviously such dialogues build on on-the-ground experience on the integration, community involvement and civil society support, and therefore it is no surprise that in several countries this strategic direction is only now beginning to be prioritised, whereas others already show more progress. Here, perhaps even more than in the more practical engagement with communities and CBOs/NGOs, the various ways of working within our alliance, and the different (sometimes legally binding) mandates pose challenges.

At a supra-national level various initiatives have been taken that both support the development of appropriate risk reduction plans, and enable the dialogue with institutional donors and governments to eventually scale-up the programme. Partners have participated i.a. in UN conferences on climate change, international meetings on climate services, and the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. Furthermore, supported by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PfR engaged with the World Bank's Global Facility on Disaster Reduction at the annual meeting of its Consultative Group. In 2012 the Minimum Standards for Climate Smart Disaster Risk Reduction and the Minimum Ecosystem Standards have been introduced and partners in the nine countries are increasingly applying these, and using them in policy dialogues at national and international levels. Also a Resilience Vision document was developed, based on academic debate as well as on partners' practical experience to date. This document summarises how we operationalise community resilience. Strengthening. Our experience is now followed closely by many practitioners and policy makers around the world.

The state of affairs described above is reflected in the financial side of the programme. After a slow start expenditures are accelerating, especially now that community interventions are taking shape. The agreed commitments enable the partners to cover this trend and develop initiatives that further strengthen and disseminate the integration of the three approaches. The increased funding of concrete risk reduction activities at community level also positively impacts on the balance between direct costs and support costs. Still extra efforts must be maintained to make-up for the lower 2011 activity level.

Finally partners have taken first steps in exploring ways to sustain the programme after 2015 when MFS-II funding will end. Effectiveness of these efforts relies on tangible results, synergetic collaboration and established relationships with relevant external stakeholders – all of which have been strengthened in 2012.

At various levels within the PfR set-up (Country Teams, Programme Working Group, Steering Group and Co-ordination Team) we provide support to the effective co-ordination and implementation of the programme. Besides a strong focus on on-the-ground implementation, special emphasis is put on strategic orientation, support to practical tools, monitoring and reporting. We will continue this in 2013, with additional emphasis on facilitating the policy dialogue in the nine partner countries as well as with the Netherlands government, increasing the cost effectiveness of the programme, better measuring the impact, and ensuring the sustainability of the results: strong, resilient communities that are able to effectively deal with disaster risks and that protect and shape their own development.

The Hague, 28 April 2013.

Juriaan Lahr

Head International Assistance, Netherlands Red Cross

# 1

## General performance indicators

Two children in Malabon where PfR works in several barangays



**Budget** | Of the total MFS-II contribution of € 36,154,497.13 for Partners for Resilience, € 9,158,190 was spent in 2012. This figure includes expenditure for overhead.

**Coverage** | In all countries community selection has taken place and baseline surveys have been carried out. In a few countries some are still being added, but in general risk reduction plans have been or are being developed for most communities. In total Partners for Resilience reached 261,375 beneficiaries in 2012.

**Coverage (gender specific)** | Of the above number, 47% is female (122,705 beneficiaries) and 53% (138,670 beneficiaries) male.

**Coverage (communities)** | The total number of communities where Partners for Resilience in 2012 engaged with activities under its three strategic directions is 391. It should be noted that this is the number of communities that conducted risk mapping activities.

A women holding a baby in Desa Talibura at Flores Island in Indonesia



### 2.1 Introduction

To strengthen the resilience of communities the alliance members work with implementing partners – Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). The strengthening of the organisations enables them to better achieve this aim. Therefore several initiatives are carried out that are aimed specifically at strengthening the organisations. Some of these activities are carried out explicitly in relation to the programme’s strategic aims (under ‘MDGs and themes, programme element 2’, chapter 4) whereas others are exclusively aimed at building organisational capacities.

### 2.2 Civic engagement

**Diversity of socially-based engagement** | Partners are best able to work effectively in and with communities when their legitimacy and representation are acknowledged by these same communities. To achieve this, accountability and responsiveness to stakeholders, especially the aforementioned communities, are key. An important means is the issuing of an annual report. The indicator is measured on a scale from 1 (no annual reports exist or is being developed) to 4 (last year’s annual report is available). All partners aim to achieve a minimum score of 3. Indonesia, Nicaragua and the Philippines are below this level. Kenya (increase) and Mali (equal score) are already at their target level, and all other countries score between 3 and 4, reflecting wider, more intensive and/or more frequent consultations than envisaged. It should be noted that Indonesia and the Philippines country teams have adjusted their target to the maximum score of 4.

**Diversity of political engagement** | The second indicator for civic engagement is the fact whether or not community committees that are being supported by PfR are invited to participate in regular dialogues with the government. It is a reflection and manifestation of the political engagement of the aforementioned civil society organisations. In all nine countries the partners expect that eventually about one third (30%) of the supported committees will be invited (Uganda’s target is set at 50%). As indicated in the previous annual report, such invitations were hardly received since in many cases these committees were still being established, and most emphasis was put on their functioning rather than the dialogue with governments. Also practical experience re. Implementing DRR/CCA/EMR activities and the setting-up of designated platforms was also regarded conditional for establishing the dialogue with governments. Experience in 2012 indicates that in several countries the engagement levels indeed increased, to 76% in Ethiopia and Guatemala to 50% in Uganda and 100% in Mali. In all other countries the scores remained at 0% (Philippines 3.5%), and the effects that were expected in 2012 are now foreseen by the respective teams in 2013.

### 2.3 Level of organisation

In each of the nine countries PfR has set the goal of having, in 2015, at least one DRR/CCA/EMR umbrella organisation established. Additionally it assesses not only if such an umbrella organisation is active, but also to what extent it is engaged in a structured dialogue with peers and with the

government. Most countries set the aim that 70% of these organisations is engaged in such dialogues (Philippines set this at 80% and in Indonesia and Uganda the PfR partners expect that all will be engaged). Finally the level of organisation is assessed in terms of sound and diversified human and financial resources. PfR regards the increase of the percentage of local government budget spent in the programme's target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR. In Indonesia partners expect this annual increase to be 10%, in other countries it is set at 30%.

**Organisational level of civil society** | The existence of network and umbrella organisations in the individual countries is a manifestation of civil society's organisational level. Obviously PfR partners operate within and contribute towards other networks that are focused or at least linked to their own field of work (DRR, CCA, EMR). In all countries PfR partners are now engaged in such networks. Examples of newly entered or established networks in 2012 are the Ethiopia Environmental Protection Authority in Ethiopia, the Climate Roundtables and the collaboration with the governing bodies SECONRED, MARN, MAGA, INSIVUMEH in Guatemala, the establishment of dedicated institutions (VLDRCs and DMCs) in the Mahanadi Delta and the functioning of Netcoast and Cenderet platforms in India, co-operation with meteorological institute BMKG in Indonesia, the establishment of the Waso Nyiro River Users Empowerment Platform (WRUEP) which embraces more than 50 community institutions in Kenya, and the Climate Action Network of Uganda.

**Peer-to-peer communication** | Like last year PfR partners are engaged in dialogue with peers and governments. The nature of the meetings is increasingly structured, albeit that also many informal and unstructured meetings take place. Reference is made to i.a. the examples presented above, and to the respective paragraphs in chapter 3.

**Financial and human resources** | As indicated in the introduction of this paragraph, the increase in local government budget dedicated for DRR/CCA/EMR is also regarded as an indication for the extent to which the PfR partners have organised themselves and, building on this collective strength, have been able to have an impact on the level of these budgets. Obviously this builds on the level and intensity of dialogue with the government, but is a process that is expected to show results only after a number of years into the programme.

## 2.4 Practice of values

PfR partners monitor, at global alliance level as well as with the local partners at country level, how their organisational values are translated: by means of involvement of the target group in decision making, and by means of the availability and application of transparent financial procedures.

**Internal governance (democratic decision making and governance)** | The involvement of the target group in decision making is assessed on basis of a combination of four indicators: whether affected people are involved (or in any case whether their rights are recognised), whether people who are not affected by decisions but who are influential and/or powerful are sufficiently informed, whether the level of involvement of the target group is adequate (given type of organisation, type of issues at stake and local culture), and whether the participatory process takes place in a time-efficient manner. All countries work towards a score of three out of four regarding these indicators. In 2011, when the programmes were being developed, the scores ranged from 2.4 to 3.25. Only Indonesia remained at a low score (1.2). Since then most countries have maintained or even improved this: in Ethiopia for example (from 3.0 in 2011 to 4.0 in 20112) partners have set up several women groups that play an important role in (the further mobilisation of) community involvement. In Guatemala much emphasis has been put on youth involvement, i.a. through schools, while in Kenya community committees that were set-up during the first year take a central role in all phases of the programme.



**Transparency** | Another indication of the how values are practiced is the level of transparency of financial procedures. The indicator is a combination of four aspects: the existence of such procedures, the staff's knowledge of these, the production of financial reports within a reasonable period of time after the period ends, and the level of quality of these reports. All country teams have set an end-of-programme target of 3 (out of a maximum of 4), and several countries (Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Philippines and Uganda) already surpassed this – except for the Philippines this signals an improvement for all these. India, Indonesia, Mali and Nicaragua continue to perform at the same level as in 2011, these countries' scores range from 2.0 to 2.65.

## 2.5 Perception of impact

A fourth aspect to regard of the functioning of civil society is the way the impact of their work is perceived. Here three indicators are regarded: responsiveness towards governments and counterparts, the social impact of their work at community level, and the policy impact with governments

**Responsiveness** | To operate effectively and to yield impact it is important for partner organisations to be considered by both government and counterparts. This is reflected not only in the engagement of partner NGOs and CBOs with the government on integrated DDR/CCA/EMR but also by the extent to which government institutions are involved in PfR programme activities, like participating in meetings, field visits, training and/or joint implementation. Obviously the level depends on the programme set-up (involvement of government officials from the start), implementation progress (larger number of activities for which government officials can be invited), locations (more locations implies more opportunities), and history of prior contacts with government officials. The Philippines, where NGO engagement with barangay officials (local government) is traditionally strong, indicates a rise from 29 to 58 cases of involvement with PfR activities. Also other countries indicate that involvement of government officials has sharply increased: in 2011 such meetings were often one-off, related to the initiation of the programme, but in 2012 these had risen in all countries, from 3 in Kenya and 7 in Uganda up to 26 in Nicaragua and 27 in Indonesia. For the latter for example a milestone was the participation at the fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR, held in Jogjakarta in 2012. In India partners built on collaboration with the government of Bihar and the World Bank on introducing novel ways of wetlands management of Kabar Taal. In Mali PfR partners worked with the government on the National Climate Change Policy and the Strategy Document for Growth and Poverty Reduction. Both documents now highlight the importance of using a landscape approach for disaster risk reduction, together with a combination of scientific and traditional knowledge.

**Social impact** | Partners have included several ways to involve the communities they work with in the various stages of the programme, from selection, assessment and development of plans to the actual implementation and monitoring. This involvement is conditional to ensure effective and lasting impact at the local level. An indicator for this is the risk assessments that are conducted always with active and wide community participation. Since many country teams were still in the process of organising and carrying out such assessments late 2011 for some or even all selected communities it is obvious that the scores for this indicator are (substantially) higher in all countries. Only Mali managed to carry out all assessments already in 2011, and has added no new ones to this in 2012. It should be added that, while in the process of selecting communities and carrying out risk mapping, the teams of Ethiopia, India and Nicaragua concluded that there was room to add more, and these new targets have been included in the proposed revision of M&E indicators shared with the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs early 2013.

**Policy impact** | The level of impact of PfR's work is also reflected by their ability (and indeed success) to influence government policy, planning and/or budgeting. As an indicator partners regard the annual

increase of the budget spent on DRR/CCA/EMR related activities. After having focused on vulnerabilities and needs assessments with local communities, partners have taken first steps in establishing a policy dialogue with governments. Results in terms of increased budgets however are not yet visible – only in Nicaragua there has been a slight increase in related budgets (7%). Moreover it is noticed external developments can have a major impact on the allocation of these budgets, like in Mali where many government funds in 2012 were redirected in support of the fight against Tuareg and Islam rebels). Also it is foreseen that election of new (local) governments may lead to an adjustment of government priorities, which may in turn affect the funding for DRR/CCA/EMR-related activities. The degree at which relations can be (re)established and budgets setting can be influenced rely on long(er) term and wide engagement, and results are expected to become more visible during the second half of the programme.

Also initiatives in relation to national and international conferences and meetings, especially regarding the official recommendations and resolutions are a reflection of policy influence. Paragraph 5.3 and 5.4 present several actions of PfR partners at this level, like engagement with WMO, World Bank and UNFCC, and participation at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

## 2.6 Environment

PfR partners, as members of civil society in their respective country, operate in a socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural context. They participate in networks of civil society organisations, taking into account this context. In the PfR the engagement in a structured dialogue with peers and with the government on DRR, CCA and EMR is regarded as a reflection of this. As indicated above (under 'responsiveness' and 'organisational level of civil society') all partner organisations are engaged in networks, firstly in their own PfR networks which have in some cases been newly established (like in Indonesia) and secondly in wider networks, like in India, Kenya, Nicaragua and Uganda. In Ethiopia for example there is active collaboration with the Ethiopia Environmental Protection Authority, while in Guatemala PfR partners are involved in so-called Round Tables on Climate Change. In Indonesia partners co-sponsored and were actively participating in the UN-initiated South-South Citizenry-Based Development Academy. In Mali PfR partners, through the representative of Wetlands International, have regular meetings with the Netherlands embassy, not only in relation to the PfR programme but also to discuss progress on other programmes in which the embassy is involved. In Nicaragua PfR partners participated in the Technical Committee for Adaptation to Climate Change, which developed the regional climate change strategy in the RAAN region. Finally in Uganda PfR works in close collaboration with the Climate Action Network of Uganda (CAN-U). More information on these and other initiatives can be found in chapter 3.

# 3

## MDGs and themes Programme element 2

Three women from the cooking stove committee in the village of Genda Yusuf, eastern Ethiopia



### 3.1 Introduction

In their second year into the PfR programme partners in the nine countries have further established relations with communities. In some villages risk assessments have been carried out, and with all other communities risk reduction plans have been developed. For this tools and approaches were compared and aligned, and training between partners took place. Also training in livelihood approaches, and actual diversification of livelihoods, is visible in the nine countries, albeit at various scales.

Under the second strategic direction the PfR collaboration was further strengthened, and also relations with other networks and platforms have been established and intensified, including with knowledge centres. Finally the activities under the first and second strategic directions have laid the foundation for policy dialogue which is taking shape (to various degrees) in the countries.

It should be noted that of the many activities that have been carried out in 2012, the paragraphs below present only a small proportion. To be better able to see the interlinkages between first, second and third strategic direction the activities have been presented per country rather than per strategic line.

## 3.2 Ethiopia

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	4
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	90,000	0	47,385
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	25	0	9
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	25	0	9
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	54,000	0	38,835
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that are trained in livelihood approaches that take ecosystems into consideration	4,800	0	2,160
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	14,000	0	11,483
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	25	0	25
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	3
2c	% of PfR partner NGOs, and CBOs co-operating with them in the PfR program, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	27%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner) staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	200	0	118
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	5	0	4
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in coalitions that work on the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR	12	0	8
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	15	0	4
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	8	0	3
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	-
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	3	0	10
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	16	0	13
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR is explicitly mentioned in official government documents (0=no, 1=yes)	1	0	1

**Community interventions** | In 2012, partners carried out more risk assessments, out of which community managed action plans have been developed. Different activities were implemented to decrease vulnerability of target groups. In the area supported by CARE partners SSD, women groups have been formed, sensitized, trained and provided with funds to save and generate more income. Local women are role models for other women to stimulate participation. The funds allow local women

to save and manage cash for future emergencies and develop small businesses. Other partners constructed ponds in areas where drought is a major problem for communities. In one of those sites, in Hidibabo community in the Oromiya region, travelling for water more than 8km every day is not an exception. The realisation of the pond in this area was a joint effort from Cordaid partner ACORD, communities and the district water office in the area. The District office supervised the construction of the pond whereas communities contributed with labour and construction and fencing materials (in order to keep animals out for hygiene reasons). The pond increased the availability of water from one to six months for human consumption and reduced the time of water fetching of local women significantly. In the Goru Gotu woreda, the Ethiopian Red Cross reclaimed 70 hectares of degraded land in four micro watersheds by constructing physical soil and water conservation structures, such as the establishments of hillside terraces and micro basins. These physical structures reduce runoff, conserve soil and concentrate nutrients and enhance water infiltration and retention. As a result, once barren and unproductive micro watersheds are regenerating. Soil depth is improving, growth of different local grasses and trees is increasing and the survival and growth of newly planted tree seedlings is improving. As ecosystems in the conserved area enclosed by the community are recovering, some areas becoming a habitat of different birds and wild animal species.

**Strengthening civil society** | As for the second strategic direction, local partners facilitated trainings for local DRR committees, local community leaders and local governments. Through these trainings, DRR committees are able to mobilize community members for action plans on ecosystem based mitigation activities. As a result, local communities, trained by CARE's partner SSD, have been able to close 58 hectares rangeland for restoration and constructed soil bunds to prevent erosion and conserve soil fertility and water retention capacity. Local Cordaid partner ACORD constructed and equipped community DRR information centres. These centres enable local DRR committees to document learning in relation to ecosystem based and climate proof disaster risk reduction and share this with others. It also empowers committees and communities to take collective decisions and actions. The local partners also strengthened their cooperation with local knowledge and resources organisations such as the Ethiopia Environmental Protection Authority and the RCRC climate centre. Through cooperation with these actors, partners have facilitated easier access to information on climate and ecosystems. Local Cordaid partner AFD carried out a study on government and community level early warning systems and how gaps between the two can be addressed. Additionally, trainings on data collection, reporting and participatory planning have been facilitated. The produced document serves as a resource material for other partners to learn from. The RCCC supported the Ethiopian Red Cross to access satellite imagery information on land cover change in cooperation with the agricultural and rural development office. The map showed significant vegetation cover change in 2012 compared to the 2008 image.

**Policy dialogue** | Partners facilitated the connections between local communities and their institutions, local government officials, knowledge centres to achieve integration of disaster risk reduction, climate and ecosystems in development planning. In many cases, there is a good cooperation with local government authorities. Partners involved local government partners such as from the woreda administration, agriculture and rural development, water resources development and health offices in a series of activities such as trainings, experience sharing visits and planning meetings. At national level, developing constructive policy dialogue is still a challenge for the partners. To address this, partners will be further trained on policy dialogue and documentation to enable them to show good practices. A few good practices have yet been demonstrated by local Cordaid partner ACORD that developed an environmentally friendly and climate smart community based urban agriculture initiative for the most polluted river in the country (Lower Akaki River Basin in Addis Ababa) and presented their community managed disaster risk reduction in the national green economy consultation workshop, which will be published as a successful case study by OECD.

### 3.3 Guatemala

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	1	0	4
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	82%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	10,359	0	47,385
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	4	0	17
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	4	0	17
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	2,411	0	38,835
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in livelihood approaches that take ecosystems into consideration	800	0	2,160
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	482	0	11,489
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	4	0	25
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	8	0	3
2c	% of PfR partner NGOs, and CBOs co-operating with them in the PfR program, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	27%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	20	0	118
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	2	2	4
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in coalitions that work on the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR	7	0	8
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	1	0	4
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	3	0	3
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	20%	0%	0%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	-
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	7	0	10
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	8	0	13
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR is explicitly mentioned in official government documents (0=no, 1=yes)	1	0	1

**Community interventions** | Based on the Micro Projects Protocol that partners in Guatemala and Nicaragua developed (stipulating identification of specific mitigation and adaptation measures, identification and selection of the actual projects, and the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation) all partner organizations have started developing small mitigation projects in their working

areas. Many families in the communities already started applying simple local mitigation measures, such as soil conservation measures and re-forestation. Furthermore communities have been involved in the set-up of community and municipal tree nurseries and communal leaders have been involved in the exchange of experiences on community forestry. In order to improve sustainability, mitigation measures are implemented with local resources and materials to enable the communities to maintain them in the long-term. Besides, measures will not damage the environment and are in most cases beneficial for the environment. Most communities have included climate smart tools and involvement of elderly people in the development of local risk management plans. In some communities, a link has been established with a local agricultural institute to established agricultural demonstration plots with drought tolerant sorghum.

#### A management plan of the San Vicente river

To complete the diagnostic information of each community and get recommendations for possible micro projects, Cordaid partners Caritas Zacapa commissioned a research on 'Characterization and management plan of the micro basin of the San Vicente River' with a focus on DRR/CCA /EMR providing information on the current state of the micro watershed, the causes of its destruction, the main impacts and responses to mitigate the effect of impacts through the management plan to ensure the conservation and sustainability of ecosystems. For this investigation, 7 communities of Cabañas (Cerro de Piedra, Los Encuentros, El Solis Sunzapote, Plan de la Cruz, Lomas de San Juan, Santo Thomas) have increased their knowledge on sustainable management of watersheds and raised their awareness that many of the activities and practices developed for corn and beans are severely damaging and degrading the watershed of the River San Vicente.

Besides technical measures, communities and particularly local youth have been sensitized through activities in a school campaigns and prepared school response plans. Furthermore, community members of local coordinating disaster reduction committees have been trained in a range of topics, such as the legal basis and structure of national disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness and DRR organization, first aid, shelter management, damage assessment and information management. In several communities, recovery of local/traditional knowledge has been facilitated to stimulate climate change adaptation. Examples are the knowledge on traditional seeds and agriculture to stimulate more diversity in crops and the promotion of natural fertilizers to avoid use of chemicals.

**Strengthening civil society** | Communities in the department in Sololá supported by CARE receive information from official bodies on climate and disaster trends. The local partners are translating this (technical) information for the local communities, so it is well understood by all. Wetlands International has supported the partners by developing the terms of reference for two studies on climatic parameters for adaptation plans and ecosystem services in a watershed, which will be realized during 2013. Through these studies, communities will be better informed about ecosystem management and the effects of climate change. Moreover, the results can be used for decisiontaking and advocacy. In the area of Solola, a micro watershed committee of the Masa River has been activated, in which representatives from 36 communities are included, among which 6 communities are beneficiaries in the PfR program. In addition, partners have been involved in the formation process of a Roundtable on Climate Change in the Department of Solola, which has the support of the National Roundtable on Climate Change. This departmental roundtable will consist mainly of community members and institutions that are related to natural resource management and the environment, as well as those related to climate change and will serve as an advisory body in this area. Also in the Zacapa region, partners initiated communication with the national climate roundtable to install a regional climate roundtable.

Partners also cooperated with ministries, municipalities to facilitate the integrated approach, such as the establishment of municipal tree nursery and the development of school committees that are responsible for school response plans with the Ministry of Education at department level. Teachers in the respective schools have been trained and teach children on climate change and ecosystems and also coordinate the establishment of school committees. Furthermore they established cooperation with universities in the country, through which students and teachers will get trained in the PfR integrated approach, through which students will share their knowledge on basic topics with the

communities such as forest preservation, food security etc. In addition, through the cooperation with these universities, partners are able to promote the integrated approach with other stakeholders.

**Policy dialogue** | At national level as Alliance the country team has established coordinations and dialogue with the governing bodies SECONRED, MARN, MAGA, INSIVUMEH, in order to jointly define a working path of advocacy according to the country's priorities in risk reduction, climate change and ecosystem management. A more detailed plan for dialogue will be finalized in 2013. Partners also focused on the creation, training and awareness raising of local and municipal disaster committee, which are in process of being acknowledged by the executive secretary of the national coordinator of disaster risk reduction (SE-CONRED). Finally, as mentioned above, partners are also in close contact with the Ministry of Education, where they have started a process to review education tools, to be able to address DRR, CCA and EMR issues in public schools.

**Awareness campaigns in schools in Quiché and El Estor**

At the end of 2012, an awareness campaign and a Vacations School were conducted in the working area of the Guatemalan Red Cross, communities and municipalities of Quiché and El Estor.

The activities were aimed at children and young people, with the aim of increasing awareness and knowledge about the issues of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration. Activities conducted were the presentation of the puppet show "The Show of Nature", the story "The weather is my friend", and performing Risk Reduction Rally.

At the end of the activities of the awareness campaign and Vacations School 1,236 children of the urban communities of Quiché and El Estor had participated.



## 3.4 India

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	1	1.6
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	100%	67%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	71,402	0	22,615
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	209	0	209
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	209	0	209
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	71,402	0	71,402
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in livelihood approaches that take ecosystems into consideration	1,600	0	2,958
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	4,800	0	2,504
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	209	0	209
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1
2c	% of PfR partner NGOs, and CBOs co-operating with them in the PfR program, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	57%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	75	0	75
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	12	2	13
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in coalitions that work on the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR	7	0	8
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	3	0	4
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	1	0	2
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	-	-	-
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	-
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	1	0	10
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	1	0	18
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR is explicitly mentioned in official government documents (0=no, 1=yes)	1	1	0

**Community interventions** | Partners initiated the implementation of risk reduction plans in 60 communities. Activities implemented for improvement of natural capital included promotion of sustainable agricultural practices with 249 farmers (use of flood resilient crops, crop rotation and use of organic manures to improve nitrogen fixing and overall soil fertility); renovation of village ponds (3) to improve water availability; and plantation (55,700 plant saplings). A weak asset base renders the communities living in the project area vulnerable to cyclical fluctuation in local employment leading to migration. The project team facilitated availability of employment guarantee cards (which secures 100 days of local employment to working members under the Government of India sponsored Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act MNREGA programme) to 2,151 households during the year. Partners worked through a village cluster approach; in which the individual community risk assessments are compiled to encompass the village level and thus ensure risk mitigation measures are complementing and strengthening each other at a landscape level. (see box).

As an effort to increase disaster preparedness, the project supported formation of 270 taskforces (within the ambit of disaster management committees) to ensure that early warning systems are in place, search and rescue operations are effectively mobilized and health and sanitation facilities are available and restored at an earliest in the event of a disaster. As a result, families have family survival kits (for 10 days in the event of floods) and individual grain banks in place. Further, toilets and houses have been constructed with raised plinths and raised water pumps, with the goal to remain functioning during incidences of flooding. These activities have been supported by leveraging funds through several government agencies.

**Strengthening civil society** | Work under the strategic direction on civil society capacity building is organized at two levels. The first level focuses on building the capacity of the NGO network involved in project implementation in terms of their ability to design and implement community based and integrated risk reduction plans for building livelihood resilience. The second level is focused on the civil society network that operates within the project areas and plays an important role in resilience building. Activities under the first level include for example the systematic compilation and interpretation of risk assessment outcomes and development of cluster level risk reduction plans. As for the second level, the focus of strengthening CSO network was on enabling village level institutional arrangements to coordinate design, implementation and review of these plans, considering the multi-sectoral nature of risk reduction plans.

In 209 villages in the Mahanadi Delta and Gandak-Kosi floodplains, dedicated institutions (VLDRCs and DMCs) have been formed with clearly defined roles responsibilities, risk reduction plan implementation arrangements and monitoring and review processes. The roles of these institutions with respect to existing Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have also been clarified. Within Mahanadi Delta, Pani Panchayats (formed under Odisha Pani Panchayat Act, 2002) have been constituted as the key local institution responsible for water management. Considering the role of water in disaster risk in Mahanadi Delta, strengthening the role of Pani Panchayat and in particular broadening their ambit in water management was identified under the risk assessment as a key intervention strategy. Local

### A cluster approach in the Mahanadi Delta

The Participatory Risk Assessment Tool that was developed by the partners in India was used to finalize risk reduction plans in 125 villages. Based on geology and geo-morphological set up of the delta which influence the disaster risk, the individual village plans were compiled at the level of three clusters: coastal delta (facing the risk of cyclones and floods, salinity intrusion and tidal inundation); central delta (facing the risk of floods and waterlogging) and deltahead (facing the risk of droughts and floods). 9 model villages (3 each from each cluster) have been identified as demonstration villages where in the project would showcase implementation of integrated approaches and use the outcomes to leverage funds for the rest.

Village Level Disaster Resilience Committees (VLDRC) were formed under the Village Panchayats in each of the 125 villages as the nodal local institution responsible for implementation of the plans. During the reporting period, the project team was able to integrate risk reduction plans in the village level developmental plans for 8 villages.

Within the coastal cluster, PfR supported plantation of 24,675 saplings as a means to control soil erosion in river banks as well as support fuel and fodder requirement of intervention villages. In addition, a local team of network NetCoast created 24 ha mangrove buffer through plantation of mangrove saplings in shorelines of 8 coastal villages through the support of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP). The Gram Panchayats have agreed to declare the mangrove areas as non-rearing zones to prevent grazing by cattle. The plantation will be taken care of and maintained by the VLDRCs.

partners worked with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK – an extension and outreach organization of Indian Council of Agriculture Research) to promote improved crop varieties, the use of flood tolerant paddy varieties, cropping practices and appropriate livelihood diversification options, as a result farmers have adopted improved farming techniques.

**Policy dialogue** | During the current year focus was on making the DDMP process inclusive (bringing in perspectives from local communities) and integrated (integration of ecosystem and climate change adaptation aspects), and highlighting the role of ecosystems in water related disaster risk. PfR further worked with the planning processes in Puri, Odisha and West Champaran, Bihar to help develop model DDMPs which integrate EMR, and CCA elements.

Risk assessments in Gandak-Kosi floodplains highlighted the role of wetland degradation and fragmentation of hydrological regimes in increasing disaster risk. Generation of local evidence by CARITAS and work with the Government of Bihar and World Bank has enabled initiation of a World Bank supported project on integrated management of Kabar Taal and building capacity for wetland management in State of Bihar.

During the 11th Conference of Parties meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Wetlands International worked with the MoEF to highlight the role of water and wetlands in biodiversity conservation. A side event was organized to develop concrete and practical recommendations for enhancing recognition of integrated water management as a means of achieving conservation of inland water and meeting the related targets under the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020. The presentations and discussions held conclusively underlined that integration of wetlands within water management underpins success in achieving the Aichi biodiversity targets. This was currently being undermined by lack of emphasis on the co-benefits when the sectors of wetlands conservation and water management work closely together.

### 3.5 Indonesia

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	2
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	0%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	47,259	0	4,543
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	30	10	23
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	30	6	19
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	34,759	0	15,531
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in livelihood approaches that take ecosystems into consideration	2,000	0	952
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	8,280	0	275
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	43	0	28
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	13	0	2
2c	% of PfR partner NGOs, and CBOs co-operating with them in the PfR program, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	83%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	118	0	145
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	13	3	16
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in coalitions that work on the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR	16	0	16
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	2	0	0
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	2	0	1
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	10%	0%	0%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	2
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	-
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	41	0	64
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	40	0	27
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR is explicitly mentioned in official government documents (0=no, 1=yes)	1	0	1

**Community interventions** | Communities initiated new mitigation activities and enhanced earlier efforts. These measures are part of extensive risk assessments and the development of a disaster risk reduction plan. Examples are land and water conservation measures in community lands through reforestation around water sources, water conservation and water trapping, reforestation and putting in place windbreaks. In Banten Bay and NTT, communities carried out mangrove and tree planting.

Communities also undertook efforts to adapt their livelihoods, such as a focus on organic livestock breeding, developing home gardens as well as land conservation through reforestation and terracing.

Seven of the eight communities where CARE works developed 'road maps' (community action plans) for their own community. Through the technique of appreciative enquiry communities are challenged to make vision maps based on their own dreams. The vision maps are transformed into activities that incorporated CCA, DDR and EMR components. The roadmaps prioritize these activities over time, helping communities enhancing their own resilience.

Wetlands International established different community groups for a coastal restoration programme in which mangroves play a role in both biodiversity conservation and a source of livelihood for local communities. Different participatory rapid assessments have been carried out, involving community representatives, village government authorities, informal leaders and land lords. Awareness raising campaigns were carried out with the established community groups aimed to enhance understanding and knowledge and to stimulate behaviour and habit changes toward the improvement of the environment.

**Strengthening civil society** | The 5<sup>th</sup> South South Citizenry Based Development Academy (SSCBDA) was organized in Indonesia and aimed to explore how communities are strengthening their resilience in a changing world and to provide a venue for experience and learning exchange. Around 160 people coming from communities, civil society organizations, research institutes, knowledge centres as well as Indonesian government representatives came together to participate in this event. The event provided a venue for dialogue with a range of stakeholders. Partners enhanced their partnerships with different actors, such as the meteorological institutes and universities. Partners were also active in putting the integration of CCA and EMR in DRR on the agenda of other platforms and networks

**Policy dialogue** | Partners have been involved in dialogue with ministries and other authorities to address the need for addressing climate change and ecosystem aspects into DRR and to address underlying factors of risk. For example, local Cordaid partners were active in addressing the need of people-centred approaches to integrated DRR, CCA and sustainable environmental management, which resulted in a reflection of this message in the final document of the fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR (AMCDRR) and for which partners address follow-up. Furthermore partners identified how DRR/CCA and EMR can be integrated within district development programs in local districts and promoted resilience increasing policies. CARE is a member of the provincial Watershed forum in NTT, advocating the PfR approach, has set up FILA, a network to link government and meteorological data with community members. ECHO funded project AID aims at increasing attention for DRR and gender and DRR mainstreaming in education.

## 3.6 Kenya

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	1
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	43%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	40,000	0	28,513
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	13	11	13
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	13	11	13
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	40,000	7,700	34,000
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in livelihood approaches that take ecosystems into consideration	1,600	0	631
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	4,800	0	865
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	13	0	7
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1
2c	% of PfR partner NGOs, and CBOs co-operating with them in the PfR program, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	20%	40%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	150	0	61
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	4	3	1
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in coalitions that work on the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR	7	0	6
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	7	0	5
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	5	0	3
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0%
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	1	-	-
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	5	0	5
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	4	0	3
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR is explicitly mentioned in official government documents (0=no, 1=yes)	1	0	0

**Community interventions** | Communities in Merti carried out risk assessments with harmonized risk assessment tools and consequently prepared disaster risk reduction plans and contingency plans. Main hazards in the area are floods, droughts, conflicts and human and animal diseases. Several mitigation measures have been implemented as a result of the assessment. The project distributed 36 irrigation pipes that could benefit 230 most at risk/most vulnerable households to produce vegetables

for domestic consumption and the local market. This has increased the land under agriculture, has reduced the food deficit months among these households, improved communities' ownership and contributions (both in cash and in kind). 120 most at risk household in Gafarsa have benefited from the distribution of six water tanks (reservoir), each with the capacity of 10,000 liters. During the wet season, these households pumped water from the riverbed to these tanks and used it to irrigate their vegetable farms after the seasonal river dried up completely. These households have become sources of motivation for other households in the area, where communities believe that relief aid is the only way to survive the dry season. Households were also provided with certified vegetable, fruit and crop seeds. The most vulnerable households also benefitted from three greenhouses and relevant technical support to maintain these, which enables households to produce basic foods in a controlled and regulated environment. Other measures were technical support to small fish farming and flood recede opportunistic farming, supported by early warning systems, a management plan for rangeland zonation and a place for fodder storage when pasture is scarce. Finally, partners also distributed tree seedlings to support regeneration of natural vegetation along the riverbanks and to support environmental clubs in schools.

**Strengthening civil society** | The Waso Nyiro River basin, which is the PfR operational area for Kenya, is a place saturated with many CBOs, self-help groups, associations, committees, and umbrella organizations having diverse interests. Moreover, they hardly coordinate; rather they often compete with each other for resources. Cognizant of the roles these local institutions play in resilience building, a team of Kenyan Red Cross Society (KRCS) and local Cordaid partner MID-P (Merti Integrated Development Programme) conducted an institutional assessment in the entire river basin. Based on the outcomes, the team identified potential local partners and invited them to discuss how best these very fragmented but important local partners would be coordinated and used to build resilience. 75 participants (of which 23 were women) agreed to establish the "Waso Nyiro River Users Empowerment Platform – WRUEP" which embraces more than 50 community institutions. Representatives of WRUEP officially registered the platform with the Kenyan government, opened a bank account, participated in a PfR sensitization workshop and advocacy and lobby training, prepared a six months action plan and budget and submitted this to KRCS and MID-P/Cordaid for funding support. Local community organizations have also been trained in leadership skills and rangeland and water management. Furthermore PfR partners have been trained in early warning, early action, participatory video and participatory monitoring and evaluation, often cascading the knowledge to community organizations.

Apart from this initiative, some collaboration has already been forged between PfR partners and the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute and Kenya meteorological service.

**Policy dialogue** | Advocacy, networking and resource mobilization is one of the five thematic/programme areas for WRUEP. Representatives of the WRUEP and a local journalist network were brought together for an advocacy and lobby training organized by the local partners. The main objectives of the training were to enhance skills and knowledge in advocacy, to familiarize participants with the relevant contemporary policy environment and to help the groups form linkages. At the end of the training, WRUEP members prepared their advocacy and lobby action plan which is mainly focusing on influencing county government offices to access some of the allocated money for risk reduction and

### Reducing risk of conflict in Merti, Kenya.

During the risk assessment process in communities in Merti, Kenya, conflict was identified as one of the hazards affecting the communities in the project area. There are two main causes of the conflict: resource-based conflict (esp. during drought/dry season) and politicized tribalism. KRCS and MID-P together with the Provincial Administration, District Steering Group, Food for the Hungry International and Friends of Nomads engaged in a series of peace-building initiatives aimed at restoring peaceful co-existence between Sericho and Habaswein, Borana and Samburu, and Basa and Wajir living in the project area. The communities also improved an established conflict early warning and early action system so that communities would prepare for various scenarios and appropriate actions to reduce damage or deaths.

The impacts of such initiatives are being felt among the communities: reduced cases of cattle rustling, extended grazing areas, easy movement of people and livestock during dry seasons among these conflicting communities.

climate change adaptation activities. This action plan was integrated in the WRUEP main action plan. WRUEP will also be used to facilitate linkages and discussion between the lower and upper stream users of Ewaso Nyiro River.

Cordaid was actively engaged with the Ministry of Environment in the development of implementation plans for the National Climate Change Response Strategy and was nominated to be part of the adaptation thematic group. During several meetings, DRR and Eco-system management aspects have been consistently included in all documents on adaptation sub-components. Cordaid has also actively participated in the formation of community land legislation. Currently Cordaid and MID-P are mobilizing communities to attend the task force meetings at the county forum.

To enhance advocacy efforts, partners reviewed the relevant institutions and policies at national level and identified and prioritized institutions for advocacy efforts. In order to ensure local effects, partners identified the relevant niches at local levels (f.e. drought management authority, county governors) and started engaging with a local organization working upstream in the Ewaso Nyiro basin, which has good experience with policy influencing.



### 3.7 Mali

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	3
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	-	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	30,030	-	27,800
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	20	0	20
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	20	0	20
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	18,080	0	27,800
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in livelihood approaches that take ecosystems into consideration	1,200	0	1,395
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	3,604	0	1,758
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	10	0	20
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1
2c	% of PfR partner NGOs, and CBOs co-operating with them in the PfR program, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	1%	100%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner) staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	25	0	35
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	3	0	5
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in coalitions that work on the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR	7	0	30
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	2	0	5
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	1	0	0
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	-80%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	-
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorse PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	1	0	20
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	7	0	17
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR is explicitly mentioned in official government documents (0=no, 1=yes)	1	0	1

**Community interventions** | Twenty committees for prevention and management of disasters, six to ten members each, were installed in the twenty villages involved in the project during twenty village general assemblies. In five partner rural districts, four districts (comprising ten villages) are concerned about these ecosystem rehabilitation measures. Based on risk assessments, measures such as the fixation of sand dunes have been implemented, as shifting winds in combination with recurrent

droughts threatened agricultural land and even entire villages. Through the biological fixation of dunes, agricultural land is restored for crop farming (millet, sorghum). Also flood forests have been restored which are used by boatmen during tornados as refuges to save their lives. In other villages drought and desertification have led to soil erosion and created a large channel through which rain water runs off. During heavy rain, water run-off creates a channel passing near the village, causing the flooding of the entire village and farmlands, with loss of life and properties as a result. By supporting local communities to build clay dikes on which local grasses are planted, its populations and their belongings are protected against unexpected floods. At the end rainy season in October (October) the survival of the planted young trees and grasses (reforestation, dike protection, sand dune fixation, etc.) was about 85%. Other activities are related to livelihoods diversification, such as the creation of vegetable gardens, where local women groups grow potatoes, onions, lettuce etc. In addition, farmers have been provided with certified and tested crop varieties (see box).

### Improving agricultural production in Mali

The recurrent droughts occurring during the last decades have resulted in crop seed varieties that are not well adapted to climate variability. As a result, crop production and productivity are decreasing drastically, making poor farmers more vulnerable. Therefore, local partners have distributed crop varieties (tested and certified by the national agriculture research Institute (IER)) to farmers to boost crop production. At total 31 500 kg of R1 crop varieties have been distributed to 650 beneficiaries and 630 ha has been farmed. At the end of this cropping, the beneficiary farmers will reimburse 63 000 kgs. The latter represents the second generation of the seeds (R2) and will be distributed to 1300 farmers for the next cropping. The mechanism will allow the majority of the farmers of the project area and beyond to get crop seed varieties adapted to climate variability and to enhance productivity.

**Strengthening civil society** | During the reporting period, local partners and CBO's were trained in techniques and technologies in Ecofarm sustainable agriculture. The purpose of this training was to enhance the knowledge and practices of participants on the principles, methods and strategies of Ecofarm in order to support the communities benefiting from the different projects to appropriate this farming technique that adapts to climate variability. Examples are crop rotation, soil and water conservation, erosion control, food and fodder banks, crop seed protection techniques etc. At the end of the training participants developed an action plan for the implementation of the techniques. Specifically composting and mulching systems have been identified as suitable options and arrangements have been made for implementation. Partners have also been trained in participatory video, to enhance documentation and stimulate the exchange of lessons learnt between communities. The RCCC supported the local partners with monthly climate updates and provided feedback on how to integrate climate considerations into the developed community action plans.

**Policy dialogue** | Partners capacitated decision makers and at different levels (local, regional and national) about the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR with a special emphasis on how ecosystems can contribute to reduced risks such as floods. Partners also support and catalyze the inclusion/integration of DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the local development plans of the remaining four rural districts and the two strategic policy documents of the Malian Government: the National Climate Change Policy and the Strategy Document for Growth and Poverty Reduction. The main messages are to use a landscape approach for disaster risk reduction, to combine scientific and traditional knowledge as tools to reduce disaster risk and to mainstream the integrated approach in policy strategy.

As for government resources however, funding dropped dramatically. In 2012 there was 80% less spending on early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level than 2011 – funds were re-allocated in support of the government's war efforts.

### Capacitating decision makers in Mali

PfR partners led a policy advocacy meeting to sensitize high-level decision makers, donors and CSOs to integrate DRR/CCA/EMR into existing or/and future strategic policy documents and financing agendas. Participants at the meeting were from the National Parliament (chair of the meeting), Embassies (Dutch, Swedish, Danish), Ministries (Co-chair, Ministry of Environment and Sanitation), Environment Agency for Sustainable Development, etc.

Through key note speeches followed up by a discussion, the following recommendations were put forward during the meeting: decentralize policy dialogue to at local levels (districts and local communities), integrate local knowledge into adaptation measures and improve communication between different stakeholders on climate change, to make climate information more accessible to communities and to scale up best lessons learnt and good practices of adaptation measures. Additionally, partners were able to successfully promote the integrated risk assessment toolbox with the result of GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) using the tools in a similar initiative in the region.

## 3.8 Nicaragua

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	1	0	0,57
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	45%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	13,286	0	2,045
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	28	0	28
1.1.b	# of communities developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	28	0	28
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	13,286	0	0
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in livelihood approaches that take ecosystems into consideration	420	0	581
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	930	0	179
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	28	0	28
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	12	0	6
2c	% of PfR partner NGOs, and CBOs co-operating with them in the PfR program, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	83%	0%	67%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	142	0	20
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	5	5	2
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in coalitions that work on the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR	25	0	23
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	2	0	51
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	6	0	6
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	10%	0%	7%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	-
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	28	0	18
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	30	0	26
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR is explicitly mentioned in official government documents (0=no, 1=yes)	1	0	1

**Community Interventions** | Partners started implementing agroforestry practices and mitigation measures, mostly based on previous good practices, such as crop diversification, irrigation by gravity, community seed banks, fire rounds to limit the spread of forest fires and allow for the fire brigades to extinguish forest fires through access routes as well as building dams in areas of landslides and reforestation. Environmentally sustainable mitigation measures in the working area include primarily

conservation of soil and water, dams, crop rotation, community seed banks, landslides containment works and reforestation. Climate and ecosystem aspects are being taken into account through the Micro Projects Protocol, guiding the partners in the development of good mitigation and adaptation measures. Both local partners organized a workshop on school security for 55 principals of school cores and one representative of the Ministry of Education in Somoto (a school core is formed by five schools in general). Additionally, workshops were conducted for 86 teachers, school principals and representatives of the Ministry of Education of the municipalities Las Sabanas and Cusmapa, providing them with the information and the right tools for disaster risk management in their schools. Subsequently, 60 teachers were trained in first aid techniques to help their students at the time of an emergency. 19 schools also benefitted from an accompaniment for the preparation of school safety plans, signaling evacuation routes, training of school security brigades, and demonstration drills. Partners also focused on the rediscovery of indigenous knowledge that may be of use for early warning and climate change adaptation. They conducted workshops on the development of native seeds through seedbanks and pest management methods. Community and municipal disaster risk management structures were formed/updated with approval of the municipal councils. Regarding the development of the management plan of the subbasin Tapacali, the Nicaraguan Red Cross has initiated negotiations with one of the national universities. The university will not only support the development of the management plan, but also provide specific studies and a university course for 30 persons on Integrated Water Management in the context of CCA.

**Strengthening civil society** | Local partners have trained local disaster management committees in disaster risk management, climate trends in the region, services and functioning of ecosystems, the formation of structures and risk management basin management and the development of adaptation strategies to climate change. Different relevant local networks have been strengthened in their organizational and operational capacities such as the network of rosquilla producers (a local cookie in Somoto), for example to raise awareness on the link between economic activities and sustainable use of natural resources. .

Partners have been in dialogue with peers and government in different instances, such as through an education fair during the international Day of Disaster Risk Reduction and through a campaign -supported by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment- to reduce the use of plastic bags and to promote good waste management. In the beginning of 2012, the regional climate change strategy in the RAAN has been approved by the Nord Atlantic Region Board (maximum authority in the region). The Nicaraguan Red Cross participated in the technical committee for adaptation to climate change and will use the approved strategy and implementation plan as a tool to identify concrete adaptation actions based on PfR efforts (such as successful micro (adaptation) projects and an information and education campaign. CARE in cooperation with a local university created and implemented the university course "Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management with a focus on watersheds and ecosystems." In this course participated 28 representatives from different governmental and non-governmental institutes.

Partners started the formulation of Watershed Management Plans and the formation of Watershed Committees of the Tapacalí and Inalí microbasins. As the two partners are supporting different

### Watershed management in sub river basins in Madriz

In Nicaragua, PfR partners chose to work in two sub river basins, Tapacali and Inali of the department of Madriz to contribute to the overall implementation of the national water law.

PfR partners have divided their support to the river basin management plans by working in different communities. CARE will accompany the elaboration process in the sub basin Inali, while the Red Cross will focus on the sub basin Tapacali. Although they use a different methodology, both PfR partners will accompany the development of the same management plans based on the structure directed by ANA, the National Water Authority that counts with a General Direction for Watersheds. ANA defined a specific process to be followed.

After this, the management plan will be linked with territorial planning and supplemented by municipal strategies on CCA, DRR and EMR. In 2012 the elaboration of the management plans and the establishment and training of the local river basin committees has started, creating an interesting learning opportunity for the partners.

Due to the conditions under which the law on the sub river basins is written, there is still a possibility to influence on the development of the river basin committees. for PfR to carry out a successful experience.

communities in the same area, each of them started to develop sub-basin management plans. (see box)

**Policy dialogue** | In 2012, partners identified the most important institutions to be targeted and initiated first contacts with those. At the local level, partners engaged with government authorities regarding the implementation of micro projects. During a public consultation for the elaboration of the municipal budget in town San Lucas, 32 communities submitted their demands and needs in relation to community projects. The candidate mayor showed interest for those demands related to PfR's integrated approach and assigned a 10% counterpart for the micro projects identified by the PfR partners.

### 3.9 Philippines

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	1	0	0.2
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	65,000	0	24,849
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	42	5	6
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	47	0	31
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	65,000	0	92,401
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in livelihood approaches that take ecosystems into consideration	2,000	0	0
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	7,800	0	0
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	42	0	31
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1
2c	% of PfR partner NGOs, and CBOs co-operating with them in the PfR program, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	80%	0%	0%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	30	0	82
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	5	1	3
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in coalitions that work on the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR	11	0	0
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	1	0	0
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	2	0	0
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	-
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	67	0	69
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	56	0	58
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR is explicitly mentioned in official government documents (0=no, 1=yes)	1	0	0

**Community interventions** | 31 communities completed the risk assessments and developed risk reduction plans, which include contingency plans, barangay disaster action plans and evacuation plans. Furthermore the community members were reached via their participation in an array of the alliance members' series of stakeholders' meetings, training/workshops and public awareness activities.

Philippine Red Cross implemented various preparedness for response activities as a result of the successive discussions, assessments and risk reduction planning with the communities. In Agusan del Sur, 6 boats were identified by the communities as crucial to address early warning and evacuation of at risk population during flooding. In Valenzuela City, the communities also identified boats as an essential tool for the trained community members that they can utilize when flooding arises. Communities have started exploring how livelihoods can be adapted to recurrent floods. PfR partners will help them with developing pilots to test new approaches and, and to further improve these approaches with external support. CARE partners trained communities in Community-based Disaster Risk Management training (CBDRM) and Disaster Preparedness Training (DPT) and Project Cycle Management Training.

Wetlands International conducted a feasibility study for a bio-rights scheme in partner communities in Surigao del Norte, which will be further taken up for implementation during the first half of 2013 in cooperation with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The scheme will initiate mangrove rehabilitation and combine this with enterprise development.

**Strengthening civil society** | All communities have been provided access to information on disaster trends, climate projections and ecosystem data. Scientific data was obtained from the government's meteorological and environmental agencies, with whom partners engage regularly. Two of the government agencies are also partner in mainstreaming disaster preparedness in schools and communities. Staff and volunteers from the partners organizations have been trained and also training of trainer initiatives have been developed. A process of game development was started to enable partners to use it as a tool to communicate and discuss difficult topics such as probability, environmental degradation and linking communities with decision makers. A student from King's College was placed with the Philippine Red Cross team to review and validate the risk assessments done by the program team, leading to recommendations such as triangulation with existing secondary data and meteorological and environmental agencies in the country and regular validation/updates in the future.

Prior to the conduct of DPT in the communities, a training of trainers on DPT was done to prepare the CARE partner staff. In the two sessions conducted, the regional weather forecast office PAGASA provided inputs on understanding hazards and weather forecasts which will help in the drafting of Early Warning Systems in the communities.

PRC staff from Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Norte, participated in the CARE Contingency Planning workshop. During discussions, WI provided useful questions to strengthen the ecosystem approach in analysing the situation of the community. In the disaster preparedness training a weather specialist of PAGASA explained how to understand weather forecast reports released by PAGASA, including climate trends and the El Nino Southern Oscillation phenomenon. He expressed his willingness to participate in trainings where he could share his technical expertise

**Policy dialogue** | The Philippines Red Cross started a process to promote integration of development plans, contingency plans, barangay development action plans and school based disaster preparedness plans into government institutions strategic and institutional plans, as a way to enhance institutionalization beyond the programme. A similar process has been started to integrate School

#### Training for the formulation of risk reduction plans

CARE partners trained communities in Community-based Disaster Risk Management training (CBDRM) and Disaster Preparedness Training (DPT). These are prerequisites that will equip the communities with the knowledge and skills needed to understand DRR and enable them to formulate their contingency and risk reduction plans. In CARE areas, following project cycle management training, initial design of at least one mitigation activity per community have been drafted. Among the mitigation activities identified are planting of indigenous trees to reinforce riverbanks against floods and erosion and rehabilitation of potable water system damaged by floods.

Based Disaster Preparedness Plan (SBDPP) into the Philippine education system at different levels, including dialogue with the Ministry of Education.

Partners have been able to reach out to different government agencies, offices, institutions at local and national levels. These agencies have also actively participated or served as resource persons. With LGUs much focus has been on compliance with the RA 10121 law on DRR.



### 3.10 Uganda

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	10	0	8
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	70,307	0	32,293
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	94	0	30
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	94	0	30
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	75,000	0	63,591
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in livelihood approaches that take ecosystems into consideration	7,628	0	1,519
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	7,628	0	10,879
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	94	0	76
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	2	0	1
2c	% of PfR partner NGOs, and CBOs co-operating with them in the PfR program, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	100%	0%	100%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	142	0	134
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	7	0	6
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in coalitions that work on the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR	7	0	7
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	10	0	5
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	3	0	3
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	-	-	-
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	6	0	5
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	4	0	7
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR is explicitly mentioned in official government documents (0=no, 1=yes)	1	0	0

**Community interventions** | By the end of 2012, all partners in Uganda had facilitated the risk assessment in 76 communities. Several mitigation measures have been implemented as a result of the risk assessments, mainly to address risk related to droughts and floods. Different examples are the promotion of drought tolerant seeds, introduction of water harvesting, small scale irrigation, cement water harvesting technologies and flood resistant shelters. Other initiatives have been village saving

and loan associations, peace building activities and enhancing knowledge and awareness on community early warning-early action. Measures related to ecosystem protection or management included tree planting, fruit trees distribution, the development of agroforestry systems, fuel saving technologies such as energy saving stoves and the use of bio-gas as well as protection of wetlands for fishing.

Livelihood diversification is an important intervention, designed and implemented to increase peoples income and options in the face of recurrent hazards. Examples of livelihoods diversification are the introduction of options such as apiary, poultry keeping, vegetables production and the introduction of goats.

**Strengthening civil society** | A partnership with the Climate Action Network of Uganda (CAN-U) has been established, which comprises of more than 1,200 member organizations including International NGOs, local NGOs, CSOS, Academia, government, etc. The partnership consists of a joint research in two selected thematic areas; assessing the potential and barriers for agricultural and livestock insurance for small holder farmers and assessing the climate change governance in Uganda. Field level work has started and PfR target areas have been included in the research, whereas partners' staff was involved as key informant. The partnership with non-PfR members will assist PfR partners to learn from the existing platform and has created the opportunity to undertake joint lobby and advocacy and to increase PfR's visibility among the diverse stakeholders in the country. Some Partners also engaged with other yet existing networks, such as a DRR platform in the Teso sub region, and established a new for which other actors were mobilized and respective government departments. Partners have been trained on the capacity to integrate ecosystem and climate elements into project planning and implementation and were equipped with knowledge, skills and attitude regarding community managed disaster risk reduction. All partners have facilitated the access of climate information to the communities through establishing linkages between the communities and meteorology department or other existing sources of information. (see box) Partners were also able to access improved agricultural input and improved production skills and experiences through linkages with universities and agricultural research institutes.

**Policy dialogue** | Joint lobby and advocacy meetings are conducted at national level while, individual partners implement at separate districts. The partners jointly participated in the review of the first National Climate Change policy design. In the national DRR forum (which is managed by the Office of the Prime Minister/OPM) CARE is represented to discuss on policy-advocacy related issues on DRR. There are plans to put a local DRR forum in place on district level, which would allow for further promotion of the PfR approach, though this is not yet formalized.

In 2012, partners started a process to identify the main obstacles in relation to effective implementation of the integrated approach. An assessment and analysis has been specifically carried out in districts of Amuria, Katakwi, Napak and Nakapiripirite, where four Cordaid implementing partners operate. Through a range of qualitative methods, partners identified several obstacles, amongst others institutional gaps, lack of capacities among different stakeholders and ineffective implementation of

### Applying climate information in Uganda

Communities in the [target area] used to rely on traditional weather forecasting from selected community elders. This knowledge is losing its credibility as climate patterns have become more variable. Other sources of climate early warning information are coming from the national meteorology department, who analyses and disseminates information to district administrative offices on regular basis.

However, the information does usually not reach the local communities. They either do not know how to interpret the technical terms or do not receive the information from the district due to shortage of funds for dissemination. Local PfR partner CARE facilitated the meteorology officer based in Ngeta Zonal Agricultural and Research Development Institute to disseminate climate early warning information through media such as radio talk shows, community dialogues or meetings, notice boards and school handouts.

For the first time in the history of the district, the community experienced direct contact with the meteorologist to ask questions, receive feedback and agree on follow-up actions. The district department heads, in collaboration with the meteorologist, helped to interpret and illustrate the implications of the weather forecast information for different sectors like agriculture, road, health and sanitation, education among others (e.g. prolonged rains cause roads and gardens to flood, etc). The initiative brought the knowledge institute closer to the district to share information timely and appropriately. Through this awareness raising and the close interaction with meteorologist, the communities came to appreciate, demand and applied weather forecast information to enable appropriate and early action.

current policies, ordinances and by-laws. As a result of the analysis, localised and appropriate local level bi-laws that protect the natural resource base of the community have been put in place to avoid further environmental and soil degradation due to large scale tree cutting for charcoal burning and fuel wood. For example, Cordaid partners TPO and Socadido facilitated the drafting of bi-law at sub county level to protect local ecosystems. In addition, the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) advocated for the formulation of a bi-law on tree cutting in Apac district, which is currently to be approved by the district local government council. At district level CARE achieved sensitization campaigns related to the International Day for DRR, meteorological data on quarterly weather forecasts, World Environment Day, a participatory community video on 'environmental conservation our responsibility', and set aside a demonstration site for woodlot. These activities have contributed to that the sub county and district developed by-laws and ordinance for protection and management of ecosystems.

# Southern Partner Organisations

## Programme element 3

In Merti, Kenya, a farmer arrives at a collectively owned barn to store hay



### 4.1 Introduction

The PfR programme, by virtue of engaging partner organisations, also works to strengthen the capabilities of these organisations. Activities and initiatives focus, implicitly or explicitly, on strengthening these. Several indicators are applied to present initiatives in this field.

### 4.2 Capability to act and commit

**Strategy and planning** | Each of the implementing partners of the PfR alliance members is an established organisation that has a long history of activities in the humanitarian, development or environmental field in their respective country. All have a co-operation experience with alliance members and/or within their own international network. Their capability to act and commit is firstly assessed in relation to their strategy and planning ability: on a scale from 1 (lowest capability) to 4 (highest capability) organisations can be ranked. Each organisation has a target of achieving at least level 3. On average the score for the nine countries is 3.2, with a range of Indonesia (2.05) to Philippines (3.75) and Mali (4).

**Financial capacity** | The second indicator of the organisations' capability to act and commit is related to the level of funding of the organisations. On a scale from 1 to 4, it is indicated whether an organisation's budget in 2012 was funded less than 25% (score 1), between 25-50% (score 2), between 50-80% (score 3) or between 80-100% (score 4). The teams in all countries have set the aim of achieving at least level 3. On average the partners have almost achieved this aim (score is 2.9), but underlying figures show variation between 1.65 (Indonesia) and 2.8 (India) to 3 (Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya) and even 4 (Philippines).

**Human resource capacity** | A third indicator for the capability to act and commit relates to human resources. Under the second strategic direction of the programme, aimed at strengthening NGOs, one of these refers to the number of staff that is trained in DRR/CCA/EMR. Such training is conditional for an effective implementation of activities in communities. In 2011 already the prior agreed number of staff was trained in all nine countries, except for Indonesia. This gave reason to adjust the targets upward, and based on the newly set figures the scores are at 89% of the target (805 out of 902). Only Indonesia and Guatemala have already surpassed the adjusted targets – albeit that their initial targets have not been adjusted.

**Effective leadership** | As a final indication for organisations' capabilities to act and commit the effectiveness of the leadership is assessed. For this programme the focus is on the accountability of each organisation's leadership to both staff and stakeholders. Again the indicator presents a score ranging between 1 (staff members have access to most minutes of management meetings) to 4 (staff members are on request informed by management on background, criteria and interests of certain decisions, while senior staff and/or members of the governing body show transparency in financial matters and are open for discussion). Target value for each country team is 3, and the overall score for 2011 has not changed. Underlying however are Indonesia (2.65) and Nicaragua (2.00) who lag behind,

and Mali that has already achieved the maximum score (4,00). Kenya has slightly improved its 2011 score (from 2.00 to 3.00). The low scoring countries will be actively monitored and supported in 2013 in moving closer to the country target.

### 4.3 Capability to achieve

**PME system** | Effective planning, monitoring and evaluation (PME) is important to achieve and improve results of actions. Hence the application of a well-functioning PME system is important to assess the capability to achieve. Scores range from 1 (There is no plan and budget, and monitoring is not well systematised and is done largely ad-hoc) to 4 (there is a well-functioning planning, budgeting, and monitoring & evaluation system, and the information generated is used to improve the functioning of the organisation). On average the programme is moving closer towards the target: 2011's score of 2.7 rose in 2012 to 2.9. Some countries clearly improved their performance re. PME systems: Kenya from 2.5 to 2.8 and Uganda from 3.0 to 3.5. Guatemala indicated it dropped below the target value (2.33). All other countries have unchanged scores, some below the target (Nicaragua at 2.0, Indonesia at 2.65 and India at 2.8), the others at or above 3. It should be noted that both Indonesia and Philippines increased their target from 3 to 3.75.

**Service delivery** | A second indicator to assess the capability of organisations to achieve is their level of service delivery. Within the Partners for Resilience programme this is being regarded by applying one of the indicators under the three strategic directions, namely the number of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to knowledge on disaster trends, climate projections and ecosystem data. While much of the programme's focus in 2011 has been on setting up effective structures and adjusting and aligning vulnerability assessment tools, consequently their scores for concrete access to disaster trends, climate projections and ecosystem data were limited. In 2012 however all countries showed a significant increase. Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Mali and Nicaragua in fact have already achieved or even surpassed their target (with Ethiopia and Nicaragua working towards upward revised targets).

### 4.4 Capability to relate

**Policy dialogue (external)** | Developing and building on a sound relation with external stakeholders (NGOs, CBOs, national and local institutions) is a key component of the Partners for Resilience programme. Under the second strategic direction indicators are included that reflect this: engagement of PFR's partner organisations in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR, the number of organisations (also non-PFR) that is involved in DRR/CCA/EMR networks, and the number of times that DRR/CCA/EMR-related topics are on the agenda of platforms and networks.

As indicated in last year's annual report efforts in 2011 were focused on setting up the own implementing organisations, on aligning and adapting tools, on selecting communities and carrying out assessments as the basis for action plans, progress in the field of external policy dialogue (with NGOs and with government) was still limited. However, as was foreseen then, progress has become visible in 2012 as the indicators 2c, 2.2a and 2.2b show progress. For the engagement of partner NGOs/CBOs in structured dialogue with peers and government for example, scores range from 27% (Ethiopia and Guatemala) at the low end to 100% (Mali and Uganda).

**Policy dialogue (internal)** | Besides the external policy dialogue, partners also engage in internal dialogues. Within the Partners for Resilience programme this is assessed in terms of accountability and responsiveness to stakeholders, and is measured on a scale from 1 (no annual reports exist or is being developed) to 4 (last year's annual report is available). All partners aim to achieve a minimum score of 3. Indonesia, Nicaragua and the Philippines are below this level. Kenya (increase) and Mali (equal score) are at their target level, and all others score between 3 and 4, reflecting wider, more intensive and/or more frequent consultations than envisaged. It should be noted that here as well Indonesia and the Philippines country teams have adjusted their target to the maximum score of 4.

**External influence** | The external influence is the third component of the capability to relate. One of the indicators under the strategic directions is applied here: the number of processes that started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities. Reference is made to the previous chapter. As with the external policy dialogue (see previous paragraph) most focus of 2011 was on setting up the own implementing organisation, on aligning and adapting tools, on selecting communities and carrying out assessments as the basis for action plans, and therefore not much energy was devoted to identify obstacles, let alone to reduce them. While in Kenya, Mali, Philippines and Uganda results have yet to become manifest, other countries in 2012 indeed show significant increase under this indicator, from 2 in India to 6 in Nicaragua and 7 in Indonesia. Here also some countries (Ethiopia, Guatemala and Nicaragua) have raised their country specific target.

## 4.5 Capability to adapt and renew

**PME system; Outcome monitoring** | Both elements relate, under PfR, to the (appropriateness of the) partners' PME system. Reference is made to paragraph 4.3 where the application of a PME system is discussed.

**Policy review** | A third indicator of the capability to adapt and renew is the carrying out of a policy review. Within the Partners for Resilience programme this is assessed through the number of (partner) NGOs/CBOs that have established co-operation with knowledge and resource organisations (e.g. meteorological institutes and universities), counting the active engagements and relations between both sides, dealing with DRR/CCA/EMR. This indicator is a key indicator under the second strategic direction as well, and reference is made to the previous chapter under the various country overviews.

## 4.6 Capability to achieve coherence

**Effectiveness** | To regard the effectiveness in relation to the capability to achieve coherence, the applied indicator assesses the degree to which the strategy is elaborated in activities and work plans. This indicator is also applied and discussed in relation to the capability to act and commit, and reference is made to the discussion in paragraph 4.2.

**Efficiency** | Efficiency as an indication of the capability to achieve coherence is assessed in relation to the external financial audit. All countries have set a target of 75% (i.e. for 75% of the partner organisations (annual) audit reports refer to efficiency procedures). Like in 2011 the countries again showed a wide variety: the Indonesia team reported that none of the external annual financial audits addresses efficiency, while in India all of these audits paid attention to efficiency. Between these two countries either remained at the same level as 2011 (Guatemala at 75%, Philippines at 69% and Uganda at 60%) or reported an increased (Ethiopia from 67 to 75%, Kenya from 70 to 87).

Two women listen to a trainer during a participatory video training in Xejuyup village in Guatemala



**25% own contribution** | In 2012 each of the Partners for Resilience alliance members was funded for no more than 75% out of funds from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as can be seen in the annual reports of all organisations. Like with any government decision the Netherlands Red Cross includes the PfR decision in its balance sheet. For the Netherlands Red Cross in 2012 the total received contribution from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its activities was € 13,425,000. This represents 43% of its total income, and thus the Netherlands Red Cross (and the PfR alliance) complies with the 25%-norm.

**DG-norm** | None of the alliance members employs staff with a salary that exceeds the DG norm of €126,975.31. Reference is made to section D1 of each of the partners' audit reports.

**Efficiency** | The efficiency is indicated as the direct costs per beneficiary. In 2012 this was € 6,906,470 / 251,375 = € 27.48. Reference is made to the remarks in chapter 8 re. the way the 'actuals' figures are accounted.

**Quality system** | In March 2012 the ISO certification of the Netherlands Red Cross has been renewed, following an audit carried out by Lloyds LRQA Business Assurance. Reference is made to annex 3 For reasons of comprehensiveness only the front page is included.

**Budget** | Of the total MFS-II contribution of € 36,154,497.13 for Partners for Resilience, € 9,158,190 (incl. overhead) / 8,233,890 (total of the country programmes) was spent in 2012. Reference is made to the remarks in chapter 8 re. the way the 'actuals' figures are accounted.

**Partner policy** | The indicator concerns the Netherlands Red Cross. In 2012 no major incidents have taken place, nor have there been deviations from the partnership and co-operation policy. It should be noted that, with the adoption of 'A New Way of Working' as its new guiding document for international assistance, the Netherlands Red Cross from 2012 onwards puts more emphasis on the kind and modalities of partnership and co-operation with sister National Societies. To this extent it has carried out an exhaustive assessment of a great number of potential partner National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as a basis for a well-informed decision on which Societies to approach for future co-operation, either programmatic or strategic.

**Harmonisation and complementarity** | A great number of joint activities have been planned and carried out within PfR. In the first year, many workshops took place where methodologies and tools were compared and aligned, and in many places baseline assessments have been a joint undertaking as well. In several countries, where partners work in the same geographical areas, risk reduction plans were formulated based on mutual consultation between partners, or even as a joint effort. Furthermore contacts with governments, knowledge institutes and other stakeholders were carried out in a harmonised and complementary way. Where implementation of actual risk reduction activities is well underway partners also compare approaches and discuss ways to further align and harmonise their approach – although especially in places where partners work individually, the need for this may be felt not as strongly as in other places where such harmonisation is conditional for proper implementation.

At international level partners have carried out activities jointly and capitalised on the complementarity of their approaches, mandates and experience, like during the meeting of the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction (see par. 6.4).

**Learning ability of the organisation** | In 2012 many activities have taken place, individually within organisations but particularly collectively at alliance level, both within the countries and at overall alliance level, as indicated under 'Harmonisation and complementarity'. Although partners apply various ways to improve the programme and facilitate innovation, and despite the documentation of good examples in several places, there has not yet been a systematic assessment of what good practices are, and hence no fundamental changes to the overall programme have been introduced. The mid-term evaluation, being carried out at the time of drafting this report, as well as the impact assessment that will be carried out with the Universities of Wageningen and Groningen, are expected to provide valuable information for this. Also the second PfR Global Conference, which will take place in September 2013, and on-going initiatives in relation to the Learning Agenda, will contribute to this.



Community members are cleaning a community pond in Bhapur block, Nayagarh, in the India state of Odisha



In addition to the many activities that were organised at country level under the three strategic directions (as presented in chapter 4), alliance members have complemented those activities with efforts at a global scale and in support of national country programmes, such as research, publications, capacity building efforts and cooperation with knowledge institutes.

## 6.1 Research, publications and communication

**Resilience vision document** | In November last year, the partners published a resilience vision document. The publication was the product of a Resilience workshop in March with several experts in the subject matter (amongst others John Twigg), Programme Working Group Members and participants from Uganda, Indonesia and India. The main objectives of the workshop were to gain a deeper understanding of the resilience concept and to discuss the concept in the context of the Partners for Resilience programme. As a result, the foundations for the resilience vision document have been developed, in which a much needed integrated approach towards community resilience is presented. The building blocks and key principles of the vision will be used as a tool to advance the programme for the remaining period of the programme, will be further used in an upcoming mid-term review in 2013 and an impact assessment of the programme.

**Partners for Resilience website launch** | During 2012, a Partners for Resilience website has been developed in order to communicate more effectively about the integrated approach of the alliance and the specific country based programmes. This website is also used by partners in-country for communications and dialogue and is available both in English and Spanish.

**Global Learning from Participatory Rural Appraisals** | The assessment phase of the PFR programme included Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) done by the many partners, which include different tools to assess risks. The innovative approach of PFR encouraged partners to innovate and move beyond business-as-usual when carrying out these PRAs, particularly in trying to integrate ecosystems, climate, and disaster risk reduction in these tools. In order to generate understanding and learning of this process, Wetlands International and the Climate Centre initiated an assessment that aims at understanding if and how the integration of climate and ecosystems in these tools is supporting a more “integrated” approach towards risk reduction, including the strengths and challenges. The synthesis of information and case studies derived from the assessment and the process partners went through allows each country team to learn from experiences of others around the world.

**IPCC and the Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Weather Events (SREX)** | On 28 March the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released the full Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Weather Events (SREX). The report assesses the scientific information on questions in relation to extreme weather and climate events and related disasters. The Climate Centre advocated for the ‘PFR vision’ in several IPCC SREX presentations.

**Stressing the need of integration of sectors** | While partners experienced in disaster risk reduction are increasingly mainstreaming CCA and EMR into their work, Wetlands International is also

increasingly highlighting the important role of restoration and management of ecosystems in relation to disaster risk reduction. To this end, WI developed a special web area on the Wetlands International website, highlighting coastal areas as well as DRR work in arid and mountain areas and the PfR partnership.

**Global internship programmes** | Through its global internship programme, the Climate Centre has engaged several Junior Researchers to work in the field on the Ecosystem-Based and climate smart DRR approach. These graduate students have conducted field and desk research that will help inform PfR decision-making and programming in the years to come. Examples are research on the integration of the DRR/CCA/EMR tools in Ethiopia, research on women pastoralists in Kenya, demonstrating that there is a high likelihood that women will be negatively affected by future disasters and the development of a manual for Participatory GIS at community level.

**Private sector** | At the outset of the programme PfR partners envisaged collaboration with the private sector, and agreements were made with two umbrella organisations to explore this: NL Engineers and Verbond van Verzekeraars. Several meetings took place, and unfortunately led to the conclusion that from a global perspective it is not possible to link up individual (member) organisations up with local requests – from the side of the private organisations there was need for more detailed information, whereas from PfR side requests for support can only be specified when exact expertise of interested organisations is known. Also financial aspects, geographical scope and investment in time and personnel resources, from both sides, were issues that contributed to this situation. Yet both sides – PfR as well as the two umbrella organisations – still believe that there is great merit in co-operation, and to this end national or even local links in the nine countries will be facilitated.

## 6.2 Review and upgrading of tools

**Participatory games for learning and dialogue: new developments** | Well-designed games, like climate-risk management measures, highlight decision-making with consequences. The climate center has developed a variety of games which are being used as tools to create awareness on climate change adaptation issues among communities, but also among decision makers. Through games different groups can learn how systems work and how they deal with risks in a playful way, while dialogue is stimulated at the same time. The Climate Centre has been scaling up its work on participatory games for climate-risk management through a variety of initiatives such as within research projects, within numerous workshops, trainings and other events, through case studies in books and through the release of videos on gameplay experiences which also offer training for (future) game facilitators.

**Forward and flexible-looking decision making** | The Climate Centre has introduced participatory games in research workshops of the consortium to help people understand better the concepts and concepts behind 'Forward looking decision making' (FFDM) and know how to act on these principles. In addition to designing and developing a game to help stimulate discussion and dialogue on FFDM, the Climate Centre is working to train local facilitators to lead the ACCRA research workshop sessions and also assisting them in the development of an action plan to identify opportunities to use the game in their work beyond the scope of ACCRA. In November 2012, PfR staff in Uganda was trained in game facilitation.

## 6.3 International dialogue and collaboration with networks and knowledge centres

**Influencing and shaping ‘resilience-thinking’- donor government consultations** | The PfR partners have invested in various (informal) international discussions to shape resilience thinking in future development and humanitarian work and financing. The need for innovative thinking in addressing changing risks within the international policy community, involves not only innovation of approaches enrolled within the PfR countries (such as games, participatory video) but also for example presenting IPCC SREX report key messages through a game session ‘Paying for Predictions’ with senior policy makers of the Overseas Development Institute (ODI).

**Influencing the Ministerial Declaration of the World Water Forum** | In the lead up to the World Water Forum, Ministers and Heads of Delegations met in Paris, France in February 2012 to develop a Ministerial Declaration. Wetlands International participated in the discussions and bring forward the key role of ecosystem services. Furthermore, working through representatives of the Dutch government, Wetlands International succeeded in getting recognition of the value of ecosystems in disaster prevention. The final declaration mentions the *‘strengthened role of ecosystem protection and restoration in reducing Water-Related Disasters’*.

**UNFCCC- tracking successful adaptation-smart-monitoring for good results** | In May the Climate Centre participated in Bonn in a meeting which was organised by GIZ, Adaptation Partnership, US AID and UK Aid. The objective of this meeting was to capture the thinking on M&E for adaptation and explore whether some key messages and recommendations could be identified for the work at national level, portfolio level and project level. The PfR work in Asia on minimum standards received substantial interest, as these were seen as potential ‘markers’ for funding of climate aware and climate smart activities out of adaptation resources.

**UNFCCC COP18: Development & Climate Days** | Working in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), with additional support from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Canada’s International Development Research Center (IDRC), the Climate Centre organized Development & Climate Days, that featured participatory games about climate risk management and development, interactive discussions, and high-level panels, that aimed to spur learning and collaboration amongst participants, and inject fun into the climate and development dialogue processes. Central themes covered at D&C Days were highly relevant to PfR including the challenges and opportunities for integration of climate services into climate-smart development, and devising climate-smart DRR approaches. The event brought together over 200 scientists, experts, funders, practitioners and policy-makers working on adaptation to climate change from around the world to share the latest developments and activities of the respective groups.

**Collaboration with PEDRR** | Regular exchange took place with PEDRR, the Partnership on Ecosystems and DRR, whose work closely resembles that of PfR. Wetlands International drafted a book chapter on the importance of wetlands ecosystems and water resources management for reducing risks on destructive floods and, hence, increasing community resilience. PfR experiences were used as a basis, and consequently the publication of the book (by PEDRR and UN University Press) will help to disseminate and eventually upscale the PfR approach.

**CDKN Asia** | A new Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) funded project in Asia commenced in 2012. It sought to utilize opportunities arising from Partners for Resilience (PfR) to derive and utilize the evidence base from PfR experiences to shape policies for scaling-up community resilience-building. Through this project, the Partners for Resilience, and especially its Indonesia and Philippines country teams, aim to contribute to expressed policy demands, utilizing their locally-

grounded experience to advance local, national, regional and international policy and practice. The collaboration will produce results that will support decision-makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development. Some of the key deliverables in 2012 included the development of Minimum Standards for climate-smart disaster risk reduction, the design and development of participatory games, especially adapted to the Asian context. Also, experiences and tools on the use of smart forecast based decisions (i.e. routinely taking humanitarian action before a disaster or health emergency happens, making full use of scientific information on all timescales) will be shared and used in PfR.

**World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Global Framework for Climate Services** | The vision of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) is to enable society to better manage the risks and opportunities arising from climate variability and change, especially for those who are most vulnerable to such risks. This will be done by improving the quality and utility of climate information to guide sectoral decision making through risk assessment, by strengthening early warning, and by enhancing capacities for risk reduction, preparedness to respond, and risk transfer. The Climate Centre, jointly with the IFRC Secretariat engaged in numerous meetings and consultations with WMO in 2012 on the GFCS, calling for a central place of DRR in the Global Framework, and stressing the importance to focus on the most vulnerable people and key areas. Consultations with WMO in relation to the GFCS will stay on the Climate Centre's agenda for the coming year. The Climate Centre will continue to use its experience in PfR to feed the consultations, and will contribute to more and better access to climate services for PfR partners and communities (and beyond) to the above services.

## 6.4 Global policy dialogue

**World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery** | Consultative meetings took place with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss the upcoming GFDRR Consultative Group meeting in November 2012. The Netherlands Government was president of the Consultative Group in 2012 and hosted the event. Partners attended the meeting and presented their newly published resilience vision document (see par. 5.1) to the GFDRR members. Two participants from the Philippines were invited to present their views on community resilience from a local perspective. In a meeting with several knowledge institutes hosted by the Netherlands Space Office, ad discussion was held on the use of climate information and the relevance of connecting science and communities on the ground. Through the use of a participatory game "paying for predictions", the present knowledge institutes and PfR members discussed dealing with changing risks and the importance of good climate information for local communities.

**5<sup>th</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** | Several partners participated in the in the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in Jogjakarta, Indonesia, 22 – 25 October 2012, with key theme "Strengthening Local Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction". As part of the delegates, Partners for Resilience (PfR) Indonesia team, its local partners, Wetlands International and the Red Cross Climate Centre actively promoted their specific approach towards 'Ecosystem and Climate Smart DRR' to tackle vulnerability of communities and reduce disaster risk in East Nusa Tenggara, the region where they implement their programme. During the pre-conference, WI made a presentation on the innovative approach of PfR which integrates ecosystem and climate adaptation issues into existing community-based DRR work, during a side event and upon the invitation of BNPB. Moreover, WI highlighted the need to increase investments in 'natural infrastructure' and stressed environmental degradation in coastal, river basin & mountain areas as so-called 'underlying risk factors' which increase disaster risk. The 2012 Yogyakarta Declaration strongly recognizes the need to integrate climate change adaptation into DRR policies and approaches; with regards to the role of ecosystems and 'natural capital', some references on 'natural capital' and need to enhance investment in natural resources management are made.

## 6.5 Capacity building

**Participatory video training in Uganda** | In February 2012, ten PfR field delegates travelled to Katakwi, Uganda from around Africa to learn how to help farmers become filmmakers, during a five-day participatory video training hosted by the Climate Centre. After two days of initial training in video techniques and participatory video facilitation, trainees traveled to a Uganda Red Cross Society field site and began introducing video documentation techniques to community members. Despite never having held video cameras, community members quickly learned basic techniques and began scripting their own films around changes in the climate and dry-season fire risks in their community. In just one and a half days, the filming process was complete and trainees began editing the footage collected by the community filmmakers. On the last day of the video training, the completed films were screened in the community, with a large crowd of community members looking on in amazement and awe at the work of their peers. The PfR trainees, representing a variety of countries including Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Senegal and Mali, reported that the participatory video process significantly built their own video production capacity and that they were keen to begin their own projects in their country of work.

## 6.6 Cross-cutting themes in practice

**Water grab** | Work on the concept of water grab as a cross-cutting theme has been further advanced by WI in 2012. With increased water stress due to ecosystem degradation and growing demand, water grab is a highly relevant issue for several PfR project sites. As foreign governments and investors secure rights to arable lands in developing countries, local communities and ecosystems lose their resilience and ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Several initiatives were taken to address the issue, among others the development of case studies and publications related to the issue. WI launched the emerging issue of water grabbing amongst others at the 6th World Water Forum in Marseille, France. The Forum brings organizations in the water sector together every three years and aims to identify, understand and seek solutions to some of the most urgent water issues, from the local to the global scale.

WI's aim was to get the importance of wetlands for water provision higher on the agendas of decision makers and to raise awareness on key water issues such as integrating wetlands in river basin management and the future of the Niger River in Mali.

**Mangroves for coastal resilience** | Wetlands International works towards reversing the rapid loss of mangrove forests and promoting a sustainable use of this invaluable ecosystem. Different initiatives were taken to address the role of mangroves in disaster risk reduction and resilience building, such as the publication of a brochure, a web area, and community of practice and reports.

**Early warning early action** | An important focus area of the Climate Centre in 2012 was the development and dissemination of 'early warning, early action'. In many cases more lives can be saved and suffering reduced if communities and organizations can act before a disaster strikes. Although it is much more effective to for example evacuate people before a flood than to rescue people during the flood, it remains a challenge to have access to, use and understand climate information on different timescales that enables early action on the ground. The Climate Centre distributes seasonal forecast to the PfR partners each month and supported the improvement of the communication of these forecasts. In addition, the Climate Centre analysed past seasonal forecasts and calculated how often a disaster materializes after an extreme forecast.

Well gardening in Foussi village By fofana ibrahima sadio in Mali



During 2012, Partners focused mainly on the first two questions from the global learning agenda, as those were most relevant in the first phase of the programme. Therefore the first two questions will be the main focus in this chapter. In some cases, countries formulated focus themes for learning at country level. Some countries developed a specific plan with all partners to substantiate the answer to the learning questions and already produced specific materials related to the learning questions, such as videos and case studies.

As said, during the first phase of the program, partners have focused mainly on the first question in the learning agenda: *What knowledge and tools do communities need to carry out integrated risk assessments?* and –as a result of the identification and implementation of risk reduction measures- the second question: *what are effective/innovative (technical and social capacity) measures to reduce disaster risk and to adapt to climate change in a sustainable way?* This chapter aims to demonstrate the different activities and key lessons learnt in the nine countries.

In addition to the learning at country and partner level in the countries, RCCC and WI, with help of junior researchers, conducted a global assessment during 2012 on how climate and ecosystem aspects have been included in the risk assessment tools. This exercise aims to highlight examples of main challenges in the integration processes, of creative adjustments to PRA's and how programming can benefit from incorporating climate and ecosystems in PRA tools. The results of the assessment will become available in the beginning of 2013.

**Ethiopia** | The partners in Ethiopia identified major challenges in applying the integrated approach in a workshop at the beginning of the year and organized a capacity building workshops to address the knowledge and skills gaps. In the meantime the partners already dealt with some of these issues while implementing the program and on basis of that developed first questions to the different questions. The partners identified that in order to carry out an integrated risk assessment, communities need user-friendly tools and knowledge on climate and environmental issues. Effective measures are the recognition and use of indigenous knowledge, the introduction of alternative livelihoods in a drought context, connecting communities with relevant local institutes such as meteorological institutes and knowledge of natural resource management. Different structures are needed to allow for effective application of an integrated approach, such as the a well organized community, local resource centres that allow a flow of information to and from the community, a people centred early warning system and self-development/protection initiatives such as a livestock insurance system.

**Guatemala** | Partners in Guatemala held a workshop to develop plans on answering the learning questions. These plans contain a first inventory of information to answer the questions, such as challenges and processes. In this way, the learning agenda serves as a tool to track progress but also as a means to generate specific (learning) products such as case studies, tools etc. Several lessons learnt have already been identified. In the remaining time of the programme, partners will have several meetings for linking and learning specifically based on the first learning workshop and identify more lessons learnt.

They identified that initially, the partners facilitate the risk assessments in the communities. However, in order to answer the question of what tools and knowledge communities need, similar as in Ethiopia,

partners identified that there is still a process needed to make the communities have more ownership in the risk assessment process. To this end, community leaders will need to be trained in the methodologies. Questions such as who should do the facilitation within these communities and how facilitation ensures that all possible viewpoints are captured in the risk assessment are important for follow-up. For the second question, partners identified that it is very important to include livelihoods in the plans, as they are of big importance for the community. Also, it is important to have multidisciplinary measures; measures that contribute to different goals at the same time. An example is agroforestry, that contributes to soil and water conservation but also improved diets. For the third question, the partners identified a range of institutions/organizations and related mechanisms that have a role in the communities. It is very important to consider the context of each community and define what institutions are most relevant to work with. One important result of the PfR programme is that disaster committees have been formed that also apply the integrated approach. Partners identified several steps that need to be taken to reach the desired situation at the end of the programme period.

**India** | The partners in India produced several case studies on their approaches and work. Specifically their village cluster approach, in which risk reduction is regarded from a landscape perspective is regarded as a successful approach that may serve as an inspiration for other countries and which was shared by the partners in different events. Cordaid was invited by the UNISDR/ESCAP group at South and South East Asia level to share best practices in Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation and as a result has been invited to become a 'think tank' member of the UNISDR group at South and South East Asia level. Wetlands International South Asia (WISA) and Cordaid organized learning events that focused on enhanced understanding of community resilience through EMR, DRR and CCA. Participation of RCCC ensured climate integration into risk planning. However, field level integration of climate change knowledge is still a challenge.

Partners in India ensured an integrated approach at the initial phase during preparation of the Participatory Risk Assessment Tool. Climate change elements were captured by understanding the trend in hazards, resource availability and utilization. Risk assessments formed the basis for developing integrated risk reduction plans. Sites within a similar landscape and hazards were clustered to plan interventions. The cluster plans helped identify specific capacity building needs and interventions to improve natural resource capital, diversify livelihood options and enhance disaster preparedness. For example: in Mahanadi delta, the saline tolerant and flood tolerant varieties of paddy were promoted in the coastal cluster, flood tolerant varieties in the central delta and drought tolerant varieties in the delta head clusters. Similarly for livelihood diversification, improved variety of livestock and poultry rearing was promoted in central cluster, integrated pisciculture in delta head and ornamental fish culture, crab fattening, livestock and poultry in coastal cluster. By considering the landscape and interconnectedness of different villages, the partners can be more effective in addressing disaster risk in a sustainable way.

The approach is further promoted at policy level, for example Cordaid and WISA engaged with Sphere-India to integrate ecosystem management and climate change adaptation in the District Disaster Management Plan template. Moreover, Cordaid is mainstreaming DRR, specifically on the role of community in Disaster and Role of NGOs in Disaster as a core group member for writing chapters in National Policy Guidelines. WISA also promoted evidence on the role of ecosystem services (particularly wetlands) in disaster risk reduction.

**Indonesia** | A 5-year work plan was developed specifically for joint activity initiatives related to the learning agenda. However, it was a challenge for partners to come up with a shared plan how partners will answer the questions, a discussion at country level on the learning agenda is yet to take place. At the same time, individual partners carried out several learning initiatives.

CARE & PIKUL agreed on its own learning agenda, a joint vision of priorities for learning up to 2015. Since 2011, the team established a regular linking, learning, and sharing session that is managed by CARE knowledge management and community outreach specialist. The team focused on the consolidation and updating of CARE & PIKUL assessment tools with integration of DRR/CCA/EMR, livelihood resilience, and tools used by other consortium members. The tools were consulted at various levels and tested, and finally the team decided to combine qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. CARE and PIKUL paid specific attention to appreciative inquiry (asset based approach) for communities to envision their future and develop actions to realize their vision. It is an approach that invests highly on people's self-dependency and challenges individuals or groups on their strengths and self-ability to solve their own problem, rather than being dependent on external supports. The team has established a people reached database and started monitoring of actors and success stories.

In June 2012 Cordaid partners Karina and Caritas Maumere reviewed the risk assessment tools which integrate CCA and EMR and analysed how they were used. They identified some critical factors while using the assessment tools. Full participation at hamlet level is important to guarantee that the risk assessment considers all relevant factors, similarly it is important to involve different groups such as village leaders, traditional leaders and religious leaders. They also found that assessment activities need to be planned around livelihood activities to allow for community members to participate. It is important that communities are involved in the planning process of the assessments as this increases their participation and ownership. Lastly, the partners found it is important to have creative facilitators that are able to keep the community motivated during the entire process.

Cordaid partner LPTP reinforced the participatory disaster risk assessment tool with communities, which was appreciated by the communities for its participatory approach, as opposed to former more top-down methods. LPTP recognized the importance of using the community assessment as a basis for information management at village level. Through planning with the village government officials there is an appreciation on how the community assessment can be used to support / strengthen the village data system.

The fifth South-South Based Development Academy in Kupang, Indonesia was an important learning event for all partners. 160 participants such as community leaders, civil society organisations, research institutes and government officials participated in the event. The participants had in-depth discussions on five thematic areas: (1) Water management (2) Sustainable livelihoods / Bio rights (3) Disaster Risk Reduction (4) Climate adaptive capacity, and (5) Bio fuels. The discussions resulted in concrete recommendations to communities, practitioners and government. The SSCBDA demonstrated commitment for local innovation and capacity and provided a venue for dialogue and exchange between various stakeholders.

**Kenya** | Partners agreed to include question one and two in their monitoring and evaluation framework for regular tracking. A communication strategy was developed and partners used Sharepoint as a means to share and store documents. The RCCC and WI recruited a researcher to support the partners in reviewing the risk assessments and strategic plans and policies of potential current stakeholders to engage with. The researcher also travelled to Uganda in December, contributing to regional information-sharing between partners.

The Kenyan Red Cross conducted a short assessment among the Burat community related to the first learning question. The assessment shows that 76% of them need a simple way that helps them to see the link between climate change and eco-system degradation and their livelihoods (Currently most of them they do not see the clear linkage due to the slow pace of the impact). 57% of them also mentioned that they need knowledge and skills on how to be creative and a risk taker without risking the small resources they have (how can a poor be creative and risk taker?). 81% indicated that they



prefer community discussion in the risk assessment process within their own age and gender group. Focus group discussions in Biliko showed that an organized community is very important to reduce risks and adapt to climate change. It practically means that a community is well sensitized, open minded, is aware of its risks and vulnerabilities, realizes its own capacities and is organized and willing to take collective action.

The two implementing partners in Kenya, KRCS and MID-P, used using different risk assessment approaches (VCA and PDRA respectively). AS partners are working in the same area, the different approaches tended to weaken collaboration at the field level and also confused community members. In order to address this challenge the team sat together, discussed and managed to harmonize these approaches and tools by extracting and combining the strengths of each approach. The harmonized approach was found to be more relevant, effective and easy to apply.

WI and RCCC supported the partners to ensure that CCA and EMR issues are discussed and incorporated in all risk assessments.

**Mali** | Partners in Mali found that the different available toolboxes are useful to carry out integrated risk assessments. These toolboxes include methodologies such as territory resource natural maps, agricultural calendar, historical profile, Venn diagram, vulnerability matrix etc. Questionnaires and interviews are useful to complements these tools. Partners in Mali have implemented several measures and regard the combination as effective. Examples are the introduction of improved seeds of rice and millet and practices for improved soil fertility and moisture such as mulching and composting. Ecosystem based measures are the construction of dykes with local grass and tree species and reforestation activities, for which local communities get loans to invest in income generating activities. Also microfinance and capacity building of existing social institutions is important, along with strengthening of risk reduction and management committees with a clear terms of reference. The field team organized a participatory video training to enable local communities to show their situation and ideas by means of a video. As a result, the villagers of community Noga made a video called "Reforestation in Noga PfiR village". The video shows different scenes of reforestation activities within the PfiR programme. Through participatory video, communities themselves can show their work and their learnings.

**Nicaragua** | The partners in Nicaragua undertook the same process as in Guatemala and developed a plan for answering the linking and learning questions in the remaining programme period.

In response to question 1 in the learning agenda, the Nicaraguan partners identified that the creation of an "ABC" of the integrated approach targeted at different stakeholders (communities, local/national government and NGO's) would be very useful. Such a guide could also guarantees sustainability and replication of lessons learnt after the program period. Some important issues that will have a place in such an ABC are 1) that communities must have the understanding that they can do something to reduce their current and future risks, and not always depend on external funding 2) that PRA tools are helpful but often need a trained facilitator 3) that communities need to learn how to recognize what is risk, for example by applying a participative tool like a game and/or tools that facilitate participation and to assess experience and personal knowledge of the communities and 4) that communities need simple tools to monitor the development of the phenomena. Through development of an ABC guide, the relevance of the integrated approach (CCA, EMR, DRR) is demonstrated, which allows the creation of didactic and strategic concepts of applying an integrated approach with families, communities and the wider society. In response to the second question, they identified a range of measures, the process to reach those and the challenges, needs and lessons learnt in relation to these measures. Some examples are the development of micro projects with the communities in a participative manner, (sub basin) watershed management plans, the strenghtening of community structures and integrating community based plans into municipal development plans through awareness raising.

**Philippines** | Cordaid partner IIRR has supported the PfR Philippines team in learning by means of presence in the annual review and planning workshop and the coordination meetings. Apart from a focus on the questions in the global learning agenda, the partners also established questions in their own learning agenda where they specifically looked at the factors for successful facilitation of a partnership and the challenges. Two concrete products have been produced during 2012 as a result of this. A tool kit on integrating climate and ecosystem data in disaster risk assessment was drafted and finalized. Moreover, around 16 case stories were documented through a mini-writeshop conducted within the PfR midyear review and planning workshop. The Philippine partners participated in several events to share experience and lesson learnt with PfR and external partners. They joined the SSCBDA in Indonesia and shared their lessons learnt with the Indonesian partners, provided inputs to the minimum standards for climate smart and ecosystem based disaster risk reduction. Additionally, they shared the information on the PfR framework with a national climate change network Aksyon Klima. As a result of the defined competencies in the minimum standards document, IIRR designed a capacity assessment tool to identify the capacity gaps among the partners. A capacity building programme will be developed on basis of this for the remaining period of the programme. During a ToT on participatory video, partners gained knowledge on how to capture lessons learnt on video.

**Uganda** | WI in close collaboration with RCCC and the PfR Uganda team worked together to plan, organise and executed a training workshop in Lira, Uganda on how to integrate EMR and CCA into DRR approaches. The workshop also included a field visit, in which the links between DRR, CCA and EMR were observed by the participants in the field.

Partners organized a first learning workshop in the second half of the year to discuss and learn from community risk assessment approaches, to refresh and enhance knowledge on DRR/CCA and EMR and to create a common understanding on the learning agenda. Some key lessons on applying the risk assessments were generated among the participants, for example the length of the assessment process and the related difficulty of keeping communities motivated as well as the difficulty of translating DRR concepts into local languages. The facilitator and DRR advisor within the workshop highlighted the fact that communities always contribute information that is already integrated; partners need to know how to capture this data. He also indicated that the tools are currently owned by the organisations while communities need to know how to use them to own them.

Cordaid established a partnership with the Climate Action Network-Uganda and Oxfam GB to jointly support research and learning that relate with the second learning question. The joint learning focuses on the assessment of opportunities and barriers for agricultural and livestock insurance for small holder farmers and assessment of climate change governance in Uganda. Both studies are expected to generate learning to feed PfR's program work. In addition, most partners established linkages with locally based knowledge centres through which they were able to access technologies such as drought tolerant seeds and advise on improved agricultural practices. The lessons learnt will be documented and disseminated after the research. Other learning activities included a participatory video training and exchange visits. Partners founds that involving government officials in exchange visits in the field can be an effective way to advocate for and discuss ecosystem restoration and management, as practices on and linkages between disasters, climate and ecosystems can be observed at the spot.

A woman in Uganda, where PFR supports communities to address increasing droughts by diversifying their livelihood options



## Total programme expenses including overhead

Total all countries

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
<b>Outcomes</b>						
<b>Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience</b>						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	59%	5,207,940	65%	5,318,377	-2%	- 110,437
<b>Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society</b>						
Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	23%	1,993,000	21%	1,714,937	14%	278,063
<b>Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy</b>						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	18%	1,583,790	15%	1,200,579	24%	383,211
Total of the outcomes	100%	8,784,730	100%	8,233,893	6%	- 489,950
Reserve		248,808		0		248,810
Total of the programme		9,033,538		8,233,893	9%	- 241,140
<b>Overhead</b>						
Management & Administration	5,4%	436,280	4,8%	397,661		38,619
Programme Management Costs	4,6%	368,620	4,6%	378,759		- 10,139
Alliance fee	2,1%	189,261	1,2%	147,879		41,382
Total overhead		966,990		924,299		69,862
<b>Total budget of the programme</b>		<b>10,027,699</b>		<b>9,158,192</b>		<b>869,507</b>
<b>Targets for the cost categories</b>						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	65%	6,585,480	84%	6,906,474		- 320,994
Support costs	35%	2,199,250	16%	1,327,419		871,831
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	8,784,730	100%	8,233,893		550,837
<b>Out of which</b>						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	711,400	5%	396,220	44%	315,180
Linking and Learning	5%	449,270	6%	512,329	-14%	- 63,059
Technical Assistance	6%	908,470	9%	743,084	18%	165,386
<b>Origin of funding (including overhead)</b>						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	9,043,143	87%	8,010,393		1,032,747
Netherlands Red Cross	5%	459,183	7%	635,457		- 176,277
CARE Nederland	1%	69,483	0%	0		69,480
Cordaid	4%	375,330	5%	423,849		- 48,519
Red Cross Climate Centre	1%	55,560	0,7%	63,494		-7,934
Wetlands International	0,2%	25,000	0,3%	25,000		0
<b>Total of funding of the programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,027,699</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,158,192</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>869,498</b>

It should be noted that the figures of the actuals, and consequently of the balance, are based on accountant-proved figures of the individual partners (CARE Nederland, Cordaid, Netherlands Red Cross, Red Cross Climate Centre and Wetlands International), whose accounting is in turn based on different foundations, i.e. on the contracts that they have agreed with their implementing partners. For some their contract(s) relate to the full programme period, hence the total costs until 2014/2015 are included, while for others contracts are signed annually, hence they include costs for one year. As a consequence the figures display a trend that does not correspond well with the actual activities that have been carried out in the nine countries and at a supra-national level, as described in the previous chapters, most notably in chapter 3. The fact that the 'actuals' in the overall financial figures are above or below the budgets is not a reflection of the actual situation in the field, but rather of the different accounting applied by the various partners.

Appendix 6 presents the overviews for each individual country – where the above also applies.

# Annex 1

## Monitoring protocol data

In Nairobi the Kenya PfR Country Team meets with Mr. Wijnstra, PfR account manager at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs



### General

Beneficiaries	target	baseline	2012
# of beneficiaries reached	422,979	0	261,375
# of female beneficiaries reached	215,310	0	122,705

### Programme element 1: Civil society

Civic engagement	target	baseline	2012
<b>Diversity of socially based engagement</b>			
- The organisations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders	3.1	2.7	3.0
<b>Diversity of political engagement</b>			
- % of supported community committees that are invited to participate in regular dialogue with government bodies	38%	NA	30%

Level of organization	target	baseline	2012
<b>Organisational level of civil society infrastructure (CSI)</b>			
2.b # of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	10	0	19
<b>Peer-to-peer communication</b>			
2.c % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	75%	1%	68%
<b>Financial and human resources</b>			
3.b % of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level	29%	-	0%

Practise of values	target	baseline	2012
<b>Internal governance (democratic decision making and governance)</b>			
- The target group is involved in decision making	3.2	2.9	3.0
<b>Transparency</b>			
- The organisations have transparent financial procedures and practise transparent financial reporting	3.1	2.9	3.0

Perception of impact	target	baseline	2012
<b>Responsiveness</b>			
2.c % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	75%	1%	68%
3.1.b # of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	19	-	182
<b>Social impact</b>			
1.1.a # of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	229	26	391
<b>Policy impact</b>			
3.b % of increased local governments budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resources management on community level	29%	-	0%
3.d # of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	8	-	1

Environment	target	baseline	2012
<b>Socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural context</b>			
2.c % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	75%	1%	68%

## Programme element 2: MDGs and themes

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	target	baseline	2012
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	34	-	26
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	-	92%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	418,286	-	237,428
1.1	Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessments			
1.1.a	# of communities that conducted risk mapping that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	229	26	391
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	177	22	34,371
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	248,688	18,386	349,026
1.2	Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment			
1.2.a	# of community members that trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches	15,640	-	12,590
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	44,598	-	38,580
2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy			
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	242	-	449
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	10	-	19
2c	% of PfR partner NGOs, and CBOs that co-operate with them in the PfR programme, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	75%	1%	68%
2.1	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities, government institutions			
2.1.a	# of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	461	-	788
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	28	20	61
2.2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/ other stakeholders in their networks			
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in coalitions that work on the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR	63	-	126
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	27	-	77
3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level			
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	15	-	24
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR	29%	-	0%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	9	-	7
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	8	-	1
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach			
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	18	-	209
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage oin activities	19	-	182
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents 90=no, 1=yes)	9	8	10

## Programme element 3: Southern partner organisations

	target	baseline	2012
<b>Capability to commit</b>			
<b>Strategy and planning</b>			
- Strategy is elaborated in work plans and activities/projects	3.2	3.0	2.9
<b>Financial capacity</b>			
- Funding of organisation's annual budget	3.1	2.9	2.6
<b>Human resources capacity</b>			
2.1.a # of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	461	-	518

<b>Effective leadership</b>				
-	The organisation's leadership is accountable to staff and stakeholders	3.1	2.9	2.7
<b>Capability to achieve</b>				
<b>PME system</b>				
-	The organisations have well-functioning PME systems	3.1	2.8	3.1
<b>Service delivery</b>				
2.a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	242	-	449
<b>Capability to relate</b>				
<b>Policy dialogue (external)</b>				
2.c	% of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	75%	1%	68%
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	63	-	126
2.2.b	# times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on agenda platforms/ networks	27	-	77
<b>Policy dialogue (internal)</b>				
-	The organisations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders	3.1	2.7	3.0
<b>External influence</b>				
3.a	# of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities	15	-	24
<b>Capability to adapt and renew</b>				
<b>PME system</b>				
-	The organisations have well-functioning PME systems	3.1	2.8	2.9
<b>Outcome monitoring</b>				
-	The organisations have well-functioning PME systems	3.1	2.8	2.9
<b>Policy review</b>				
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organizations	28	20	61
<b>Capability to achieve coherence</b>				
<b>Effectiveness</b>				
-	Strategy is elaborated in work plans and activities/ projects	3.2	3.0	3.1
<b>Efficiency</b>				
-	% of organisations in which efficiency is addressed in the external financial audit	75%	59%	66%

## Organisation

<b>25% own contribution</b>		target	baseline	2012
-	# of organisations funding with maximum 25% funding from other sources	3.1	2.9	2.9
<b>DG-norm</b>				
-	# of management and board members with an annual salary above DG-norm	0	0	0
<b>Efficiency</b>				
-	Costs per beneficiary (direct costs / # beneficiaries) <sup>1</sup>	€ 85.72	-	€ 27.48
<b>Quality (system)</b>				
-	ISO certification on Netherlands Red Cross is renewed	yes	yes	yes
<b>Budget</b>				
-	Budget spent per year <sup>1</sup>	7,992,720	-	9,158,190
<b>Partner policy</b>				
-	Incidents of deviation from partnership/ cooperation policy (for NLRC)	0	-	0
<b>Harmonisation and complementarities</b>				
-	% of planned joint activities implemented (per individual year)	80%	0%	54%
<b>Learning ability of the organization</b>				
-	Programmatic changes based on good practices	5	-	0

Note: due to the adjustments in monitoring data and definitions, proposed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in February 2013, targets, baselines and (2011) scores differ for several indicators..

# Annex 2

## Intervention logic

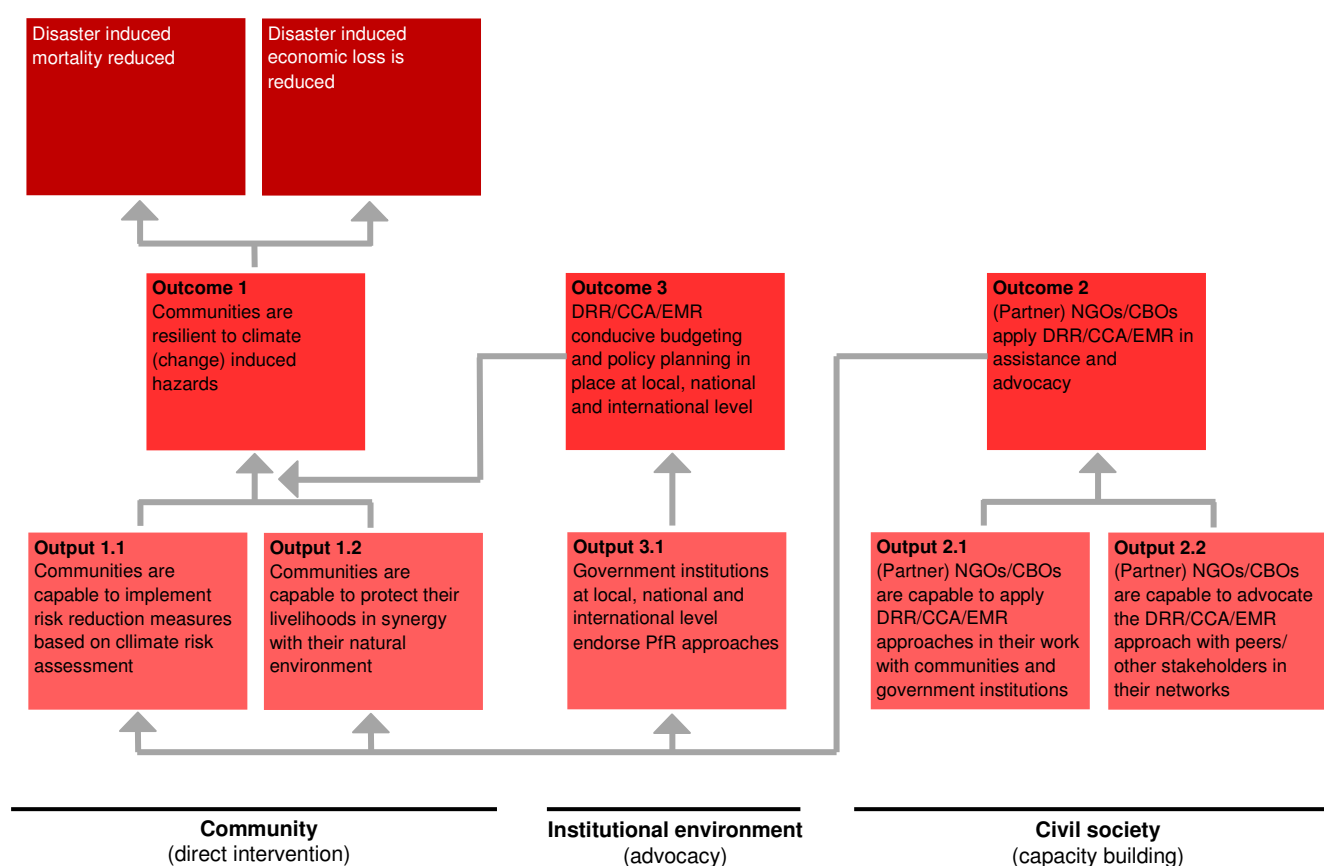
### (programme element 2)



Community members of Bulesa, Merti in Kenya listen at a meeting of the risk reduction committee

The various programme elements under the programme's three strategic directions (i.e. programme element 2, as presented in chapter 3) are interrelated: a conducive environment in terms of government legislation, policy planning, budgeting, etc. (outcome 3) will contribute to the ability of NGOs and CBOs to work on actual risk reduction measures in communities (outcome 1). Moreover stronger NGOs and CBOs (outcome 2) will not only enable more (and more effective) risk reduction and livelihoods protection activities in communities (output 1.1 and 1.2 respectively), but will also contribute to a stronger voice for civil society to engage in policy dialogue in their efforts to ensure that government institutions endorse the PfR approach of integrated DRR, CCA and EMR (output 3.1). Eventually all activities under PfR's three strategic directions will lead to a reduction of disaster induced mortality and economic loss, and as such contribute to achieving MDG 7a: sustainable living environments.

#### Millennium Development Goal 7a Sustainable living environments





# Annex 3 ISO certification Netherlands Red Cross

Staff of PiR partners trained in Yabello, Ethiopia. The team was introduced to, and played, a game quiz on climate change.





**CERTIFICAAT**

Hiermee wordt verklaard dat het kwaliteitsmanagementsysteem van:

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Certificaat no: RQA661785	Datum van uitgifte eerste certificaat :	19 maart 2007
	Datum van uitgifte huidige certificaat :	19 maart 2013
	Certificaat vervaldatum :	18 maart 2016

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Op dit document zijn de aan de ommezijde vermelde voorwaarden van toepassing.  
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Coöördinatie, uitbesteding en overname van ISO 9001:2008 certificaten en registraties door PiR's website

## Annex 4

# Alliance members and their implementing partners

Community members are involved in embankment repair in Raghapur Panchayat, Bhagalpur, Bihar in India.



### CARE Nederland

Ethiopia	CARE Ethiopia, Support for Sustainable Development (SSD)
Guatemala	CARE Guatemala, Vivamos Mejor
Indonesia	CARE Indonesia, Perkumpulan PIKUL
Mali	CARE Mali, GRAT
Nicaragua	CARE Nicaragua, Asociación de Municipios de Madriz (AMMA), Instituto de Promoción Humana (INPRUH)
Philippines	Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development (ACCORD), Agri-Aqua Development Coalition Mindanao (AADC), Corporate Network for Climate Response (CNDR), Cordillera Disaster Response and Development Services (CORDIS RDS)
Uganda	CARE Uganda, Joy Drilling Deliverance Church

### Cordaid

Ethiopia	AFD, ACORD
Guatemala	Caritas Zacapa/ASPRODE
India	NetCoast, Cenderet (through six local organisations), Caritas India (through six local organisations)
Indonesia	Insist, Karina, Bina Swadaya (programme proposal), LPTP (programme proposal)
Kenya	MID-P (Merti Integrated Development Programme)
Philippines	IIRR <sup>1</sup>
Uganda	Socadido, Caritas Moroto, Ecological Christian organisation, TPO

### Netherlands Red Cross

Ethiopia	Ethiopia Red Cross Society
Guatemala	Guatemala Red Cross Society
Indonesia	PMI – Indonesia Red Cross Society
Kenya	Kenya Red Cross Society
Nicaragua	Nicaragua Red Cross Society
Philippines	Philippines Red Cross Society
Uganda	Uganda Red Cross Society

### Wetlands International

Ethiopia	Wetlands International Kenya <sup>1</sup>
Guatemala	Wetlands International Panama Office <sup>2</sup>
India	Wetlands International – South Asia
Indonesia	Wetlands International Indonesia Programme (WIIP)
Kenya	Wetlands International Kenya
Mali	Wetlands International Mali, AMPRODE/Sahel, ODI/Sahel, GRAT
Nicaragua	Wetlands International Panama Office <sup>2</sup>
Philippines	Wetlands International Malaysia Office <sup>1</sup>
Uganda	Wetlands International Kenya Office <sup>1</sup> , RAMCEA (Ramsar Centre for East African Wetlands)

<sup>1</sup> providing technical advice and capacity building

<sup>2</sup> implementing partner, although working from a regional office

# Annex 5

## Implementing partners per country

PfR Steering Group,  
Programme Working Group  
and International Advisory  
Board meet in The Hague



<b>Ethiopia</b>			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	Care Ethiopia	Afar Regional State	Mille Woreda
	SSD	Afar Regional State	Mille Woreda
Cordaid	AFD	SNNPR, South Omo	Nanagatom district
	ACORD	Oromia reg. state, Borena zone	Mio district
NLRC	ERCS	South Gondar	Libo
		East Hararghe	Harer

<b>Guatemala</b>			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	Vivamos Mejor	Sololá department	Nuahalá municipality
	CARE Guatemala	Sololá department	Nuahalá municipality
Cordaid	Caritas Zacapa/ASPRODE	Zacapa (dry corridor)	
NLRC	GRCS	Quiche, Isabal Dept.	Joyabaj municipality

<b>India</b>			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
Cordaid	CENDERET (through 6 local organizations)	Orissa	Mahanadi delta
	Caritas India (through 6 local organisations)	Bihar	Gandak-Kosi floodplains
Wetlands Int'l	WI-SA	Orissa	Mahanadi delta
	Netcoast	Bihar	Gandak-Kosi floodplains

<b>Indonesia</b>			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	Perkumpulan Pikul	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Kupang, Subdistricts Kupang Timor and Fatuleu; TTS district, Amanuban Selatan sub-district
	CARE Indonesia	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Kupang, Subdistricts Kupang Timor and Fatuleu; TTS district, Amanuban Selatan sub-district
Cordaid	Insist	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Ende (South Ende sub district)
	Karina	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Sikka (sub district Tano Wawo, Magepanda, Waigate)
	LPTP	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Ende and Sikka district
	Bina Swadaya	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Amanuban Tengah sub-district in Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS)
Wetlands Int'l	WI-IP	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Ende, Sikka, Banten Bay
NLRC	PMI	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Sikka, Lembata

<b>Kenya</b>			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
Wetlands Int'l	WI-Kenya	Eastern Kenya	Isiolo district, Ewaso Nyiro River Basin
Cordaid	MID-P	Eastern Kenya	Merti, Isiolo and Garbatulla district
NLRC	KRCS	Eastern Kenya	Meru

<b>Mali</b>			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	CARE Mali	Mopti (Inner Niger Delta)	Borondougou, Konna
	GRAT	Mopti (Inner Niger Delta)	Borondougou, Konna
Wetlands Int'l	WI-Mali	Mopti (Inner Niger Delta)	Borondougou, Deboye, Dialloubé, Konna, Youwarou
	AMPRODE/Sahel	Mopti (Inner Niger Delta)	Borondougou, Deboye, Dialloubé, Konna, Youwarou
	ODI/Sahel	Mopti (Inner Niger Delta)	Borondougou, Deboye, Dialloubé, Konna, Youwarou

<b>Nicaragua</b>			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	CARE Nicaragua	Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte (RAAN); Madriz dept	Somoto district
	AMMA	Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte (RAAN); Madriz dept	Somoto district
	INPRUH	Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte (RAAN); Madriz dept	Somoto district
NLRC	NRCS	Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte (RAAN); Madriz dept	Somoto district

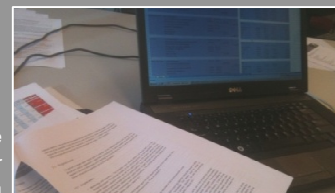
<b>Philippines</b>			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	CORDIS RDS	Provinces Benguet	Municipality of Tadian
		Mountain Province (Luzon)	Municipality of Bokod
	CNDR	National Capital Region	Malabon City
	ACCORD	National Capital Region	Malabon City
NLRC	PNRC	AADC	Agusan del Sur
			Agusan del Sur
			Surigao del Norte
		National Capital Region	City of Valenzuela
		Agusan del Sur	Mainit, Claver
		Surigao del Norte	Municipalities of Esperanza, Bunawan

<b>Uganda</b>			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	CARE Uganda	Lango sub region	Otuke district
	Joy Drilling Deliverance Church	Lango sub region	Otuke district
Cordaid	Socadido	Teso sub region	Amuria district
	Caritas Moroto	Karamoja sub region	Napak district
	ECO	Karamoja sub region	Nakapiripit district
	TPO	Teso sub region	Katakwi district
NLRC	URCS	Teso sub region	Katakwi district
		Lango sub region	Apac district

# Annex 6

## Financial overviews PfR and individual countries

The coordination team in the Netherlands is responsible for consolidation of all country data



### Total programme expenses including overhead

Total all countries

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
<b>Outcomes</b>						
<b>Intervention strategy 1:</b> strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	59%	5,207,940	65%	5,318,570	-2%	- 110,630
<b>Intervention strategy 2:</b> strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	23%	1,993,000	21%	1,716,280	14%	276,720
<b>Intervention strategy 3:</b> policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	18%	1,583,790	15%	1,200,740	24%	383,050
<b>Total of the outcomes</b>	100%	8,784,730	100%	8,235,600	6%	549,130
Reserve		248,808		0		248,810
<b>Total of the programme</b>		9,033,538		8,235,600	9%	797,940
<b>Overhead</b>						
Management & Administration	5,4%	436,280	5,5%	457,760		- 21,480
Programme Management Costs	4,6%	368,620	4,7%	390,470		- 21,850
Alliance fee	2,1%	189,261	1,2%	147,880		41,380
<b>Total overhead</b>		966,990		996,110		- 1,950
<b>Total budget of the programme</b>		<b>10,027,699</b>		<b>9,231,710</b>		<b>795,990</b>
<b>Targets for the cost categories</b>						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	65%	6,585,480	84%	6,926,140		- 340,660
Support costs	35%	2,199,250	16%	1,309,510		889,740
<b>Total of targets for costs categories</b>	100%	8,784,730	100%	8,235,650		549,080
<b>Out of which</b>						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5,0%	711,400	4,8%	392,960	44%	318,440
Linking and Learning	5,0%	449,270	6,1%	503,620	-14%	- 54,350
Technical Assistance	6,0%	908,470	9,3%	768,690	18%	139,780
<b>Origin of funding (including overhead)</b>						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	9,043,143	90%	8,308,820		734,320
Netherlands Red Cross	5%	459,183	4%	404,780		54,400
CARE Nederland	1%	69,483	0%	0		69,480
Cordaid	4%	375,330	5%	423,850		- 48,520
Red Cross Climate Centre	1%	55,560	0,8%	69,250		-13,690
Wetlands International	0,2%	25,000	0,3%	25,000		0
<b>Total of funding of the programme</b>	100%	<b>10,027,699</b>	100%	<b>9,231,710</b>	82%	<b>795,990</b>

## Ethiopia

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
<b>Outcomes</b>						
<b>Intervention strategy 1:</b> strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	68%	833,870	76%	1,456,800	89%	-622,930
<b>Intervention strategy 2:</b> strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	21%	256,980	17%	335,520	11%	-78,540
<b>Intervention strategy 3:</b> policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	11%	130,320	7%	128,610	0%	1,710
<b>Total budget of the Ethiopia programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,221,170</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,920,930</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-699,760</b>
<b>Targets for the cost categories</b>						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	69%	839,580	85%	1,631,140	113%	-791,460
Support costs	31%	381,600	15%	289,890	-13%	91,710
<b>Total of targets for costs categories</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,221,180</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,920,930</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-699,750</b>
<b>Out of which</b>						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	96,168	3%	53,450	44%	42,720
Linking and Learning	5%	60,733	3%	61,470	-1%	-740
Technical Assistance	10%	122,809	4%	76,800	37%	46,010
<b>Origin of funding (including overhead)</b>						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	1,099,062	90%	1,728,890	-53%	-629,830
PfR organisations	10%	122,108	10%	192,030	-97%	-69,910
<b>Total of funding of the Ethiopia country programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,221,170</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,920,930</b>	<b>-57%</b>	<b>-699,750</b>

## Guatemala

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
<b>Outcomes</b>						
<b>Intervention strategy 1:</b> strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	53%	673,000	63%	437,940	40%	235,060
<b>Intervention strategy 2:</b> strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	27%	345,900	17%	120,720	39%	225,180
<b>Intervention strategy 3:</b> policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	20%	257,170	20%	135,580	21%	121,590
<b>Total budget of the programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,276,070</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>694,230</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>581,840</b>
<b>Targets for the cost categories</b>						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	76%	966,870	90%	627,110	59%	339,760
Support costs	24%	309,200	10%	67,120	41%	242,080
<b>Total of targets for costs categories</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,276,070</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>694,230</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>581,840</b>
<b>Out of which</b>						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	100,492	4%	28,480	72%	72,010
Linking and Learning	5%	63,464	5%	33,070	48%	30,390
Technical Assistance	10%	128,330	9%	64,930	49%	63,400
<b>Origin of funding (including overhead)</b>						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	1,148,463	90%	624,830	46%	523,630
PfR organisations	10%	127,607	10%	69,400	46%	58,210
<b>Total of funding of the Guatemala country programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,276,070</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>694,230</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>581,840</b>

## India

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
<b>Outcomes</b>						
<b>Intervention strategy 1:</b> strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	62%	390,690	66%	455,010	104%	-64,320
<b>Intervention strategy 2:</b> strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	15%	92,880	16%	108,810	26%	-15,930
<b>Intervention strategy 3:</b> policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	23%	143,480	18%	124,960	-30%	18,520
<b>Total budget of the programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>627,050</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>688,770</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-61,720</b>
<b>Targets for the cost categories</b>						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	84%	527,520	99%	681,720	250%	-154,200
Support costs	16%	99,530	1%	7,050	-150%	92,480
<b>Total of targets for costs categories</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>627,050</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>688,770</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-61,720</b>
<b>Out of which</b>						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	49,381	5%	36,750	26%	12,630
Linking and Learning	5%	31,185	5%	35,360	-13%	-4,170
Technical Assistance	10%	63,060	10%	65,690	-4%	-2,630
<b>Origin of funding (including overhead)</b>						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	564,345	90%	619,920	-10%	-55,570
PfR organisations	10%	62,705	10%	68,860	-10%	-6,150
<b>Total of funding of the India country programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>627,050</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>688,770</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>-61,720</b>



## Indonesia

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
<b>Outcomes</b>						
<b>Intervention strategy 1:</b> strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	64%	922,360	65%	1,292,280	68%	-369,920
<b>Intervention strategy 2:</b> strengthening civil society						
Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	18%	252,290	19%	374,770	22%	-122,480
<b>Intervention strategy 3:</b> policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	18%	258,760	16%	311,410	10%	-52,650
<b>Total budget of the programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,433,410</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,978,460</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-545,050</b>
<b>Targets for the cost categories</b>						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	75%	1,081,110	80%	1,592,630	94%	-511,520
Support costs	25%	352,300	20%	385,830	6%	-33,530
<b>Total of targets for costs categories</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,433,410</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,978,460</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-545,050</b>
<b>Out of which</b>						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	112,882	5%	94,010	17%	18,870
Linking and Learning	5%	71,289	9%	170,770	-140%	-99,490
Technical Assistance	10%	144,153	10%	197,570	-37%	-53,420
<b>Origin of funding (including overhead)</b>						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	1,290,069	90%	1,780,680	-38%	-490,610
PfR organisations	10%	143,341	10%	197,780	-38%	-54,440
<b>Total of funding of the Indonesia country programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,433,410</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,978,460</b>	<b>-38%</b>	<b>-545,050</b>

## Kenya

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
<b>Outcomes</b>						
<b>Intervention strategy 1:</b> strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	57%	393,140	56%	643,990	55%	- 250,850
<b>Intervention strategy 2:</b> strengthening civil society						
Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	23%	159,300	28%	317,190	34%	- 157,890
<b>Intervention strategy 3:</b> policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	20%	136,360	16%	185,660	11%	- 49,300
<b>Total budget of the programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>688,800</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,146,850</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>- 458,050</b>
<b>Targets for the cost categories</b>						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	65%	447,720	79%	907,250	100%	- 459,530
Support costs	35%	241,080	21%	239,600	0%	- 1,480
<b>Total of targets for costs categories</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>688,800</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,146,850</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>- 458,050</b>
<b>Out of which</b>						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	54,240	5%	62,380	- 15%	- 8,140
Linking and Learning	5%	34,260	5%	62,430	- 82%	- 28,170
Technical Assistance	10%	69,270	11%	126,680	- 83%	- 57,410
<b>Origin of funding (including overhead)</b>						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	619,920	90%	1,032,200	- 67%	- 412,280
PfR organisations	10%	68,880	10%	114,650	- 66%	- 45,770
<b>Total of funding of the Kenya country programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>688,800</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,146,850</b>	<b>-66%</b>	<b>- 458,050</b>

## Mali

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
<b>Outcomes</b>						
<b>Intervention strategy 1:</b> strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	62%	417,320	61%	207,610	63%	209,710
<b>Intervention strategy 2:</b> strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	26%	174,220	27%	93,750	24%	80,470
<b>Intervention strategy 3:</b> policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	13%	85,490	12%	41,600	13%	43,890
<b>Total budget of the programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>677,030</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>942,960</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>334,070</b>
<b>Targets for the cost categories</b>						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	89%	603,280	93%	319,770	85%	283,510
Support costs	11%	73,750	7%	23,190	15%	50,560
<b>Total of targets for costs categories</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>519,280</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>942,960</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>334,070</b>
<b>Out of which</b>						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	53,320	8%	27,430	49%	25,890
Linking and Learning	5%	33,670	9%	31,100	8%	2,570
Technical Assistance	6%	68,090	21%	71,140	- 4%	- 3,060
<b>Origin of funding (including overhead)</b>						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	609,330	90%	308,670	49%	300,650
PfR organisations	11%	67,700	10%	34,290	49%	33,420
<b>Total of funding of the Mali country programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>677,030</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>342,960</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>334,070</b>

## Nicaragua

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
<b>Outcomes</b>						
<b>Intervention strategy 1:</b> strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	53%	574,830	51%	184,750	53%	390,080
<b>Intervention strategy 2:</b> strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	22%	240,110	25%	89,360	20%	150,750
<b>Intervention strategy 3:</b> policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	26%	279,830	24%	84,650	27%	195,180
<b>Total budget of the programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,094,770</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>358,750</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>736,020</b>
<b>Targets for the cost categories</b>						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	77%	841,070	83%	299,030	74%	542,040
Support costs	33%	253,700	17%	59,720	26%	193,980
<b>Total of targets for costs categories</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,094,770</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>358,750</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>736,020</b>
<b>Out of which</b>						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	86,210	8%	27,740	68%	58,480
Linking and Learning	5%	54,450	9%	31,020	43%	23,430
Technical Assistance	10%	110,100	18%	63,390	42%	46,700
<b>Origin of funding (including overhead)</b>						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	985,290	90%	322,890	67%	662,410
PfR organisations	10%	109,480	10%	35,860	67%	73,610
<b>Total of funding of the Nicaragua country programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,094,770</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>358,750</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>736,020</b>

## The Philippines

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
<b>Outcomes</b>						
<b>Intervention strategy 1:</b> strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	48%	312,130	37%	42,000	50%	270,130
<b>Intervention strategy 2:</b> strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	31%	204,090	39%	44,890	30%	159,200
<b>Intervention strategy 3:</b> policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	21%	136,830	24%	27,010	20%	109,820
<b>Total budget of the programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>653,050</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>113,900</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>539,150</b>
<b>Targets for the cost categories</b>						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	78%	508,450	68%	77,090	80%	431,360
Support costs	22%	144,590	32%	36,810	20%	107,780
<b>Total of targets for costs categories</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>653,040</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>113,900</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>539,140</b>
<b>Out of which</b>						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	51,430	10%	11,920	77%	39,510
Linking and Learning	5%	32,480	19%	21,920	32%	10,550
Technical Assistance	10%	65,670	25%	28,590	56%	37,080
<b>Origin of funding (including overhead)</b>						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	587,740	90%	102,520	83%	485,220
PfR organisations	10%	65,311	10%	11,390	83%	53,930
<b>Total of funding of the Philippines country programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>653,050</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>113,900</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>539,150</b>

## Uganda

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
<b>Outcomes</b>						
<b>Intervention strategy 1:</b> strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	62%	690,600	60%	598,200	75%	92,400
<b>Intervention strategy 2:</b> strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	24%	267,230	23%	231,270	29%	35,960
<b>Intervention strategy 3:</b> policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	14%	155,550	16%	161,270	- 5%	-5,720
<b>Total budget of the programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,113,380</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>990,740</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>122,640</b>
<b>Targets for the cost categories</b>						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	69%	769,880	80%	790,500	- 17%	- 20,620
Support costs	31%	343,500	20%	200,240	117%	143,260
<b>Total of targets for costs categories</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,113,380</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>990,740</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>122,640</b>
<b>Out of which</b>						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	87,680	5%	50,810	42%	36,870
Linking and Learning	5%	55,370	6%	56,470	- 2%	- 1,090
Technical Assistance	10%	111,970	7%	73,890	34%	38,080
<b>Origin of funding (including overhead)</b>						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	1,002,040	90%	891,700	14%	110,340
PfR organisations	10%	111,340	10%	99,040	- 12%	- 12,290
<b>Total of funding of the Uganda country programme</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,113,380</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>990,740</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>122,640</b>



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