

Partners for Resilience

Annual report 2013



Front cover picture: inhabitant of the village of Noga in Dialloubé, Mali, February 2014.

All pictures in this report are taken at PfR programme sites or events in 2012, 2013 and 2014

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

A	
ACCRA	Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance
ADESO	African Development Solutions
AEDD	Environment Agency for Sust. Development
AEI	Interinstitutional Strategic Agenda
AMASURLI	Authority of Sust. Mgt. of Lake Izabal Basin
AMCDRR	Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR
AMMA	Asociación de Municipios de Madriz
ANA	Autoridad Nacional de Agua / Nat. Water Auth.
APICMA	Association of Beekeepers in Masá Micro-Basin
APOWA	Action for Protection of Wild Animals
AR5	Assessment Report 5
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASIVESCA	Asociación de Invest. y Fomento del Desarrollo Cabañas
ASK	Association for Stimulating Knowledge
AVM	Asociación Vivamos Mejor
B	
BRIMUR	Municipal Response Brigades
C	
CADER	Learning Centre for Rural Development
CAP	Committee for Water and Sanitation
CATIE	Tropical Agriculture Research and Higher Educ.
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCF-A	Forestry and Environmental Advisory Council
CCR	Climate Change Roundtables
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
COCODE	Community Development Councils
COLOPRED	Local Committees for Disaster Reduction
COMRED	Municipal Coordination for Disaster Reduction
COMUPRED	Mun. Comm. on Prev., Mit. and Att. Disasters
COMUSSAN	Municipal Food Safety Commission
CONALFA	National Literacy Committee
CONAP	National Council of Protected Areas
COP	Conference of Parties
COREPRED	Reg. Comm. On Prev, Mit. and Att. Disasters
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
COSUDE	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperat.
CVCA	Community Vulnerability and Capacity Assesm.
D	
DepEd	Department of Education
DFID	Department for International Development
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Gov't
DLG	Dienst Landelijk Gebied (NL Min. Econ. Affairs)
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DNPI	National Council on Climate Change
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
E	
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
ECO	Ecological Christian Organisation
EMA	Ethiopian Meteorological Agency
EENDA	Ewaso North Development Authority
EMR	Ecosystem Management and Restoration
ENDA	Ewaso North Development Authority
EMACC	Municipal Strategies for Climate C. Adaptation
F	
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FAS	Agro Forestry System
FFAL	Farmer's Field Adaptation Learning school
G	
GFCs	Global Framework of Climate Services
GFCV	Cabinets of Family, Community and Life
GIZ	Gezellschaft für Internale Zusammenarbeit
GRC	Guatemala Red Cross
GVC	Civil Volunteer Group
H	
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
I	
IASC	Inter-Agencies Standing Committee
ICRAF	Int'l Centre for Research in Agroforestry
ICZMP	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Progr.
IFRC	Int. Federation of Red Cross Red CrescSocieties
IMPACT	Indeg. Movem. Peace Advancem.and Conflict Transform.
INETER	Nicaragua Institute of Territorial Studies
INIFOM	Municipal Development Institute
INSFOP	Institute of Lifelong Learning
INTA	Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology
INTUR	Nicaraguan Tourism Institute
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change
IRI	Intern'l Research Inst. for Climate and Society
ITB	Bandung Institute of Technology
K	
KaDDAN	Katakwi District Development Actors Network
KRCS	Kenya Red Cross Society
KWF	Kenya Wetlands Forum
L	
LDMA	Lake Mainit Development Alliance
M	
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture
MAGFOR	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MARENA	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MARN	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals

MEFCCA	Min. Family, Communal, Coop and Ass. Econ.
MID-P	Merti Integrated Development Programme
MINED	Ministry of Education
MINGOB	Ministry of Interior
MINSA	Ministry of Health
MJT	Musow Ka Jigiya Ton
MNREGA	National Employment Guarantee
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

N

NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NACSOF	Nakapiripirit Civil Society Forum
NaSARRI	Nat. Semi-arid Agric Resources Research Inst.
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRRMC	Nat. Disaster Risk Reduction and Mgt Council
NDRRP4T	Disaster Risk Reduction Platform for Teso
NLRC	Netherlands Red Cross
NNRR	Non-adaptive management of natural resources

O

OPIDIN	Flood Prediction Tool for the Inner Niger Delta
OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority

P

PAGASA	Govt Agency for Weather, Flood and Astron. Observation
PASAKK	Panaghiusa Alang Sa Kalingkawasan ug Kaugalingnan
PDRA	Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment
PEDRR	Partnership for Environment and DRR
PfR	Partners for Resilience
PICC	Platform for Inventors of Climate Change
PLANAS	National Platform on Disaster Management
PME	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PNPM	Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat

R

RCCC	Red Cross Climate Centre
RENAP	Registro Nacional de las Personas
RAAN	North Atlantic Autonomous Region
RECONCILE	Resource Centre for Civil Leadership
REGLAP	Regional Learning and Advocacy Programme

S

SASOL	Sahelian Solutions Foundation
SEGEPLAN	National Planning Institute
SESSAN	Exec. Secret of Sovereignty and Food Sec and Nutrition
SSCBDA	South-South Citizenry-Based Dev. Academy

T

TACC	Climate Change Adaptation Technologies
TFG	Task Force Group
TTS	Timor Tengah Selatan

U

UCA	University of Central America
UCANS	Agricultural Cooperatives Union of N. Segovia
UCATSE	Catholic University of Agricultural Dry Tropics
UNDANA	Nusa Cendana University
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UGAM	Municipal Environmental Management Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNISDR	UN International Strategy for Dis. Reduction
URACCAN	University of the Autonomous Regions of the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast
URCS	Uganda Red Cross Society
URG	Universidad Rural de Guatemala

V

VLDRC	Village Level Disaster Resilience Committee
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association

W

WG1	Working Group 1
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WRMA	Water Rivers Management Authority
WRUEP	Waso River Users Empowerment Platform

Foreword

Women in Bulesa in Merti, Kenya, attend a meeting of the village's DRR Committee



The Partners for Resilience programme has entered its fourth year. This report presents the achievements of 2013, where partners have further strengthened the integration of climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration into disaster risk reduction approaches. Their activities have strengthened the ability of numerous communities to cope with disasters by enabling them to anticipate the risks they face, to respond when disaster strikes, to adapt to changing risks, and to transform to address underlying factors and root causes of risk. Partners have worked with 512 communities reaching 557,863 people who are now covered by risk reduction plans, but also engaged with other NGOs by setting-up and strengthening co-operation in 56 platforms to stimulate the application of the integrated approach by civil society. Furthermore they engage with 215 government institutions to ensure a conducive environment re. legal arrangements and financial provisions, and to co-operate at various levels to address the root causes of identified risks. Notable achievements have been made at all levels within the programme, and the effects of events like the floods in Bihar, India, indicates that risk reduction measures pay off.

In 2013 the implementation of the programme was mid-way. Much emphasis was put on taking stock of achievements, and to look into challenges that have become visible now that the programme has moved from concept and first initiatives to concrete practical results. To this end an intensive review process was undertaken, involving cross-visits of members of country teams to other countries. PfR's Resilience Vision, launched late 2012, was used as the framework. Its key principles enabled a review that transcended a mere logframe based assessment, taking discussions to the heart of the programme: the integrated approach. The outcomes of the review not only highlighted achievements and challenges for the individual countries, but also presented an overview of global trends within PfR. They were the central focus of PfR's second Global Conference that took place in September last year. Partners shared successes and discussed challenges, learning from each other's experiences. Plans for the remaining period were adapted accordingly. The fact that the Ministry allowed for a later submission of these plans greatly contributed to the success of the conference and the strengthening of PfR's Annual Plan 2014. In a few countries, where we scheduled to finish implementation at the end of 2014, steps are being taken to extend into 2015 in order to achieve full results and capitalise on opportunities that further strengthen the programme's sustainability.

Also at international level progress was made in 2013. The programme is showing its results which are communicated at country and global level through various case studies, reports and brochures. At the same time the programme also presents challenges re the long-term, multi-partner, integrated approach to build community resilience. The alliance members have started to engage with (potential) donors and other stakeholders and discuss ways to replicate and up-scale of the approach, and to shape related initiatives that help them to achieve their own but also donors' and governments' priorities. Focus will be to continue to find ways to do so in a cost-effective way. As almost all quantitative targets have been achieved, most even surpassed, much emphasis will be put on further improving quality, efficiency and sustainability of the programme. In support of this, evidence building has been boosted in 2013 (and will continue in 2014 and 2015) by increased focus on documentation, including development of case studies, and by the 'Learning from PfR' academic research.

2014 will see the continued collaboration of PfR members at country and global level and the further exploration of opportunities for continued joint initiatives post-MFS II, aimed at making communities strong and resilient, enabling them to effectively deal with disaster risks and protecting and shaping their own development.

The Hague, 01 May 2014

Juriaan Lahr
Head of International Assistance, Netherlands Red Cross

Summary

Participants at a Community
Diploma on riverbasin management
in Nicaragua



Introduction | The scale and complexity of the Partners for Resilience programme is large, and any summary would find it hard to do justice to all actions and initiatives that have taken place: five alliance members, working with implementing partners in nine countries, covering more than 500 communities, working with 56 platforms and engaging with well over 200 government institutions, with a total budget of 40 million Euros. Yet, if taking the logic of the various programme elements, plus initiatives at the global level, and initiatives focused at learning, the view emerges that the programme in 2013 has not only been very dynamic, but also very successful. Almost all targets have been achieved already, many have even been surpassed.

Set-up of the programme | The various elements under the programme's three strategic directions are strongly interrelated. Helping to create a conducive environment in terms of government legislation, policy development, planning and integration, budgeting, etc. (outcome 3) is assumed to contribute to the ability of civil society including 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 Partners for Resilience (PfR) approach of ecosystem and climate smart DRR (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 they contribute to achieving Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7.a: "Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources."

As mentioned above, five partner organisations and the 46 implementing partners in nine countries are implementing the programme. The partners are the Netherlands Red Cross (lead), CARE Nederland, Cordaid, Wetlands International and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. No single organisation had a presence in all 9 countries concerned. At country level the programme is implemented in contexts that show considerable variation in terms of geographic conditions, ecosystems, climate, means of subsistence, governance, hazards and vulnerability. Within countries the locations where the PfR programme was implemented differ in terms of diversity. In Mali, Kenya and Indonesia activities took place within a single administrative entity. Multiple (two or more) PfR venues were selected in Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Uganda, Guatemala, India and the Philippines.

Overview of achievements | To cope with the vast amounts of data, the use of a methodology and monitoring protocol that is highly reliant on indicators was agreed with the principal donor, the Netherlands ministry of Foreign Affairs. This annual report is structured on basis of that protocol.

Chapter 1 briefly summarizes a number of key general performance indicators. PfR worked in 512 communities. It reached 486,513 beneficiaries (238,803 of them female, 49%). It conducted risk mapping in these communities, and in total 557,863 people are now covered by risk plans, and 71,172 community members have diversified their livelihoods. Total expenditure in 2013 was 6,098,720.

Chapter 2 presents a series of tables and explanatory texts pertaining to programme element 1, Strengthening Civil Society, covering civic engagement, levels of engagement, practice of values,

perceptions of impact, and socio-economic environment. As in the next two chapters, the target indicators are either numbers, percentages or four point scales. Compared to the original baseline and the 2012 scores, progress in 2013 has been quite impressive for all types of indicators. Numerically, many targets set for the PfR's final year have already been met and even surpassed. More or less the same applies to targets defined in terms of percentage-wise increases, whilst whenever the target was defined in terms of reaching stage 3 or more on a four point scale, progress is also more than satisfactory. It should be noted though that average score sometimes imply a rather large variance. The indicator regarding the percentage of supported community committees that are invited to participate in regular dialogue with government bodies is an example of this, and although its average score surpasses the target of almost all countries, two countries are lagging behind.

Chapter 3 is the centrepiece of the report. It is a compilation of country reports highlighted by tables treating a wide range of interlinked themes and activities, interspersed with case stories in boxes or as texts further explaining the data in the tables. The findings include that already in 2013 the number of communities undertaking risk assessments (512) has topped the target figure of 487, and that the number of people covered by risk plans (some 548.000) far exceeds the planned total of 320.000. Also, indicators pertaining to various forms of training, networking, coalition building, influencing institutions, making changes in livelihoods, etc. point to a successful implementation which is likely to result in sustainable progress.

Only at the international level success has to be reaped. Many initiatives have been taken and alliance members actively engage with numerous international institutions, building on local level achievements, but scores are expected to reach their target at a later stage.

Chapter 4 deals with different aspects of capacity building of NGOs and CBOs in the nine countries where PfR operates, building on the 5C model. Although attribution is sometimes difficult to demonstrate, all elements score on average above their target, several even substantially. Looking at individual country only sporadically is a target at country level not yet achieved, and in only four of the 126 individual country performances the score of an individual country slightly dropped, each due to incidental circumstances.

Chapter 5 concerns organisational matters pertinent to the NLRC whilst **Chapter 6** provides a full overview of activities related to promoting PfR on a global scale. At many international meetings PfR has presented ecosystem smart and climate smart approaches to DRR, like with the UN (notably UNISDR), EU, World Bank, mayor civil society platforms. The increasing emphasis on documentation to support the policy dialogue is visible in the increasing number of writeshops that have been organised in the various PfR countries.

Chapter 7 presents a great number of learning initiatives, reflecting that, although no specific targets are set, a mayor aim of the programme is to learn from the experiences on the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR and the work with communities, civil society and government. One of the most prominent initiatives in this respect was the midterm review, and ambitious process in which all countries were visited by teams made up of HQ staff and staff from PfR teams from other countries. The review drew several general conclusions and a great number of country specific ones. At the PfR Global Conference the outcomes were discussed, and teams shared and learned from each other's experiences. With these outcomes and increased insight the teams adjusted their work plans for 2014. Also an assessment has been carried out into the tools that are being used and the extent to which partners have already integrated these, and into the way assessments are being carried out in the programme. Furthermore an initiative has started in collaboration with the Universities of Wageningen and Groningen to assess critical factors that impact of the success of the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach.

Finally this section is completed with a great number of initiatives taken at country level, focusing on good practices in integrating DRR/CCA/EMR, facilitating the implementation of such activities, and implementing the integrated approach at policy level.

Conclusion | In conclusion it can be stated that in quantitative terms the programme, in 2013, has already achieved its goals. Practically all indicators score at or (well) above target levels. The following years will focus on the consolidation or even further increase of these achievements, but also on ensuring increased quality, cost effectiveness and sustainability. Additionally PfR members will seek for opportunities to replicate and scale up the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach. In support to this, evidence building through documentation will be a key area of attention.

1

General performance indicators

In Napak, Uganda, honey from PfR-provided bee-hives is prepared for sale.



Budget | Of the total MFS-II contribution of € 36,154,497.13 for Partners for Resilience, € 6,098,720 was spent in 2013 (on basis of RJ650, covering for most partners their commitments rather than real expenses). This figure includes expenditure for overhead.

Coverage | In all countries community selection has taken place and baseline surveys have been carried out. Subsequently risk reduction plans have been developed for most communities. In total Partners for Resilience reached 486,513 beneficiaries in 2013.

Coverage (gender specific) | Of the above number, 49% is female (238,803 beneficiaries) and 51% (247,710 beneficiaries) male.

Coverage (communities) | The total number of communities where Partners for Resilience in 2013 engaged with activities under its three strategic directions is 512. It should be noted that this is the number of communities that conducted risk mapping activities.

Civil Society Programme element 1

In Flores, Indonesia, a
PfR staff member
explains the working of a
drainage system



2.1 Introduction

The work with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) is conditional in the strengthening of community resilience. To enable them to do this the alliance members support actions that strengthen their capacities, in the implementation of DRR (-related) activities (listed under 'MDGs and themes, programme element 2' in chapter 3) as well as in the organisational development. Initiatives for the latter, related to indicators that were defined specifically for this aim, are discussed below.

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.

The organisations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	4	3	3.5	2,7	2	1	1	4	3
Target	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	4
Score 2012	4	4	3.5	2,7	3	3	1	2,5	3.5
Score 2013	4	3.75	3.5	3.5	3	4	4	4	3.5

All partners realise that the effectiveness of the programme, and its sustainability, rely on good contacts with all stakeholders. To this effect they seek their ongoing endorsement and engagement.

In all countries the partners have reached or even surpassed the set target (average score is 3.7). In India for example, the partners have developed common reporting formats, ensure that risk reduction plans are endorsed by the various stakeholders (see box). Only in Ethiopia and Indonesia, where partners at the outset expected to achieve a full score, the target has not been reached yet. Still, like in Ethiopia, the partners prepare annual reports for donors and government agencies that are involved in PfR, and, in case of specific request, with other stakeholders like local government offices and academic institutes. Moreover the sharing of such reports, as well as of annual programme and audit reports, are mandatory under the new Civil Society Agency legislation on charity organisations (Proclamation 621/2001), underlying the certification of Civil Society organisations in Ethiopia.

Multi-level involvement in India

In India the risk reduction plans developed at community level are endorsed by village Panchayat (local level governance). The community based organisations (VLDRC in Mahanadi delta and DMCs in Gandak- Kosi floodplains) involve Panchayat and Block level officials for implementation of risk reduction plans. The PfR partners working in the region facilitate the linkage between VLDRC/DMCs with government officials at block and district level.

The community based monitoring tool and partner (local NGO) level reporting formats also captures involvement of various stakeholders. These formats form the basis for compilation of country progress report. PfR-India has developed common reporting formats for the individual organisations based on what each organisation compiles their annual progress and financial reports.

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%).

% of supported community committees that are invited to participate in regular dialogue with government bodies									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Target	90%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	50%
Score 2012	76%	76%	0%	0%	10%	100%	0%	3,5%	50%
Score 2013	76%	100%	0%	75%	15%	60%	100%	100%	70%

As expected in the previous annual report, effects under this indicator have become visible in 2013, albeit not in each of the countries yet: the average score of 66% is made up of widely divergent individual scores. After having worked with communities to set-up disaster risk committees and to start related activities, a next step is to ensure that these communities, rather than PfR partners themselves, are engaging in dialogue with government bodies to advocate and ensure support. The extent to which this was achieved in 2013 depended on the level of establishment of the committees, and the contacts that PfR partners themselves had already with governments, to which they could introduce the said committees. In all countries partners managed to ensure the above invitations – in some of the countries all committees are invited, like Guatemala and Nicaragua, whereas in other countries this number is steadily increasing.

In Nicaragua for example PfR partners have worked closely with the various Local Committees and Municipal Committees for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (COLOPRED and COMUPRED respectively, although the former is recently replaced by the Cabinets for Family, Community and Life (GFCV)), the Committees on Drinking Water and Sanitation (CAPS) and Watershed Committees with support of the mayors and municipal councils. Especially the on-going participation of the municipal officers is important, as they are the link between the aforementioned institutions and the communities. In Indonesia the partners in Sikka and Ende districts support the communities actively in bringing their priorities to village and district government. They do so through direct discussion on village development and financial and technical (i.e. re. agriculture) planning and in dialogues on water catchment and food security planning at district level. This is considered a direct result of PfR partners’ liaising with villages and local government institutions. In Mali the PfR partners have established the Platform of Interveners on Climate Change (PICC), in which the five PfR partners participate together with non-PfR NGOs and with twenty village committees to advocate with local, regional and national policy makers for the prevention and reduction of disaster risk. This platform has met several times in full with government officials and local decision makers where the inclusion of the village DRR plans in local development plans was discussed. The decrease in Mali is due to the fact that four non-PfR organisations were added in 2013, and these are not (yet) involved in the dialogue.

PfR Philippines has reached all its 42 target communities. While Philippine Red Cross works with organised community volunteers in all project areas, CARE partners work in strengthening established/mandated Community Disaster Risk Reduction Councils. In both cases, these group of people works closely with the Municipal and Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Council to address identified risks in the communities. In one province (Surigao del Norte), the PfR approach has been expanded to another municipality, PfR conducted training on DRR, CCA, EMR to the barangay officials.

In India the score is 0% because usually it is PfR partners who are invited. They focus on ensuring that in the future community committees are invited as well, and that after the programme's time frame these communities will continue to be invited.

2.3 Level of organisation

In each of the nine countries PfR has set the goal of having, at the end of the programme, 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).

2b # of network/ umbrella organisations developed and active									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Target	1	8	1	13	1	1	12	1	2
Score 2012	3	11	1	2	1	1	6	1	1
Score 2013	3	14	1	18	1	1	14	1	2

In all countries PfR partners are now engaged in such networks. Most of these were established in the first two years, but still in 2013 some new ones are added. In Guatemala for example, PfR partner CARE has started-up work with COMRED in both municipalities in Solala, while in Mali the aforementioned PICC was established. In Indonesia the PfR partners bring the alliance's experience, approaches and strategy to support the work of pre-established platforms rather than establishing new ones. They engage with a range of (often local level) networks, like on district Disaster Risk Reduction forums and the Water Catchment forum in Sikka. The partners also co-operate with national civil society networks (like Insist and Caritas) and national disaster management and climate risk forums. Generally the scores in the above table show that partners have achieved or even surpassed their targets. Reference is made to chapter 3 where the activities under this indicator are presented for individual countries.

Peer-to-peer communication | Like last year PfR partners are engaged in dialogue with peers and governments. This in fact a key element of the programme, as will be presented in the next chapter, particularly under strategic objective 2 and 3.

2c % of 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									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	83%	80%	100%
Score 2012	27%	80%	57%	83%	40%	100%	67%	80%	100%
Score 2013	50%	80%	94%	85%	45%	60%	100%	100%	100%

The above table indicates that in each country that PfR partners have achieved or even surpassed their set target. For more details on initiatives and activities that illustrate how they have done so, reference is made to chapter 3.

Financial and human resources | The success of the of the partners organising them under the PfR banner, and of their ability to impact on the level of budgets that governments have allocated for DRR/CCA/EMR shows first results in 2013. This is, compared to other areas of intervention, later in the programme since it is the outcome of a process of policy dialogue that could start only after partners had organised themselves and developed their common message.

3b % of annual increase of government spending in targeted areas on DRR/CCA/EMR									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Target	30%	20%	30%	10%	30%	30%	10%	30%	30%
Score 2012	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%
Score 2013	0%	33%	511% ¹	0%	0%	10%	10%	0%	0%

¹ over 2012 levels

The image that emerges is that partners experiencing challenges in ensuring that governments move from awareness and addressing DRR/CCA/EMR in their strategies and plans to indeed increasing dedicated spending. At the same time there are notable successes in securing funding for targeted villages, like in India where partners have managed to leverage Rs 269 million from on-going developmental projects to support implementation of risk reduction plans (hence the substantial score on this indicator), and Indonesia where the government contributed to agriculture improvements (see box). An additional challenge is that budgets may shift between departments, and may expand or shrink in the process, making it difficult to account for a change in the size of the budget for DRR/CCA/EMR. Thus the difficulty in capturing the increase in budgets implies that several countries present a score of 0% whereas in fact there may be an increase that is however virtually impossible to trace.



Since this indicator is also used to monitor progress under the third strategic direction ('policy dialogue'). Reference is made to the respective sections in chapter 3.

2.4 Practice of values

In several ways the PfR partners monitor 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. They do this both at global alliance level and with the local partners at country level,

Internal governance (democratic decision making and governance) | Four indicators are assessed to jointly explain if and to which degree the target group is involved in decision making: are affected people involved (or in any case are their rights are recognised), are people who are not affected by decisions but who are influential and/or powerful sufficiently informed, is the level of involvement of the target group adequate (given type of organisation, type of issues at stake and local culture), and does

the participatory process take place in a time-efficient manner. All countries work towards a score of three out of four regarding these indicators. Their average score for 2013 is 3.5

The target group is involved in decision making									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	3	3	2.4	1.2	2.5	3	3	3.5	4
Target	4	3	3	3.75	3	3	3	3	3
Score 2012	4	4	2.4	1.2	3	3	3	3.25	3.5
Score 2013	4	3.5	3	3	3	4	4	3.4	3.5

Since the start of the programme most countries have maintained or even improved their score. Countries, moreover the various implementing organisations, apply different methods. In Guatemala for example PfR partner Wetlands International signs formal co-operation agreements between WI, the local partner and the target group's or community's formal representative. In India the target community participated in the risk assessment process and preparation of risk reduction plans. Roles and responsibilities have been divided for implementation of risk reduction plans: the community organisation decides on the implementation, PfR on the facilitation. Jointly the community members and PfR partners liaise with Panchayat and government officials for implementation of risk reduction measures through linkage with government flagship programmes. The climate change component was strengthened, based also on feedback from the midterm review, specifically targeting communities through the use of the Climate Centre's games. After these sessions PfR and community representatives jointly improved the risk reduction plans, integrating measures at community level. In Mali there is an agreement with implementing 'third' partners to apply the (financial) procedures that the in-country partners of PfR alliance members apply (for example ODI/Sahel needs to apply the procedures of Wetlands International/Mali)

Similarly in Indonesia partners and communities work together on assessment, planning and action. Roles and responsibilities are defined mutually and are in many villages documented under cooperative agreements. The expected role and contribution of government are usually not stipulated in these agreements, but are clear to both the partner(s) and communities for their advocacy.

Transparency | Another indication of the how values are practiced is the level of transparency of financial procedures. The indicator combines 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.

The organisations have transparent financial procedures and practise transparent financial reporting									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	3	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	3	2	3.4	3
Target	3	3	3	3.8	3	3	3	3.8	4
Score 2012	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.7	3	2.5	2	3.5	3.5
Score 2013	3.5	3.8	4	3	3	4	3.8	3.6	3.5

All country teams have set an end-of-programme target of 3 (out of a maximum of 4). Some have achieved the maximum score, indicating maximum transparency with all partners, like India and Mali. Overall, all countries are at or above their target, their average score is 3.6.

Obviously each of the partner applies procedures that are developed over time, and to which systems and organisations have been adapted. The systems usually apply to PfR as much as they do to other programmes. In Guatemala for example the Red Cross applies a system

Financial procedures within Guatemala Red Cross

Managing of (programme) funds within the Guatemala Red Cross (GRC) is carried out by authorized personnel who work with strict accountability procedures. Upon completion of a defined group of programme activities, the accounting department of the GRC drafts a financial reports, its frequency i.a. based on priority of the project (emergency response operations require more frequent information). All this information is verified by the General Directorate of the GRC, together with the involved departments (Health, Organizational Development or Disaster Risk Management). [...]

that helps its own accountability and transparency towards various groups of stakeholders, and that is applied for all its supporting Red Cross organisations (see box).

In India PfR partners Wetlands International South Asia and Cordaid apply transparent financial procedures, and make efforts to streamline the financial procedures of individual partner organisations through financial training programmes together with the Association for Stimulating Knowhow (ASK).

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. One the one hand this is reflected in the engagement of partner NGOs and CBOs with the government when it comes to the integrated DDR/CCA/EMR approach, and on the other hand it is reflected by the level of involvement of government institutions 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.

2c % of 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									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	83%	80%	100%
Score 2012	27%	80%	57%	83%	40%	100%	67%	80%	100%
Score 2013	50%	100%	94%	85%	45%	60%	100%	100%	100%

3.1b # of (local) government institutions actively engaged in activities									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Target	16	8	1	40	4	7	30	65	4
Score 2012	13	25	18	27	3	17	26	58	7
Score 2013	13	46	18	44	4	17	45	117	7

What becomes clear, as a general conclusion, is that each of the country teams managed to surpass the targets they set – some largely, like Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Mali and Philippines, and some narrowly, like Indonesia. Yet all have been successful. Since both indicators are also used to monitor progress under the second ('community interventions') and third strategic direction ('policy dialogue') respectively, reference is made to the corresponding sections for each of the countries in chapter 3 where more detailed information is provided.

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 on one end of the spectre to the actual implementation and monitoring on the other. This community involvement is conditional to ensure effective and lasting impact at the local level. An indicator for this is whether and to what extent the risk assessments are conducted with active and wide community participation.

1.1a # of communities that conducted risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Target	25	26	209	30	13	20	28	42	94
Score 2012	17	17	209	23	13	20	38 ¹	31	37
Score 2013	32	23	223	33	13	20	30	42	93

¹ revised from annual report 2012 (28)

The scores for the various countries indicate that, as a trend, all partners have included as many or even more communities under this group of activities as/than planned. Reference is made to the next chapter for a more elaborative discussion on this indicator.

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. Preceding any success in this field is the actual establishment of a policy dialogue with governments. These have been established after the country teams had devoted much of their time and energy in the initial stages of the programme on community assessments.

3b % of annual increase of government spending in targeted areas on DRR/CCA/EMR									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Target	30%	20%	30%	10%	30%	30%	10%	30%	30%
Score 2012	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%
Score 2013	0%	33%	511% ¹	0%	0%	10%	10%	0%	0%

¹ over 2012 levels

As explained in par. 2.3, an actual increase in percentage is often difficult to clearly define, and several partners have managed to secure substantial funding for risk reduction and resilience building measures. Reference is made to 'Financial and human resources' in that paragraph.

Also initiatives in relation to national and international conferences and meetings, especially regarding the official recommendations and resolutions are a reflection of policy influence. For this, an indicator is agreed that also highlights progress under the programme's third strategic direction.

3d # of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings making reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	
	Global
Baseline 2011	0
Target	8
Score 2012	1
Score 2013	3

Rather than other indicators under the strategic directions, the above one is specifically targeted at supra-national level. Reference is made to paragraph 6.3 and 6.4 where several actions of PfR partners are presented. It should be noted though that active engagement at international conferences not automatically and directly translates in adoption of recommendations, and moreover that (direct) attribution of lobby initiatives in this respect is not always possible. Yet at several conferences and meetings it can be witnessed that attention for the links between DRR, CCA and EMR are increasingly recognised in official documents, for example at the Chair's Summary at the Global Platform (par. 6.2).

The actions are closely related to indicator 3c, which focuses on international lobby and advocacy. Partners are actively engaged in several of them, like the Hyogo Framework for Action follow-up, the

EU Development Days (including the VOICE Network quarterly meetings), the Sustainable Development Goals discussions, meetings related to UNFCCC and COP, Resilient Cities, IIED-sponsored conference on Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change, Deltas in Times of Climate Change, World Bank meetings (combined making-up the below score), and various bilateral donor consultations.

3c # of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	
	Global
Baseline 2011	0
Target	9
Score 2012	7
Score 2013	8

2.6 Environment

Socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural context | 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. The indicators also reflects progress re. peer-to-peer communication (under Level of organisation, par. 2.3) and Responsiveness (under Perception of impact, par. 2.5).

2c % of 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									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	83%	80%	100%
Score 2012	27%	80%	57%	83%	40%	100%	67%	80%	100%
Score 2013	50%	100%	94%	85%	45%	60%	100%	100%	100%

As indicated above, all partner organisations are engaged in networks, firstly in their own PfR networks which have in some cases been newly established and secondly in wider networks. The drop in Mali's score is explained in par. 2.2. More information on initiatives under this indicator can be found in chapter 3 under the second strategic direction ('Strengthening Civil Society').

MDGs and themes

Programme element 2

Demonstration of First Aid
as part of contingency
planning in Rajnagar,
Odisha (India)



3.1 Introduction

The third year in Partners for Resilience was to a large extent characterised by consolidation and further building on initiatives that had been taken during the first two years. Community risk plans, based on assessments, were implemented and triggered a great number of activities, from contingency planning to small scale mitigation actions, with strong links to both climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration. In line with this much emphasis was put on livelihood strengthening and diversification, moving from training to actual implementation.

Also under the second strategic direction much of the foundations were laid in the first two years: platforms of NGOs were either identified or established, and in 2013 these were further strengthened and intensified. Also collaboration with knowledge centres was further developed. Finally, under the third strategic directions, contacts with governments are moving firmly into advocacy, and some results of this are becoming visible, e.g. in places where PfR activities and approach are reflected, even included, in local development plans. Ultimately this will also contribute to both sustainability and scaling up of the PfR approach.

3.2 Ethiopia

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	2.5 ¹	3
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	82% ²	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	90,000	0	47,385	84,174
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	17 ³	32
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	17 ³	32
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	54,000	0	38,835	89,273
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	3,800
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	14,000	0	11,483	18,235

Revised from annual report 2012: ¹ was 4; ² was 100%; ³ was 9

Community interventions | The alliance members and their local partners, together with local communities and other stakeholders, have carried out a number of activities to strengthen the resilience of these very communities.

A first group of activities focused on building knowledge and skills re. DRR/CCA/EMR which served to prioritize the risks to which the communities are exposed, and from which communities can develop action plans. Plans incorporated climate and ecosystem information. Linked to these mapping exercises, PfR organisations in close collaboration with Nyangatom district Health Office and Women & Children Affairs Office seized the opportunity to promote gender equality and to work on awareness re. the spread of HIV/Aids.

Another group of activities related to construction of wells, rainwater harvesting systems and ponds to improve water provision and accessibility (see box). Community members actively participated in all phases, from site selection to implementation.

Communities, as well as local governments, CBOs and NGOs, have increased their understanding of the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach, and are more aware of man-made hazards. Consequently they have adapted their livelihood coping strategies. As a first set of activities rangelands, which also cross into non-PfR communities, have been rehabilitated in an ecosystem-based way (applying a landscape-approach), to avail pasture for livestock in long dry season. The communities have organised themselves to mobilize mass labour contribution for constructing physical infrastructure, and lobby for local government support in their efforts to reduce the (potential) negative impact of the hazard to which they are exposed.

Participatory rangeland management practices in communal grazing land are another mitigation measure. Scientific knowledge was applied together with indigenous community knowledge on Natural Resources Management, land rehabilitation and fodder production. In twelve targeted Kebeles some 1200 hectares of grazing land have been rehabilitated and community self-management systems have been established. Grass species have started to regenerate and grow well. The increased supply helps to feed livestock and is especially beneficial in long dry seasons. Some of the hay is reserved for emergencies while some of it is sold, providing income. Conservation measures like terraces, cutting off drains and closing off areas are now in place in a number of sites, preventing soil erosion and reducing surface runoff.

To enhance community resilience further, a saving methodology was made available to self-help women groups as a means to diversify livelihoods. Eight co-operatives have been established for this purpose, and in close collaboration with the District Cooperative Promotion Office several trainings were conducted for the members and representatives of the village committees. Assets were built through goat distribution to predominantly women (see box).

Several communities that rely on rain-fed agriculture have been assisted with provision of improved early maturing crop varieties, and training, to better cope with recurrent drought and rainfall variability, and shifting raining patterns. Other communities were confronted with poor soil fertility and shortage of farmlands and moisture. Their outdated farming practices lead to chronic food insecurity. PfR helped farmers to better adapt through improving access to information, and innovative techniques. The Ethiopian Meteorological Agency (EMA) has been engaged to implement Farmer's Field Adaptation Learning schools (FFAL), aimed at providing opportunities for learning, sharing and training local community members for selected farmers' plots. It has provided twenty plastic rain gages to be set-up on the farmers field. The integrated and improved

Hand dug well construction in Wagiworgaja Kebele

600 people from four villages of Wagiworgaja Kebele have started drinking pure water. Especially for women this entails a major improvement: rather than 30 to 60 minutes previously they now can fetch and bring water in less than 20 minutes

When the ongoing 6 hand dug wells are finished more than 2400 people will have access to pure water; about 600 additional people will benefit from the expanded development work as a result of community participation.

Building assets through livestock distribution in Ethiopia

Asset building through Goat distribution on revolving basis is found more convenient form of providing the poorest rural community members with micro finance. The first beneficiary transfers 5 newborn goats to the waiting beneficiary in three years' time.

The waiting beneficiary supports the first beneficiary during this period and this is creating more social and economic ties. Fast rate of reproduction of Goat enables the beneficiaries to build their asset base in relatively shorter period of time.

technologies of agricultural practices have greatly contributed to diversified and improved application of meteorological data for informed decision making.

In addition to the meteorological data and the information from woreda and kebele early warning committees, teachers at schools with which PfR co-operates orient the so-called 'environmental club' members (students) on climate, climate variability and change, environmental degradation, and extreme weather events. The club members in turn disseminate this information to fellow students, families and the community at large through songs and drama. This has enhanced community participation in the environmental protection and rehabilitation works and to timely planting, contributing to long-term resilience in the farmers' livelihoods.

Other activities focused on periodical participatory risk review and reflection in eight project sites, a process in which community, government line officers and PfR staff participated. Community participants numbered 305 (105 of them female), bringing in experience and expertise in rangeland management, community animal health service delivery, water development, capacity building and awareness raising, and general disaster risk management. Government representatives were from the Pastoralist Development Office, the Water Mines and Energy Office, the Women Affairs Office, the Administration Office, and the Finance and Development Office. The meetings conducted SWOT analyses on the project interventions. Identified strengths related to the appropriateness of PfR interventions related to the communities' needs and priorities, fostering of intra-community group work, and the establishment of various committees. Weaknesses related to the tendency to still obtain free hand-outs from the project, and the fact that implementation was lagging behind.

A final group of activities focused on joint monitoring by communities, government officials and NGOs at Woreda level. The monitoring team visited water schemes, Community-managed DRR information centres, rangeland reclamation sites, and DRR working groups. They noticed improved participation of both communities and (other) stakeholders, and a better initiation of DRR committees in the project implementation. At the same time they also observed that implementation is slow, and that the local language of communities hampers communication with facilitators.

In all the above activities communities have organized themselves in DRR committees, including other special related committees. It enables them to have effective working relationships with government and neighboring DRR committees. Also it helps to bring in civil society organisations in service delivery.

Farmer Field Adaptation Learning Schools

High population pressure and low adaptive capacities make communities in Ebinat woreda extremely vulnerable to the impacts of increasingly erratic rainfall. Successive major drought have caused famines in recent years. Much of the land is degraded. Especially asset-poor households and rural landless are vulnerable to hunger.

To improve adaptation and strengthen resilience, the Farmer Field Adaptation Schools (FFAS) puts emphasis on applying research and teaching methods that are adapted to adult learning. It is practical on demonstration plots where observations and experiences are shared among farmers. They are able to analyse their own techniques and local knowledge, assess the value of new practices that have been introduced, and are being stimulated to experiment.

To enable government staff to support the community adaptation actions, seventeen were trained on knowledge on improved agricultural extension and agronomic practice, and on dissemination techniques. In turn they trained two hundred farmers on these improved practices, and additionally twenty farmers were trained in recording daily rainfall with gauges that were planted on their fields. Furthermore structures were set-up for over one hundred farmers inside and outside the target areas to meet weekly at each of their fields for practical learning and experimentation.

Through the FFAS linkages with the agricultural extension office, climate information providers and other institutions have been improved. The meteorological agency of Ethiopia now provides decadal, monthly and seasonal forecasts, which give probabilities for rainfall amount, plus information on optimal start and end date for sowing and harvesting. Farmers are now able to make better informed decisions. Also they have adopted innovative agricultural practices, like for example planting early maturing sorghum that is better adapted to the shorter rainy seasons. Within communities social cohesion has been strengthened, and also non-target communities and households benefit from this knowledge.

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	25	0	25	33
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	3	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%	50%
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	271
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	5	0	4	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	12	0	8	8
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	15	0	4	5

Strengthening civil society | The partnership itself contributes to strengthened civil society. Within the Partners for Resilience set-up partners have established strong ties between themselves as well as with other relevant CBOs, Government Officials and NGOs. An example is the establishment of the above mentioned FFAL where PfR partners with government officials and community members work with practical demonstration to improve farming techniques (see box). As a result it can be witnessed that the integrated approach is being embraced by non-PfR partners as well. It is expected that this will strengthen the push with governments to prioritise the integrated approach of DRR/CCA/EMR in their development plans.

In the reporting period, community institutions leaders and members have been reinforced through trainings, experience sharing visits and consultative meetings and all are supporting their communities to implement risk management and development plan and bylaws.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	8	0	3	5
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%	0%
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	10
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	16	0	13	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	1

Policy dialogue | Despite different mandates and (for some partners) unfamiliarity to work on policy advocacy with governments, important steps have been taken in this field. First and foremost however they have started to document their experiences. This information feeds into any policy dialogue with governments, but also enables partners to build effective working relationships with other civil society actors. Special focus was on how ways of working of individual organisations have been aligned by ensuring they reflect the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach.

Other initiatives entailed experience sharing for Climate-Proof DRR committees. Communities in the Awura and Euwa Woredas were visited by representatives from the Water User Association, Rangeland Management, Kebele administrators, Woreda line offices and development agencies, accompanied by PfR project staff. The communities shared their experience in (and showed results of) community irrigation farming, natural resource conversation practices, livelihood diversification and practical project implementation. Apart from a better understanding of the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach with the visiting team, the visit also contributed to the starting-up of similar farming activities in Klintina Kebele, and rangeland development activities (see also under ‘community interventions’).

3.3 Guatemala

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	1	0	0.7 ¹	1
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	100% ²	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	10,359	0	6,331 ³	12,707
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	26	0	17	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	26 ⁴	0	17	17
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	7,500	0	8,598 ⁵	13,182
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	80 ⁶	628
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	482	0	145 ⁷	780

Notes: revised from annual report 2012: ¹ was 4.0; ² was 82%; ³ was 47,385; ⁴ was 17; ⁵ was 38,835 ; ⁶ was 2,160; ⁷ was 11,489; changes due to refined accounting methods.

Community interventions | In 2013 the Guatemala Red Cross withdrew from three villages and engaged with three new ones. Starting with awareness and assessments, the newly added villages have not yet developed and implemented risk reduction plans.

Various activities have been implemented in communities that mitigate the risk for disasters. Over two hundred improved stoves have been installed that improve the health and economic status of households while at the same time preserving the forrest (see box). In all the areas where PfR is implemented, the improved stoves initiatives are combined with home vegetable gardening (GRC), permaculture (Cáritas) and CADER (CARE/AVM) creating a healthier and cleaner living environment and contributing to the community resilience. In regarding to CADER, thirty-six learning centres for rural development have been established, for which MAGA (Ministry of Agriculture) provides technical assistance.

Improved cooking stoves provide multiple benefits

In the communities served by PfR in Quiché (GRC), Sololá (CARE/AVM) and Zacapa (Cáritas) with technical support from WI, micro projects of improved stoves have been implemented in which the integrated approach is reflected in several ways. The improved stoves help in reducing firewood consumption and therefore reducing forest degradation and deforestation. Furthermore prevents soil erosion that reduced the risks for landslides. Finally it helps to increase awareness of environmental problems at all levels. In addition, improved stoves prevent the respiratory problems that are common due to cooking over an open fire and smoke that stays indoors because of insufficient ventilation. Especially women and children benefit from these new stoves. Finally it is a way of reducing CO2 emissions to the atmosphere.

Since the purchase of charcoal not only takes less time but is also cheaper, it leaves families with more financial resources that can be used to address other needs, or to save.

The centres include climate change as a key topic in their training. The PfR partners intend to replicate this initiative in communities in neighboring microbasins.

Much emphasis has been put on reforestation: In areas with limited vegetation it prevents soil erosion and at the same time increases soil moisture storage. A consultancy into forest cover, ecosystem characterisation and ecosystem services for targeted populations was conducted in one of the implementation areas, leading to a proposed plan for land use, as well as thematic maps for the microbasin that will feed decisions on environmental management. Also a 'reforestation and multi-purpose nursery' project has been installed under a micro-finance scheme (GRC/WI) with involvement from the municipality of El Estor, MARN and the Authority for Sustainable Management of Lake Izabal Basin (AMASURLI) directly benefiting to 22,189 preventing soil erosion and landslide risks. Furthermore, PfR partners delivered trees for planting as part of community training on diversified family farming systems through incorporation of forest and fruit species.

For several communities apiculture production and meliponiculture was strengthened together with the Association of Beekeepers in the Masá river micro basin (APICMA). The activities also contributed to the government-programme on eradicating the Mediterranean fruit fly.

To better manage watersheds, six pluviometers and thermometers have been placed at strategic locations. Their information enables communities to monitor climate trends and compare the actual situation with charts. Also it will benefit people living downstream. The initiatives are part of the Early Warning system in the Masá river basin.

Based on John Twigg's Characteristics of a Disaster resilient Community risks assessments have been updated. A lack of historical data complicated the VCA update, and a consultant was contracted to establish a climate baseline. The updates provided insight into which actions, related to both internal and external environment, were in need of improvement: Furthermore seasonal calendars have been updated. Tools have been developed that focus on climate monitoring, water use and livelihoods, in relation to early warning. Also exchange visits have been organised for people in different micro projects applying similar methodologies, with participation of delegates from CONRED, MARN, MAGA and CONAP. Trainings have been organised that highlighted on the specific risks of forest fires to lives and livelihoods, as well as to the role of fire in relation to ecosystem restoration and conservation. Other activities, related to the improvement of response plans, included the strengthening of COLRED with trainings on i.a. first aid, temporary shelter management, psychosocial support, basic concepts of risk management, safe water, and practical exercises to earthquake evacuation. These initiatives included disaster response drills.

In a programme parallel to PfR initiatives have been taken to better manage the watershed. In the Masá river micro basin an upstream coordinating board has been established, and is linked with the already existing downstream board that covers the PfR communities.

In the urban areas trainings on CCA and EMR have been conducted (focusing i.a. on waste management, reuse and recycling, promoting environmental best practices) and awareness campaigns on DRR/CCA/EMR issues (reforestation, waste collection days) with active participation of community members. The initiatives were supported with radio programmes. At schools emergency plans have been developed and response were trained. Designated Emergency Committees have been formed

Especially young community members (children, youth, young adults) were increased in reforestation activities updating the community risk analysis, action and contingency plans. Risk Reduction brigades have been trained in sustainable watershed management, climate change impact, community video as

a tool for DRR, traditional knowledge recovery for CCA, exchanging experiences among communities and gender.

Two partners (Wetlands International and Guatemala Red Cross) concluded a consultancy on livelihoods in the wetlands of El Astor municipality, in which they focused on traditional knowledge to strengthen livelihood, and in which they emphasised DRR/CCA/EMR. The outcomes will be applied in nine communities. The other partner, CARE-AVM finalised a study on agrobiodiversity species in relation to food security for municipalities in the Masá river middle basin. Special emphasis was on the impact of climate change. Findings focus production systems (agriculture and agroforestry) and crop practices (new and indigenous).

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	16	0	26 ¹	20
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	8	0	11 ²	14
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%	80% ³	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	20	0	188 ⁴	243
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	2	2	4	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	13 ⁵	137
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	1	0	35 ⁶	90

Notes: revised from annual report 2012: ¹ was 25; ² was 3; ³ was 27%; ⁴ was 118; ⁵ was 8; ⁶ was 4; changes due to refined accounting methods.

Strengthening civil society | Through the PfR programme all communities have now access to disaster trends and climate projections. To adapt livelihoods to the effects of climate change, information for communities in the Guatemalan highlands for example, information to adapt livelihoods to the effects of climate change, water availability is projected for 2020, 2050 and 2080. For the San Vicente river basin a management plan has been developed for the PfR communities in Cabañas, together with numerous stakeholders, like authorities of SEGEPLAN, Municipality of Cabañas and Huité, MSPAS, USAC, Fire Department, CONALFA, RENAP, Zootropic, ASIVESCA and the COCODE President of all communities involved.

Referring to the aforementioned study on ecosystem services and local livelihoods of populations for the populations in the Cucubá river watershed (Santa Cruz del Quiché), one of the most important products of it is a proposed system for land mapping and land use planning in the basin, based on current livelihoods and critical ecosystem services with DRR and CCA approaches, results will be presented early 2014 to the population. Another study was conducted on Minimal Characterization of Water Resources and Evaluation of Ecosystem Services in Mountain Water The Granadillas' delivered maps and a prioritisation table of sampled watersheds for communities and farmers. With this information they are now better able to adapt their livelihood and agricultural practices to the ecosystems, preventing degradation.

Furthermore a Geographic Information System has been used to draft a thematic atlas. PfR partners validated these maps. They are now used to make well-informed decisions re. intervention strategies

on DRR/CCA/EMR at municipal and river basin level. The maps will be printed and delivered to the municipalities early 2014. Finally a workshop has been organised on Early Warning Systems, with a focus on how to apply climate related information like seasonal forecasts.

Where above information appears of a (too) technical nature PfR staff have worked to increase its application, for example by translating it to the local language (like has been done with the Kiche' language), and by making information less descriptive and more graphic.

PfR engaged with a great number of platforms, coalitions and round tables. The engaged in four climate change roundtables': The Municipal in El Estor, the Department of Quiché, the Department of Sololá and the Climate Change and Gender in the Eastern Region grouping of municipalities (Chiquimula, Zacapa and El Progreso).

In Sololá the micro basin of the Masá river region, a Coordinating Board of the microbasin lower part has been formed and strengthened that brings together community leaders present in the territory. In Quiché the 5 municipalities where the programme operates, COMRED have been created and/or restructured, including a training process to each one on various DRR subjects. The following step is the accreditation of COMRED by CONRED. In Zacapa support is provided to the Association for the Protection and Defense of the Granadillas Mountain to promote a bill at a constitutional level to be declared as a protective reserve springs.

The Association of the Giant Mountain in Chiquimula has been supported for its conservation and recovery. The Copán Ch'orti' Commonwealth has been accompanied to approve the applied methodology. The formation of a Inter-communal Network will strengthen the capacities at a micro basin level and create spaces with the Government to submit Project proposals to support the communities real needs through development plans.

At national level the partner NGOs/CBOs are engaged in several structured dialogues with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR. The participated for example in the IV Ordinary session of the National Dialogue Platform for DRR. The products of this session served as inputs to the national report validation that was presented at the UN ISDR Global Platform. Also they participated at the joint AEI construction together with CONRED, MARN and CONAP. Dialogues took place on Early Warning systems (with climate institutions INSIVUMEH, et al., on local development plans (with SEGEPLAN), and on the elaboration of educational modules with a focus on DRR/CCA/EMR (with the Ministry of Education).

At regional level the partners had dialogues within the context of the Masá microbasin with the Coordinating Board working on the integration of the Municipal Development Council (COMUDE) in the municipalities of Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán and Nahualá, Solaná. Also they worked, with support of INSIVUMEH and CONRED, on the implementation of an automatic weather forecast station in the municipality of El Estor.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	3	0	9 ¹	25
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	20%	0%	33% ²	33%

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	37 ³	55
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	8	0	25 ⁴	46
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	1

Notes: revised from annual report 2012: ¹ was 3; ² was 0%; ³ was 10; ⁴ was 13; changes due to refined accounting methods.

Policy dialogue | The partners started various communications to work on a more inductive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities. Several of these are: meetings with the Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Education, MARN, CONAP and CONRED in the process of preparing educational modules on DRR/CCA/EMR for primary school teachers; meetings with SEGEPLAN to develop a methodology for the preparation of Local Development Plans that address DRR/CCA/EMR; meeting with CONAP to ensure that the National Biodiversity Policy makes reference to the PfR approach (officially launched in Resolution 01-16-2012 CONAP of the National Biodiversity, Government Agreement 220-2011, CONAP). At municipal level partners also met with authorities, officials of Health Centres and local supervisors of the Ministry of Education to ensure institutional support for implementing PfR activities in schools. Also they organized Municipal Round Tables on Climate Change in El Estor and Quiché, which addressed the integrated approach of DRR/CCA/EMR. With the Municipality of Cabañas an MoU was signed to strengthen the DRR/CCA/EMR themes. Finally to the curriculum for students from Huité, Cabañas and San Diego an agreement was signed with MARN to develop one module on environment and on community-based DRR.

Partners estimate that local government budgets on the issues of early warning, mitigation of natural hazards, and natural resources management have increased. Such increase however remains difficult to measure since local governments do not have a dedicated budget for DRR/CCA/EMR activities. Yet several developments can be witnessed that support this estimate: CBOs are following how the Coordinating Board of the Masá River micro basin manages resources with the involved municipalities on DRR/CCA/EMR activities; with the COMRED of Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán actions have been agreed and budgets have been allocated to the municipality of El Estor contributed to the implementation of a sahred micro project in nursery, and, together with INSIVUMEH, on the installation of a climate station. Finally institutional members of CODEMA in Quiché financed meetings to complete activities aimed at addressing PfR's integrated approach by means of the Climate Change Round Table and in trainings to UGAM.

In total the partners have reached 21 national and 15 local government institutions with advocacy activities, as well as 19 platforms. In total 13 national level, 14 department level and 19 municipal level government institutions actively participated in field visits, trainings, etc.

Improving relations with government and stakeholders

In 2013 at a series of subsequent events the relation between PfR and government partners and other stakeholders was strengthened. In January the National Forum "An Integrated Approach to DRR, CCA and EMR with National and Regional Actors" was organized. Hundred and twelve participants came from related national institutions as well as from various international and local NGOs, community based organizations, universities, and UN agencies. The forum enabled an inter-institutional relationship between PfR partners and government bodies, NGOs and UN agencies on the integrated approach. These relations have also contributed to advocacy and improved coordination, especially with MARN, CONRED, CONAP and MINEDUC.

In August, in an interinstitutional workshop, MARN, CONAP and CONRED agreed to develop a common agenda, including a workplan that covers the final year of the PfR programme.

In December, this common agenda was officially handed over to the governing bodies authorities of disaster management (CONRED), environment (MARN) and biodiversity (CONAP).

3.4 India

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	1	1.6	2.1
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	67%	81%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	71,402	0	22,615	32,636
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	223
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	223
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	71,402	0	71,402	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	13,145
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	4,800	0	2,504	12,692

Community interventions | PfR India is active in the Mahanadi Delta and Gandak Kosi floodplains. Building on risk reduction plans that were developed in the first two years of PfR, using Participatory Risk Assessment (PRA) tools that were aligned to include each partner's expertise, 2013 saw the (further) implementation of three types of interventions: improved management of natural capital, diversified livelihoods options, and increased disaster preparedness.

The risk reduction plans developed under the project co-exists with the conventional village developmental plans, which are supported by a range of schemes that address different aspects of rural livelihoods. Several of developmental programmes bear complementarity with the risk reduction plans, however, on their own do not automatically and comprehensively contribute to risk reduction and resilience building. PfR implementation therefore, to a large extent, leverages funds from the ongoing developmental schemes, and plays a catalytic role in ensuring convergence within various activities with a focus on risk reduction.

PfR activities in both the Gandak-Kosi floodplains and the Mahanadi Delta not only reached many thousands of beneficiaries, but also lead to the integration of the risk reduction plans in the village development plans in thirty-four of the fifty-four Gram Panchayats in the project areas. This contributes to leveraging substantial funds and technical resources from the state and central government agencies.

To bolster disaster preparedness many activities were undertaken and supported, like mock drills, early warning mechanisms, search-and-rescue, and first aid. Supported by the taskforces under the PfR-established Disaster Management Committees in all PfR villages many measures at household level contribute to better-prepared and more

Preparedness pays off in the Bihar 2013 floods

In North Bihar the Ganges' tributaries regularly floods, bringing fertile silt and nutrients for agriculture and fish in the rivers and ponds. Thus floods are an important aspect that determines people's livelihoods. While moderate flood pulses can be enriching, large ones can be very devastating. For such floods large-scale embankment constructions are only partly effective, since waterlogging takes place at large scale. As a result the flood-dependent communities are increasingly becoming flood vulnerable, and needs for relief and rehabilitation increase.

The PfR partners working in the districts of Bhagalpur and Munger located on the banks of River Ganges have adopted an alternate approach to building resilience to floods by focusing on preparedness instead of only post disaster relief and rehabilitation. In consultation with the Village Panchayats, Village Level Disaster Management Committees have been constituted with Task Force Groups (TFG) on early warning, search and rescue, water and sanitation and first aid. In the event of rains, the early warning TFG gets in touch with the operators of upstream Balmiki Barrage in order to predict how much water will reach the downstream villages in how much time. This then initiates a chain of events as per the Standard Operating Procedure for disaster response including mock drills, operationalization of evacuation plans, and ensuring that

resilient families. Survival kits help families survive up to ten days, and also individual grain banks and fodder banks have been established. More than seven hundred toilets and seven hundred and fifty houses, all with raised plinths, were constructed, and the levels of three hundred hand pumps were raised. The government of India, through various Ministries, contributed to this.

In the Mahanadi delta riverbanks have been planted with species that help protect against erosion and that are at the same time economically beneficial for the population, providing fruit, fodder and fuel wood. Furthermore a request by PfR for support to mangrove planting to the World Bank-assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP) was approved, and in 2013 five hectares were planted in several villages of the Ganjam district. Also training has been given and monitoring has been set-up to ensure the sustainability. ICZMP has assured support for extension into other districts.

The impact of institution building efforts was evident in community response to 2013 floods in Bhagalpur and Munger districts in the floodplains of Gandak-Kosi (see box). Losses and damage were significantly lower than during the 2008 floods in the same area.

Also in the Mahanadi delta NertCoast partners facilitated operationalization and re-vitalization of water user associations. Implementation of various activities, e.g. maintenance of irrigation infrastructure, was supported with funds leveraged from ongoing developmental schemes of the state and central government. Water harvesting pilots and efficiency improvement of water use were supported. Also hydrological connectivity was improved, by desiltation of inlet and outlet systems of drainage channels, by removing water hyacinths from water bearing canals, and by restoring river and sea connectivity, which helped increase cropping. Furthermore, building on trainings on agro-practices in 2012, partners set-up demonstration sites in sixty three villages and provided flood-resistant rice seeds, while in 40 other villages they established seed banks to ensure cropping in the forthcoming season, and provided trainings. At the end of 2013 bio-fertilisers, crop rotation and the adaptation of the System of Rice Intensification were seen to be widely applied.

A key component in reducing livelihood vulnerability is providing employment opportunities. With this aim PfR assisted more than 3,200 low-income families in the Gandak-Kosi floodplains to enroll in the National Employment Guarantee Programme (MNREGA) which secures 100 days of local employment to working members of the household. Furthermore contributed financially to activities that were listed in the risk reduction plans, like embankment repair and road construction.

With the creation of a revolving fund PfR partners also assisted in addressing credit needs. Over eighty self-help groups have been established in the Gandak-Kosi floodplains, the majority of them formally linked to national banks, serving especially the petty business needs. At the end of 2013, 142 micro enterprises had been established. Major savings are now available also for household credit needs. Finally More than four hundred fifty households have adopted cattle rearing as an additional income sources. PfR facilitated the linkage between community members and dairy co-operatives for skills development and the strengthening of dairy infrastructure. In the Mahanadi delta PfR facilitated Trainings on sustainable agriculture and pisciculture, followed by demonstration pilots. Plantations were created as per risk reduction plans. Progress on introducing insurance has been limited. In the

Preparedness pays off in the Bihar 2013 floods (cont'd)

[..] An assessment of the event of August 2013 floods in the project areas of Bhagalpur and Munger as against the floods of 2008 (that were of similar scale and magnitude) indicate that such interventions are proving to be effective: a significant reduction in of number of deaths (22 versus 110) and of damages to assets (71 houses fully damaged versus 590) was observed. Access to water, sanitation and hygiene during floods has also increased: the number of families with access to safe drinking water for example was 1123 versus 170. Also, while in 2008 there were 697 cases of lost documentation (ration cards, land documents, etc), in 2013 there were none.

In a next phase PfR implementation in Bihar is now working with the government agencies to explore natural solutions for managing floods by restoring wetlands. A beginning in this direction has been made with development of a management plan for restoration of Kaabar Taal in Begusarai District

Mahanadi delta PfR works with the Department of Fisheries to bring fishermen under the department's group insurance for which premiums are totally subsidized by the government.

During the year, thirteen village ponds in the Gandak-Kosi floodplains were also renovated to increase water availability. In the Mahanadi delta similar pisciculture was initiated in twelve villages. Funding for renovation was secured through MNREGA and Gram Sabha funds. The renovated ponds are also used for fishing and limited irrigation. In a number of villages, rejuvenation of drainage channels was carried out to reduce waterlogging in agricultural fields and ensure water availability for irrigation (see box). In the coastal deltas PfR has facilitated dialogue between communities and prawn farmers who used to routinely block channels for freshwater prawn aquaculture. They have agreed to realign embankments to ensure adequate flow of water to the communities and reduce water logging.

It should be noted that, despite significant efforts, implementing partner CENDERET was not able to secure government permission to receive funds from Cordaid. As a consequence its involvement was phased-out (25 villages), and APOWA was included, an agency specialized in community-led mangrove restoration (14 villages). The change in partners has an effect on several achievements under PfR in a number of communities in the Mahanadi delta.

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge ¹	209	0	209	198
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1	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%	94%
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	79
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	12	2	13	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	9
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	3	0	4	4

¹ Closing the contract with CENDERET and inclusion of APOWA resulted in a net decrease of 11 villages.

Strengthening civil society | The Capacity building for the PfR partner network focused on improving reporting, review of project implementation and developing a sustainability assessment framework for direct interventions in project villages. Three workshops were organized for this, in Delhi as well as in the field, with involvement of staff from all NGO partners. During its three years of operation the programme has focused on capacity building of PfR NGO partners. It is felt that the scope can be broadened in the future. Also a midterm review was conducted together with staff from the Netherlands.

Indicators to assess the programme's sustainability relate to three levels: community institutions, finances and organisation (network partner). Capacity building needs were identified at each level and separate training modules have been prepared by ASK for community institutions and network partners to achieve and sustain PfR vision beyond 2015. PfR partners have used these indicators to revise the workplan for 2014 and 2015. In Bihar the PfR partners worked out a five-year convergence plan for Disaster Management Committees that have been established by the programme with concrete targets and time lines. Additionally, mainstreaming of the integrated approaches of DRR/EMR/CCA with the organisational mandate of each of the PfR partners is under process.

For NetCoast partners in the Mahanadi delta, six workshops were conducted during year on issues related to financial management and reporting, project monitoring and field implementation coordination. Capacity building inputs for field implementing team in Gandak-Kosi floodplains focused on project monitoring and reporting systems. In addition six workshops were also conducted for revisiting CMDRR and application of ecosystem and climate minimum standards in field activities. It is envisaged to apply climate and ecosystem criterions in Mahanadi in 2014.

To strengthen the local NGO network a Convergence Planning Workshop was organised in collaboration with Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP). The platform was shared by government officials from the Department of Fishery and Animal Husbandry and the Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA). A plan of action for seeking convergence with various ongoing government schemes was worked out and is being implemented. The workshop was followed up by an exclusive interaction of project personnel with Chief Functionary of OSDMA. The list of PfR intervention villages in Mahanadi delta was shared with OSDMA officials and modalities of engaging were worked out. The information was very convenient during cyclone Phailin and helped field coordinators to facilitate an early evacuation as well as recovering from the cyclone's effects (see box). Finally NetCoast partners also facilitated enrollment of eligible fishers under insurance scheme of Department of Fishery.

As for the CSO networks in the communities capacity building focused primarily on livelihood strengthening and diversification, and on disaster preparedness. This is part of the process to strengthen implementation of activities and facilitate linkages with knowledge and technical institutions.

Of the ninety Disaster Management Committees (DMC) formed in Gandak-Kosi floodplains, practically all were oriented on their roles and responsibilities for effectively implementing the risk reduction plans. Based on status analysis, a training module was developed by ASK aimed at developing facilitation skills of members and sustaining risk reduction measures in villages. A similar package has been developed for the VLDRRCs in Mahanadi delta region based on the results of internal monitoring and evaluation conducted by ASK.

The women self-help groups formed both in Mahanadi delta and Gandak –Kosi floodplains were oriented on the concept of such groups, roles and responsibilities, internal coordination, record keeping, leadership and group management. In addition to this, some four hundred group members in Sitamarhi district within Gandak-Kosi floodplains were trained on microenterprise development and inter-loaning. Training on sustainable pisciculture was imparted to 104 community members in the Mahanadi Delta.

Much training was conducted, on cultivating the anticipated time for upstream floodwaters to reach PfR villages, to increase preparedness for disaster response, on sustainable agriculture, and livestock

VLDRRC lead preparedness, response and recovery

Since disaster risk is not a common element in developmental planning for villages, PfR partners have formed Village Level Disaster Risk Reduction Committees (VLDRRC), a voluntary collective of villagers who lead the design and implementation of risk reduction plans. In the Keutajanga village in Astranga Block the effectiveness of the VLDRRC is becoming visible. It is surrounded by three rivers and the earthen embankments offer insufficient protection: during monsoon large parts of Keutajanga are inundated. As the sea coast is gradually eroding and cyclone frequency increases over the years, the village is left vulnerable. So far no shelter of fair-weather road exist, leaving the village vulnerable, and hampering effective post-cyclone assistance.

Supported by PfR, Prafulla Kumar Bholia has taken the village Risk Reduction plan to the Block Development Officer. As it turned out, the Block office did have plans for shelter construction, but Keutajanga did not figure in them. Eventually it was agreed that such a shelter was to be constructed, at a location suggested by the VLDRRC. Although the site fell in private land of some villagers, they willingly offered to donate these lands.

Construction that had begun early 2013 was not yet finished when cyclone Phalin struck. The VLDRRC mobilized and evacuated the villagers instead to a school-cum-cyclone shelter 4 km away, two days before the cyclone made landfall.

Phalin completely destroyed betel vines, the main source of income for the village's households. VLDRRC stepped in and managed the relief and rehabilitation funds. Rather than using the funds for cash-for-work to clean debris, as was the case in neighboring villages, the population of Keutajanga focused on income generation, ensuring bamboo was purchased to reconstruct their betel vine frames. As a result they quickly bounced back from the disaster and quickly recovered the damage.

management. A group of farmers from the flood visited the Agriculture University, while a group of farmers along the coast visited the Agriculture University and KVK for hands-on training and demonstration on cultivation of flood resistant high yielding paddy varieties. Additionally several exposure visits were conducted for on-farm training on traditional and organic farming..

To facilitate better integration of risk reduction plans into Gram Panchayat plan, more than one hundred members from the Panchayati Raj Institution were trained on Panchayat's role in disaster risk reduction.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	1	0	2	2
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%	511% 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	1	0	10	10
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	1	0	18	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	1

¹over 2012 levels

Policy dialogue | PfR partners continued to work on national level policy and advocacy issues aimed at increasing emphasis on DRR and ecosystem management and restoration as a part of resilience building. Recognizing the disconnect between water management and ecosystem management which led to two sectors working at cross purposes, often to the detriment of ecosystems, PfR organised a national consultation meeting on water and biodiversity. It was attended by 87 participants representing 32 organizations including central government ministries and agencies (including the Ministries of Water Resources and of Urban Development, the Central Water Commission, Central Ground Water Board), state government departments, research organizations, international agencies, donors and non-government organizations. The participants agreed on the need to account for the role of ecosystems (for example through their ability to buffer extreme events and support adaptation to climate change) as a natural infrastructure in water management planning and decision making.

Within Mahanadi Delta, PfR is working with ICZMP and the Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) to bring the two major reservoirs controlling hydraulics of the delta (the Hirakud Dam on the Mahanadi River and the Rengali Dam on the Brahmani River) under the ambit of integrated management, specifically addressing the water needs of downstream ecosystems and disaster risk reduction for communities. Within Gandak-Kosi floodplains, the draft management plan for Kaabar Taal has been finalized, recommending a pathway for rejuvenating the wetlands as a means of enhancing water and food security of communities and reducing risk of floods and droughts in the long run.

PfR Bihar team is working closely with Government of Bihar, especially with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) which has now recognized PfR partners, through their membership of the Bihar Inter Agency Group, as practitioners of Disaster Risk Reduction models. They are invited to build capacity of officials on ecosystem-based CMDRR approaches. The PfR team also actively participated in the drafting of the Model District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) of West Champaran with District administration and All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI). The actively

contributed to the development of a Standard Operating Procedure for situations of severe drought. The NDMA in 2013 has taken a stand on utilization of Government flagship program for DRR measures. Bihar Inter Agency Group invited all agencies working on DRR to present their DRR approach. PfR Bihar team presented its proposals for integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach to the Bihar Inter Agency Group, alongside other invited agencies working on DRR. The PfR approach was appreciated by UN agencies and participant NGOs and they were open to learn from PfR team. As indicated in chapter 2, the PfR involvement contributed to a substantial increase in funds spent on disaster risk reduction, leveraging Rs 269 million from ongoing development budgets.

In Odisha the PfR team was invited by UNDP to share case studies of disaster risk reduction measures in areas affected by floods and water logging. The platform was chaired by officials of the Odisha State Disaster Management Authority.

Finally also in Odisha, VLDRCs formed at the village level serve as community level platforms to organise, coordinate and follow up linkage with government schemes. VLDRCs engaged with Panchayati Raj Institutions and the Departments of Water Resources, Agriculture, and Forests to leverage funds for integration of risk reduction plans in Panchayat plans and for intervention of activities through convergence.

3.5 Indonesia

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	2	1.7
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	0%	25%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	47,259	0	4,543	36,005
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	36
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	0	19	36
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	34,759	0	15,531	45,550
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	1,454
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	8,280	0	275	682

Community Interventions | The PfR partners address a range of hazards: landslide, coastal erosion, flood, wind hazard, and drought. In the previous years they supported communities in carrying out (physical and non-physical) mitigation measures. Slope areas have been strengthened using bamboo to alleviate landslides, coastal lines were protected from erosion through planting mangroves, and lands were reforested. To reinforce environmental protection, the partners developed regulation to manage deforestation and conserve land and water access, like construction of water reservoirs, land terracing system, the promotion of organic agriculture and diversification of livelihood options for high risk areas. To mitigate wind in the Rengarassi village for example, the community is supported to improve tie-down techniques of roofs and supporting trusses, and they also initiated the growth of environmental windbreaks to protect agricultural assets and houses. Furthermore, planted mangroves contribute to coastal restoration and reduce disaster risk, and government has indicated it is willing to support the replication of this activities – both in other PfR villages and non-PfR villages, and possibly

beyond the PfR time frame. This mitigation measure, derived from the bio-rights approach, has effectively mobilized community to become agents to protect coastal areas and motivated them to monitor environmental needs. The government's endorsement allows for scaling-up and illustrates that this mitigation measure is effective and environmentally sustainable.

In 2013 many extra people have been reached with DRR/CCA/ EMR activities, from risk mapping to implementing measures to mitigate disaster risks taking into account the effects of climate change and the role of ecosystems, and strengthen livelihoods. In Timor for example, one of the PfR partners engaged the community in series of climate multi-stakeholder forums to share climate projection based on their local historical knowledge about rain patterns and wind gust.

By now, 45,550 community members are covered with risk plans. Some communities developed risk reduction plans (ranging from contingency planning to long term mitigation measures) while others prepared village regulations or hamlet regulations. In Loke village for example, the community, with PfR support, developed Standard Operational Procedures for emergency response and preparedness for strong winds. For other communities a five-year road map was produced including an action plan that consists of "community project of change" explaining the mitigation actions. Village regulations have been developed for Done and Talibura (Sikka district) on the management of water springs and for the conservation of mangrove. Village contingency plans are being developed for Fatamari, Watuneso and Masebewa (Ende district) and also Bu Utara village (Sikka district). These plans are linked with the contingency plans of BPBD, the district government disaster management agency, to enable a better communication flow and feedback system between village and district policy.

Various actions and trainings were held and actions were supported by the alliance members to promote livelihood initiatives that take climate and ecosystem into consideration (see box). The purpose was three fold. Firstly they helped to re-acknowledge and promote the use of local, climate and environmental appropriate crop choices such as *sorghum*, as local staple food which, in the light of adapting to the dry climate, has better characteristics. Secondly they stimulate the local economy through environmental restoration, where PfR provides loans to community groups in exchange of their active participation in the conservation of mangrove and the wider environment. Vocational, 'life skills', and 'value chain' training were organised to support the communities on simple business analysis, particularly on crops/plants and livestock. Thirdly the actions promoted sustainable farming practices related to water management, organic cultivation, farm field schools, animal husbandry, horticulture, pest management, and organic fertilization. In addition, several activities have contributed to making livelihood activities more disaster proof, such as through the provision of windbreaks around crops, and the introduction of land terracing and multi-crop patterns to mitigate landslide.

Introducing CCA and EMR-sensitive livelihood options

In the villages of Fatamari and Watuneso (Ende district) and Bu Utara and Masedewa (Sikka district) PfR provided a conservation-management training which included planting options, environmental protection and plant choices. Nurseries have been established in each of these four villages, each with 10,000 seedlings., and the young trees are to be planted in high-risk zones as identified in the village assessments. The sengon plants (*Paraserianthes Falcataria*) that have been planted provide several benefits (wood, construction material for houses, and wind breaks). They mature quickly and therefore are also economically profitable. Furthermore terracing manages water run-off and as such reduces the impact of erosion and consequently the risk for landslides. Farm Field schools in all four villages initially included ten individuals per hamlet (in sixteen hamlets). Over the last year the number of participants has expanded to 305, indicating a high interest from participating villages to participate. Focus is on household food security through home garden and communal cultivation on unused land in village, applying dry and wetland planting, rice, corn, peanuts, organic fertilizer, land preparation, pest management and SRI.

Also in the villages on Timor, landslides pose a substantial risk to the communities, Agriculture, the main livelihood of the community, is practiced on steep slopes. The farming techniques degrade soil fertility potentially exacerbate risk and renders the communities along the slopes particularly vulnerable. To address this risk, the communities have developed action plans (including prevention, mitigation and preparedness actions). So far thirteen self-help groups in the fourteen villages have been trained, to implement and test agricultural improvement, including land preparation and cultivation, and into slope and water protection to maintain fertility, retain ground water, using mulch to improve soil fertility, and conserve land to prevent erosion and landslides

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	43	0	28	41
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	13	0	2	18
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%	85%
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	450
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	13	3	16	14
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	80
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	2	0	0	18

Strengthening Civil Society | In general, the partners have facilitated access to knowledge on disaster trends, climate projections, and ecosystem data to 41 communities, combining them with household data of these communities. Community action plan have been developed, and local government is engaged to strengthen resilience in its programs and policies in 2014. PfR also engaged Gajah Mada University for spatial land-use planning for the PfR communities in Ende district. Furthermore a farmer field school approach is applied where the participants use demonstration plots to test new technologies and approaches in environmental management and sustainable agriculture.

Hamlet representatives of Farm Field Schools together with PfR has mapped land-use for maps that are being used to show projections (hazard risk, settlement, agricultural land, forest cover, water sources and routes etc), and that will also be used in advocacy towards local government. Additionally, through cooperation with Bandung Institute of Technology 5-year climate projections have been generated that will be used in 2014 with five target communities in Ende. Community members, district government and PfR partners will plan and check agricultural adaptation, crop choice, land-use and risk reduction taking long term forecasts into account.

To link academe – government – CSOs – and community PfR partners facilitated a Seminar on “Increasing Engagement of Government and Community in Reducing the Impact of Disaster Risk, Climate Change and Environment Degradation”. For this they established a Climate multi-stakeholder forum in Kupang district. This forum is one of eighteen different networks active in Indonesia that endorse the PfR approach are active in Indonesia. Others are for example the Mangrove National Working Group, Water Catchment Forum in Sikka district, DRR Forum in several districts. Some of the implementing partners of PfR are themselves members of national networks, like the INSIST and the Caritas network, and the PfR concept has resonated positively into strategic plans within these networks.

At the national level, partners also engage with the National Platform on Disaster Management (PLANAS) and the National Council on Climate Change (DNPI), similar forums contributing to dialogue on linking DRR-CCA in policy/programs under the national agenda.

Throughout these networks, PfR partners are actively engaged in discourses on increasing resilience and strengthening livelihoods, influencing village and district planning and securing funding support. They are also collectively engaged in various formal and non-formal dialogues and consultations to strengthen the programme. The SSCBDA (the 7th South South Citizenry Based Development sub-Academy) workshop in Butuan city, Philippines was joined to discuss with NGOs, governments and

other stakeholders how to integrate DRR, CCA, and EMR, and to link practitioners and academia to showcase relevant innovations. With BNPB and the Ministry of Environment a dialogues was held to harmonize planning for resilience programs, and to contribute to the development of a climate resilient village program (a key priority of the Ministry of Environment). They also engaged the National Council on Climate Change regarding the national strategy on CCA. Finally the PfR alliance in Indonesia participated in several other platforms including the DRR National Platform, Post 2015 Development Agenda in Jakarta, High Level Forum Panel post 2015 in Bali, and the Global Platform on DRR in Geneva.

To date 450 staff of the programme's NGO/CBO partners have received training on DRR, CCA, and EMR, like on Integrated Community-based Risk Reduction, Sustainable Ecosystem Management, Bio-Rights, and Community-based CCA. Additionally the members provided training on cross-cutting subjects, like Communication and Behaviour, Facilitation, Community Mobilization, Landscape, and Livelihood-ecosystem rehabilitation.

To meet the needs of scientific and technical information, alliance members also established cooperation with 8 knowledge institutions (University and technical agencies). This includes RAIN Foundation on Water Retention, Refill and Reuse (3Rs approach) with three villages in TTS district on Timor island; the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) on climate forecasting, with expectation that this data will contribute to village and district planning. With the Gajah Madah University co-operation is on spatial planning in four villages in Ende and Sikka district, on benchmark consulting for wind mitigation in Sikka district, and on water access and water catchment assessment in Dian Desa and Bangwita as a basis for integrated planning. Finally co-operation is with the Nusa Cendana University (UNDANA, in Kupang) and Charles Darwin University (CDU, in Australia) for land use research in Linamnutu village, and bushfires.

Introducing CCA and EMR-sensitive livelihood options

Magepanda in Sikka district is a priority water catchment where environmental degradation has significant impact on hazard (flood). Moreover, Magepanda holds a crucial role for food security as it is the food basket (rice producers) for the district. PfR Alliance members on Flores participate in the district water catchment forum under the direction of Bappeda, stressing the importance to mitigate risks from climate-induced hazards and ensuring intergrated planning for water and ecosystem management

Magepanda is promoted to district government as a urgent priority and will be profiled as a part of the district strategy for water catchment management to illustrate urgent priorities for action. Magepanda contains three PfR villags and three non-PfR villages.

These networks have become more effective through their engagement in numerous coalitions. A total of 80 organizations have been involved in coalitions during 2013, for example to raise awareness on importance of DRR/CCA/EMR in district planning, to organise the World DRR and World Earth Day, to develop and manage Banten Bay Ecoregion Areas 2013 – 2017. Also DRR and water catchment forums have been supported, aiming to establish disaster management policies and to align risk reduction and water catchment management with food security and sustainable environmental management. These forums also aim for advocacy on mainstreaming risk reduction in district government programs, on developing community-based Early Warning Early Action systems, and on disseminating climate information to community including to monitor changes.

Eighteen times DRR/CCA/EMR topics were at the agenda of network meetings in national and international forum: during the presentation and dialogue in the High Level Panel Discussions with Humanitarian Forum Indonesia, the 7th SSCBDA forum, the Confederation of Caritas in Asia. At the Global Platform on DRR in Geneva partners, through their international networks, supported conference contributions and shared position papers of their networks. PfR partners also participated at the ASEAN Partnership Group on development of a National strategy on climate adaptation with DNPI, at the DRR Forum both in Sikka and TTS, at the District Water Catchment forum, at the 8th National Conference on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Kupang, the Asian Ministerial

Conference on DRR in Jojakarta, and the 9th National Conference on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Padang.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	2	0	1	18
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	10%	0%	0%	0%
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	86
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	40	0	27	44
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	1

Policy Dialogue | The implementation of DRR/CCA/EMR in communities has contributed to a more conducive environment. Good progress was shown in Lembata district, as the Department of Education, Youth, and Sport intended to integrate a ‘school-children’ version of DRR in schools. An MoU was agreed budget was allocated to support this activity.

In Sikka PFR advocacy resulted in the issuance of the Head District Regulation on Mangrove Protection, while the DRR Forum in Sikka district has finalized proposals for regulations on disaster management that are being put to the government for decision. In addition, dialogue with the Ministry of Environment and the Disaster Management Agency took place to harmonize national disaster and climate resilience programs. A dialogue for water catchment planning, led by Bappeda (the government agency for planning), took place to integrate risk reduction into planning for 2014. Priorities include making a water catchment profile for the Sikka district (to identify critical areas and programs on the water catchments), and mapping stakeholders and current policies related to water catchment (to review necessity for water catchment regulations at district level).

The number of government agencies, both district and national, with which PFR engaged, is substantial and includes i.a. the Environment and Forestry ministry office, Disaster Management, National Disaster Forum, Animal Husbandry department, Tourism office, The Office of Natural Resource Conservation. As mentioned before, the “Declaration for Action in Mainstreaming Mangrove Ecosystem Management in South Asia” document highlights the role of mangroves in relation to disaster risk and resilience.

The absence of baseline data to measure percentage of increase in government fund for DRR/CCA/EMR activities made this particular outcome difficult to be calculated. Nevertheless, PFR partners have secured some funds from Ministries offices for restoration activities, although still limited. In Bu Utara and Masabewa villages (Sika district), and Fatamari and Watuneso villages (Ende district), the community, village government and PFR partners cooperated to share results of assessment in 2013 to Ende and Sikka district departments of food security, agriculture and PNPM (Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, a

Conducive environment: regional success in Indonesia

In *Sikka* the government has generated district regulations on disaster management, which becomes the basis for PFR in influencing policy and practices. Moreover, PFR has supported Bappeda in their lead role in the water catchment forum to integrate risk reduction in water catchment planning and utilized PFR lessons as input for watershed planning and strategy across the district.

In *Ende* Bappeda confirmed that they will use results from 5-year climate forecasting for the district’s long-term planning.

In *Lembata* PFR has established regular meeting with District Parliamentary Representatives (DPRD) and the Mayor’s office to strengthen cooperation within the district. Progress so far is an agreement for government support for DRR/CCA/EMR activities for youth as target group including at schools. [..]

national programme for community empowerment). The result was an allocation of 80,000 Euros for agricultural roads, water infrastructure rehabilitation, biogas, and food security infra-structure (food storage barns). Other tangible successes are listed in the box.

Following a national presentation on the research framework on resilience the opportunity emerged to explore harmonization of strategies with the National Ministries on Disaster Management and Environment; this has led to discussion on collaboration opportunities during AMCDRR 5 (Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction). Furthermore PfR partners met together with the National Ministry of Environment to discuss alignment of national resilience programs under both the Environment and the Disaster Ministries. Consequently a workshop was organized on unpacking resilience indicators in line with PfR partners field assessments. Furthermore several PfR villages were presented to the National Disaster Management Agency under their Desa Tangguh (resiliency village) program, evaluated against national disaster management / resiliency program indicators.

Finally, a multi-stakeholder workshop was supported by UNDP to integrate CCA with DRR as an input to HFA2/ (UN's post-2015 DRR Framework under supervision of UNISDR). Good practices about risk reduction measures were solicited from the local level and will be used as basis of consultation for HFA2. This opportunity will ensure a comprehensive strategy to include integration of DRR/CCA/EMR at both community and government level.

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At TTS (Timor Tengah Selatan) a workshop was held to recognize challenges in implementation of DRR-, CCA- and EMR-policies. The results identified a lack of socialization on DRR/CCA/EMR regulation to the wider government staff and community, and an absence of operational strategy to implement policies, which have jeopardized funding support. PfR will advocate harmonizing government department work plans and funding requests to take into account linkages between DRR-CCA-EMR.

In *Kupang* PfR partners participated in the advocacy process to design district budget for DRR program. This activity is still on going

3.6 Kenya

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	1	2
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	43%	56,5
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	40,000	0	28,513	29,256
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	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	13
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	40,000	7,700	34,000	36,000
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	1,072
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	4,800	0	865	2,576

Working with communities | After having developed their risk reduction plans in 2012, targeted activities have been implemented in 2013. Some of these activities include: hay harvesting and storage, practice zonation and proper management of rangelands and water points for wet, dry and drought seasons, farm and cultivate short maturing and drought resistant crop, vegetables and fruit seeds/seedlings, construct fuel saving stoves, plant drought resistant trees, fish farming, poultry farming, manage wildfires on the rangelands, deworming of livestock against black quarter, fencing of water points, marketing of their action plan to other organizations to get financial and technical support etc, The process is highly dependent on the strengths of the community organisations, and results in some communities are more positive than in others. In order to fill this gap, experience exchange visits were organized between different community organizations and more capacity building support is being provided to the weaker ones

Additionally PfR partners have been active in changing communities` attitudes to take proactive risk reduction measures. Different innovative approaches such as music, dramas, games, community discussions, brochures, T-shirts were used to pass the PfR messages to the community. A six days camel caravan (see below under 'policy dialogue') was a successful event. A demonstration greenhouse has been used to teach communities different livelihood skills, mainly related to agriculture.

However, activities on livelihoods that contribute to DRR, CCA and EMR have proved to be a challenge for PfR Kenya. Facilitated by RCCC and supported by Wetlands Inter-national, a PhD student from Colorado University carried out field assessment and developed strategies how to make DRR interventions (such as irrigation farming using drought tolerant seeds) more climate and ecosystem sensitive. Also he proposed, in consultation with the target communities, new activities that consider the three approaches, like bio-rights approaches, swamp/marshland management to ensure these wetlands keep on providing the badly required wetland services for sustainable livelihoods, vegetation intervention which includes planting drought tolerant trees, protection of indigenous trees and other vegetation covers in drought-prone areas, rain water harvesting, cassava plantation and honey production. Integration of these recommendations yielded success in many places, but also present challenges. Flooding from Ewaso Nyiro river for example leads to loss of farms, to reduce the high cost of diesel for generators to pump to distant areas people have moved closer to the river banks, and getting adequate numbers of drought tolerant crop, vegetable and fruit tree seeds/seedlings appears difficult

Still, and with the above recommendations, a great number of activities have been carried out to adapt livelihoods for and with communities. A first group of such activities relates to Early Warning. Three sources provide information: The more scientific information is released by RCCC (seasonal) and Kenya Meteorological Services (monthly). A second chain comes from a new PfR partner, IMPACT, that works in the mid and upper stream of Ewaso Nyiro. It passes information on rainfall in the upper stream to WRUEP and PfR partners. The third source of information is indigenous knowledge of the target communities themselves (like wind direction, animal behavior, a surge in temperature rise).

Testing community contingency plans in Kenya

The village of Dedecha Basa faces two major hazards: drought and wild fire. With help of PfR partner Cordaid the villagers developed a Community Contingency Plan (CCP) that addresses these, and 2013 was the first year to test this.

As a contribution the community harvests and stores substantial hay for the weak and lactating animals and completely seal off some of the strategic boreholes to be used only in case of drought. With PfR assistance preparedness measures were put in place: a motorbike for close supervision of the rangelands (both for wildfires and drought indicators), response systems and structures (both for targeted actions by trained people, and general responses by the community), and a speaker for public announcements, With this they implemented early action systems to be activated upon receiving early warning.

In 2013 there was no severe drought, except for a modest dry spell in April and May, which was managed by the rangelands reserved for the dry season, plus dedicated water resources. Also the community decided to use stored hay. As for wildfires however, the community's vigilance under the CCP system enabled it to control three outbreaks that, would they have coincided with a drought, could have undermined the coping capacity of the community. When regarding the last ten years, 2013 turned out the year with the least effects of wildfires for Dedecha Basa.

Each of these poses challenges. The general nature and long time span of the first are difficult to make applicable at village level on short(er) time spans. The information from IMPACT focuses only on flood and has short time span (2 to 4 hours), and consequently only helps at daytime when people are awake. Furthermore some of the target communities have no communication network. Information from the third chain so far has not been well organized, analyzed and could become less effective because of the unusual changes in the weather.

Cognizant of these challenges, the team has been pursuing different options to improve the early warning and early action in the target communities. Kenya meteorological service is improving its capacity at county level in Isiolo to provide better contextual information. KRCS Isiolo branch is trying to forge a closer partnership at this level to access a more contextual information over short time span. In order to address the problem with communication network, KRCS has put in place a VHF radio in Bulesa connected to government and KRCS radio networks. PfR Kenya team has jointly agreed to sponsor the procurement of a booster for recently established Baliti FM radio in order to disseminate EW/EA information to areas without communication network. KRCS has also put notice boards in seven communities to regularly display EW/EA information. There are also efforts by Volunteers and Champions to enhance the information seeking behavioral change of the target communities. WRUEP (together with KRCS) is putting a river level gauge (in consultation with Water Rivers Management Authority – WRMA) in selected areas so that the local communities can monitor the level of the river and take appropriate and timely actions. Discussions have already been held with two tourist hotels in the mid-stream to pass rain information to WRUEP officials. They have agreed but needs follow up actions to systematize it. RCCC shared with the Kenya team the revised minimum standards for climate smart risk reduction. MID-P and KRCS cascaded the training to community level and helping the champions/volunteers on how to harmonize and use both the indigenous and modern early warning information.

As a second group of related activities the contingency plans have been developed to complement their action plans. In the village of Basa for example, the community has pro-actively drawn up such a plan, focusing on wildfires and on the 'black quarter' disease that affects their livestock. With help of PfR partners they installed a fund that can be accessed to support early action. As a consequence, upon recognizing the early signs of infection, much of their livestock was dewormed last year. Also the Basa community organization is trained in preventing and fighting wildfires, including the use of speakers to issue warnings.

A third group of activities aims to strengthen livelihoods. As the target communities rely heavily on one single source, namely pastoralism, they are particularly vulnerable to drought that lead to poverty and severe food shortages. With taking the role of (integrated) DRR, CCA and EMR as a basis, various options have been identified and consequently actions have been taken. Firstly five green houses have been bought, three are already operational. Together with the installation training on management and farming techniques is provided to the communities. Eventually vegetables, produced in a controlled environment with a limited amount of water, diversifying food supply and providing alternative income. Also, supported by the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute and relying on PfR experiences in other countries, cassava cuttings have been bought that flourish well in water scarce areas. Additionally communities that had previously engaged in honey production and selling have received support to improve production and marketing.

Credit and saving schemes have been set-up with five livelihood groups, enabling income generating activities. The training was facilitated by ADESO staffs (for the credit and saving scheme) and Office of livestock and veterinary services.

While installed to extend irrigation farming, pipelines also provide water to ponds dug by communities to facilitate fish production. Simultaneously partners work on adjusting feeding habits of the community. The irrigation water is also used to produce seedlings that can be sold at the local market. Rangeland and water sources management is improved through zonation and enforcement practices, wildfire control, harvesting and storage of hay. With a recently bought motor vehicle pasture surveillance and wildfire control is improved. The Badana water pan has been fenced to prevent contamination from wild animals and livestock. Also thirty roof catchment tanks have been bought and installed, and rain gauges will be constructed well in time before the next rainy season. Finally donkeys and donkey carts have been purchased as income generation for vulnerable women-headed households. They will also reduce the work burden for these households

While all activities consider the impact on and role of the natural environment, two activities were introduced specifically to improve the ecosystems – constituting the fourth group of activities. Pressure on forests is reduced through the promotion of fuel-saving stoves. Furthermore with several schools so-called 'environmental clubs' have been established, engaging pupils in conservation activities.

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	13	0	7	9
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1	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%	45%
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	64
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	4	3	3 ¹	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	6	6
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	7	0	5	9

¹ revised from annual report 2012 (was 1)

Strengthening Civil Society | To strengthen the capacity of the Ewaso Nyiro partner NGOs/CBOs to apply DRR/CCA/EMR activities, several activities have been applied, that can be clustered into five groups.

For each of the activities mentioned under the section on the work with communities, targeted training has been provided. For Early Warning Early Action for example, staff was trained on game design to raise awareness with pastoralists, and have trained on contents and application of the Minimum Standards for Climate Smart Risk Reduction. Further trainings were provided for green house management and farming techniques, and on water management. Additionally capacities in monitoring, evaluation and documentation were strengthened, as well as on governance, financial management, procurement.

A second group of activities related to providing finance for PfR partners to roll out their action plans, focusing on advocacy, landscape approach for eco-system management, early warning/early action and documentation of best practices. PfR partners like WRUEP were also facilitated with office facilities. Also material support was provided, like bicycles, motor bike, computer equipment and cameras to better monitor and document activities.

Civil Society strengthening related not only to better management, reporting, etc (as described above) but also to support to one of the implementing partners (MID-P) to develop a new strategic plan, and KRCS to develop its DRR/Resilience policy framework. Both are in progress.

Finally contacts have been established, formalized and intensified with knowledge and resource organisations: with the University of Nairobi to support research on DRR and DCM and to review the university's masters and PhD courses, with the Embu Kenya Agricultural Institute for purchasing cassava cuttings, and with the Kenya Forest Research Institute, SASOL Foundation and ICRAF for gaining expertise in water harvesting, drylands conservation agriculture, and plantation of drought resistant trees . Relationships with the Kenya Meteorological Services are still ad-hoc and need to be systematized.

The partner NGOs/CBOs have also advocated the integrated approach in their respective networks. WRUEP has promoted the integrated approach to a wider network, including the Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflicts Transformation (IMPACT) working in the upper and midstream of Ewaso Nyiro, the Climate Change Adaptaion Fund (financed by DFID through IIED) and the Kenya Wild Services.

Finally the PfR partners have pushed the integrated approach up the agenda at various forums, including through affiliated partners, like the Isiolo County Steering Committee, IMPACT, REGLAP, WRUEP and the MFS-funded Ecosystem Alliance. In total nine different forums discussed the DRR/CCA/EMR approach. While understanding and political will is visible on the DRR-CCA link, more time is required for adequate incorporation of EMR, mainly because of the trade-off between short term risk reduction that may even be at the expense of future eco-systems services. This is particularly relevant during the dry season for households that are already at risk of food insecurity. Providing these households with seeds of vegetable and crop varieties helped them in producing food, which reduced the food deficit months – in essence a risk reduction measure. However, to better access irrigation and fertile soil these households are planting these varieties very close to the river. In the process they cut indigenous trees to give way for farm land but at the same time to erosion that causes degradation of the riverine eco-system. Some farms have unfortunately already been cut-off and taken by flash floods.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	5	0	3	5
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%	0%
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	7
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	4	0	3	4
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	0

Policy dialogue | To address the worsening situation of the river basin ecosystem and, related to that, the expected impact of the planned Mega Dam, WRUEP and IMPACT (with technical support of the PfR alliance members) engaged in discussions with several government entities and other stakeholders. The organization of a so-called camel caravan drew much media attention and helped make the case for increased awareness for the effects of ecosystems, the vulnerability of people depending on these, and the increased risks they will be facing (see box).

Furthermore PfR partners participated in various policy events that have a direct impact on creating a conducive environment for the PfR integrated approach: a consultation forum on community land bill in Isiolo, organized by the task force committee on community land. Additionally a special campaign, 'Lafti Haad' was launched, aimed at the protection of community land of pastoralist communities.

The community representatives, local CBOs and the members of county assembly signed the pledge form to affirm their support towards this initiative.

A special policy brief was launched focusing on the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands that was launched early 2013. In June 2013 Cordaid facilitated the UNISDR parliamentary champion for DRR as part of its advocacy activities in PfR and REGLAP projects DRR, CCA and EMR are approaches are somehow indicated in some of the government policy and strategy documents in a separate, scattered and loose ways. It has been hard to realize an explicit and strong indication of the integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR in these documents though the effort will continue in 2014. Finally PfR partners have participated in county budgeting and budget monitoring with other diverse stakeholders and government machineries.

PfR partners also attended a community land training, organized by RECONCILE supported under the Cordaid's framework of Sustainable and Resilient Pastoralism in The forum was used to explore opportunities for advancing PfR and CBDRR.

PfR partners continue to proactively participate in Kenya Wetlands Forum (KWF constituted by Government, Civil Society and Academic Institutions) meetings and interventions. Kenya is currently revising its draft National Wetlands Conservation and Development Policy and through this forum PfR is pushing for a DRR, CCA and EMR nexus in the proposed interventions.

Finally PfR partners have worked on various documents that are being used to share experiences and disseminate the PfR approach.

Camel Caravan raises awareness

WRUEP and IMPACT, with the financial support from PfR, organized a week-long community camel caravan to raise awareness about the degraded eco-system of Ewaso Nyiro and the potential negative impact of the proposed mega dam on this river. A network of journalists working in the target areas called Pastoralist Information Network (PIN) was engaged highlight issues affecting these communities. The culmination of the event was the conference at Archer Post after six days of walking in the wild across the river basin. Forty-five community members from the lower stream and thirty-five from upper stream walked for six days and met at Archer Post Bridge on 17th of August. It brought together Samburu, Turkana, Gabra, Borana, Rendile ethnic groups from Laikipia, Isiolo and Marsabit counties.

Participants engaged with various government entities (Isiolo County Governor, National Drought Management Authority NDMA, Ewaso North Development Authority EENDA, Water Resource Management Authority WRMA), and stakeholders like the Water Resource Users Association (WRUA). The women Rep of Isiolo County spoke at the event and pledged to support the protection of the river and its eco-system. "I would do everything possible to stop the proposed construction of the dam, even if it means reaching the highest office in the land." Said Mrs. Tiyah Galgalo.

Mr. Godana Doyo, the Isiolo county governor, stated " The intention to construct a multi-billion shillings proposed water dam project, envisaged to bolster the demand for water for the planned Isiolo resort city, vision 2030 and other infrastructural development, without consulting those dependents on the Ewaso Nyiro river, is ill-advised and a project that would not see the light of day, as the county government of Isiolo will resist it with all its might.". He also proposed to make this caravan an annual event rather than just a one off event.

All mainstream media in Kenya CITIZEN TV, KTN, K24 were present and aired coverage in the prime time news of the following day. Though the camel caravan was a big success in creating general awareness among the public and politicians, it has a limited success in terms of fund raising.

3.7 Mali

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	3	3
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0	100%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	30,030	0	27,800	33,051
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	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	20
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	18,080	0	27,800	33,051
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	2,626
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	3,604	0	1,758	2,936

Community interventions | The rural districts of Konna, and Borondougou Dialloubé (Prefecture Mopti) and Deboye Youwarou (Prefecture Youwarou) are the sites of project implementation across 20 villages. Following an extensive drought in 2011 and excessive floods in 2012, the programme was again affected in 2013 because of violent uprising of Tuareg and militant Muslim fighters, and subsequent intervention of western (mainly French) forces. A number of the villages found themselves at the southern front for an extended period of time, and PfR staff was forced to withdraw from Mopti to the capital of Bamako for several months. Although villagers were able to carry out and continue some elements of the PfR plans, the programme implementation experienced some delay. The PfR team is hopeful the lost time will be recovered in 2014.

Community resilience is being strengthened along three lines. Firstly focus is on the replenishment of natural capital. Actions relate to eco-farming (compost and mulching) and efforts to withstand the increasing effects of sand dunes (see box). Furthermore emphasis was put on re-vegetating of degraded lands through the construction of hybrid (vegetated) dykes. Given the food insecurity in the region, PfR has opted for a 'food for work' scheme to have this work carried out.

The food-for-work in fact links to the second line which focuses on the securing food security, i.a. by introducing cereal varieties that are better able to resist drought, the establishment of vegetable gardens, microcredit schemes (bio-rights and MJT - *Musow ka Jigiya Ton*), supply of clean drinking water (improved well), and the establishment of vegetable gardens.

The activities under this line that promote diversification of livelihoods have a strong focus on the position of women. The so-called perimeter gardens, established

Combatting sand dunes in Mali

Following successive droughts agricultural and pastoral land, sand dunes have moved to threaten houses and schools in the three villages, and affected agricultural land. Before the implementation activities of dunes fixation started in the field, members of PfR have contracted the Regional Directorate of Water and Forests of Mopti to train the field coordinators, junior experts and NGO partners on the techniques of cutting and fixing dunes.

Subsequently the inhabitants of the three villages have carried out field work: research plant cuttings, delimitation of the plot, planting cuttings. In the villages of Samberi and Sobe (District of Deboye) over 1 kilometer *Euphorbia Balsamifera* was planted which will serve to recover degraded land. In Sobe 48 families have now belts around their fields of millet. The Regional Directorate of Forestry supported and promoted this choice because of its ability to withstand drought. The monitoring and evaluation of activities was carried out by the village committees for prevention and risk management and junior expert staff of trained NGO partners.

In return for their efforts a well was drilled at the Samberi village which secured water quality and availability during both flood times and droughts. Contamination and drying up of drinking water was recognised as major issue in the risk mapping of the village.

in six villages, enable some 1,200 women to grow vegetables like onions and tomatoes. These contribute to a more varied diet, and parts of the harvest can be sold at markets, contributing to revenues for the women groups that manage the gardens. PfR partners facilitate training on the farming and commercial opportunities. Other activities are bio-rights schemes in which sustainable management of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity is linked to income that can be spent on issues like health and access to safe drinking water. With so-called MJT groups of women put in weekly savings out of which loans can be provided that enable individual women to improve their economic position. Loans are to be repaid within a period of maximum of one year, with interest. Apart from strengthening the social position of women, MJT also strengthens their social position. So far the women groups have collectively saved € 4,000.

Together the introduction of drought resistant rice, maize, cowpea, millet and sorghum, plus the promotion on composting techniques, and the perimeter together with saving and loan schemes have significantly improved agricultural production and productivity and food security for poor families, totaling 2,736 persons. The fact that women are especially vulnerable and therefore specifically targeted is reflected in the fact they make up 76% of that group.

Finally a number of activities focused on access of vulnerable groups to development opportunities: provision of rain gauges in and around villages, dissemination of climatic weather (rainfall) information, and dissemination of flood prediction information (via OPIDIN). To complement this the Red Cross Climate Centre circulates a seasonal forecast every month to all members of the PfR Country Team.

Complementing the resilience-building activities are two response preparedness measures. Firstly the collection, use and dissemination of information from rainfall data helps to determine the most favorable planting dates for different crops. Communities can compare the collected rainfall in their villages with these data by reading rain gauges that have been provided by the National Meteorological Agency. Furthermore a Flood Prediction Tool for the Inner Niger Delta (OPIDIN) provides information to 1.5 million people who live in the delta and who rely on the water for their livelihoods. The information is disseminated by the office of the Governor of Mopti in a weekly bulletin via four radio stations in the various local languages. The tool is developed by Wetlands International Mali office and Dutch partners (Altenburg & Wymenga Ecological Research, Deltares, DLG), funded by the Embassy of the Netherlands in Mali.

All activities are accompanied by efforts to improve the

The technique of introducing drought resistant seeds in Mali

The vulnerability assessment in several villages highlighted the productive capacity of existing cereal varieties in the area, as well as the fact that the growing cycles no longer correspond now that rainy seasons are shorter than they used to be. To address the resulting frequent food insecurity an action plan was agreed that introduces new varieties that are resistant to drought as well as techniques like composting and mulching that will improve crop production.

In 2012, CARE and WI, under the guidance of the 'Institut d'Économie Rurale Mali' so-called R1 generation seeds for cereals (millet, rice, sorghum, beans) that are drought resistant have been made available to farmers. The seeds were purchased by PfR with registered seed services: nationally selected professional farmer groups that have the authority and capacity to produce certified seeds.

During the farming period of 2012 a number of peasants received the R1 seeds under the condition that the double amount had to be repaid upon harvesting (a farmer who received 50 kg of rice seeds had to repay 100 kg), then called R2. Consequently, at the beginning of the 2013 farming period, the extra seeds were distributed under an increased number of farmers. At the end of the season the quantity of seeds was doubled again (now called R3), and the cycles is repeated for the next harvest season. At the end of the 2014 season the harvest of R3 will be sold. The scheme is complemented by a technological package that introduces and promotes the use of compost and mulching. The PfR team evaluate the process internally and apply lessons learned in the second phase.

The funds collected from the harvest of R3 will be used to purchase new (R1) seeds. It is planned that more farmers, in the same villages as well as in to-be-added PfR villages will participate in this phase.

The entire process is managed by CSO partners of Wetlands International and CARE, together with members of the Community Risk Prevention and Management Committees, with support of the local extension services {see above remark}

As part of the implementation process, contracts were agreed with the beneficiary farmers, signed by the village chief, the Delegate of the aforementioned Committees, the mayor of the villages involved, and representatives from CARE and Wetlands International

capacity of the involved organisations (training courses, awareness raising, and learning by jointly carrying out advocacy activities) as well as initiatives to strengthen involved institutions, for example by ensuring inclusion of DRR/CCA activities in local development plans and establishing and training risk prevention and management committees at village level. These efforts also contribute to the sustainability of the PfR interventions at community level.

Due to the security issues that plagued Mali in 2013 the RCCC was unable to provide in-country support, especially in relation to the establishment of early action plans for communities, based on the above forecasts. This will instead be carried out in 2014, with support also of PfR Uganda that has established an 'early action matrix' that can serve to facilitate a similar system in Mali.

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	10	0	20	20
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1	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 ¹	70%	0%	100%	60%
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	35
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	3	0	5	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	30	39
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	2	0	1 ²	1

¹ In 2013 four non-PfR organisations were added, and these are not (yet) involved in the dialogue; ² revised score from report 2012 (was 5)

Strengthening civil society | The target groups for capacity building agenda include the project team, staff of partner NGOs, members of the committees for prevention and reduction of disaster risk, members of community based organizations, and the direct beneficiaries and the staff of government institutions that support the implementation of field activities. In the set-up of the project team, staff of NGO partners, government institutions are strengthened and become the first pool of trainers. Much emphasis was put on the inclusion of eco-system criteria and minimum standards for climate smart risk reduction in existing and future disaster risk reduction projects. In total 75 participants were trained as trainer, and subsequently trained the members of the prevention and disaster risk reduction committees, CBOs and some direct beneficiaries. Despite the fighting in Mali the PfR team succeeded in eventually reaching all project areas.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	1	0	0	2
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	-80%	10%

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	0	2
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	1	0	17	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	1

¹ revised score from report 2012 (was 20)

Policy dialogue | The main objectives of the component under this strategic direction are firstly to include the agreed activities of the risk reduction action plans in the local development plans of the five partner districts. Secondly partners have worked to include eco-criteria and minimum standards for climate-smart risk reduction in the National Climate Change Policy and its Action Plan. Finally the partners have lobbied for the allocation of substantial budgets at all levels (national, regional and local) to the reduction of disaster risks, again taking the aforementioned criteria and standards into account. Currently the five municipalities within which the twenty PfR communities are located have inserted activities of their risk plan in their local development plans, and are exploring funding opportunities

At all sessions on advocacy organized by the PfR team the target groups (Deputies of the National Assembly, mayors of cities and towns, women's organizations, government institutions, and the Environment Agency for Sustainable Development AEDD) have been invited.

3.8 Nicaragua

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	1	0	0.6	0.7
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	45%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	13,286	0	2,045	11,945
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	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	28	0	28	30
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	13,286	0	0	49,191
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	4,384
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	930	0	179	4,691

Community interventions | Communities were trained in carrying out assessments to analyse risks and draft plans to mitigate these. After validation by the communities, the assessment conclusions and proposals were given to community leaders, municipal councils, libraries, state institutions and representatives of indigenous people in the area. Previously, the municipalities did not have such detailed information for decision-making in planning and municipal investment.

For the Tapacalí river basin technical studies were carried out with the University of Central America (UCA) on risk for floods, landslides, erosion, droughts, water quality and quantity, soil quality, agro-

climatic opportunities, and legal frameworks, and Participatory Environmental Planning tools were applied in 20 communities, 10 of which were not originally participating in the PfR programme. In the Inalí river basin, the Environmentally and Socially Sensitive Area tool was applied to provide a diagnostic of communities located in the watershed. Institutions part of COMUPRED were involved in these processes. Based on these assessments and in co-operation with local governments PfR in Nicaragua has continued the development of the management plan for the sub-basins of the Inalí and Tapacalí rivers.

Among implemented micro projects are many infrastructural solutions, like improving drainage in Las Sabanas (a PfR proposal taken up by the mayor), building rock dams in plots and areas adjacent to streams, placing gabions, constructing a retaining wall to prevent landslides, establishing a water catchment tank to dam water and mitigate flooding risk, construct latrines to reduce pollution and prevent diseases outbreak, providing water purification filters, constructing water reservoirs for water harvesting, rehabilitate a water supply system, constructing dry ecological sanitation in water recharge areas to reduce infiltration of contaminants, and stabilising slopes through the construction of environmental bio-engineering. Also a tree nursery was established (with 30,000 plants) and the Nicaragua Red Cross co-ordinated with the Ministry of Health (MINSA) the response to the dengue fever outbreak in San José de Cusmapa. Both partners assisted in the preparation of such municipal contingency plans.

Partners worked with COMPURED in Las Sabanas and Cusmapa, strengthening capacities of the Municipal Response Brigades (BRIMUR), school committees, according to Act 337. In addition they have worked with the GFCV (former COLOPRED) and COMUSAN in San Lucas, promoting the integration of the PfR approach in their operational plan. Partners also sensitized teachers of schools on the integrated approach and school safety.

CARE and the Nicaraguan Red Cross have furthermore supported the development of Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Strategies in San Lucas, Las Sabanas, San José de Cusmapa and of an implementation plan of the Regional Climate Change Strategy in the North Atlantic Autonomous Region.

For all micro projects environmental impact analyses were done, applying tools like histogram (provided by the National Engineering University), 'Environmental sustainable standards' (developed by Wetlands International), and the 'minimum standards' indicators for climate smart risk reduction (developed by the Red Cross Climate Centre).

To reach the target communities a great number of different approaches were used, like the use of local and indigenous knowledge on local ecosystems including native seeds and establishing seed banks. (The process awoke the interest of producers of basic grains, who have started to take action to rescue the varieties that had been displaced by other

Watershed approach as umbrella for actions in Nicaragua

Partners use a watershed approach as the umbrella for all PfR actions in rural communities of the municipalities of San Lucas, Las Sabanas, San José de Cusmapa and Somoto. The microprojects that they introduced as concrete actions consider the PfR approach of integrated DRR/CCA/EMR for community resilience. In addition, partners supported the development of 3 municipal climate change adaptation strategies in municipalities of the two watersheds.

Both partners followed the same steps for the implementation of microprojects in a participatory and integrated manner where beneficiaries are directly involved in each phase. 28 micro-projects are currently being either implemented or finalised.

From this process, PfR partners have learned that:

- The implementation of micro projects through participatory methodologies such as CVCA, VCA, community consultations and mapping have strengthened community self-management and address community issues in a holistic manner.
- The active engagement of communities in the process of micro-projects (identification, design, implementation and monitoring) is essential to achieve the expected results. In many instances, communitarians contributed with their labour force.
- The coordination with all local/community forms of organizations; e.g. Water and Sanitation Committees, Cabinets for Family, Community and Life allowed the active engagement of all people, pursuing their common interest.
- The use of the ecocriteria and minimum standards contributed to reinforce the ecosystem and climate approaches in the micro-project in a practical manner.
- The active involvement of all involved municipalities that have allocated resources from the municipal budget (up to 10% of the total amount) to fund certain microprojects.

improved varieties.) Also a Food Fair was organized with a contest of costumes made with recycled material, and targeted training of various groups like youth networks and health volunteers, teachers and school brigades, community leaders, and municipal brigades. Additionally a community graduate course has been developed together with UCA, which targeted the two river basin committees, on issues like climate change, integrated river basin management, DRR, biodiversity and forest management. Through this course communities have developed capacities in relation to watershed management and issues like recycling, soil health, silvopasture systems, and indigenous knowledge of pest management. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA) has shown interest in the training materials that were produced for this community diploma.

A consultant was hired to develop thematic training modules on Ecosystem: a Framework Document Ecosystems and human well-being, contributing to DRR, plus six modules (Welfare, Ecosystems, Ecosystem Services, Wetland Ecosystem Approach and Integrated Water Resources Management). The modules are thematically included in the community graduate course on watershed management conducted by the UCA together with PfR partners.

The Red Cross and Wetlands International are developing a "Ladder Game" which provides conceptual information on DRR/CCA/EMR. It helps to identify critical situations that participants must solve in groups, bringing into play their individual abilities and knowledge, collectively, in order to move from a context of vulnerability, degradation and poor adaptation to the context of well-being, resilient communities and strong and sustainable livelihoods.

In January 2013, a Coffee and Climate Change forum was held with the participation of relevant stakeholders like research centres (CIAT), universities (UNAN-FAREM,UNI, UCATSE), cooperatives, individual and associate producers, central government institutions, local governments and NGOs. At this conference (the first of its kind in the Segovias region) PfR promoted dialogue between these stakeholders that was greatly lacking before, to better address the issue of rust. The Nicaraguan Red Cross also organized the 5th national Climate Change forum in June in Managua, together with MARENA, INETER, ANA, SDC, GIZ, UNIRSE (corporate social responsibility network), UNDP and the UCA.

To strengthen livelihoods, PfR has involved students of UCATSE to develop a thesis on food security and climate change in two communities in the municipality of San José Cusmapa. They trained women with infants on how to manage a backyard gardens, nutrition and hygiene in food preparation, together with a representative from the ministry of health. PfR also trained a group of business people working in the area of wood and furniture on climate change and the ecosystem approach, in coordination with the MEFCCA. Furthermore, with support of PfR, INTUR has trained service providers in the tourist sector on issues like sustainable tourism, CCA, solid waste management, sustainable use of water and energy and conservation of forests and biodiversity.

With the support of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre, workshops were held to facilitate the development of climate monitoring systems and the use of climate information to improve people's livelihoods.

Finally, as a follow-up to the implementation of the micro projects in communities Moropoto, Cuyas, Río Arriba, El Chichicaste, El Coyolito, Los Mangos, Mal Paso, PfR has trained in the implementation of the Agro-forestry System (AFS) to 255 owners of community areas suitable for agriculture and forestry associated with traditional crops.

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated	28	0	28	38

	access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge				
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	12	0	6	14
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%	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	93 ¹	167
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	5	5	2	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	25	0	34 ²	58
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	90 ³	0	81 ⁴	214

Revised score from 2012 Annual report: ¹ was 20; ² was 23; ³ was 2; ⁴ was 51

Strengthening civil society | Several organisations have been involved in the work with communities, from carrying out the risk assessments to conducting technical studies and developing risk plans. Ten communities that did not form part of the target communities initially but are part of the same watershed have been involved in activities in relation to the development of the Tapacalí river basin management plan. The UCA was involved in technical assessments for the Tapacalí river river basin, while the Nicaragua Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAGFOR) have provided agricultural information. Also AMMA, together with municipal technicians, universities and INETER, provided a workshop on building climate scenarios, analyzing precipitation data, and constructing related graphs on intensity, duration and frequency. This initiative was part of the training provided by TACC-UNDP project.

Many networks have been engaged in the PfR work, for instance two youth networks and a health volunteers network in San José de Cusmapa and Las Sabanas, a network of Water and Sanitation Committees (CAPS) in Las Sabanas, and a network of Judicial Facilitators in Cusmapa and Las Sabanas (a structure that was created at national level to help mediate and resolve conflicts at municipal level). PfR partner Nicaragua Red Cross trained judicial facilitators in Las Sabanas and Cusmapa on legal issues related to DRR/CCA/EMR, with a focus on environmental legislation (water and forest management, protected areas, etc.). The aim is to make communities better informed and to support the implementation of DRR/CCA/EMR legislation and activities in both municipalities. Also the PfR partners helped to legalize new networks of Water and Sanitation Committees (CAPs) in several communities in Las Sabanas, continued cooperation with Agricultural Cooperatives Union of North Segovia (UCANS). In the RAAN region, partners worked with the Regional Roundtable for Climate Change. PfR also takes part in the Advisory Committee of the Environmental Forestry Advisory Council, a consultation structure of the North Atlantic Autonomous Regional Council.

PfR partners have established or continued engagement with governments and peers on DRR/CCA/EMR. At national level this was with the Nicaraguan Institute of Territorial Studies (INETER), the Ministry of Education (MINED), the National Water Authority (ANA), the Ministry of Interior (MINGOB), the Ministry of Health (MINSAs), Civil Defense, the Police, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAGFOR), the Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), the Nicaraguan Tourism Institute (INTUR), the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MARENA), the Ministry of Home, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economics (MEFCCA), and the Executive Secretary of Sovereignty and Food Security and Nutrition (SESSAN), National Forestry Institute (INAFOR).

At departmental/regional levels such contacts are with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MARENA), the Forestry and Environmental Advisory Council (CCF-A), and CODEPRED. At municipal level it is with COMUPRED of Somoto, San José de Cusmapa, San Lucas and Las Sabanas, COMUSSAN, mayors and municipal councils of Somoto, San Lucas, San José de Cusmapa and Las Sabanas, the Cabinets of the Family, Community and Life of San Lucas and the Municipal Tourism Cabinets of Somoto and San Lucas.

With civil society organisations structured dialogue took place with GVC, Action Against Hunger, cooperatives, Community Movement of Nicaragua, Indigenous People of San Lucas, Plan International, World Vision, Save the Children and Institute of Lifelong Learning (INSFOP).

Many platforms, in turn, put PfR related issues on their agenda. Some of these are Cooperative Union of North Las Segovias (UCANS), the Networks of Health Brigades of Las Sabanas and Cusmapa and the Networks of judicial facilitators of Las Sabanas and Cusmapa that has included the issue of environmental management in their monthly meetings. Other networks are Network of Water and Sanitation Committees (CAPS) Las Sabanas, Regional Roundtable of Climate Change in RAAN, and the Environmental Forestry Advisory Council, Regional structure of the North Atlantic Autonomous Council (CRAAN). In Somoto the Municipal Committee of Nutrition and Food Security and Sovereignty (COMUSSAN) has taken up DRR/CCA/EMR, and in San Lucas the Municipal Nutrition Food Security and Sovereignty Committee and (COMUSSAN) also discusses this on a regular basis. Finally there are regular meetings with COMUPRED and COREPRED.

Training with PfR staff and volunteers took place at all levels, and even expanded to other partner organisations of the implementing partners and/or projects funded by them. As for knowledge institutes, much co-operation was either started-up up or deepened. As mentioned already, PfR co-operated with UCA to develop a superior academic graduate course, technical studies (with co-financing of PfR partners), and the management plan of Tapacalí river basin. An addendum to the agreement was signed to conduct a community graduate course especially for members of the Watershed Committees of Tapacalí and Inalí, together with PfR partners CARE and Wetlands International. Studies carried out by FAREM will look into energy efficiency, the work of bioengineering and ecosystem management, and UCATSE will help to design a meteorological monitoring system and training in data collection and analysis at community level.

A letter of intent was signed between the Nicaraguan Red Cross and the Catholic University of Agricultural Dry Tropics (UCATSE). A training was organized for the teachers of UCATSE on PfR's three themes, and also with the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua León (Somoto headquarters) and with the with the University of the Autonomous Regions of the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast (URACCAN) and Bluefields Indian and Caribbean University (BICU) co-operation is explored. An agreement has been made with the UNAN FAREM for conducting community surveys to assess the impact and efficiency of micro projects in three communities Cuyas, Río Arriba and Chichicaste (focusing on the implementation of community climate information systems, the rescue of indigenous knowledge and climate study energy efficiency by implementing saving wood stoves, management and restoration of landslide areas) and with the National University of Engineering, North-Estelí faculty for presenting alternative strategies for adaptation to climate change through environmental friendly technologies.

With reference to the previously mentioned Coffee and Climate Change forum, a structured dialogue has been established with CATIE and CIAT for joint advocacy to the Central Government and MAGFOR on the issue of establishing a national CCA plan or strategy for the Coffee niche. To this end PfR established coordination with universities, research centres (CATIE and CIAT), NGOs, associations and entities linked to government organization of the coffee sector, to promote technical

and technological alternatives that generate CCA and DRR to the coffee sector, to deal with the effects of a changing climate and disasters on the economy, ecosystems and livelihoods. The final document of the forum served as input to the government to draft their plans to combat rust. Furthermore with the Institute for the Study of Hunger and the Foundation for Climate Research collaboration has been initiated to complement actions to strengthen the municipal DRR/CCA/EMR strategy of San Lucas with the development of climate scenarios.

Finally INETER (meteorology agency) has supported the revision of the popular guide to climate change.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	6	0	6	20
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	10%	0%	7%	10%
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	30 ¹	44
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	30	0	26	45
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	1

Revised score from 2012 Annual report: ¹ was 18.

Policy dialogue | Building on the contacts that have been established, many initiatives have started to work on a more conducive environment, either as collective efforts or by individual PfR partners. COLOPRED were established in the 28 communities attended by the Programme, but their responsibilities now lay with GFCV community structure (Cabinets of Family, Community and Life) headed by political leaders. PfR has provided first aid training to the GFCVs.

Municipal Strategies for Adaptation to Climate Change (EMACC) are now approved and certified by the Municipal Councils, and partners also worked on capacity building of teachers of the Ministry of Education (MINED) from the departmental level down to the municipal level. Two river basin committees for both Tacapalí and Inalí have been established (Act 620 on National Water) and subsequently a community graduate course on watershed management was provided. There were joint meetings between PfR partners and MARENA. In addition, CARE coordinated with the municipality of Rosario (Carazo) and the authorization of the Municipal Development Institute (INIFOM) to start the process of systematization in good local governance practices in DRR/CCA/ERM.

3.9 Philippines

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	1	0	0.2	0.2
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	100%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	65,000	0	24,849	175,628 ¹
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	42

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	42	0	31	42
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	65,000	0	92,401	147,525

¹ Increase mainly due to disaster drills in urban areas of Malabon and Valenzuela.

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	0
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	7,800	0	0	1,399 ²

² Initiatives preceded formal training, hence 2.1a score 0

Community interventions | After 2011 and 2012 were devoted mainly to increase understanding of the integrated approach, adjust and align tools, and carry out risk assessments with communities, 2013 saw all partners moving into implementation of risk reduction plans.

In Kayan East and Kayan West villages in Tadian, Mountain Province, the first phase of slope protection is underway. In community nurseries supported by PfR, various trees are grown that will be transferred to the slopes and planted there once they are big enough. Trees include coffee, ipil-ipil, rambutan, guyabano, mango, avocado and other endemic forest trees like pine, kallasan, bamboo and kakawati. Next to their protective function they will also provide food and additional income because of commercial use of e.g. bamboo. Thus they serve to reduce risk and to strengthen livelihoods. While PfR provided materials to ensure constant water provision and for potting the seedlings, construction materials, and part of the seedlings, the community provided voluntary labour (in a food-for-work scheme), the larger part of the seedlings and compost soil. In barangays Bunga and Tue, slope protection by means of infrastructural measures was preferred. A canal was dug to divert run-off water, and a wall along a slope was reinforced with stones along the section where a school is located. The community agreed to clear the canal regularly. They also provided labour (food-for-work) and tree seedlings. The PfR partners provided the stones used for riprapping the canal and slope, fuel for transportation, and tools. The area will be planted with vetiver grass and other trees that will aid in holding the soil and stabilize the slope. In southern Philippines, a tree planting scheme has been set-up in the municipality of Bunawan, Agusan del Sur. This was done in partnership with Panaghiusa Alang Sa Kalingkawasan ug Kaugalingnan (PASAKK), a people's organisation. PASAKK facilitates in the planting of the 2,200 seedlings. Community members provide labour and the activities are supported by staff from the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office.

'Bayanihan', 'ub-ubbo', and barangay initiatives

Bayanihan or *Ub-ubbo* is the sense of voluntary community cooperation that figures prominently in the process of establishing and maintaining tree nurseries and other activities. People invest time, resources and labour in it. It reflects a culture of helping one another without expecting anything in return. Bayanihan and Ub-ubbo are practiced in order to make the work easier and faster, to be able to cope with the agricultural calendar, and to help community members in need.

Additionally the barangay council supports the mitigation activity with an ordinance providing for the several measures to protect and stimulate the project: 1) building fire lines to prevent grass fires in areas designated for planting trees, 2) ensuring that every family will donate 3-5 seedlings every year to the community nursery, 3) yearly planting of at least 1,000 seedlings of various species, and 4) allocating barangay funds for the community nursery and tree planting. In one case (Kayan West), the barangay even provided the lot for the nursery site.

In the barangays of San Nicolas, in Talacogon, two mitigation and one livelihood action are targeted: repair of the potable water system, planting of trees along riverbanks and watershed, and support to organic production of rice and corn. The mitigation actions are geared to address the risk of floods and contaminated water from Agusan River. The repair of the water system (destroyed during Typhoon Pablo in 2012) incorporates risk reduction and improvement of ecosystems in the design, raising it above floodwater level, using stronger materials and preventing debris to clog the system. Tree

planting along the watershed will protect the water source. Again, PfR delivered materials and community members provided labour. Additionally they will pay PhP 2 for every container of water they tap, to build a fund for maintenance and repair of their system. In barangay La Flora the project addresses the floods that disrupt agricultural production for up to three months each year. Together with the community, floating nurseries for herbal medicines and selected vegetables and crops were set up. Rafts made of bamboo are constructed and these carry the pots and other materials where the seeds are grown. The project provided construction materials such as bamboo, nails, lumber and rope, and seeds of vegetables like ginger, eggplant, bell pepper, tomatoes, pechay, hot pepper and onion. The seedlings will be available as soon as the flood recedes.

In barangays Maharlika and Sabang Gibong, water contamination of the Agusan river and tributaries was the most pressing issue. River water is laden with chemicals that come from the intensive use of fertilizers and processing of mining ores from upstream areas, and presence of parasites that cause schistosomiasis was also confirmed. Both communities put up additional rain water collecting tanks and repaired some parts of the existing rain water collecting system. This reduces reliance of hardly affordable potable water (sold at PhP 45 per container) that would otherwise force the community members to use contaminated river water. Location of the rain water collectors took account of expected flood levels, and the location and distribution of the tanks ensures that all families can access the water source. PfR provided material to construct the tank facilities and repair the water pipes, while the communities provided labour.

While the above measures address the causes of risk and take into account the effects of climate change and the role of the ecosystems, activities are complemented with contingency measures that enable people to respond to the direct consequences of disasters, like early warning systems, search and rescue, and evacuation centres.

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	42	0	31	32
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1	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%	80% ¹	80%
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	93
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	5	1	6 ²	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	11	0	0	32
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	1	0	0	0

Notes: revised score from report 2012 ¹ score was 0%; ² score was 3

Strengthening civil society | PfR worked in several partnerships to facilitate community access to knowledge on disaster trends, climate projections and ecosystem data. In Surigao del Norte it co-operated with PAGASA to facilitate such access for ten areas. They organised workshops with the communities, including on early warning system. As a result six of these barangays have established their Local Flood Early Warning System. In five other communities in the municipality of Mainit, co-operation was established with the Lake Mainit Development Alliance (LDMA, the co-ordinating body of stakeholders that work on preserving and promoting the Lake Mainit ecosystem). Philippine Red Cross,

through the PfR program, has become a member of the LMDA. Also in all barangays where CARE partners are working, access to the aforementioned information and trends was provided. Barangays and schools participated in training on community-based disaster risk management, and on Disaster Preparedness Training.

This collaboration with meteorological and scientific institutes, as well as with government agencies (such as Office of the Civil Defense) was prevalent in many PfR locations, and share information on early warning, disaster situations, and weather updates. Communication lines from these institutions have been established not only with PfR staff but also with selected community members/ MDRRMC/ BDRRMC. Likewise, partnership with University of the Philippines – National Institute of Geological Sciences (UP) NIGS has been established with the aim to conduct a study and testing of land sensor in landslide prone areas in Cordillera municipalities.

While PfR partners have become member of the above-mentioned Lake Mainit Development Authority, no alliances have actually been established by PfR, focusing on the integrated approach of DRR/CCA/EMR. However, in the second half of last year, an ad-hoc coalition has been established to address the harmonization of the early warning system for the Tullahan River Basin. PFR has been instrumental in starting the process and continues to lead this formation of stakeholders. Also it should be noted that one partner established and trained community volunteers in each PfR project barangay. These are active volunteers who spearhead community campaigns on environmental awareness, participate in Contingency Planning and Risk Reduction Planning and other activities. At the same time other partners have strengthened existing barangay local government structure called Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction management Council.

All partners have engaged in structured dialogue with government institutions and peers on DRR/CCA/EMR. To mention a few: Homeowners' and community associations like the Juliana Ext. Peacemakers, Potrero Motorcycle Riders Volunteers, Association of Bolo Indigenous Peoples, Labey Indigenous Peoples Concerned Community Association, CARAGA State University, and University of the Philippines- NIGS. Also there is regular participation in meetings of BMPR and National Local Government Units for inclusion of DRR/CCA/EMR in the latter's programmes and services. Also two of the partners is member of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). Here deployment of manpower and updates of recent intervention-on-the-ground are shared with NDRRMC, while in opposite direction latest weather updates are shared to be used to make people aware and PfR partners alert to provide relief.

Recognizing that capacity building is a critical component of the PfR project, a capacity assessment amongst PfR staff members was carried out early 2013 to identify the level of competencies of PfR partners in implementing the integrated DRR, CCA, EMR approach. Subsequently, several capacity building activities were identified and are scheduled to be carried out in the remaining period of PfR. In 2013, a total of 24 staff members participated in the Integrated Watershed Management Training organized by IIRR. This training was aimed in addressing one conclusion derived from the Climate Eco-DRR Practitioner Competency Assessment whereas the operationalization of the integration of climate change adaptation and ecosystems remains to be a capacity gap.

Emphasis on the subject "Lobby and Advocacy" has lead to several initiatives in 2013 that were implemented jointly by the partners. This includes training on Lobby and Advocacy (facilitated by IFRC South Asia delegation) and mainstreaming DRR, CCA, EMR in schools and local government units (organised by CARE Nederland).

A continuous orientation on RA 10121 and DRR & CCA or environmental laws was made to PfR staff and partners. A DILG personnel from the National Office was tapped during the mainstreaming of

DRR/CCA/EMR training with PfR partners (which was spearheaded by CARE/ACCORD) and has attended by 4 PRC staff to discuss further the Philippine existing laws and current practices in the local development processes as well in the allocation and increase of budget in DRR/CCA/EMR in LGU Annual Investment Plan. In addition to this, is the review of modules in the school curriculum of Department of Education (DepEd) integrating DRR/CCA/EMR in which this was already been mainstreamed in the curriculum but not fully taught and applied in the schools due to insufficient capacity of the school personnel and teachers to teach the module to the school children

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	2	0	0	40
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%	0%
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	122
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	56	0	58	117
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	0

Policy dialogue | PfR works to mainstream DRR/CCA/EMR in the government’s planning processes and in the school improvement plans. While the partners were initially addressing the policy dialogue using their own trajectories and objectives, in 2013, a joint Lobby and Advocacy Plan was drafted. The plan specifically targets schools to implement policies related to DRR and CCA, and local government units to mainstream DRR, CCA, EMR in local development plans. The PfR Country Team in the Philippines will continue to revisit this Plan and gauge accomplishments against targets set out in it.

Through several initiatives of PfR partners, local government units have been providing contribution, in the form of materials, transportation facilities, meals and manpower. This indicates the recognition of the work being done by PfR partners. In Valenzuela City, where an evacuation centre was identified as one project that can be used by community members in times of flooding, the Local Government Unit shouldered all expenses related to its establishment.

Finally, in October 2013, the 7th South South Citizenry Based Development Academy (SSCBDA) was hosted by PfR Philippines. The four-day conference enabled community members to engage in dialogue with government entities’ representatives, academe and other DRR champions. The conference brought together over 120 participants from PfR communities and other stakeholders. At the closure of the conference a ‘Call for Action’ was declared, recognising the role of science and environment and the complementarity of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Ecosystem Management and Restoration (EMR) as mutually reinforcing approaches to address risks, vulnerabilities, and the impacts of hazard events and climate change on people and society. The SSCBDA is one of several initiatives of PfR Philippines to create a more conducive environment for DRR, CCA and EMR. Partners continue to carry out such activities during important events, such as National Disaster Consciousness month. Their activities included ‘Pasine sa Barangay’ (Community Movies on DRR, CCA, EMR), and evacuation drills. To engage National level stakeholders, a Round Table discussion on Resilience was also organized by PfR Philippines in September 2013.

3.10 Uganda

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3 ¹	0	2.5 ²	3
1b	% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	90% ³	90%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	70,307	0	32,293	56,592
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	93
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	93
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	75,000	0	63,591	72,689
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	13,768
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	7,628	0	10,879	27,199

Revised from Annual report 2012: ¹ was 10; ² was 8; ³ was 100%

Community interventions | During the initial disaster risk analysis period in the first part of the PfR programme various disaster management measures were identified by the supported communities, together with PfR. The resulting mitigation measures that have since then been implemented include drought tolerant seed promotion, introduction of water harvesting (small scale irrigation and water harvesting technologies), livelihood promotion or livelihood diversification, promotion of Village Saving and Loan Association, flood diversion canals, flood tolerant shelters, granaries (food storage facility), community animal health, enhancing knowledge and awareness on community early warning-early response and ecosystem protection and management practices are main disaster mitigation measures implemented at community level.

The livelihood promotion or diversification intervention comprises different types of interventions designed and implemented to increase people's income and sustain their livelihoods while surviving the local hazards conditions. These livelihood diversification interventions include the promotion of apiary, poultry keeping, vegetables production, small ruminants support (e.g. goats) apiary (bee-keeping, see box, placed in next section), production of vegetables, distribution of small ruminates (e.g. goats) and poultry. These interventions contribute to asset building for the most vulnerable households, helping them to cope with drought or flood conditions: the additional income that it provides makes them more resilient for these situations.

In total ten types of DRR measures were implemented by PfR Uganda partners. None of these are 'stand-alone' DRR measures. In most cases they cover a broad range of interrelated actions that collectively reduce communities' disaster risks, especially droughts and

Early Warning Tracking Tool combines information

To combine and find synergy local forecasts and seasonal forecasts are combined in a 'Early Warning Tracking Tool'. This tool asks community members to brainstorm the DRR actions they could do in anticipation of a wet or dry period. Consequently, when either the local or the scientific forecast predicts a wet or dry period, the community is mobilized to take the action they had listed.

This is an innovative approach to applying forecasts at the local level, and is expected to greatly increase the climate-smart DRR activities that will be taken by PfR communities. It combines traditional and scientific forecast information.

To develop this tool, the Climate Centre communicated directly with local partners about the style and content of the tool, and then provided an intern to work with each organization on its development, and to meet with communities and staff in all project regions to ensure its compatibility re. the local context. Eventually the tool was tested, and communities indicated that it helped them to better understand forecast messages and to identify risks for sectors like agriculture and health, and to take appropriate measures.

floods. The other key feature of the DRR measures was that they were implemented in complementary manner, building both households and community capacity for resilience. A different interpretation was applied in 2012 to count for 'unique' measures per community, resulting in adjusted target and 2012 score.

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	94	0	76	93
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	2	0	1	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	100%	0%	100%	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	239
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	7	0	6	7
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	32
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	10	0	10 ¹	14

¹ Revised from Annual report 2012 (was 5)

Strengthening civil society | To better anticipate fluctuations in rainfall, PfR communities have been using seasonal forecasts to prepare for the rainy season. PfR has been disseminating forecasts from the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre and the National Meteorological Service with recommended actions to each community in advance of the rainy season. These forecasts are translated into the local language and posted in a central location ('DRR/Climate Centres') or spread by 'community radio' in each community.

While community members are often eager to take action based on the seasonal forecast, it is sometimes met with scepticism by those who feel that it is in competition with existing local forecasts issued by traditional weather forecasters. To rectify this problem, PfR partners have collaborated to develop an "Early Warning Tracking Tool" that merges both seasonal and local forecasts.

PfR partners continued to coordinate and implement lobby and advocacy agendas using the networks or umbrella organizations supported, developed and functioning at PfR target areas. The two networks- Nakapiripirit Civil Society Forum (NACSO) and Disaster Risk Reduction Platform for Teso (DRRP4T) where PfR partners effectively established in the previous PfR period, have demonstrated their relevance and appropriateness for promoting DRR/CCA/EMR agendas. Functioning as a platform discussions and exchange of practices took place on a quarterly basis, and moreover both networks have attracted other civil society organisations in the process of promoting the DRR/CCA/EMR agenda, as well as donor-NGOs who have financed the capacity building, notably of DRRP4T member organisation staff.

Water schemes as DRR measure help communities

Water development interventions have been main component of the DRR measures in 2013. Supported water schemes have contributed to safe water access and also reduced the distance that needs to be travelled to fetch water.

According to the Chairperson in Apoi central "[...] we have been sharing one bore hole sunk since 1976 which kept on breaking from time to time, hence we had to resort to nearby swamps, or had to walk 10km to the lake in search for water for our families and animals. This has been the most common practice for our community over the last years. But now that we have our own water source, our children and the entire community will be safe from water bone diseases and we also walk shorter distance to get drinking water."

The water is now of better quality, supply is more reliable, and the shortened distance means women (who mainly fetch the water) are safer and can spend more time on other activities. Thus well contributes to improved health, more time for other (income generating) activities, and combats drought hazards.

In addition, the other key results were the community level disaster risk assessment carried out by DRRP4T and supported by Socaido-Cordaid partner covering the wider Teso sub region. At the moment of drafting this annual report the community risk assessment has been finalised and the DRRP4T members have been informed about the results, which will be used as one of the lobby and advocacy tools by the DRRP4T members outside the PfR partners.

Almost all of the six implementing PfR partners in Uganda engaged in structural dialogue with peers and government departments on DRR/CCA/EMR issues. The available forums for the structural dialogue varied, according to each partner's context and also the types of agenda also differ depending on the time and type of stakeholder.

Most of the PfR partners conducted two regular structured dialogues with government representatives drawn from sub-county, parish and village level political and administrative leaders. Also with government a structured dialogue has taken shape. It has enabled partners to promote the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach – the benefits of it and conditions for effective implementation, plus opportunities for government support. Partners have not been shy in pointing out inadequate resource allocation by the government.

One occasion to engage in dialogue with government institutions and other peer groups was the DRR Day. It was globally highlighted with a focus on disabilities ('Living with Disability and Disasters'). In Uganda, the Office of the Prime Minister, in collaboration with UN Agencies, knowledge institutes, national and international NGOs and the Red Cross, including PfR (together the national DRR platform) spearheaded the organisation, and added several themes to the global, UN-set, theme. One of them focused on the gap between DRR and CCA integration planning within the government ('Securing the future: building resilience through disaster risk management and climate change for Uganda').

A series of activities was conducted for a period of one week ranging from radio & TV programs, newspaper supplements on DRR/CCA, a national conference, a walk & exhibition, and IEC materials. The PfR partners supported the organisation of the walk and exhibition during the DRR day, focusing mainly on the 'securing the future' theme.

The two PfR partners with no constant presence in Uganda, the Red Cross Climate Centre and Wetlands International, provided workshops to the implementing PfR partners plus local government officers and civil society organizations directly involved in the implementation of the programme. The focus of the workshop was to facilitate the integration of

The multiple benefits of bee-keeping

Bee keeping has proven an effective way to strengthen livelihoods of communities. However it also requires specific conditions and maintenance in the ecosystem, which is conditional. As Chegem James, community member of the Namidkao village and bee-keeper states "[...] Bee-keeping is helping us to diversify our incomes but at the same we have started setting apart bee-reserves in areas where we have put bee-hives. Bees need trees, shrubs and plants around to ensure there is food for them throughout the year. So besides income and nutrition benefits we are trying to conserve areas around bee-hives to ensure there is water shed and supply for the bees. This minimises the chances of bee migrating especially during the dry seasons. I want to take this very seriously because the honey I harvested was bought at 85,000/= which bought me livestock drugs, cereals for food and other basic needs. I have found that honey is more of medicine which is used for burn cure, cough treatment and other infections".

Advocacy at the Nakapiripirit Civil Society Forum

PfR in Uganda, through its individual partners, continues to support its target community using partnership and linkages as a means to voice out community critical issues. In the Nakapiripirit Civil Society Forum (NACSOF), which links 25 CSOs, PfR has established a CMDRR working committee. This committee promotes the integration of CCA/EMR into existing DRR project management cycles of the platform's different CSOs working in Nakapiripirit district.

The platform, through partnership with Climate Action Network (CAN-U), organized and conducted a learning visit to one of PfR's operation areas to appreciate climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration measures that is being promoted in and with the respective community. The visit was attended by Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), District Agricultural Officer (DAO), District Veterinary officer (DVO), and other civil society organization representatives.

PfR has attended all quarterly coordination meeting organized by NACSOF at the district headquarters and used these opportunities to demonstrate best practices of integration, and shared its skills and knowledge on CCA/EMR initiatives with the forum members. The committee was able to use the PfR's policy brief to local government ('Enhancing community resilience') that was developed to advocate for CCA/EMR/DRR initiatives at local government forums. The committee members have applied their increased knowledge and understanding of the PfR-supported activities in their own advocacy process.

Ecosystem Management and Restoration and Climate Change Adaptation in the action plan for 2014. Apart from increasing understanding of EMR and CCA in general, special attention was for the role of wetland ecosystems in CCA and DRR, key concepts to be communicated to the community level, concepts of avoiding environmental degradation and maladaptation. The participants also jointly developed a plan for the mainstreaming of EMR and CCA into existing assessments and project management cycles in PfR, and a workplan for further capacity building/training and technical assistance. The workshop greatly contributed to increased ownership with all PfR partners.

In 2013 PfR partners continued and deepened the partnership and cooperation with knowledge and resources organisations such as university, national agricultural research institutions and meteorology departments. The linkages provided PfR with access to improved agricultural input, to improved production skills, and to reliable climate early warning systems. In addition, technical resource person from Ngetta Meteorological department provided support in the procurement of weather station instruments.

The National Semi-arid Agricultural Resources Research Institute (NaSARRI) assisted PfR partners in conducting farm systems assessment in the target communities (already in 2012), and the findings were disseminated to the farmers (early 2013) to guide them during their farming process to ensure that they plant the appropriate crops suitable for their soils and climate. Four quarterly support supervision visits have been conducted in collaboration with the technical team from NaSARRI. During the visits it was observed that the farmers that had taken the advice from the team had realised good harvest, especially re. vegetables.

PfR also teamed-up with NaSARRI for building the capacity of farmers to adopt climate smart agricultural technologies. NaSARRI supported famers with theoretical and practical knowledge on agronomy and established three demonstration gardens as local learning sites for on farm training

During the same period cooperation was established with district NAADS, where NAADS staff trained target community in improved agronomic practices.

Finally co-operation with the meteorology department has lead to a regular provision of relevant weather information.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	2012	2013
3a	# of distinct initiatives that are started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities	3	0	3	3
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%	0%
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	7
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	4	0	7	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	1

Policy dialogue | In 2012 PfR partners have commissioned research to single-out key obstacles to the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR activities at local institutional level. The research findings categorised several obstacles such as budget or resource constraints, institutional lack of clarity on roles and responsibility, shortage of technical knowledge and soft skills (re. communication and

relationship building), insufficient policies and legalizations re. climate change adaptation, absence of a strategy for mainstreaming DRR, CCA and EMR. In year 2013, a closer analysis on budget allocation and expenditure tracking has been carried out. Main findings were the very limited share of central government releases to District Local Governments that the latter spent on managing natural resources (less than 1%), the relative large margin for the Environment Natural Resources sector between budgeted and actually released funds (up to almost 20%), minimal spending on climate change related measures due to low priority and consequently limited funding from central government.

These findings formed the basis for the lobby agenda re. allocation of resources. A special workshop was organised on budget analysis and expenditure tracking, and budget advocacy. Consequently one of the PfR partners that had participated carried out an assessment in their respective district focusing on the local governments of Amuria, Katakwi, Napak and Nakapiripirit in Teso-Karamoja region.

A plan was developed to also build capacities of local communities on budget process, tracking and monitoring expenditure for improved service delivery at both local and national government level.

Elsewhere within PfR Uganda a workshop was organised on mainstreaming DRR in district and sub county development plans and budgets in 2013. It aimed at enhancing the community's understanding of community managed disaster risk reduction (CMDRR) and Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA). The training lead to a tool for tracking DRR issues that was shared with the district planner for dissemination to respective departmental heads, and also to monitor the mainstreaming of processes that address DRR in the district's annual plan and budget.

Another training focused on National Environment Management Act, and targeted the Local Environmental Committee, which ultimately drafted the sub-county environmental action plan. Furthermore the sub-county council passed a by-law on conservation of the shear nut tree and the two are currently implemented using locally generated revenue.

PfR secures more government spending on DRR/CCA/EMR

One of the PfR partners, in conjunction with Katakwi District Development Actors Network(KaDDAN), convened a dialogue meeting in Magoro sub county. The meeting attracted different community leaders leaders, local development partners and community members who predominantly came from Omasia Parish (where PfR implements its programme).The purpose of the meeting was to stage a forum for duty bearers to inter face with community members and account for the inclusion of CCA/DRR/EMR activities in the sub county development plan.

During this meeting, community members engaged the sub county administration (Local council 3 chairman, sub county chief, Community Development officer) to explain why issues of DRR and Natural Resource Conservation are only left in the hands of civil society organisations while the government has an upper hand to carry out effective mobilisation using its permanent grass root community support structures.

The sub county administration was also challenged to increase budget allocation for the Environment and Natural Resources sector that has remained static (at 2%) for the last 5 years. In response to the community's demands, the sub-county administration made a commitment to improve budget allocation to the EMR sector(by at least 5%) for the coming financial year (2014/2015) and to consider the integration of community DRR action plans in to the sub county plan

Southern Partner Organisations Programme element 3

PfR participates at the Inter-institutional Strategic Agenda workshop in Antigua, Guatemala, with governing bodies MARN, CONRED and CONAP



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. Their average score in 2013 was 3,4

Strategy is elaborated in work plans and activities/ projects									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	3	2.7	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.5	3	2.8	3
Target	3	3	3	3.8	4	3	3	3.8	4
Score 2012	3	3	2.6	2.1	3.5	4	3	3.8	3.5
Score 2013	3	3.3	2.6	3	3.5	4	3.5	3.8	3.5

All countries scores are between 3 and 4, which implies that they all have a strategic plan, partly based on analysis of the external context, made within the last four years, but that not all have included an explicit financing strategy, and that there may be some activities that are being carried out that do not necessarily fit the strategic plan. On average the score for the nine countries is 3.3, but there is some variance visible. Overall however all countries have, in their third year of implementing PfR, achieved their set target. In India for example, participating in the PfR programme has led to significant improvement in overall planning and programming processes within the NGO partners. Interventions included development of a common project logframe, annual workplan, budgeting and half yearly reporting as a basis of action across all partners. In Ethiopia any civil society organisation is required to share their strategies and plans, as well as annual and audit reports, in accordance with the Civil Society Agency legislation on charity organisations. Their capacity to do so is assessed annually by the Ethiopian government.

It should be noted however that in several organisations the staff involved in PfR has only limited ability to influence the strategy of the organisation that is usually developed at higher management levels, other than to do so indirectly: they can demonstrate the effects of the programme to senior levels, and highlight why they believe it is important for the organisation to continue and/or expand the approach within the organisation's portfolio, hence to prioritise the integrated approach. The extent to which this will be done however is often beyond their scope of influence.

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.

Funding of the organisation's annual budget									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	3	2.7	2.6	1.7	3	3	2.7	3.8	3
Target	3	3	3	3.8	3	3	3	3.8	4
Score 2012	3	3	2.8	1.7	3	3	1	4	3
Score 2013	3	4	3	3	2	4	4	4	3

In each of the countries the partners have achieved their target, on average achieving 3.3. As stated in the previous section, many partners have only limited influence on how and to what extent the organisation is capable to achieve full funding. Still in some cases PfR has contributed to this. In India, PfR partners Wetlands International South Asia and Cordaid have complete funding of their organizational budgets. The NGO partners are able to complement resources under PfR with funds available from developmental programmes of the government for implementing their annual action plans. Improvement of the score is on account of increased leveraging of resources from government. In Kenya the drop is mainly due to a transfer of funds just outside of the reporting period (delay due to administrative reasons), and the fact that securing of own funding for WRUEP yielded success shortly after the reporting period.

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.

2.1a # of (partner) staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Target	200	20	75	118	150	25	142	30	142
Score 2012	118	188	75	145	61	35	93 ¹	82	134
Score 2013	271	243	79	450	64	35	167	93	239

¹ revised from Annual report 2012 (was 20)

Various approaches are visible. In Guatemala for example, one of the partners (Caritas Zacapa) organised a mini workshop on community-managed DRR with a CCA/EMR approach, involving students and professors of the URG. Furthermore in all countries the Red Cross Climate Centre was involved in training on CCA, while Wetlands International, through country representatives or regionally organised, provided training on EMR.

For more detailed explanation of activities by the partners, reference is made to chapter 3 where for each country initiatives are presented under 'Strengthening Civil Society'.

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 2013 is 3.3.

The organisation's leadership is accountable to staff and stakeholders									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	3	3	2.9	2.2	2	3.5	2	3.4	3
Target	3	3	3	3.8	3	3	3	3.8	4
Score 2012	3	3	2.9	2.2	3	4	2	3.5	3
Score 2013	3	3.5	3	3.3	3	4	3.3	3.6	3

As indicated in the previous annual report, partners have put extra emphasis on this indicator, and the score for 2013 indicates that some improvements are noticeable. In India, for example, the governing boards and senior staff of Wetlands International South Asia, Cordaid and CARITAS have extensively engaged with project implementation, providing strategic inputs to programme implementation. In Ethiopia the leadership is accountable to staff through meetings and through posting the minutes of these. Information on request is not common practise. Overall however the increase is limited, which is an indication that improvements are somewhat difficult to realise.

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).

The organisations have well-functioning PME systems									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	3	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	3	2	3.2	3
Target	3	3	3	3.8	3	3	3	3.8	4
Score 2012	3	3	2.8	2.7	3	3	2	3	3.5
Score 2013	3	3.3	3	3	3	4	3.3	3.9	3.5

On average the programme is moving closer towards the target: 2011's score of 2.7 rose in 2012 to 2.9 and in 2013 to 3.3. Moreover all partners score between 3 and 4, which implies that within each organisation there is a planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation system, but that not all are using the generated information sufficiently to improve the functioning of the organisation. Moreover all countries managed to achieve or even surpass the target of 3.

Depending on the organisational structure of each of the organisation the PME function is embedded differently (although in dedicated staff rather than line departments), and moreover different systems are being applied, developed often over several years and also applied for other programmes. All partners have developed a

Financial procedures within Guatemala Red Cross

In India PfR partners have modified the monitoring system for the programme, realising that for field co-ordinators to collect data at community level indicators needed to be comprehensible. Together with ASK (Association for Stimulating Knowhow) a workshop was conducted that focused on the technical and financial reporting. The country logframe was simplified and indicators were clubbed together. A three tier Management Information System was developed.

- The first stage information is collected by field coordinators pertaining to implementation of various activities, like area, number of community members benefitting from activities, etc
- At the second stage information is compiled at partner level under the three strategic objectives
- At the third stage information is compiled at organisational level for both implementation sites (Mahanadi Delta and Gandak-Kosi floodplains).

These indicators now form the basis for reporting on PfR India progress and internal monitoring.

standardised reporting system that is the basis for their ongoing monitoring. In many cases the wider international network in which the organisation functions has provided input to the set-up of the PME systems. CARE Guatemala for example has replicated experience from CARE Peru, while in Indonesia its partner PIKUL applies the Most Significant Change approach to evaluate its achievements, an approach of CARE that it is introducing to its other projects as well.

In India the PfR organisations have proper planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation systems, but there is variation in implementation of information generated from M&E systems of different organisations. Hence the score is slightly lower. The organisations have worked with ASK to develop a simplified and structured Information Management System that will help to streamline data collection and information flow.

Financial procedures within Guatemala Red Cross (cont'd)

[..] Internal audits are applied to review the financial procedures. This is not only beneficial for the project but also for the intermediate external audit. At the same time the implementation of the programme, and hence the control on finances, is a joint responsibility of the GRC and the supporting Red Cross organisation – the Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) in the case of PfR).

Within PfR a financial report is shared with NLRC each month, as well as with the Presidents of the GRC in Quiché, El Estor and Sacapulas for transparent management of funds and activities undertaken. The NLRC's administrative procedures for managing programme funds complements those of the GRC.

Finally, as part of the monitoring, field visits are undertaken to verify expenses. Late 2013 the NRC office started the process for hiring a company to perform the programme audit which is to contribute to the financial execution process' transparency.

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.

2a # of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to knowledge on DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Target	25	16	209	43	13	10	28	42	94
Score 2012	25	26	209	28	7	20	28	32	76
Score 2013	33	20	198 ¹	41	9	20	38	47	93

¹With Cendret no longer working in PfR, the number of villages has reduced by 25, however APOWA has taken up additional 14 villages for field implementation. As a result, the total number of villages has reduced by 11.

Guatemala's score has decreased because one of the partners, the Guatemala Red Cross, has stopped its work in three communities and has moved to include three new ones, where it is yet to facilitate such access, whereas another partner, Caritas, has scaled-down activities in three communities in Chiquimula. For more details in the achievements of the various (other) countries reference is made to chapter 3.

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.

2c % of 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

	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	83%	80%	100%
Score 2012	27%	80%	57%	83%	40%	100%	67%	0%	100%
Score 2013	50%	80%	94%	85%	45%	60%	100%	100%	100%

2.2a # of organisations (including non-PfR) involved in coalitions that work on the integration of DRR, CCA and EMR

	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Target	12	7	7	16	7	7	25	11	7
Score 2012	8	13	8	16	6	30	34 ¹	0	7
Score 2013	8	137	9	80	6	39	58	32	32

¹ revised from Annual report 2012 (was 23)

2.2b # of times DRR/CCA/EMR-related topics on the agendas of platforms/ networks

	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Target	15	1	3	2	0	2	90	1	10
Score 2012	4	35	4	0	5	1	81	0	10 ¹
Score 2013	5	90	4	18	9	1	214	1	14

¹ Revised from Annual report 2012 (was 5)

All indicators (2c, 2.2a and 2.2b) show progress – some modest, so substantial. For more details in the achievements of the various countries reference is made to chapter 3.

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 (In Ethiopia PfR partners collectively set the target at 4.)

The organisations are responsive and accountable to stakeholders

	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	3	3	3.5	2.7	2	1	1	4	3
Target	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	4
Score 2012	4	4	3.5	2.7	3	3	1	2.5	3.5
Score 2013	4	3.75	3.5	3.5	3	4	4	4	3.5

This indicators is also applied and discussed in chapter 2. Reference is made to par. 2.2

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 started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities.

3a # of distinct initiatives that are started and are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/EMR activities

	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Target	8	3	1	2	5	1	6	2	3
Score 2012	3	9	2	1	3	0	6	0	3
Score 2013	5	25	2	18	5	2	20	40	3

This indicator provides a mixed score. As many partners have engaged in activities under the third strategic direction ('policy dialogue') only after they have made progress in community interventions and in building civil society networks, the score here may lag behind, especially for the countries for which progress under the first and second strategic direction took more efforts than for other countries, like Indonesia and the Philippines. For more details in the achievements of the various countries reference is made to chapter 3.

4.5 Capability to adapt and renew

PME system; Outcome monitoring | Both elements relate, under PfR, to the (appropriateness of the) partners' PME system.

The organisations have well-functioning PME systems									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	3	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	3	2	3.2	3
Target	3	3	3	3.8	3	3	3	3.8	4
Score 2012	3	3	2.8	2.7	3	3	2	3	3.5
Score 2013	3	3.3	3	3	3	4	3.3	3.9	3.5

For activities and initiatives in PfR countries reference is made to paragraph 4.3 where the application of a PME system in 2013 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.

2.1b # of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established co-operation with knowledge and resource organisations									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	0	2	2	3	3	0	5	1	0
Target	5	2	12	13	4	3	5	5	7
Score 2012	4	4	13	16	3	5	2	3	6
Score 2013	5	4	13	14	4	6	6	5	7

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

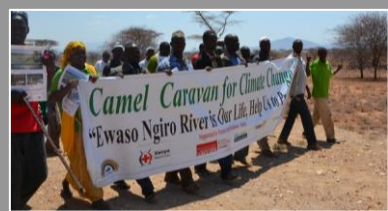
Effectiveness | To regard the effectiveness in relation to the capability to achieve coherence, the applied indicator assesses the degree to which the strategy is elaborated in activities and work plans. This indicator is also applied and discussed in relation to the capability to act and commit, and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

Strategy is elaborated in work plans/ projects									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	3	2.7	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.5	3	2.8	3
Target	3	3	3	3.8	4	3	3	3.8	4
Score 2012	3	3	2.6	2.1	3.5	4	3	3.8	3.5
Score 2013	3	3.3	2.6	3	3.5	4	3.5	3.8	3.5

% of the organisations in which efficiency is addressed in the external annual financial audit									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	67%	75%	75%	0%	70%	100%	0%	60%	0%
Target	75%	75%	100%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Score 2012	75%	75%	100%	0%	70%	75%	0%	64%	20%
Score 2013	75%	75%	100%	0%	70%	100%	100%	93%	60%

While in some countries all partners' annual financial audits address that organisation's efficiency, this is not yet the case for all organisations. In Guatemala and Nicaragua for example, Wetlands International discusses efficiency in its financial reports, but not yet in the external audit. In India, adoption of procedures for common log frame based work planning, budgeting, reporting and review has increased collaboration within partners. In Ethiopia, the annual audit and reporting is obligatory under the CSA registration scheme, as discussed in par. 2.2. The average for the nine countries is 75%.

Participants at the Camel Caravan in Merti, Kenya, raise awareness for the position of water users of the Waso river



25% own contribution | At the time of submitting this report these figures are not yet known. However it is expected that, like in previous years, the Netherlands Red Cross (and the PfR alliance) will comply 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. On basis of RJ650 accounting method this was € 4,660,920 / 486,513 = € 9,58. Reference is made to the remarks in chapter 8 re. the way the 'actuals' figures are accounted. Since the financial figures represent commitments rather than actual expenditure, the prognosed expenditures as included in the Plan 2013 will likely present a figure that reflects reality better. Assuming a 65/35% ratio for direct/indirect costs, the figure is $(0.65 \times 9,222,090) / 486,920 = € 12,31/\text{beneficiary}$

Quality system | In March 2013 Lloyds LRQA Business Assurance audited and approved the Netherlands Red Cross' quality system under ISO 9001:2008 for a three year period. Reference is made to annex 3. For reasons of comprehensiveness only the front page is included.

Budget | Of the total MFS-II contribution of € 35,683,819 for Partners for Resilience, € 6,098,720 incl. overhead (5,270,550 total of the country programmes) was spent in 2013. 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 2013 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 engagement and disengagement of co-operation with existing and new National Red Cross / Red Crescent Societies respectively.

As a consequence it has been decided, in the context of PfR, to phase-out engagement with the National Societies of Guatemala, Kenya, Nicaragua and Indonesia. The Netherlands Red Cross works with PfR partners, including the involved National Red Cross Societies, and within the IFRC, so seek for ways to ensure sustainability and even replication and scaling-up of the programme, either by enabling the National Society of the respective country to carry on independently, or to engage sister National Societies from other (Western) countries to assume a similar role as the Netherlands Red Cross' during PfR. All such discussions involve PfR partners both at HQ and in-country. In all countries where it will phase out The Netherlands Red Cross will fulfil all its commitments under PfR towards its implementing partners. Engagement of other Red Cross Societies is aimed at ensuring continuity and sustainability of the PfR financed interventions.

At the same time the Netherlands Red Cross will phase-in in Mali, and it is currently seeking for ways to engage the Mali Red Cross in the final stage of the PfR programme, as well as exploring opportunities for a PfR-like programme post-2014/2015.

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.

A major initiative in this respect was the midterm review and the subsequent second Global Conference of PfR. Reference is made to par. 7.3.

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. 6.2).

Learning ability of the organisation | In 2013 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 in chapter 7. A mid-term review and subsequent Global Conference, an Assessment of Assessments, many write shops, and an assessment into assessment tools being applied within PfR are just a few of the major initiatives, complementing many targeted activities in-country. Also the Learning from PfR trajectory has commenced, which will follow the programme until the end of the implementation, looking into the aspects and dynamics that shape and influence the impact of the integrated approach.

Audience at a PfR event
at the UNISDR Global
Platform in Geneva



6.1 Intra-organisational developments

Throughout the year several workshops took place within organisations on topics that are related to the PfR context. During a joint Wetlands International and Red Cross Climate Centre meeting the two organisations discussed the promotion of eco-smart and climate-smart approaches to disaster risk reduction in PfR country programmes, and how to organise their technical support in these fields.

The Red Cross Climate Centre's global staff involved in PfR met to discuss PfR, with participation of Programme Working Group and PfR's Global Coordination Team. They discussed i.a. how to better capture learning within the programme, and how to scale up and move beyond the current project communities. Individually the Wetlands International staff from Mali, India, Indonesia and Central America met during an international workshop on 'Greening the Economy' to share their experiences and lessons in 'mainstreaming ecosystem approaches' within PfR and to agree on a common strategy.

Jointly the partners organised the second PfR Global Conference in The Hague, where the outcomes of the midterm review were discussed (see par. 7.3). The meeting included a full-day session on global policy developments, but many other sessions on the use of the ecosystem criteria, the Minimum Standards for local climate smart DRR, and communication. The individual partners also used the conference to organise back-to-back meetings from their staff to discuss progress and support.

6.2 Scaling-up 'ecosystem smart' and 'climate smart' approaches to DRR in international dialogue processes

Influencing and shaping 'resilience-thinking'- donor government consultations | The PfR partners participated in various formal and informal international policy and planning discussions with donor agencies such as DFID and the World Bank on prioritisation of the concept of community resilience in country specific strategies as well as in humanitarian and development programming more generally. In addition, special attention has been given to promoting community resilience as a key factor in the design of different funding mechanisms for climate, development and humanitarian policies.

The partners participated in numerous policy meetings in 2013 including European Development Days, the Third International Conference on Climate Services, outreach events around the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, game sessions co-organized with the Chief Economist for Sustainable Development at the World Bank, and the launch of the Minimum Standards for local climate-smart DRR 2.0. At these meetings, the key messages on resilience building and 'Ecosystem and Climate-smart approaches to DRR' were largely illustrated by cases, experience and lessons from the PfR program.

Global Network for Disaster Reduction | With being the most prominent, PfR partners participated in a conference organised by the GNDR. Cordaid organized jointly with GNDR a preparatory partner meeting for the civil society recommendations for the post-2015 DRM Framework. These recommendations form part of the 'Views from the Frontline' report that was presented during the UNISDR global platform on DRR (see below). They will as well be used for GNDR's advocacy activities around the post 2015 framework. Some 130 participants from 70 countries took part in the conference.

UNISDR Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction | This UN-sponsored bi-annual platform in Geneva brings together key stakeholders in the field of disaster risk reduction. Like in 2011 PfR participated in various forums, and organised sessions to share their experiences, discuss (the impact of) developments, and to engage with governments, other NGOs, academia and private sector representatives.

In preparation for the Global Platform PfR published a summary of two years' worth of case studies and lessons learned from their joint programming in all nine countries. The cases illustrate how the partners' conceptual vision on resilience, launched a year earlier, is translated into practice across the nine PfR countries. Additionally Wetlands International published two technical brochures: 'Working with nature for DRR' makes the case for a better integration of different disciplines to make management and use of ecosystems more sustainable. A key consideration is to make optimal use of the natural protection provided by ecosystems to reduce vulnerability of people for natural and man-made hazards. 'Building with Nature for Coastal Resilience' focuses on hybrid engineering in relation to mangrove mud coasts. It provides a rationale for moving away from over-reliance on hard engineered structures, and moving towards working alongside and with nature for coastal resilience, especially in tropical regions.

The Global Platform for DRR was an excellent opportunity to share the PfR experience with DRR colleagues around the world. The Partners chaired a number of side events at the Global Platform, including an educational game session, the use of music and play to convey DRR messages (presented at the so-called 'ignite stage'), and a major side event 'What Binds Us' where several organisations and alliances (IFRC, Emergency Capacity Building Project, Action Aid and PfR) presented their views and experiences to several hundred attendees, and engaged in discussions on progress on the resilience agenda since the HFA agreement, and the challenges ahead in the run-up to HFA-2, to be agreed by governments in 2015.

PfR representatives came from HQs as well as from the implementing partners in several of the nine countries.

Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and World Bank | During the annual World Bank CSO Forum in Washington Cordaid organized a Civil Society Program on up-scaling of DRR experiences: "A decade of Cordaid Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction: the challenge of scaling up". The World Bank indicated it very much appreciated the meeting because it

PfR Resilience Vision: building blocks in practise in India

The resilience vision of PfR presents four building blocks: namely: a) building *ability to anticipate* risks, b) *ability to respond* when disaster strikes, while maintaining basic structures and functions; c) *ability to adapt to changing risks* and to changing local situation and its livelihood options; and d) *transforming* themselves to address underlying factors and root causes of risk. While actions in each of the nine countries substantiate this, experiences from India provide a good illustration of how the vision's building blocks are translated into action:

- *Ability to anticipate*: Task Force Members in Bhagalpur are in touch with upstream barrage operators during monsoon and have learnt the way time lag to their village can be estimated. This information is used for planning for evacuation.
- *Ability to respond*: Prior to landfall of Phailin, Village Level Disaster Resilient Committee operating in Sanapatna village of Krushnaprasad block of Puri evacuated community members inhabiting the sand dune in Chilika. After the landfall the dune was completely inundated and a new mouth opened in the place of dune.
- *Ability to adapt*: Farmers in 79 villages of Gandak- Kosi floodplains and 32 villages in Mahanadi delta have adopted stress tolerant variety of paddy which can withstand flood and extended waterlogging. In Mahanadi delta, seed banks of stress tolerant varieties have been formed at community level in 15 villages to make seed available for the next cropping season.
- *Ability to transform*: Draft District Disaster Management Plan of Bettiah in West Champaran includes an integrated approach to disaster risk reduction. Integrated Management Planning of Kaabar Taal advocates wetland conservation as natural infrastructure to buffer flood.

involved a tripartite conversation between government, civil society, and the Bank, and focused on practical collaborative experiences on the ground in two countries (India and Guatemala, highlighting PfR experiences). The main focus in the country presentation was how local experiences feed an effective lobby for improved disaster policies. For example, in India, there is now much more attention for the role of local communities in preparedness and prevention.

Also the Red Cross Climate Centre participated at the forum. They designed a game to convey “deep uncertainty”, that was played by senior government and World Bank officials in the Asia-Pacific region, Latin America and Washington, DC. Called ‘Decisions for the decade’, this game is currently being refined for engaging other World Bank staff.

European Commission | Wetlands International, the Red Cross EU office and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre met with representatives of the European Commission’s DG ECHO. The policy dialogues included a presentation of the PfR programme and approach, and a discussion of how PfR could work with DG ECHO and other DGs to achieve the Commission’s goals regarding DRR and development.

UNFCCC & COP19 | The Red Cross Climate Centre participated prominently in the Development & Climate Days (D&C Days) side event, held in the context of the UNFCCC COP19 in Warsaw, Poland. This side-event celebrated its eleven-year anniversary in 2013 and for the past two years, the Climate Centre has successfully led the organization and facilitation of D&C Days, in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, the International Institute for Environment and Development and JICA.

The two-day program featured ‘Lightning Talks’, a high-level panel on climate justice, serious games for learning and dialogue about early warning systems, the value of forecasts, loss & damage, participatory game-design, presentations on adaptation experiences from the field, an interview panel on adaptation finance at the local level, and an out-of-the-box session that linked music with the command, control and collaboration aspects of decision-making in the field of development, humanitarian work and climate. During the Lightning Talks, the Minimum Standards for Local Climate-smart DRR, developed in the context of PfR, were discussed.

Over 250 participants came together at Development & Climate Days 2013, including policy-makers, scientists, funding agency officials, development practitioners, as well as students, researchers, and communications professionals, relevant experience and nationalities. The Climate Centre funded participation of a few PfR representatives to COP19 which enabled representation of PfR on discussion panels of other side-events, including the CIFOR-IFRC side event ‘Linking Adaptation and Mitigation to Address Multiple Risks’.

In addition, the Climate Centre actively followed discussions on the politically contentious topic of Loss and Damage (L&D), which has become increasingly prominent on the UNFCCC agenda. This includes participating in consultation meetings with IASC meetings, peer reviewing a landmark World Bank report on Loss & Damage, preparing briefing documents for the IFRC delegation at the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP) in Warsaw and design as well as facilitation of the CAULDRON game (Climate Attribution Under Loss and Damage: Risking, Observing, Negotiating), which was a provocative game to highlight negotiation blockages on ‘loss and damage’.

These activities profiled PfR at a high-level policy event and supported a broader dialogue about integrated approaches to DRR and on how arrangements for L&D in UNFCCC can build on existing capacities to address disaster risk.

Wetlands International attended the 'Landscapes Forum' side event to the UNFCCC COP19 on the Discussions included a strong emphasis on the need for integrated management of landscapes (including forests and agricultural areas) in order to deliver multiple benefits for development, food security, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and DRR.

UNFCCC Nairobi Work Program workshop | Wetlands International also participated in and made a presentation at a UNFCCC technical workshop on ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation (Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, 21-23 March 2013). The presentation highlighted the Partners for Resilience integrated approach and the need to work at multiple temporal and spatial scales.

The presentation was well received and sparked contacts with Parties and potential donors. It also contributed to a new invitation to speak at the Adaptation Knowledge Days (see below).

UNEP Adaptation Knowledge Days | Wetlands International participated in and made a presentation at the Adaptation Knowledge Days, organized by UNEP back to back with the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies meetings in Bonn (Germany) in June 2013. The presentation referred to the Partners for Resilience integrated approach.

Collaboration with PEDRR | In 2013 Wetlands International officially joined PEDRR (Partnership for Environment and DRR), a global alliance of UN agencies, NGOs and specialist institutes which plays a vital role in steering the global policy making and practical implementation of disaster risk reduction (DRR). Through this alliance, Wetlands International can effectively influence and make recommendations towards HFA2 and the UNISDR on the key role of ecosystems in reducing disaster risk and the value the PfR-propagated integrated approach towards DRR. At the invitation of PEDRR, Wetlands International did a desk study and wrote a chapter "Good flood, bad flood; maintaining dynamic river basins for community resilience" for the book 'Role of Ecosystems in Disaster Risk Reduction' edited and published by PEDRR. This book was launched during UNISDR Global Platform in Geneva (see above) with a well-attended (over 100 participants) panel discussion with scientists and policy makers.

CDKN Asia | Since the first version of the Minimum Standards for local climate-smart risk reduction were launched in November 2012, they have been tested at various policy dialogues, for practical programme planning within the PfR network in Africa, Asia and Central America, and at the PfR Global Conference in The Hague (see above). This global consultation process formed the basis for a major revision: the reworked standards ('MS2.0') are shorter, clearer and include concrete steps to help communities and civil society get started. The Red Cross Climate Centre in particular has been tasked with contextualizing the Minimum Standards for each country, using local information to develop indicators of success.

The MS2.0 was launched at COP 19 (see above) and are available in English and Spanish. They have been used in different ways in all PfR countries. For instance, in the Philippines the Minimum Standards were used as a guide in the on-going development of their climate change adaptation policy. Through advocacy efforts of the Philippines Red Cross, the Minimum Standards have also been picked up by their national government structures, who used them as a reference for the development of the DRR Plan of Metro Manila, and to guide the development of the national recovery plan for Typhoon Haiyan.

Also beyond PfR, the Standards were picked up broadly, like the Vanuatu Red Cross and the Nepal Red Cross. The Australian Red Cross expanded the Minimum Standards to include examples of what would be climate-smart and gender-sensitive approaches to DRR at the community and CSO level. Lastly, the Minimum Standards can also be used to shape proposals and work plans for project with a

strong climate change and DRR component. The Climate Centre took this approach to develop a Norwegian-funded Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) Adaptation Programme in Africa.

Write-shops | An IIRR supported write-shop, attended by PfR representatives from Indonesia and Philippines, was organized as part of the CDKN add-on project for PfR. A total of twenty-four case stories from the field were documented, highlighting good practices in line with the PfR vision of resilience. The intensive, iterative process consisted of several steps: (a) plenary discussions and sharing of case studies; (b) revision of case studies; (c) a more detailed analysis and technical discussion of the case studies; (d) a subsequent round of revisions; (e) subsequent technical discussions; and (f) finalization of cases and plenary presentation. A total number of 24 case studies ranging from topics about working in partnership to working across different timescales and more. The initial drafts were prepared before the workshop primarily by the PfR technical staff (e.g. project implementers) and were written from the heart using first-hand experience with quotes from the local communities/partners.

The documentation process was new and challenging for most participants. The participants' intention is to use the completed case studies as a basis for their local level policy dialogue, highlighting the effectiveness of their approaches. Through several brainstorm and feedback rounds, the relevance and technical soundness of the cases was improved. Official launch will be in 2014.

The writeshop proved useful for the participants, and the resulting case studies are used to inform policy dialogues at the project, program and policy levels.

WMO and Global Framework for Disaster Services | The Climate Centre, the IFRC and the Norwegian Red Cross have been engaged in numerous meetings and consultations with WMO in 2012 and 2013 on the elaboration of the Global Framework of Climate Services (GFCS). GFCS is aimed at enabling societies 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, as well as to strengthen early warning, capacities for risk reduction, preparedness to respond, and risk transfer.

IFRC and the WMO have signed an MoU to shape their engagement and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre will support the GFCS ensure special attention is given to the most vulnerable. Disaster Risk Reduction is a key focus area for the GFCS, with the potential for better use of climate information to realize benefits vulnerable communities, governments, and society at large; improved access to climate services for communities that often have least access to climate services.

Mainstreaming DRR in government policy | In June 2013 PfR co-organised an expert meeting to share knowledge, experience and practical approaches on how to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction in development-oriented initiatives. The meeting was co-organised with the Platform for Humanitarian Action and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Directorate Stability and Humanitarian Assistance, Department of Humanitarian Aid and Reconstruction). Participants came from NGOs, academia, private sector and the government. Rather than arriving at concrete agreements the session provided valuable input for policy development with NGOs, private sector and notably the government.

6.3 Cross-cutting themes in practice

Mangroves for coastal Resilience | Healthy coastal ecosystems are not only vital for fisheries, aquaculture and other sources of income for coastal communities, but they also function as buffer

zones in case of extreme weather events such as storms, and prevent coastal erosion and intrusion of salt water in fresh water systems. Current mangrove destruction and deforestation rates are thus expected to increase vulnerability to impacts of climate change such as sea level rise.

Wetlands International's internal Community of Practice on Mangroves and Coastal Resilience has held two webinars on integrated approaches to DRR and on applying the 'eco-criteria' to DRR and CCA projects. It has also published a report on the potential role of mangroves in protecting coastlines from erosion and sea level rise (following two earlier reports on the buffer role of mangroves).

Early warning early action | To enable early action, PfR (mainly through the Red Cross Climate Centre) applies climate information in its work. Access, understanding and use of this information, covering different time scales, remains a challenge. The International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), together with the RCCC, has launched a new version of the online IFRC 'map room' – a collection of forecast maps, updated daily, that aid humanitarian decision-making around the world. Monthly seasonal forecasts are distributed throughout the internal communication system of PfR.

Furthermore a team of scientists and practitioners continues to provide climate support through a "helpdesk" with 24-hour turnaround. It has addressed questions for PfR partners ranging from the impact of the last La Nina in Southeast Asia to rainfall variability in India. Finally, in order to connect forecasts with action, the Climate Centre has researched the types of actions that are employed to respond to humanitarian disasters, and created a catalogue demonstrating that many of these actions can be taken preventatively using forecasts. To link these, the Climate Centre analysed past seasonal forecasts and calculated how often a disaster materializes after an extreme forecast.

6.4 Tool development and innovation

Integrating ecosystems in resilience practice | Wetlands International developed a document to apply within PfR, for own implementation as well as for advocacy purposes, on the 'Criteria for Ecosystem-Smart Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation'. The criteria describe the required steps to develop an 'ecosystem-smart' approach in the design, implementation and evaluation of disaster risk reduction programmes. They provide guidance on the required capacities, partnerships, institutional set-up and planning needs. These so-called 'Eco-criteria' have been applied by several PfR Country Teams in the implementation of their PfR programmes, and have been presented to national decision-makers and DRR practitioners at various policy meetings.

Participatory games for learning and dialogue | Within PfR participatory games to promote learning and dialogue about climate-risk management are taking up an important place. The games capture core aspects of risk management. As the (co-) developer and main applier the Climate Centre continues to scale up the designs, improvement and use. The playing of games helps to show how decisions on basis of climate information, and their effects, are invaluable for improved anticipation of extreme events. Players inhabit, enliven and interpret these systems through play, and can in an entertaining way engage in learning and dialogue. Numerous workshops, training sessions and other events are now incorporating the almost 20 participatory games designed through the Climate Centre.

Climate Games played with Uganda Minister and MPs

Thirty Ugandan MPs, members of the country's parliamentary forum on Disaster Risk Reduction, took part in a special session of the Climate Centre decision-making game, 'Paying for Predictions', in June 2013 at the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) headquarters. They were joined by Musa Echweru, Minister for Relief and Disaster Preparedness, some other interested officials, and 20 representatives from a variety of agencies.

The session helped to create increased awareness on the benefits of investing in early warning measures, and how to apply climate information in the decisions. It was seen as creating space for further collaboration between the Uganda Red Cross and Makerere University on a framework for ongoing climate adaptation work, in the context of PfR.

The Climate Centre refined an existing game to encourage district-level decision-makers to make flexible and forward-looking decisions in response to real-world climate change scenarios. In the context of the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA, a consortium initiative of Oxfam GB, ODI, CARE International, Save the Children UK and World Vision International). Following a similar initiative in Uganda in 2012, over sixty representatives of partner organizations and government authorities were trained in Ethiopia and Mozambique to facilitate the so-called 'ACCRA game'. PfR representatives from Ethiopia were among the trainees and discussions are ongoing about using the game in other PfR countries to support planning and policy dialogue processes.

Internships | In the first half of the year, through the Climate Centre, a number of Junior Researchers were engaged in work on the Ecosystem-Based DRR/CCA approach, through the RCCC's global scholarship programme. These graduate students from King's College London, Columbia University and the University of Colorado at Boulder have conducted research that will help inform PfR decision-making and programming in the years to come.

In Indonesia an analysis into the availability and access of forecast information in the Indonesia project areas identified advocacy opportunities for the PfR partners to encourage the dissemination of such information in simpler formats. Together with project communities actions were identified that could be taken, based on forecasts, and the capacity and needs of PfR staff was analysed in relation to climate change adaptation and related topics like early warning systems and mosquito-borne illnesses.

In Uganda an early action matrix, initially developed by a Cordaid partner in Uganda, was further developed to allow communities to discuss actions they might take, given a certain scientific or traditional forecast. Additionally trainings were conducted for the communities. Following the positive experience of PfR Uganda with this tool, it will be trailed in Mali and other PfR countries in 2014.

In the Philippines an intern worked on identifying locally available sources of climate information and developed recommendations for innovative methods of communicating this to PfR communities. She also analysed the capacity of the PfR communities to become climate-smart, based on the Minimum Standards, and produced a report mapping the strengths and weaknesses of PfR organisations, which the country team was able to use to develop their planning for 2014

In Kenya a livelihoods survey was carried out for the PfR programmes, involving seven communities in Isiolo. It focused on identifying climate-smart and ecosystem-friendly livelihood options that could be implemented and encouraged in PfR project areas over the next years of the project to build the resilience of project communities in the face of a more uncertain climate.

Finally an intern in Ethiopia worked on the documentation of the Ethiopian PfR achievements, especially on the project site in Goro Gutu. A document was produced that has been

Climate Games played with Uganda Minister and MPs

In Uganda PfR works in villages where people depend on rain-fed agriculture or pastoralism. Lead by RCCC a workshop was conducted to better understand climate, as a key to reduce disaster risks and vulnerabilities.

For both the dry and wet season an assessment was done on major risks (e.g. wildfire, water shortage or cholera in the dry season, and floods, storms, food shortage and malaria in the wet season), and these were combined with ecosystem services. The latter include i.a. fishery, fruits, wild honey and timber in the dry season, and silt, rainwater, white ants and grass in the wet season. Many of the villagers are previously living in camps (protecting them from insurgency and conflict by the Lord's Resistance Army in the region), and have engaged in livelihood practices that exploit natural resources and aggravate the disaster risks, with weather patterns and expected climate change as contributing factors.

Looking holistically at these risks and the underlying drivers of vulnerability across seasons, years and landscapes, PfR Uganda has selected several interventions to reduce risk of disasters that are grounded in an understanding of climate and ecosystems. Translating the filling of wetlands, cutting trees, and variable rainfall via erosion, floodwaters and drought to property loss, crop loss, water shortages and diseases, some interventions that were identified are

- demarcation of wetlands to protect from encroachment,
- installing early warning systems to enable appropriate and timely action,
- reducing firewood needs,
- stimulating income generating activities,
- setting up systems for drainage and water harvesting,
- using drought-resistant seeds, and
- providing training on disease prevention techniques.

distributed for awareness-raising. Additionally the intern focused on analysing the policy landscape in Ethiopia related to climate change, and prepared a separate report for the country team which was used in the development of the 2014 advocacy planning.

6.5 Research, publications and communication

Cloud Nasara | The Cloud Nasara project produced two animated short-films: 'The Pacific Adventures of the Climate Crab' and 'Cloud Nasara' illustrate climate issues in the Pacific. They aim to raise awareness of climate variability in the Pacific and stimulate discussion on how communities can access forecast information, prepare for future El Niño and La Niña events, and adapt to climate change. Communicating climate variability and change and preparing for future El Niño and La Niña events is relevant in many of the PfR countries and PfR, through the Climate Centre, aims to infuse the project with the Cloud Nasara experience. Cloud Nasara is a collaboration involving the Australian, German and Vanuatu governments, local Red Cross societies, and the Climate Centre.

IPCC and preparations for WG1 of AR5 | In September 2013, the fifth assessment report (AR5) of Working Group 1 of the IPCC was launched and during the course of the year, several Climate Centre staff members were involved in reviewing different draft report sections and one of the authors has been invited to assist in the 'translation' of some of the scientific findings for the humanitarian sector. The Climate Centre deployed specialist IPCC expertise to compile a full 'summary of the summary' of the Working Group I report on the physical climate science. Also for the the AR5 of WGII, focusing on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability' the Climate Centre is developing a similar 'summary of the summary'.

6.6 Monitoring and evaluation

Global Learning from Community Risk Assessments | As listed in earlier reporting, Wetlands International and the Red Cross Climate Centre conducted an analysis of the assessment phase of the PfR program, through a desk study of up to 90 country community assessment reports from the 9 countries, complemented by interviews with the implemented partners. Contents of the assessment are presented in paragraph 7.2.

A display on the use of climate information, at the PfR Global Conference in The Hague



7.1 Introduction

In 2013 progress has been made re. the various questions of the Learning Agenda. While various initiatives were taken that were aimed to increase understanding of the first and second questions, as in previous years, more emphasis has now been put on other questions as well.

Net to country-specific initiatives, several processes took place at the global level that are also specifically aimed at increasing understanding and enhancing learning within PfR: an assessment of how climate and ecosystems are included in the many risk assessments that have been carried out at and with communities, a midterm review to take stock and discuss how to proceed in the remainder of the programme, a global PfR conference that brought together PfR staff from all countries and HQa, and a 'Learning from PfR' trajectory that looks into relevance, evidence and dynamics of the PfR programme and approach.

7.2 Assessing assessments

Additionally to the Learning Agenda, as indicated in the previous annual report, the Red Cross Climate Centre and Wetlands International have carried out an assessment on how climate and ecosystem aspects have been included in the tools applied for community risk assessments (CRAs). This assessment could be done since in all countries the programmes had moved from risk mapping to the implementation of risk reduction activities, and teams could look back on how assessments were used in the mapping phase. Moving beyond the 'business-as-usual' CRAs led to the development of 'the PfR approach', in which communities' risk is understood as a convergence of factors, i.e. from socio-economic vulnerabilities to non-adaptive management of natural resources (NNRR) in the face of a changing climate.

Prior to conducting the CRAs, partner organizations carefully selected the project communities through a variety of innovative methods. Some focused on opportunities for local learning and municipal engagement, while others selected communities in proximity within a single river basin or watershed, to benefit from shared opportunities for regional risk analysis. Partners availed of opportunities for joint disaster risk reduction action planning, as well as collaboration and advocacy -- activities that typically follow the risk analysis phase.

Designing 'ecosystem-smart' DRR strategies that also promote climate change adaptation (CCA) in the medium/long term has become a main goal of the PfR organizations. Current DRR tools for conducting community risk assessments were adjusted. *Seasonal calendars*, *risk maps* and *historical calendars*, for example, were enhanced to include climate related risks and ecosystem issues. Notably, while some communities struggled to understand climate change, adaptation and ecosystem-related issues, partners sought to overcome challenges posed by the enhanced CRAs, by for instance, using tools such as *risk maps* to visually size up and describe how climate risks and ecosystems might be changing over time. Partners supported the process through facilitated discussions to identify, and

analyse the changes, trends and linkages between climate and ecosystems over time, looking beyond the boundaries of target villages.

Overall, the assessment concluded that PfR's approach to CRAs generated many valuable lessons, but was not without its challenges. Partners unanimously agreed that the holistic approach to conducting CRAs – despite demanding in terms of time and resources – broadened their perspective to DRR. Applying the 'climate lens', but to a certain extent also the 'eco-lens' and triangulating this information remained most challenging throughout assessment phase, but the modified tools did help to elicit information on past experiences of hazards and use of resources, while exploring how hazards might behave in the future. In the end, by launching this assessment process, communities did improve their knowledge on how to adapt their livelihood practices and how to safeguard key ecosystem services in order to reduce vulnerabilities, mitigate recurrent climatic hazards and increase disaster resilience in the face of a changing climate risk.

As a result of the integrated CRAs, communities continue to learn to develop climate-resilient DRR plans that explicitly consider the role of ecosystems. This attempt to apply the PfR approach aiming at strengthening community disaster resilience will be crucial to success for the PfR programme.

7.3 Mid-term review

In the first half of 2013 a midterm review was conducted in all countries, except for Mali due to security concerns. The review was aimed at taking stock of progress of the implementation of the programme, discuss challenges and opportunities, and provide guidance for the remainder of the programme. Teams of staff from HQ and members from Country teams in neighbouring countries teamed-up with the Country team of each visited country for in-depth discussions, structured along the lines of PfR's Resilience Vision, and visiting one or more project sites.

Next to country-specific findings and recommendations the mid-term review also provided general observations. These were related to

- Operationalizing 'early warning, early action'
- Applying the Climate Centre's 'minimum standards for local climate-smart disaster risk reduction
- Applying long-term climate forecasts, and translating these into concrete adaptation measures
- Better integrating ecosystem considerations into community activities
- Firmly establishing livelihood actions in relation to risk reduction and resilience strengthening
- Exploring ways to secure sustainability of the programme results
- Improving co-operation within and between various levels in PfR
- Strengthening policy dialogue.

The outcomes were taken up by the Country Teams in their planning for 2014, and were extensively discussed at PfR's second Global Conference in September.

7.4 The second PfR Global Conference

In September 2013 PfR's second Global Conference was held in The Hague. It brought together members of all Country Teams, the Country Leads of all nine countries, staff of HQ (Programme Officers, M&E specialists, PfR's Programme Working Group and Steering Group) plus PfR's International Advisory Board. During four days interactive meetings, plenary sessions, working group meetings, market places, and informal meetings took place. All was organised to reach the conference's objectives:

- Take stock of Midterm Review results and key lessons with regards to the global PfR agenda ('integration of approaches' and 'policy/advocacy') and agree on next steps, follow up actions
- Facilitate exchanges of practical experiences & enhance learning between country teams on how they integrate 'ecosystem & climate approaches' in their DRR programs:
 - At landscape or river basin level
 - At community level: integration of ecosystem & climate aspects in livelihood projects
- Further develop country level PfR policy/advocacy agenda and improve linkages with PfR regional and global policy/advocacy strategies
- Review PfR communications strategy and protocol and agree on outreach plan incl social media
- Improve linkages between PfR and relevant networks/platforms and identify opportunities for collaboration
- Strategize & plan for PfR follow up programming & identify opportunities for future programs on ecosystem-based DRR

At several sessions external guests were invited, and external speakers shared their perspectives on (policy) developments in the field of DRR, CCA and EMR. In several workshops, and during a 'market place', alliance members and country teams presented and discussed many topics. Wetlands International was recognised for their expertise on how to apply a landscape approach, and their Minimum Standards were often mentioned as an important tool in this respect. The Climate Centre was asked for input regarding Early Warning Early Action, including the application of climate information in risk reduction plans, and their Minimum Standards for local climate-smart DRR. Countries also explored topics and opportunities to learn from each other. Ethiopia's expertise in micro watershed was recognised, Guatemala's efforts at national-level advocacy, India's application of the cluster approach, Indonesia's and Mali's knowledge on biorights, and the Philippines' experience in government ecosystems.

PfR partners in Central America have elaborated a micro-projects protocol that includes the above mentioned tools of Wetlands and the Climate Centre, and several other countries showed interest in applying these to initiatives in their countries, like mitigation projects in the Philippines and micro-credit projects in Ethiopia.

Finally discussions focused on platforms to link country teams and share information on digital platforms and via PfR Newsletters, website and leaflets.

7.5 Learning from PfR

In 2013 a scientific qualitative study has started that will cover the second half of PfR, aimed to enable PfR to promote its longer-term goals of mainstreaming the approach within the PfR partner organisations, and influencing policy formulation related to DRR, CCA and EMR at local, regional and (inter)national levels. The purpose of the research, called 'Learning from PfR' is three-fold:

- Exploring the relevance of the PfR approach (the programme and the integrated approach) towards building resilience,
- Gaining empirical evidence about the contribution of PfR's approach to enhancing the resilience of local communities, and
- Gaining insight into the institutional dynamics and interventions related to implementing PfR's approach in the context of specific partners working in specific communities with their own social and economic make-up, political properties and community organisations.

The study commenced with a desk study into a great number of documents produced by and within PfR, at all levels, to assess the critical elements of the programme. A team of three researchers went

through all these reports and used software to label key elements, according to a coding scheme. The findings are presented early 2014 and will be followed by field studies by (graduated) students to a selected number of countries for further research, building on the outcomes of the desk study.

The study was introduced at the Global Conference (see above).

The study is co-ordinated by Professor Thea Hilhorst of Wageningen University, and implemented by her and Cecile de Milliano. It is embedded in Globalisation Studies Groningen, of the University of Groningen.

7.6 The Learning Agenda: country-level initiatives

As the Partners for Resilience programme is one of the first to integrate DRR, CCA and EMR at a substantial scale, the initiatives under the three directions are closely followed to enable learning from the experiences, and many activities have been taken in this respect. To streamline and structure the learning, three overall objectives have been agreed where learning Country Teams' 'linking and learning' initiatives will work towards:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Learning objective 1 | Identified good practices in integrated DRR/CCA/EMR |
| Learning objective 2 | How to facilitate the implementation of integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approaches at community level |
| Learning objective 3 | How to facilitate the implementation of integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approaches at local and national and international policy level |

Many initiatives have been taken in the various countries, and a number of them are presented below.

Objective 1: Good practices in integrated DRR/CCA/EMR | In Ethiopia the Country team jointly with staff from the Wetlands International office in Kenya and the Red Cross Climate Centre, operating from Uganda, facilitated training workshops and meetings, and information sharing on DRR/CCA/EMR tools and weather forecast. Also they conducted exposure visits jointly with Kenya and Uganda Red cross team. In order to further strengthen technical implementation capacity of the PfR country team members, Cordaid as a country lead, jointly with staff from their headquarters in The HagueHQ, facilitated a workshop on linking and learning. It focused on harmonization of basic minimum of DRR/CCA/EMR tools for effective planning and implementation process. 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).

In Guatemala also regional workshop was organized for the PfR teams in Central America on eco-criteria and minimum standards to establish DRR programmes that consider the ecosystem and climate change approach. It appeared that information coming out of the risk assessments was often complex and did not always present adequate information. Moreover partners, especially in Nicaragua, encounter difficulty in engaging INETER (Nicaragua Institute of Territorial Studies) in improving their information system. Partners also realized that mindsets needed to be changed, that community organisations needed to be strong(er), that resilience aspects needed to be better integrated in the tools that the partners (individually) apply, and that these tools should allow for adjustments (through community self-management) based on the particular situation. Also more focus should be on innovation.

Regarding the Linking and Learning Agenda, the country team has set up a learning cycle in which two times per year the progress in the Learning Agenda is monitored. Within this learning framework the PfR partners agreed to identify on 4 basic tools that are used in the AVC/CVCA/CMDRR methodology to verify with the communities and facilitate the use of such tools by the community. Moreover they concluded that for actions to be effective there needs to be a solid link between the assessment results and (local) development plans. The idea is to agree with communities to update the assessments every year in order to stimulate self-management.. With the support of CARE partner AVM (Asociacion Vivamos Mejor) SEGEPLAN (the National Planning Institute that is linked with government institutes) will be contacted to develop a Local Development Plan model that includes eco-criteria and the minimum standards.

In India PfR partners have joined the Knowledge Network Centre on Floods and Water Logging. This network, initiated by UNDP and IIT-Kanpur and financially supported by AusAid, brings together stakeholders to increase understanding of geomorphological and fluvial dynamics associated with floods and waterlogging, with the aim to develop sustainable management approaches. PfR partners will share their experiences from the Mahanadi Delta and Gandak-Kosi floodplains.

Also in India a team has been established within one of the partners (CARITAS) to carry-out a two phase study to capture the process steps in PfR India of participatory risk assessments and the integration of DRR/CCA/EMR. The Bihar section of the programme has been shortlisted as one of the innovative projects by the Bihar Innovative Forum for replication and fund leverage.

Furthermore PfR India, through Caritas, has initiated a study with UNDP and WWF on the impacts of ongoing and upcoming development interventions in Uttarakhand, based on the geophysical, ecological, cultural and socio-economic context.

Finally a detailed assessment on the effectiveness of PfR interventions, role of landscape elements, efficiency of various early warning information sharing mechanisms has also been initiated in the Phalin cyclone affected villages of Mahanadi Delta. The outcomes of all these assessments will be available during 2014.

In their effort to understand how various sources of information can be combined to produce optimum risk maps, Indonesia PfR partner PMI solicited data from many different secondary sources (like flood and earthquake questionnaires) and gathered disaster data to assess the historical incidence, hazard knowledge and weather patterns, using no less than 17 different tools (like Transect walk, seasonal calendars, historical calendar, livelihood analysis, institutional and social network analysis). Additionally they carried out manual and digital risk mapping (using GPS) to identify geographic, topographic and demographic conditions. They did this to complement the VCA/PRA processes in light of the PfR approach. The resulting maps provide a detailed description of hazards, risks and vulnerabilities taking wide spatial scale and longer-term climatic trends into account.

How to map spatial patterns social vulnerability in India

With a focus on village level interventions, risk reduction plans are not automatically amenable to spatial patterns, thereby limiting opportunities for scoping landscape scale intervention opportunities. PfR India team has been working on a cluster approach to enable linking risk reduction plans for villages located in similar risk contexts and having opportunities for joint actions.

Emerging evidences from household data from Mahanadi Delta provide a statistical evidence of the influence of spatial geomorphological patterns on household vulnerability and capacity. Household data on various social, economic, environmental and institutional vulnerability and capacity aspects of 22 indicators was clustered using principal components analysis. The vulnerability indicators segregated into 4 clusters i.e. western catchment villages with drought like conditions, Mahanadi floodplains prone to flooding and water logging, Mahanadi floodplain villages that are subject to only flooding and Chilika coastline villages exposed to multiple hazards. Similarly, the capacity indicators clustered into western catchment, Mahanadi floodplains, Chilika coastline and Chilika island villages.

There was a significant variation in capacity indicators within a single cluster indicating adaptive capacities developed as a response to cope with existing vulnerabilities. The key factors contributing to vulnerability are membership of ethnic minority, d It appeared that information on risk assessments jkkjkegree of coverage of organizational membership cluster together, multiplicity of hazard and lack of use of early warning systems.

An important conclusion drawn from the analysis is the opportunity of using the correlation between geophysical and social vulnerability variables to use a landscape centric approach to risk assessment and response development

PfR partners of Cordaid applied applied the organisation's Resiliency Framework and tested it at local level. A review was carried out, with PfR- as well as non-PfR partners to review the framework. Findings indicated firstly that assessments (and planning) should ensure as a minimum information on climate trends and impacts for lives and livelihoods, that is appropriate, relevant and accessible for communities. This information will help the community members to understand the potential scale and imminent extreme events and the uncertain nature, and can plan their risk reduction and adaptation strategies. Secondly the findings highlighted the fact that any assessment and plan should build on existing systems, structures, agreements and customs of different groups and institutions (organized on basis of faith, gender or economic profession).

In Kenya PfR partners organized several joint sessions to reflect on the experiences in the programme and agree on key practices that constitute and enable integrated DRR/CCA/EMR. With the support from Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre, a PhD student assessed potential eco-system and climate smart risk reduction measures mainly related to livelihoods. His recommendations were discussed and further refined with the country team and the implementing partners. Potential risk reduction interventions that integrate CCA and EMR are mud-fish harvesting from Ewaso Nyiro (keeping the fishin temporary ponds for domestic and/or commercial use), eco-camp, rainwater harvesting for vegetable production, conservation agriculture, and protection and improvement of hot and medicinal springs for human and animal consumption. The basis is understanding of a great number of aspects (weather variability in the respective contexts and its impact on livelihoods, root causes of vulnerabilities), the means to collect the related information, and analytical skills to translate these into actions. Secondly partners have come to apply several tools to establish these actions, like PRA tools (problem and objective tree, seasonal calendar, mapping methods, community discussions, and exposure visits), photo and video, focus group discussions, and motivating actions and incentives. The DRR/CCA/EMR considerate livelihood interventions were deliberately selected in a way that it depends on a well-protected and managed eco-system. In order for the community to benefit from the intervention, they have no option but to protect and improve the eco-system. These interventions are financially and technically supported as incentives for the community to engage in such risk reduction interventions (most of them are livelihood related). The other aspect is the provision of solar lamps as incentives for students to adopt wood and fruit trees in their schools compound.

Assessment tool of PfR helps WFP in Mali

Responding to the 2012-2013 drought and security crisis in Mali, the World Food Program (WFP) intended to start-up an emergency programme in Djenné Préfecture, targeting local populations to address their food insecurity.

Having knowledge about the PfR project and the tool used for carrying out a quick vulnerability analysis taking into account DRR/CCA/EMR, WFP linked-up with PfR Mali and contracted one of its partners (CARE International) to carry out this analysis.

Using PfR's CVCA++ tool, WFP was able to quickly make appropriate assessments. For PfR it indicated that the tool is a useful instrument that proves its value beyond PfR.

In Mali the PfR partners organised an evaluation workshop, as well as several dedicated meetings with beneficiaries to discuss on how local knowledge on climate change and empirical adaptation methods could be combined with scientific information. The CVCA++ was identified as an appropriate tool for this, applying a broad range of vulnerability factors, including natural resources and climatic aspects (see box). Also the application OPIDIN and the introduction of rainfall gauges in all partner villages was considered successful in the process of community risk reduction.

As a condition for success, communities indicated repeatedly that outreach to them should be permanent. Also social cohesion is recognized as an important success factor for the sustainability of interventions, especially when local involvement in physical mitigation measures is part of the programme, like construction of protective dykes or the fixation of sand dunes). ("The community works undertaken during PfR have been cement between population in the villages, as well as between neighborhoods", a villager in Samberi, Kineni mentioned during the midterm review). Finally the Mali

experience has learned PfR partners that synergy of actions between government institutions, NGOs and other organisations that implement similar programmes can act as a binding factor, provide learning opportunities and contribute to sustainability. To further stimulate this the PfR Mali partners have taken the initiative to establish a platform for stakeholders in the field of climate change (PICC).

To assess best practices on community disaster risk reduction and strengthening resilience, the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) organised a workshop for the Philippines implementing partners in PfR. The focus was on Watershed Management in the Bohol Province. This workshop provided the team the visualization of the Landscape/Upstream-Downstream Approach for the management of the river way. Through this the partners better realised that economic and social development does not need to be a hindrance to environmental management, but that it does require discipline from the community and political will from the Local Government Units to ensure proper waste management and a limitation to the excessive dumping of solid waste in rivers and landfills.

In Uganda partners, notably the Red Cross Climate Centre and Wetlands International, organised a workshop for PfR staff as well as local government officers and civil society organisations that are involved in the implementation of the PfR programme. The aim of the workshop was to increase the understanding of Ecosystems Management and Restoration and Climate Change Adaption, and to translate this into the Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plans for 2014. Apart from the minimum standard tools of both organising organisations the participants took part in an exercise to model climate (trends) in the intervention areas in Uganda, and the impact on disaster risks and ecosystem services. Participants also shared their experiences using the Early Warning Tracking Tool, and agreed to revise the tool to incorporate community feedback and experience. The revised version, as well as a questionnaire for monitoring usefulness of this tool, were disseminated to all partners for use in 2014.

Reconciliation through shared risks in Uganda

Two partners of PfR Uganda, Caritas Moroto and Ecological Christian Organisation (ECO) work in communities that are situated near to each other: in Napak district (Irriri sub-county) and Nakapriprite district (Nablatuke sub-county). In 2013 they facilitated cross-community learning visits, which is an achievement in itself given the previously hostile stance between them, manifest in cattle raiding and inter-clan conflicts.

In long sessions on vulnerabilities and disaster risks that confront them, the communities came to realise that they can learn much from each other, since in essence their situations are quite similar. The visit helped to discuss best practices and replicate these, like on composite manure for small holder farmers and making pesticides using the local and available materials. These learning visits have opened opportunities for future networking, cooperation, planning and collaboration among the communities. They also help both organisations in their strategy, lobby and advocacy efforts, building on their experience in these communities.

Finally all country teams participated in PfR's Global Conference. Much emphasis was on sharing experiences and learning from other countries (see also par. 7.4). While all countries had implicit or explicit questions, some targeted sharing of experiences took places as well. The Uganda team for example shared their Early Warning Early Action Tracking tool (see also par. 3.10). The Guatemala team showcased their experiences with the advocacy at national level for an integrated approach (DRR/CCA/EMR) leading to the agreement on an Interinstitutional Strategic Agenda (AEI) by the three leading governmental institutes (SE-CONRED, MARN and CONAP).

Objective 2: Facilitating implementation of integrated DRR/CCA/EMR at community level | In Ethiopia partners supported the local community and government organisations to strengthen their their institutional knowledge and expertise on DRR/CCA/EMR issues to the level where they will be able to own the process of implementation and application of CCA and EMR into DRR. Additionally, they contributed to the construction and furnishing of local level community DRR information centres with IEC materials for better learning and sharing exchanges in most targeted communities, thereby increasing resilience and enhancing community readiness and management. For their part the communities made an effort to maximise multi use of these centres, for DRR-related events as well as for meetings related to other issues that are of importance to them.

In Guatemala partners looked at how to include in the existing structure of COLRED and COMRED an integrated DRR/CCA/MRE approach. Workshops and discussions lead to the realization that, to facilitate the implementation of integrated DRR/CCA/EMR, it is crucial to empowering communities and the link between COLRED and CCA/EMR and to strengthen relationship between COLRED and COMRED. Furthermore PfR learned through critical assessment that the effectiveness of Early Warning systems relies not only on the adequate provision of data, but also on the ability to interpret the data in order to decide on appropriate actions.

In the Mahanadi Delta in India, NetCoast partners are enabling sharing of information on existing government schemes that can address various dimensions of risk reduction. It facilitated the integration of the villages in insurance programmes, overcoming prior lack of awareness on values of insurance and unwillingness to pay premiums. NetCoast partners have communicated information on these schemes to all the villages, and subsequently prepared lists of eligible households in consultation with VLDRCs. Such lists have been made available to the government departments, and the VLDRCs with support of PfR partners are liaising with concerned staff to ensure early implementation.

PfR partners in Indonesia applied various forms of trainings and workshops and were able to test their effectiveness (structured trainings, brainstorming discussion methods, practice, games, group discussion and simulation exercises). Furthermore through national and local initiatives the partners learned and exchanged information on matters on climate, water protection, wind, and developed advocacy road map (for the latter cooperated together in multi-stakeholder water catchment forum). Also internally efforts were taken to stimulate learning and find ways to address DRR/CCA/EMR in a holistic manner. Moreover, the partners started to develop the *One PfR* Indonesia strategy that displays their shared understanding of the programme and cooperation strategy.

In Kenya PfR partners organized several joint sessions to reflect on the experiences in the programme and agree on key practices that constitute and enable integrated DRR/CCA/EMR. With the support from Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre a PhD student assessed potential eco-system and climate smart risk reduction measures mainly related to livelihoods. His recommendations were discussed and further refined with the country team and the implementing partners. Potential risk reduction inter-ventions that integrate CCA and EMR are mud-fish harvesting from Ewaso Nyiro (keeping the temporary fishing ponds for domestic and/or commercial use), eco-camp, rainwater harvesting for vegetable production, conservation agriculture, and protection and improvement of hot and medicinal springs for human and animal consumption.

Finding best ways to introduce fishery schemes in India

Risk reduction plans cover a range of interventions, not all of which are possible to be funded through PfR. It is important therefore to link the project to existing funding streams of the government and support spatial targeting and coordination in order to achieve risk reduction outcome. This was one of the main learnings in the convergence planning process which PfR implementation in Mahanadi Delta yielded.

In September 2013, PfR organized a workshop with Department of Fisheries, ICZMP and OSDMA to seek support for implementing risk reduction plans in Mahanadi Delta. Appreciating PfR approach, the Department of Fishery provided information on 12 government funded schemes to support livelihood resilience building for fishers. These schemes include financial assistance for purchase of occupational implements, marketing infrastructure, medical support in case of injury, compensation in case fisheries is affected by conservation practice, and most importantly life insurance. The premiums of insurance are borne entirely by the state government. Enrolment of fishers in these schemes hitherto was low due to limited awareness and outreach. PfR partners built on this opportunity to introduce fishers of these opportunities (notably through posters in local languages), and through the village panchayats, enrol fishers as beneficiaries under these schemes. When Phailin struck insurance came in handy for the affected fishers.

The basis is understanding of a great number of aspects (weather variability in the respective contexts and its impact on livelihoods, root causes of vulnerabilities), the means to collect the related information, and analytical skills to translate these into actions. Secondly partners have come to apply several tools to establish these actions, like PRA tools (problem and objective tree, seasonal calendar, mapping methods, community discussions, and exposure visits), photo and video, focus group discussions, and motivating actions and incentives.

The DRR/CCA/EMR considerate livelihood interventions were deliberately selected in a way that it depends on a well-protected and managed eco-system. In order for the community to benefit from the intervention, they have no option but to protect and improve the eco-system. These interventions are financially and technically supported as incentives for the community to engage in such risk reduction interventions (most of them are livelihood related). The other aspect is the provision of solar lamps as incentives for students to adopt wood and fruit trees in their schools compound.

In Mali it is added that any proposal should respect the beneficiaries' prioritization of activities, and it is up to the implementing partners to synchronise these with suitable approaches to address DRR, CCA and EMR in an integrated way, for example through the promotion of bio-rights. Activities should also contribute to mobilization, building cohesion and underlining (the benefits of) mutual support in and for the targeted communities.

In Nicaragua, PfR partners have trained various community structures such as GFCV (former COLOPRED) according to the Act 337 (National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response), Watershed Committees according to Act 620, and CAPS according to Act 722. PfR partners realise that they need to be flexible to (continue to) engage with changing structures.

In Uganda a learning exchange visit was organized for farmers to National Semi Arid Resources Research Institute (NaSARRI). The farmers were able to visit and learn on a number of issues and methods like simple irrigation systems, kitchen gardens, and "mandala gardens," agronomic practices like row planting, use of organic pesticides, apiary production, and biogas technologies. Some of the new technologies have now been introduced by farmers, for instance simple irrigation for vegetable gardens, planting in rows and mulching their vegetable plots. In addition, staff of the research centres has made visits to the PfR target communities where practical technical advises has been rendered through establishing demonstration gardens

Objective 3 Implementing integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approaches at policy level | In Ethiopia the regular participatory risk review sessions, and the joint monitoring and exchange learning, resulted in practical engagement with community-organisations, civil society and government. Through visits and review- and reflection sessions, they gained practicable knowledge and skills for the effective

How to facilitate integration of DRR, CCA, EMR in Indonesia

Through the testing of Cordaid's Resiliency Framework in PfR and non-PfR communities, it was identified that to facilitate integrated DRR-CCA-EMR efforts with communities it is necessary to:

- Ensure specific emphasis on water access and availability as an integral part of risk proofing; communities understand that protection and adaptation strategies are critical to maintain their water, their lives, their basic needs and many of their livelihoods options;
- Ensure specific protection strategies for individuals that are most at risk;
- Integrate technically sound environment, land and water management interventions collectively in groups of households or hamlets to give greater impact and assure local ownership; working in cooperation with other actors is critical to maximize impact and ensure a spatial perspective;
- Cooperate with other communities and actors to protect and enhance environmental buffers, ensure a spatial perspective to prevent or mitigate hazard risk;
- Promote good local practices and innovations; replication to increase impact, increase access to knowledge and ensure transfer to future generations to sustain and expand the sphere of influence
- Promote cooperation and multi-sectorial partnerships particularly in spatial approaches to risk proofing of environment, land and water management and structural mitigation; communities understand that they must apply approaches that have a broader impact than at the household, hamlet or village level and they understand they cannot work alone

implementation of DRR/CCA/EMR, notably focusing on landscape planning and combining local and scientific early warning systems.

In order to support the policy dialogue and to encourage scaling-up and replication, PfR partners in Ethiopia have started documentation of experiences, lessons and good practices.

Partners actively participated in the PfR global conference (see par. 7.3) to engage with PfR partners from other countries. The Ethiopia partners 'sold' some of innovative interventions such as natural resources conservation works through watershed approach that takes landscape planning into account, conservation based livelihood options like aloe soap production, and initiatives that link early warning information with contingency plans to address and respond to disasters. Knowledge was gained on ways to strengthen local and national level policy advocacy, and bio-right experiences.

In Guatemala the integrated approach at policy level lead is implemented through the establishment of Climate Change Roundtables (CCR) and the development of an Interinstitutional Strategic Agenda (AEI). Communities need to be better linked-up with municipalities and governments through Local Development Plans and networks at local and regional level need to be strengthened in their advocacy capacities.

Furthermore the partners agreed on a diploma course with the PfR approach and with the remaining timeframe to speed-up the process to develop educational modules. The educational modules will be introduced to the PfR communities and municipalities for sensitization and adaptation.

Finally, to assure the sustainability of the AEI initiative the PfR partners in Guatemala agreed to position the AEI with an integrated approach at municipal level and in the community and to strengthen advocacy at the community level to enforce the compliance with the AEI policies.

PfR India partners, with leadership of Cordaid and CARITAS have engaged with Sphere-India on integrating ecosystem management and climate change adaptation dimensions in the District Disaster Management Plan template. They have worked on an advanced draft for West Champaran District, which the PfR partners are reviewing at the time of drafting this annual report, to ensure that linkages with ecosystem management and climate change adaptation are made.

Building on the recommendations of the national consultation workshop on water and biodiversity, and experiences of working in the Mahanadi Delta and Gandak-Kosi floodplains, PfR, India, through Wetlands International, is working with the India Ministry of Environment and Forests for inclusion of ecosystem services based approaches in the national guidelines for conservation of wetlands. An ecosystem services approach would assist in securing focus on disaster reduction and climate change dimensions of water and wetland management into planning and resource allocation processes.

Finally in India PfR, through Cordaid, is assisting the National Disaster Management Authority in drafting and reviewing policies related to 'Role of communities in Disaster', 'Role of NGOs in Disaster' and 'Minimum Standards in Relief'. This work will continue in 2014.

In Kenya the PfR partners work with bottom-up and evidence-based initiatives, where documented practical examples on the integrated approach feed policy documents. They have worked on lower level governance structures, seizing the opportunity that government institutions and county level, due to delegation of power from central to regional levels, were expected to develop various policies. Support to these processes (including the financing of some key documents) enabled PfR to ensure the inclusion of the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach in these for Laikipia county a Water and Sanitation bill has been agreed, and efforts are made to agree on a similar bill for Isiolo county. For the

latter county the PfR-Kenya is also engaged in discussions to ensure that the (draft) Integrated Development Plan reflects the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach. As a next step, policy dialogue with central government is established through these county structures with who there is a fruitful and respectful co-operation.

A critical assessment by the Mali Country Team on their work with government structures indicated that, like with the work with communities, a first step to make engagement meaningful is to raise awareness. DRR, CCA and EMR are to be related to the government's agenda and priorities (socio-economic development, human health, environment). Consequently the needs of the government should be put at the forefront in discussions. The organization of advocacy days at various levels (local, regional, national) are helpful ways to not only get the message across but also provide opportunities (presenting tools, demonstrating achievements) for further engagement and co-operation. In Mali the Environment Agency for Sustainable Development (AEDD) and Municipal Councils appeared the most appropriate entry points. As a final step the partners have targeted strategic documents and policies for which DRR/CCA/EMR will be a useful, even crucial aspect.

At community level PfR Nicaragua has learned that leaders and community structures need to be strengthened and empowered. Community structures, and community leaders that participate in them, like the Watershed Committees, Water and Sanitation Committees, Microproject Committees and the GFCV, have been strengthened and involved through community action plans, a community diploma and the river basin watershed plans. The intention is to ensure sustainability by stimulating empowerment and community self-management, and by developing local capacities with the above-mentioned planning tools. Self-management of activities and community development provide confidence for the own advocacy vis-à-vis municipal authorities. PfR also works to make communities' voice heard in municipal consultation spaces like COMUSSAN and COMUPRED. Initiatives like appropriation of Community Action Plans, involvement of communities in the development of Watershed Plans, provision of budget for DRR/CCA/EMR projects, and empowerment and training of the GFCV, contribute to sustainability of interventions at community level.

At local level PfR Nicaragua has learned that it can be effective in stimulating political will with local government decision makers and to create a conducive environment, linking with/at departmental level and regional (RAAN) level, and that it is able to support the implementation of legal arrangements (municipal by-laws, environmental mandate and engagement with industry and civil society. Partners have learned over the course of the programme that government structures and personnel need to be strengthened and informed about laws on for example Environment (Act 217) and Water (Act 620). They do so by active participation in COMUSSAN and COMUPRED, supporting the development of Community Action Plans, DRR/CCA/EMR strategies and Watershed Management Plans. Like at the local level, empowerment and ownership are crucial factors. Municipal governments need to be engaged throughout the process of assessment, agreement and implementation of micro projects for risk reduction and livelihoods strengthening. Actively collecting feedback from Climate Change Strategies through CCA Roundtables in RAAN has proven successful in this respect.

Partners have learned that for effective implementation and sustainable results a constant dialogue is needed with decision makers, using different forms. They organised dedicated meetings to seek political endorsement and technical support regarding watershed plans, and met with MARENA (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources) and ANA (National Water Authority) that are the main governing bodies re. the aforementioned Acts 217 and 620. Finally the PfR partners have started up a process to organise a Regional Climate Change Forum in The Segovias region, together with other relevant actors like UNDP.

To feed advocacy in the Philippines (but also to highlight best practices for implementation with communities) partners agreed that it was key to document experiences. Supported by CDKN a workshop and a write shop was held, together with PfR Indonesia (in Bali) where staff was trained how to write stories (cases) of actual implementation and good practices. Stories included also a description of partnership with Local Government Units and other organisations. The overall aim of the event was, through documenting, to increase insight and to collect a body of evidence for advocacy with government and other stakeholders, and for (future) scaling-up of activities. A book is in the make and will be published early 2014.

Participants at an expert meeting on mainstreaming DRR in development policy, co-organised by PfR



Total programme expenses including overhead

Total all countries

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	59%	5,207,940	67%	3,519,250	32%	1,668,690
Intervention strategy 2: 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	17%	873,270	56%	1,119,730
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	18%	1,583,790	17%	878,030	45%	705,760
Total of the outcomes	100%	8,784,730	100%	5,270,550	40%	3,514,180
Reserve		248,808		0		
Total of the programme		9,033,538		5,270,550		- 5,270,550
Overhead						
Management & Administration	5.4%	436,280	4.8%	254,540	41.7%	181,740
Programme Management Costs	4.6%	368,620	4.6%	242,450	34.2%	126,170
Alliance fee	2.1%	189,261	6.3%	331,180	- 75.0%	- 141,920
Total overhead		966,990		828,170	17.0%	165,990
Total budget of the programme		10,027,699		6,098,720	39.0%	3,928,980
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	65%	6,585,480	88%	4,660,920	29%	1,924,560
Support costs	35%	2,199,250	12%	609,620	72%	1,589,630
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	8,784,730	100%	5,270,540		3,514,190
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	711,400	7%	389,390	45%	322,010
Linking and Learning	5%	449,270	7%	391,770	13%	57,500
Technical Assistance	6%	908,470	12%	655,110	28%	253,360
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	9,043,143	85%	5,186,990	43%	3,856,150
Netherlands Red Cross	5%	459,183	7%	400,000	13%	59,180
CARE Nederland	1%	69,483	0%	0	100%	69,480
Cordaid	4%	375,330	7%	419,140	- 12%	- 43,810
Red Cross Climate Centre	1%	55,560	1.5%	92,580	- 67%	- 37,020
Wetlands International	0.2%	25,000	0%	0	100%	25,000
Total of funding of the programme	100%	10,027,699	100%	6,098,720	39%	3,928,970

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

Children at a doorstep
in Bassa village in
Merti, Kenya



General

Beneficiaries	target	baseline	2012	2013
# of beneficiaries reached	422,979	0	261,375	486,513
# of female beneficiaries reached	215,310	0	122,705	238,803

Programme element 1: Civil society

Civic engagement	target	baseline	2012	2013
Diversity of socially based engagement				
- The organisations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.7
Diversity of political engagement				
- % of supported community committees that are invited to participate in regular dialogue with government bodies	38%	NA	30%	NA ¹

Level of organization	target	baseline	2012	2013
Organisational level of civil society infrastructure (CSI)				
2.b # of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	10	0	19	56
Peer-to-peer communication				
2.c % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	75%	1%	68%	93%
Financial and human resources				
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	0%	NA ¹

Practise of values	target	baseline	2012	2013
Internal governance (democratic decision making and governance)				
- The target group is involved in decision making	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.5 ²
Transparency				
- The organisations have transparent financial procedures and practise transparent financial reporting	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.6 ²

Perception of impact	target	baseline	2012	2013
Responsiveness				
2.c % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	75%	1%	68%	93%
3.1.b # of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	19	0	182	292
Social impact				
1.1.a # of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	229	26	391	512
Policy impact				
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	0%	NA ¹
3.d # of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	8	0	1	3

Environment	target	baseline	2012	2013
Socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural context				
2.c % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	75%	1%	68%	84%

¹ Since the basis of this indicator is diverse, and moreover since it is a percentage of a percentage, a global add-up does not reflect a trend. Reference is made to the score of individual countries; ² individual countries are given equal weight in this global indicator, irrespective of the number of (implementing) organisations

Programme element 2: MDGs and themes

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	target	Baseline	2012	2013
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	34	0	1.3 ¹	2.0
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0	92%	94% ²
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	418,286	0	237,428	439,391
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	512
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	451	512
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	248,688	18,386	349,026	557,863
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	0	12,590	40,877
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	44,598	0	38,580	71,172
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	0	449	484
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	10	0	19	56
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%	84% ²
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	0	788	1,650
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	28	20	61	69
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	0	126	398
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	27	0	77	373
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	0	24	120
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/ EMR	29%	0	0%	NA ³
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	9	0	7	8
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	8	0	1	3
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	159 ⁴	0	209	339
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	166 ⁴	0	182	366
3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	9	8		

¹ revised from 2012 annual report (was 26) ² individual countries are given equal weight in this global indicator, irrespective of the number of (implementing) organisations; ³ Since the basis of this indicator is diverse, and moreover since it is a percentage of a percentage, a global add-up does not reflect a trend. Reference is made to the score of individual countries; ⁴ revised targets (3.1a was 18, 3.1b was 19)

Programme element 3: Southern partner organisations

Capability to commit	target	baseline	2012	2013
Strategy and planning				
- Strategy is elaborated in work plans and activities/projects	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.4 ¹
Financial capacity				
- Funding of organisation's annual budget	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.3 ¹
Human resources capacity				
2.1.a # of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	461	0	518	1,650
Effective leadership				
- The organisation's leadership is accountable to staff and stakeholders	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.3 ¹
Capability to achieve				
PME system				
- The organisations have well-functioning PME systems	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.3 ¹
Service delivery				
2.a # of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	242	0	449	484
Capability to relate				
Policy dialogue (external)				
2.c % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	75%	1%	68%	93%
2.2.a # of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	63	0	126	398
2.2.b # times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on agenda platforms/ networks	27	0	77	373
Policy dialogue (internal)				
- The organisations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.7 ¹
External influence				
3.a # of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities	15	0	24	120
Capacity to adapt and renew				
PME system				
- The organisations have well-functioning PME systems	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.3 ¹
Outcome monitoring				
- The organisations have well-functioning PME systems	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.3 ¹
Policy review				
2.1.b # of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organizations	28	20	61	69
Capability to achieve coherence				
Effectiveness				
- Strategy is elaborated in work plans and activities/ projects	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.4 ¹
Efficiency				
- % of organisations in which efficiency is addressed in the external financial audit	75%	59%	66%	NA ²

¹ individual countries are given equal weight in this global indicator, irrespective of the number of (implementing) organisations; ² Since the basis of this indicator is diverse, and moreover since it is a percentage of a percentage, a global add-up does not reflect a trend. Reference is made to the score of individual countries.

Organisation

25% own contribution	target	Baseline	2012	2013
# of organisations funding with maximum 25% funding from other sources	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
DG-norm				
# of management and board members with an annual salary above DG-norm	0	0	0	0
Efficiency				
Costs per beneficiary (direct costs / # beneficiaries) ¹	€ 85.72	0	€ 27.48	
Quality (system)				
ISO certification on Netherlands Red Cross is renewed	yes	Yes	yes	
Budget				
Budget spent per year ¹	7,992,720	0	9,158,190	

Partner policy				
Incidents of deviation from partnership/ cooperation policy (for NLRC)	0	0	0	0
Harmonisation and complementarities				
% of planned joint activities implemented (per individual year)	80%	0%	54%	72%
Learning ability of the organization				
Programmatic changes based on good practices	5	0	0	9 ¹

¹ based on the assumption that in all countries adjustments have been made, following the recommendations of the midterm review and the discussions and exchanges at the PfR Global Conference

Overall 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

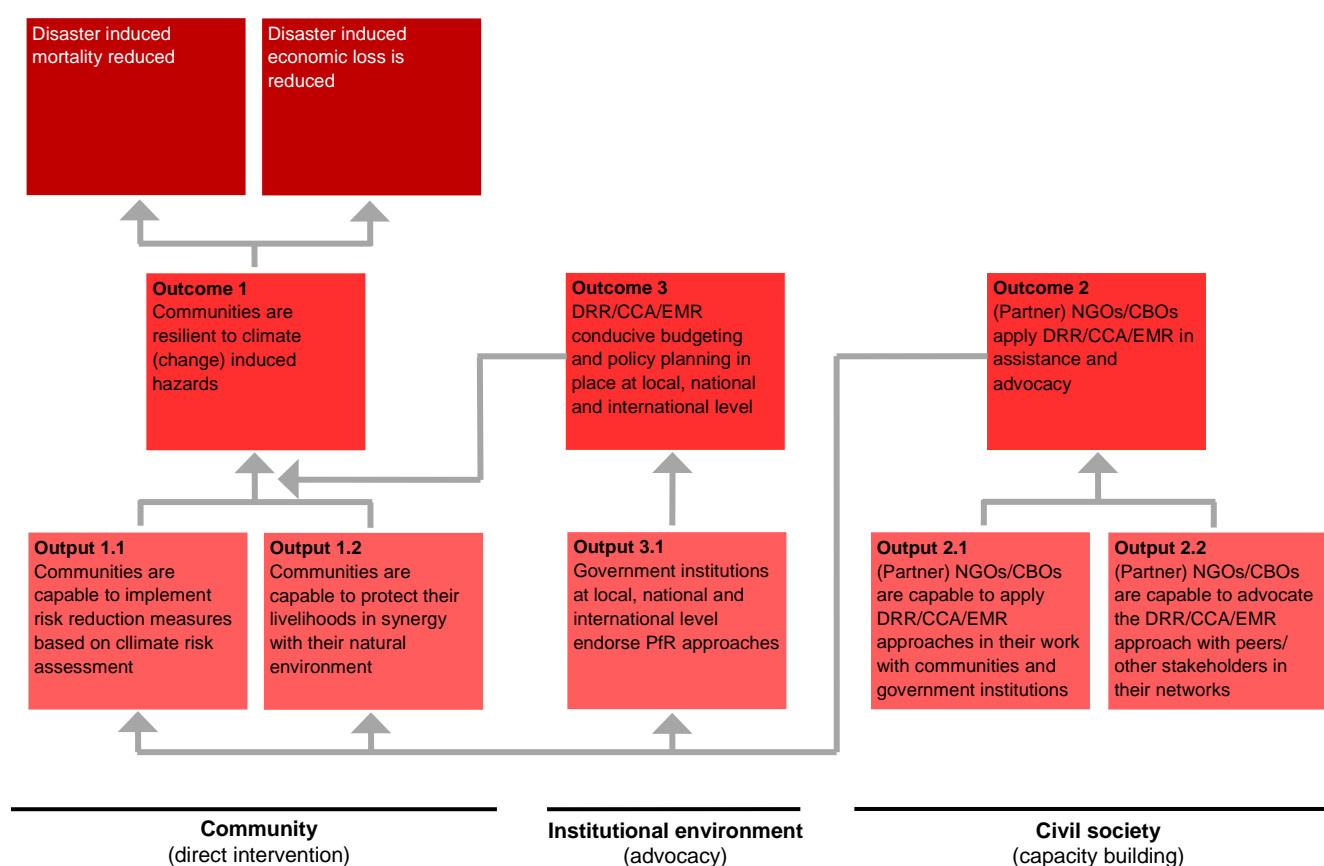
Intervention logic (programme element 2)

In one of the villages in Uganda, community members engage in diversified agricultural practices



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

Participants of the
midterm review
workshop in
Maumere, Indonesia



CERTIFICAAT

Hiermede wordt verklaard dat het kwaliteitsmanagementsysteem van:

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

Afgegeven door: Lloyd's Register Nederland B.V.



Op dit document zijn de aan de ommezijde vermelde voorwaarden van toepassing
K.P. van der Mandelelaan 41a, 3062 MB Rotterdam, Nederland - KvK nr. 24247948
Deze goedkeuring is uitgevoerd in overeenstemming met LRQA audit- en certificatie-procedures en zal periodiek door LRQA worden beoordeeld.

Annex 4

Alliance members and their implementing partners

In Dire Dawa, Ethiopia, community members are engaged in terracing to stabilize hill slopes



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), APOWA, 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 ¹
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 ¹
Guatemala	Wetlands International Panama Office ²
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 ²
Philippines	Wetlands International Malaysia Office ¹
Uganda	Wetlands International Kenya Office ¹ , RAMCEA (Ramsar Centre for East African Wetlands)

¹ providing technical advice and capacity building

² implementing partner, although working from a regional office

Annex 5 Implementing partners per country

A DRR simulation day
with COMPUPRED of
San Lucas, in Somoto,
Nicaragua



Ethiopia			
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

Guatemala			
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

India			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
Cordaid	CENDERET (through 6 local organisations)	Orissa	Mahanadi delta
	APOWA	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

Indonesia			
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

Kenya			
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

Mali			
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

Nicaragua			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	CARE Nicaragua	Madriz dept	Municipalities of Somoto and San Lucas
	AMMA	Madriz dept	Municipalities of Somoto and San Lucas
	INPRHU	Madriz dept	Municipalities of Somoto and San Lucas
NLRC	NRCS	Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte (RAAN); Madriz dept	Municipalities of Somoto, Las Sabanas, San José de Cusmapa

Philippines			
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
	AADC	Agusan del Sur	Municipality of Talacogon
NLRC	PNRC	National Capital Region	City of Valenzuela
		Agusan del Sur	Mainit, Claver
		Surigao del Norte	Municipalities of Esperanza, Bunawan

Uganda			
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

Listing natural capitals at
a livelihoods workshop in
Moropoto, Nicaragua



Total programme expenses including overhead

Total all countries

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	59%	5,207,940	67%	3,519,250	32%	1,668,690
Intervention strategy 2: 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	17%	873,270	56%	1,119,730
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	18%	1,583,790	17%	878,030	45%	705,760
Total of the outcomes	100%	8,784,730	100%	5,270,550	40%	3,514,180
Reserve		248,808		0		
Total of the programme		9,033,538		5,270,550		- 5,270,550
Overhead						
Management & Administration	5.4%	436,280	4.8%	254,540	41.7%	181,740
Programme Management Costs	4.6%	368,620	4.6%	242,450	34.2%	126,170
Alliance fee	2.1%	189,261	6.3%	331,180	- 75.0%	- 141,920
Total overhead		966,990		828,170	17.0%	165,990
Total budget of the programme		10,027,699		6,098,720	39.0%	3,928,980
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	65%	6,585,480	88%	4,660,920	29%	1,924,560
Support costs	35%	2,199,250	12%	609,620	72%	1,589,630
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	8,784,730	100%	5,270,540		3,514,190
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	711,400	7%	389,390	45%	322,010
Linking and Learning	5%	449,270	7%	391,770	13%	57,500
Technical Assistance	6%	908,470	12%	655,110	28%	253,360
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	9,043,143	85%	5,186,990	43%	3,856,150
Netherlands Red Cross	5%	459,183	7%	400,000	13%	59,180
CARE Nederland	1%	69,483	0%	0	100%	69,480
Cordaid	4%	375,330	7%	419,140	- 12%	- 43,810
Red Cross Climate Centre	1%	55,560	1.5%	92,580	- 67%	- 37,020
Wetlands International	0.2%	25,000	0%	0	100%	25,000
Total of funding of the programme	100%	10,027,699	100%	6,098,720	39%	3,928,970

Ethiopia

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	68%	833,870	55%	125,710	85%	708,160
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	21%	256,980	25%	57,050	78%	199,930
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	11%	130,320	20%	45,790	65%	84,530
Total budget of the Ethiopia programme	100%	1,221,170	100%	228,550	81%	992,620
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	69%	839,580	63%	143,330	83%	696,250
Support costs	31%	381,600	37%	85,220	78%	296,380
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	1,221,180	100%	228,550	81%	992,630
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	96,168		22,010	77%	74,160
Linking and Learning	5%	60,733		24,200	60%	36,530
Technical Assistance	10%	122,809		37,320	70%	85,490
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	1,099,062		108,650	90%	990,410
PfR organisations	10%	122,108		119,900	2%	2,210
Total of funding of the Ethiopia country programme	100%	1,221,170		228,550	81%	992,620

Guatemala

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	53%	673,000	61%	373,160	45%	299,840
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	27%	345,900	11%	69,900	80%	276,000
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	20%	257,170	27%	166,710	35%	90,460
Total budget of the programme	100%	1,276,070	100%	609,770	52%	666,300
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	76%	966,870	91%	554,270	43%	412,600
Support costs	24%	309,200	9%	55,500	82%	253,700
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	1,276,070	100%	609,770	52%	666,300
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	100,492	4%	26,230	74%	74,260
Linking and Learning	5%	63,464	4%	35,450	44%	28,020
Technical Assistance	10%	128,330	9%	54,280	58%	74,050
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	1,148,463	85%	518,240	55%	630,230
PfR organisations	10%	127,607	15%	91,530	28%	36,070
Total of funding of the Guatemala country programme	100%	1,276,070	100%	609,770	52%	666,300

India

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	62%	390,690	67%	307,460	21%	83,230
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	15%	92,880	17%	77,580	16%	15,300
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	23%	143,480	16%	74,740	48%	68,740
Total budget of the programme	100%	627,050	100%	459,780	27%	167,270
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	84%	527,520	98%	448,410	15%	79,110
Support costs	16%	99,530	2%	11,370	89%	88,160
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	627,050	100%	459,780	27%	167,270
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	49,381	4%	19,930	60%	29,450
Linking and Learning	5%	31,185	4%	18,120	42%	13,060
Technical Assistance	10%	63,060	10%	46,260	27%	16,800
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	564,345	92%	422,210	25%	142,140
PfR organisations	10%	62,705	8%	37,570	40%	25,130
Total of funding of the India country programme	100%	627,050	100%	459,780	27%	167,270

Indonesia

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	64%	922,360	71%	1,126,590	-22%	- 204,230
Intervention strategy 2: 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%	302,930	-20%	- 50,640
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	18%	258,760	9%	147,230	43%	111,530
Total budget of the programme	100%	1,433,410	100%	1,576,750	-10%	- 143,340
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	75%	1,081,110	90%	1,418,440	- 31%	- 337,330
Support costs	25%	352,300	10%	158,310	55%	193,990
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	1,433,410	100%	1,576,750	- 10%	143,340
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	112,882	7%	112,880	0%	2
Linking and Learning	5%	71,289	7%	105,200	- 48%	- 33,910
Technical Assistance	10%	144,153	10%	160,850	- 12%	- 16,700
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	1,290,069	84%	1,321,780	- 3%	- 31,710
PfR organisations	10%	143,341	16%	254,970	- 78%	= 111,630
Total of funding of the Indonesia country programme	100%	1,433,410	100%	1,576,750	- 10%	= 143,340

Kenya

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	57%	393,140	64%	282,020	28%	111,120
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	23%	159,300	18%	80,210	50%	79,090
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	20%	136,360	18%	81,670	40%	54,690
Total budget of the programme	100%	688,800	100%	443,900	36%	244,900
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	65%	447,720	80%	354,220	21%	93,500
Support costs	35%	241,080	20%	89,680	63%	151,400
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	688,800	100%	443,900	36%	244,900
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	54,240	9%	41,740	23%	12,510
Linking and Learning	5%	34,260	10%	42,320	- 24%	- 8,060
Technical Assistance	10%	69,270	18%	79,840	- 15%	- 10,570
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	619,920	79%	349,790	44%	270,130
PfR organisations	10%	68,880	21%	94,110	- 37%	- 25,230
Total of funding of the Kenya country programme	100%	688,800	100%	443,900	36%	244,900

Mali

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	62%	417,320	71%	322,930	23%	94,390
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society						
Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	26%	174,220	8%	35,080	80%	139,140
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	13%	85,490	22%	99,250	- 16%	- 13,760
Total budget of the programme	100%	677,030	100%	457,260	32%	219,770
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	89%	603,280	92%	418,480	31%	184,800
Support costs	11%	73,750	8%	38,780	47%	34,970
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	519,280	100%	457,260	32%	219,770
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	53,320	9%	42,840	20%	10,470
Linking and Learning	5%	33,670	9%	39,140	- 16%	- 5,470
Technical Assistance	6%	68,090	21%	94,800	- 39%	- 26,710
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	609,330	97%	445,050	27%	164,280
PfR organisations	11%	67,700	3%	12,210	82%	55,490
Total of funding of the Mali country programme	100%	677,030	100%	457,260	32%	219,770

Nicaragua

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	53%	574,830	40%	83,200	86%	491,630
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	22%	240,110	31%	65,670	73%	174,440
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	26%	279,830	29%	61,250	78%	218,580
Total budget of the programme	100%	1,094,770	100%	210,120	81%	884,650
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	77%	841,070	75%	157,250	81%	683,820
Support costs	33%	253,700	25%	52,880	79%	200,820
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	1,094,770	100%	201,120	81%	884,650
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	86,210	13%	26,770	69%	59,450
Linking and Learning	5%	54,450	13%	27,400	50%	27,050
Technical Assistance	10%	110,100	25%	53,290	52%	56,810
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	985,290	83%	174,850	82%	810,440
PfR organisations	10%	109,480	17%	35,270	68%	74,200
Total of funding of the Nicaragua country programme	100%	1,094,770	100%	210,120	81%	884,650

The Philippines

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	48%	312,130	19%	16,980	95%	295,150
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	31%	204,090	33%	29,250	86%	174,840
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	21%	136,830	49%	43,570	68%	93,260
Total budget of the programme	100%	653,050	100%	89,800	86%	563,250
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	78%	508,450	51%	45,990	91%	462,460
Support costs	22%	144,590	49%	43,810	70%	100,780
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	653,040	100%	89,800	86%	563,240
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	51,430	23%	20,250	61%	31,180
Linking and Learning	5%	32,480	24%	21,800	33%	10,680
Technical Assistance	10%	65,670	38%	33,830	48%	31,840
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	587,740	75%	67,250	89%	520,490
PfR organisations	10%	65,311	25%	22,550	66%	42,760
Total of funding of the Philippines country programme	100%	653,050	100%	89,800	86%	563,250

Uganda

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	62%	690,600	74%	881,200	- 28%	- 190,600
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society						
Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	24%	267,230	13%	155,600	42%	111,630
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	14%	155,550	13%	157,800	- 1%	- 2,250
Total budget of the programme	100%	1,113,380	100%	1,194,600	- 7%	- 81,220
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	69%	769,880	94%	1,120,530	- 46%	- 350,650
Support costs	31%	343,500	6%	74,080	78%	269,420
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	1,113,380	100%	1,194,610	- 7%	- 81,230
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	8%	87,680	6%	76,750	12%	10,930
Linking and Learning	5%	55,370	7%	78,140	- 41%	- 22,770
Technical Assistance	10%	111,970	8%	94,630	15%	17,340
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	90%	1,002,040	80%	951,010	5%	51,040
PfR organisations	10%	111,340	20%	243,610	- 119%	- 132,270
Total of funding of the Uganda country programme	100%	1,113,380	100%	1,194,610	- 7%	- 81,230

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