

Partners for Resilience

Annual report 2014



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Front cover picture: Children in Mainit, Surigao del Norte, Philippines participate in a lesson with PfR educational modules integrating climate and ecosystem aspects in DRR.

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

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	
GFCFS	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
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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

Introduction

A woman from a women group in Dialloubé, Noga, Mali shows the plants in her vegetable garden



This report presents the activities and results in the fourth year of Partners for Resilience. The output and outcome targets that were set out at the start of the programme have almost completely been achieved: communities have developed and implemented risk reduction measures and have taken initiatives to protect their livelihoods, the partner organisations apply the DRR/CCA/EMR approach in their work with communities and governments and advocate the approach with peers, and also government institutions at various levels increasingly endorse the integrated approach. The impact of climate change on disaster risk, and the importance of proper management of ecosystems that can provide protection and income, are well taken up by the PforR organisations, both in strategies and activities, but also by other civil society organisations, and governments.

While the programme has been successful in quantitative terms for the communities and with the organisations involved, the focus towards the end of the programme is increasingly on ensuring that the interventions are cost effective and sustainable and have the right ingredients to enable replication and scaling-up. Therefore, next to working on the interventions themselves as stipulated in the PME systems, much effort has been put on learning: country teams have worked on a learning agenda, and researchers from Groningen and Wageningen University have carried out a 'Learning from PforR' study. The latter focuses on assessing the relevance of the integrated approach, and seeks to provide insight in institutional and technical dynamics of implementing this approach. Moreover it will focus on providing evidence about the contribution of PforR's approach in enhancing resilience of local communities. The results will be ready in 2015.

Moreover the focus of assessing the outcomes is moving from output and outcome to impact. Since building resilience is a process that relates to many interdependent structures within communities, this requires intensive, focused and sustained efforts. Organisations and institutions need to adopt the approach in their strategies (which, as this report shows, is increasingly the case), and technical, legal and financial support ought to continue where needed. It is therefore that, next to learning within the programme, much emphasis is on ensuring that these efforts continue. Even though five years is a long period, especially for activities that would normally fall exclusively within the disaster management domain, results will likely become visible only after several more years, if communities have experienced situations that in the past critically affected their coping levels. Their ability to ward off such situations and suffer fewer losses, will be proof of the effectiveness of the integrated approach, and will in fact enable communities to embark and continue on an upward path of development.

While Partners for Resilience works in over five hundred disaster prone communities, there are many more places where disaster risks are a returning threat, spurred by developments like population growth, uncontrolled development, urbanisation, and environmental degradation and competition for resources. Trends like climate change are an aggravating factor, pushing ever more vulnerable people into situations that exceed their coping abilities. With the experience of technical aspects of the programme as well as of institutional arrangements and of elements that sustain the results, the alliance has the ambition to replicate and scale up the integrated approach in order to reach many more places. The achievements and lessons learned of the current programme will be the basis to work from. Therefore in 2014, when the programme is moving towards its final year, much focus has been on documenting the programme – of the activities carried out, the collaboration with stakeholders, the take-up of governments at various levels, and the organisational set-up of the alliance. This will

continue in 2015, and the results of it, together with the outcomes of the 'Learning from PfR' study, will be presented, at the closing Global Conference of Partners for Resilience.

Although not part of this programme, the alliance has put great effort in formulating and presenting its ideas to specifically work on lobby and advocacy for the integrated approach (named Integrated Risk Management) in its bid to become a strategic partner of the Netherlands government. As reflected in the results of the programme, presented also in this annual report, partners are increasingly successful in engaging in policy dialogues with governments and key stakeholders, and in bringing local experiences to national and international levels – and vice-versa to work at these higher levels on policy and funding arrangements that are appropriate for local solutions to local risks. Strong civil society organisations, like the ones operating within Partners for Resilience, play a central role in this, for in the end the local level is point of departure and destination when assisting people. Partners for Resilience is excited that the Netherlands government recognises the added value of the alliance in reducing disaster risk and safeguarding development by selecting it to become strategic partner under its Dialogue and Dissent funding scheme 2016-2020. The focus will be on lobby and advocacy, and specifically in strengthening civil society organisations to become strong players in this. This focus is congruent with a major part of the current programme.

Partners for Resilience is proud of its achievements, presented in this and previous annual reports, and will continue to further strengthen its partners and sustain its results – stronger communities, effective networks, close collaboration with governments, intensive engagement in international forums – so that effects will be long lasting, and results can be further taken to scale. We realise that several challenges need to be overcome to achieve this. Financial flows need to be tailored and monitored in that they reach local communities. (Pilot) community interventions remain important, not only for the targeted communities, but also to render lobby and advocacy more credible. They are the examples that show how building community resilience serves as a return on investment of development efforts, and how such programmes can be included in local and national budgets and plans.

The Hague, 30 April 2015

Juriaan Lahr

Head of International Assistance, Netherlands Red Cross.

Summary

A woman of El Castillito in Somoto shows the result of flower production replacing strawberry production that is decreasing the forest cover and increasing the risk of landslides



Introduction | While in quantitative terms the programme has achieved its aims, focus shifts to the qualitative aspects, ensuring that interventions are cost effective and sustainable, and have the right ingredients to be replicated and scaled-up. Learning initiatives, including the ‘Learning from PfR’ study, and documentation, will be relevant in this respect. Also the scope of much monitoring is moving from output and outcome to impact. This will likely only become visible after several more years, if communities have experienced situations that in the past critically affected their coping levels. Their ability to better deal with such situations will be proof of the effectiveness of the integrated approach.

PfR is excited that the Netherlands government has selected the alliance to become a strategic partner through lobby and advocacy for Integrated Risk Management. At the same time, for the involved communities but also to render lobby and advocacy (more) credible, it will continue to look for funding for community interventions.

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, the five Netherlands-based partner organisations and the 46 local partner organisations ones working in the nine countries, are implementing the programme. The Netherlands-based partners are the Netherlands Red Cross (lead), CARE Nederland, Cordaid, Wetlands International and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. None of them has a presence through local partner organisations in all nine 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 Nicaragua, Mali, Kenya and Indonesia all activities took place within a single administrative entity. Multiple (two or more) PfR venues were selected in Ethiopia, 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 565 communities. It reached 520,365 beneficiaries (255,419 of them female, 49%). It conducted risk

mapping in these communities, and in total 597,622 people are now covered by risk plans (in some cases plans that are developed for a single village have a wider reach, hence the number is higher than that of direct beneficiaries who are explicitly targeted), and 98,277 community members have diversified their livelihoods.

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.

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.

As for the national programmes, all countries have in quantitative terms achieved or exceeded the programme's aims, as agreed per indicator. On several indicators a single country scores below target. These indicators relate to the full environmental sustainability of mitigation measures, the number of networks that has been established, and the number of staff that has been trained. For each of these only one of the countries remained below target. One indicator where several countries have yet to achieve their target relates to the percentage of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR. In that respect lobby and advocacy efforts will remain particularly relevant in these countries.

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, some of them even considerably. Only for eight of the individual 126 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. PfR actively engaged in many international meetings. A process where at both national (implementing countries and the Netherlands, and international level much focus has been on engagements in the run-up to the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan. PfR also focused on bodies like UNFCCC (COP20), the European Commission, and the UN Climate Summit.

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. Countries, through various meetings and initiatives, identified and discussed good practices on the integration of DRR/CCA/EMR, and using these (and other examples and experiences) for disseminating the implementation of the integrated approach at community level, and disseminating it at national and international levels. Also much efforts were put in the 'Learning from PfR' study, Conducted by researchers from the universities of Wageningen and Groningen. A first presentation on findings from the desk study was held, which served as a point-of-departure for the subsequent field researches that took place in six of the nine countries. The outcomes will be presented in 2015.

Conclusion | Where at the end of 2013 practically all quantitative targets had been reached or exceeded already, most scores even further increased in 2014. Increased focus has been on quality, efficiency and sustainability efforts. Especially since 2015 will be the programme's final year, partners increasingly focus on ensuring continuation of activities and, where needed, funding to sustain their efforts.

1

General performance indicators

Partners in Zacapa, Guatemala built a small scale model of a community mitigation project with elements such as composting toilets and eco-filters to re-use wastewater for agricultural production



Budget | Of the total MFS-II contribution for Partners for Resilience of € 35,684,819 plus € 4,489,753 own contribution of the alliance members, € 5,193,540 was spent in 2014 (on basis of RJ650, covering for most partners their commitments rather than real expenditures). This includes expenditures 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 520,365 beneficiaries in 2014.

Coverage (gender specific) | Of the above number, 49% is female (255,419 beneficiaries) and 51% (264,946 beneficiaries) male.

Coverage (communities) | The total number of communities where Partners for Resilience in 2014 engaged with activities under its three strategic directions is 565. It should be noted that this is the number of communities that conducted risk mapping activities.

Civil Society

Programme element 1

A woman in Burat, Isiolo County, Kenya demonstrates her vegetable plot. She is among the first to adopt cassava as a drought resistant crop



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	4.0	3.0	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.0
Target	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
Score 2012	4.0	4.0	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.5	3.5
Score 2013	4.0	3.75	3.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5
Score 2014	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

In *Indonesia* all partner organizations maintained good project management systems. Annual narrative and financial reports were produced according to Standing Operation Procedures. Depending on the size and structure of the partner the timely reporting differs, in particular for the financial part. All partners make annual work plans and provide monthly and quarterly monitoring reports. However one new partner, YBTS, started its engagement with Cordaid in 2014 for the implementation of PFR. This organization is new (established in 2013) and is still putting in place organizational systems. It therefore did not yet complete its first audit.

Diversity of political engagement | The success on this indicator is very much linked to the progress made regarding the policy dialogue. Scores are percentages that reflect the organisations (as part of the total number of organisations) that are invited at least twice a year to participate in meetings with government bodies that are related to DRR, CCA, EMR.

% 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%	10%	0%	35%	50%
Score 2013	76%	100%	0%	25%	15%	60%	100%	100%	70%
Score 2014	79%	100%	30%	54%	20%	60%	100%	100%	70%

In *Ethiopia* the community-managed and community-based DRR committees that were established through PfR support have been working very closely with the government departments during project implementation. Members of these committees have now joined the *kabele* level planning team and are invited for regular dialogue with governments. In Dire Dawa, the DRR committees are involved in early warning assessment and information/data collected feeds into the government EWS. The partners will continue to forge closer relationships between the risk committees and the governments, especially for twelve of them for which legal and institutional arrangements need to be further developed in 2015.

In *India* the village level risk reduction plans are designed and implemented with substantial community participation. These plans are endorsed by the village Panchayats and local government functionaries at the Block office, after which community members themselves undertake implementation activities, led by VLDRCs. PfR's partner NGOs based in the field play a facilitating role to ensure that the risk reduction plans developed under the PfR project are community owned and community driven.

In *Indonesia* there were numerous occasions where dialogues took place with the Government that involved community committees (see box). Through these informal meetings the community and PfR partner organizations had opportunities to influence the government policies in their preparation phase. Feedback from the government civil servants further enhanced the final document.

Furthermore the strengthening of networks and engagement in National and International forums has been further extended in 2014. The number of contacts with Government authorities increased with 50%. The list of contacts and engagements in policy development at the different levels is substantive. The PfR indicators fail to represent this and the system of monitoring all the lobbying and formal or informal meetings is not well developed. Not valued and measured is the quality and the level of the contact. E.g. one partner advised BNPB on the Indonesian Government presentation for the World Bank event (Community Resilience and Recovery) in Washington DC in September.

In *Kenya* decentralization from the Central to County Government was officially launched after the election in March 2013 and only started to take shape in 2014. Even in 2014 adequate human, material and financial resources and systems were not sufficiently in place to organize a regular dialogue. The target, set in 2011, didn't anticipate this rather drastic change in Kenya's governance structure. Furthermore it should be added that most of PfR's target communities are located in relatively remote areas with limited access to public transport, which hinders participation of community members whenever opportunities exist. However, some managed to do so by the support of PfR partners.

In *Mali* engagement with the government took place along two tracks. As part of the programme, contingency plans were developed at village and rural communities, aimed specifically on recurrent droughts and seasonal floods. At the same time the project implementation coincided with the review of strategic documents that impact on community level (Communal Environmental Action Plan, the IWRM Action plan,) and the preparation of the Socio-Economic and Cultural Development Plan.

Collaboration of PfR, Bappeda in Indonesia

Under the leadership of Bappeda a Water Catchment Multi-stakeholder Forum was established in Sikka District. PfR is recognised by the district government for its capacity in Water Catchment Modelling, Profiling and Management Plan Influencing. In this capacity it has contributed to the preparation of a water catchment profile: a complete mapping of socio-economic-water related data within the catchment. The profile covers all villages contained within the water catchment, as stipulated by national government policies. The approach also reflects good local practises. Not only did PfR proposed strategies to mitigate disaster, climate and environmental risks, but they also brought their experience, skills and network of community committees that were established through their village work in the PfR programme.

The profile formed the basis for a model to come up with recommendations for an integrated 10-year management plan for the water catchment that engages communities, CSO, local government and other stakeholders. This integrated water catchment management plan is promoted by PfR, with support by the aforementioned Forum, for approval, first to Bappeda and subsequently to the District Government, through meetings, presentations and sharing of information. This plan will then form the basis of new regulations on the management of the water catchment and is to be used as an example of how to develop an integrated water catchment plan engaging community, CSO, government and technical institutions to mitigate climate, hazards and environmental risks.

Supported by PfR, the communities (notably of Borondougou, Konna, Dialloubé, Youwarou and Deboye) participated in these processes: it discussed the contents with local representatives of the government, and engaged with the Prefectures of Mopti and Youwarou for the approval of these documents.

In the *Philippines*, through the PfR, Local Disaster Risk Reduction Committees are strengthened and empowered to participate and or hold dialogues with various stakeholders. These engagements are mainly geared towards discussing collaboration on activities within the PfR. In some cases, the Local Committees are requested to share good practices and support replication of activities in other villages.

Following training by PfR on budget tracking and allocation, community members of PfR villages in *Uganda* have engaged in dialogue with their government, at local (sub-county) government level. There they discussed government budget lines and proposed some concrete DRR measures to be replicated in their target area.

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. Several countries put the bar even higher. 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
Score 2014	3	15	1	31	2	1	15	1	3

In all countries PfR partners are now engaged in such networks. Most of these were established in the first two years, but in 2014 some country teams added new ones, like in *Guatemala*, *Kenya*, *Nicaragua*, *Uganda* and especially *Indonesia*. In the archipelago the partners expanded their collaboration with knowledge institutes and technical agencies, like the RAIN Foundation in the TTS district (engaged in water retention, refill and reuse), the Bandung Institute of Technology (climate forecasting), and the Gaja Meda University (spatial planning). Also new MoUs were signed with a number of organisations at national, district and local level, which have shown interest in further collaboration

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 widely engaged in dialogue with peers and governments. This is 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%	100%	94%	85%	45%	60%	100%	100%	100%
Score 2014	73%	100%	88%	93%	71%	70%	100%	100%	100%

The above table indicates that in each country PfR partners have achieved or even surpassed their set target. Initiatives and activities that illustrate how they have done so are presented in chapter 3.

Financial and human resources | The success of the partners engaging with governments under the PfR banner, and of their ability to impact on the level of budgets that governments have allocated for DRR/CCA/EMR further improved in 2014. Compared to other areas of intervention this is 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.

It should be noted that the figures indicate an increase in levels compared to the previous year. Low scores, e.g. 0% does not imply that the dialogue has not been successful. Especially if positive changes had been reached in previous years, the government spending remained at a predictable level, which also contributes to further sustaining programme results. 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.

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%	0%	0%	10%	10%	0%	0%
Score 2014	15%	53%	0%	0.5%	4%	10%	12%	0%	30%

Despite the successes the figures indicate that in most countries it appears a challenge to ensure 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 in 2013 to leverage Rs 269 million from on-going developmental projects to support implementation of risk reduction plans. Funding remained at this increased level in 2014. In *Uganda* the PfR team had a position paper on resource allocation on DRR/CCA/EMR published in the country's leading newspaper, and at local level they trained target communities on public expenditure tracking and monitoring of local governments. Subsequent meetings of village leaders (local chairmen, councillors and parish chiefs) has led to agreement for better information sharing by local governments, notably in Lolachat and Nabilatuk. Through participation in the regular government budget conference (at parish and sub-county level) the local committees managed i.a. to a new budget for tree planting to reduce flood risks.

This indicator is also used to monitor progress under the third strategic direction ('policy dialogue'), and reference is made to 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) | Much emphasis is put in ensuring that local disaster committees represent the make-up of the villages, and that community members will continue to be involved in the implementation of activities. Where this was not yet the case partners will take additional initiatives, like in India where partners intend to increase participation of more women. Scores for this indicator range from 1 to 4, and for a positive assessment of each of the questions below one point is awarded: are affected people involved (or in any case are their rights 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 the 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.

Target group is involved in decision making									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	3.0	3.0	2.4	1.2	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0
Target	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.75	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Score 2012	4.0	4.0	2.4	1.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.25	3.5
Score 2013	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.5
Score 2014	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0

In *Ethiopia* planning and subsequent implementation for all activities is guided by the Participatory Risk Assessments. These were done at the outset of the programme, and are regularly updated. DRR committee members, women and youth groups' representatives, community opinion leaders, *kabele* administration and government line departments' staff all participate in these assessments. In pastoral communities, where drought is also recurrent, agreed by-laws have been agreed that regulate the proper use of water and rangeland resources, as well as water and soil conservation, and settlements of life stock. The laws have been agreed by the communities on basis of PfR-facilitated discussions, and signed by concerned government offices like the District Pastoralist Development Office, the Justice Office, the Water Mine and Energy Office, and the Rural Land Use and Management Office. The presence of these agreements however may well lead to a reduced need for constant and repeated meetings and discussions to come to (oral and incidental) arrangements, hence less invites to such meetings.

In *Guatemala* all partners apply different methods to ensure the target groups' involvement, ranging from consultation meetings to signed co-operation agreements.

In *India*, like the other countries, each community (i.e. the target group) is an integral part of the decision-making processes, not only in the development of risk reduction plans, but also in their implementation, up-dating and continued functioning. The participation of representatives from the marginalised sections of the community (including women) is ensured in the community managed risk institutions that have been formed under the project for implementing the risk reduction plans. Of particular significance is the participation of women that has seen a significant increase over the period of implementation of the project. About 43% of the beneficiaries reached through the project are women.

The community managed risk institutions formed under the project are community owned and driven, such that the decision making and governing processes are all vested in the hands of the community. PfR partners (both at the field and national level) play an important facilitating/advisory role.

In *Indonesia* the target group's involvement in decision-making remained a basic principle in the working methodology of all partners. The level of success depends on the way the staff of the partners were able to connect themselves with traditional beliefs and habits. Achieving this requires time, hence the below-target score of the indicator, but this pays off in more smooth programme implementation.

Linking-up with the Mosalaki in Indonesia

In Done village, where the community still values the decision and guidance of the traditional "Mosalaki" (landlords), PfR staff realised that every activity related to, and involving the village community is considered a tribal matter. Hence the community would seek for approval (which in another way is perceived as a blessing) from him. The staff thus linked up with the customs of the tribe by nurturing good relationship with the Mosalaki. Once the Mosalaki accepted the project staff and no longer perceived them as outsiders, programme implementation ran more smoothly.

In *Philippines*, partners continue to employ participatory processes in majority of their activities. In order to reach far flung beneficiaries, who are at times most vulnerable due to lack of accessibility (for ex. Early Warning), house-to-house public awareness activities were implemented. In activities such as evacuation drills, persons with disabilities were given attention and prioritized, by ensuring responders are aware of their location. The participation of women in most of the activities is not a challenge in the Philippines, rather, some activities are held on Sundays or towards latter part of the day to ensure availability of men to participate.

In *Uganda* all PfR partners ensure the involvement of the target communities throughout the entire project. For example, the target group was involved in the identification of interventions aimed at building community resilience, selection of the leaders to steer the implementation of the action plans, and identification of the type and variety of procurements.

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	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.4	3.0
Target	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.0
Score 2012	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.5
Score 2013	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5
Score 2014	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.7

In *Ethiopia* each of the implementing organisations has a sound financial management system and produces quarterly reports. Similarly, all organisations conduct annual internal audits of which the results are shared internally (management and boards) as well as with other stakeholders. One of the partners conducted performance audits in Ebinat and Gorogutu in order to check financial utilisation against the planned activities and to assess community satisfaction, and noted substantial progress.

In *Guatemala* all partners apply and adhere to standards and procedures set by and agreed with their alliance member's head office and that are obviously agreed with their respective senior management.

In *India* the alliance members have streamlined the financial procedures of their field level partners to a great extent, with training support from Association for Simulating Knowhow (ASK).

In *Indonesia* all organisations applied international standards in establishing financial procedures and reporting. CARE International Indonesia hired a financial consultant for three months to assist their (new) partners to improve the financial administration.

In general the alliance members apply request from their implementing partners their own HQ's financial reporting requirements based on their own procedures and regulations which are also applying. An exception is PMI (NLRC implementing partner), as they have established their own financial procedures and mechanism, which PMI applies to all its partners. It has been accompanied by special guidelines and financial training in order to provide the correct information for, monthly and quarterly reports, the accountability and transparency requirements.

2.5 Perception of impact

A fourth aspect about 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. On 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 DDR/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%
Score 2014	73%	100%	88%	93%	71%	70%	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
Score 2014	32	50	29	43	4	37	49	117	7

Almost each of the country teams managed to surpass the targets they set – some largely, like India, Indonesia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the first, and Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Mali, Nicaragua, Philippines and Uganda on the second. Regardless, some country teams considerably increased their score. Like in *Ethiopia* where more collaboration with *woreda* administration offices takes places (pertaining to indicator 2c), or *Mali* where PfR has managed to have its activities included in the development plans of five rural districts (pertaining to indicator 3.1b). Only *India* shows a slight decrease on the degree of engagement with peers and government officials in meetings (indicator 2c), which was due to the fact that the changing of a partner lead to a lower number of communities and CBOs co-operating with PfR.

A more detailed elaboration of the scores for the first indicator (2c) can be found in par. 2.3. Moreover, 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	28	31	30
Score 2013	32	23	223	35	13	20	30	42	93
Score 2014	37	32	223	51	10	20	55	44	93

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 per country.

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%	0%	0%	10%	10%	0%	0%
Score 2015	15%	53%	0%	0.5%	4%	10%	12%	0%	30%

An elaboration of the scores can be found in par. 2.3, under 'Financial and human resources'.

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
Score 2014	19

Rather than other indicators under the strategic directions, the above one is specifically targeted at supra-national level. Reference is made to chapter 6 (Global reach) where a number of 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 is increasingly recognised in official documents, whether final ones or input documents to follow-up meetings.

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 Resilience Forum and several regional forums. Also within partners' international networks official meetings took place where PfR partners managed to include reference to DRR/CCA/EMR. Finally there have been numerous bilateral meetings that indirectly contribute to specific trajectories.

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
Score 2014	14

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. Here the engagement in a structured dialogue with peers and with the government on DRR, CCA and EMR is regarded as a reflection of this. It 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%
Score 2014	73%	100%	88%	93%	71%	70%	100%	100%	100%

Reference is made to par. 2.2 and to the respective sections per country in chapter 3.

3

MDGs and themes

Programme element 2

A community member in Desi Talibura, Indonesia explains about the livelihoods interventions of PfR



3.1 Introduction

In 2014 much efforts have been put in the work with communities on risk reduction and livelihoods, in the work with civil society organisations to ensure that the integrated approach is being disseminated and applied, and with governments to ensure a conducive legal and financial environment. As the programme is approaching its final year, work under the first strategic direction (strengthening communities in their risk reduction and livelihoods) did not entail the addition of many new places, but rather focused on consolidation and strengthening of existing interventions. Work under the second (civil society organisations) and third (policy dialogue) strategic direction was more intense: building-up relationships with other NGOs, knowledge centres and platforms requires a sustained approach over a longer period, and since the engagement to a large extent builds on achievements under the first direction it was sequenced in that order.

3.2 Ethiopia

Introduction | In 2014 the Ethiopian government and its development partners approved the Strategic Programme and Investment Framework, intended to operationalize Disaster Risk Management policy. Following the set direction will benefit the further implementation of the PfR programme.

PfR partners and other NGOs engaged in discussions on the 'Charities and Societies proclamation 62/2009' where it was stated that minimum 70% of costs should be programme costs and maximum 30% can be overhead costs. Together they managed to amend the guidelines, applying altered definitions so that some costs (like in relation to logistics) can be considered programme costs. This has a positive impact on the PfR programme.

The influx of refugees who escaped violence in South Sudan has prompted the Ethiopian Red Cross to emergency support. Its claim on staff to support that operation has slightly impacted on the human resources available for implementation of PfR activities in Goro Gutu Woreda (where the Ethiopian Red Cross operates) As a result the construction of two multipurpose water supply projects was only 90% completed. The project will be finished early 2015.

Finally, with rainfall during the Genna season (early January) below average, parts of Ethiopia have experienced food and water shortages. This has led to some population movements, which hampered community mobilization. Based on government assessments and announcements PfR partner ACORD organized emergency response. During this period community mobilisation was more difficult, as a result of which a few activities behind schedule. However the partners expect to be able to complete the project according to plan. The drought also stirred some violence between the Borana and Guji-Oromo tribes in March and April, which negatively impacted full community participation in the Arero *woreda* (district) of Borana

Community interventions | The DRR committees, established with support of PfR, are taking a leading role in community mobilization, carrying out risk assessments, and implementing and monitoring associated risk mitigation measures. In the *kebeles* (municipalities) they take the lead in

identification of sites for natural resources conservation, and in targeting (groups of) beneficiaries for programme services. Communities widely participate in development works that protect their natural resources, and generally show more risk-aware behaviour. The contribution under PfR adds up to some 160,000 working days. In the Yeka Aman and Yeka Jalala kebeles in the woreda of Gorogutu have embarked to develop an irrigation scheme, which will take high yielding perennially, spring waters over a stretch of six kilometers, making it available for both irrigation and human consumption.

Moreover the PfR programme has strengthened the link between the DRR committees and the local government actors through regular meetings. Government development agents are using the DRR committees as contact points for agricultural extension services.

1 Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards		Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	2.5	3	3
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	82%	100%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	90,000	0	47,385	84,174	105,626
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	11	17	32	37
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	11	17	32	37
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	54,000	7,700	38,835	89,273	105,626
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	5,757
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	14,000	0	11,483	18,235	18,404

In the *woredas* of Ebinat and Gorogutu the community schools run environmental clubs that are committed to protect and sustain the environment. They undertake many activities aimed at implementing practical measures as well as raising awareness. (see box).

Most of the Ebinat and Gorogutu aoredas are mountainous highland areas with (semi-) arid conditions, where its populations depend on subsistence farming. During the PfR programme focus has been on two streams: diversifying crops and protecting the environment. Disaster risk assessments in 2012 indicated intermittent rain falls, shifting of rainfall patterns, and shortening of rainy season as factors of declining subsistence agriculture. The staple local crop varieties the communities used had long maturation period, relatively high moisture and organic matter requirements. Additionally environmental degradation and increasing soil erosion were depleting soil organic matter at the same time as rainfall variability was compromising the local crop varieties' moisture requirement. This resulted in increasing vulnerability of local crop variety users. With PfR support it was decided to introduce crop varieties that can cope better with moisture stress, that are early maturing and high yielding. The programme thus supported distribution of seeds of improved varieties as a means of increasing resilience in subsistence agriculture.

At the same time it was recognized that environmental degradation (mainly erosion) severely contributed to floods and landslides and was thus a major cause of chronic food insecurity. PfR has introduced ecosystem services, enabling community members to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment. After the establishment of DRR committees the communities

were engaged in participatory risk mapping and subsequent activities that have prevented the communities from flash floods and increased water recharge and grass and flower growth in the area.

'Cash-for-work' participation in the programme also helped the community members to earn an income to cover for their food gaps. By the end of 2014, 234 of the planned 240 hectares of previously severely degraded and denuded environments had been rehabilitated through soil and water conservation measures: 468 km hillside terraces (of which 161 km was constructed in 2014); 37,560 micro basins (4370 in 2014); 12,500 so-called eyebrow basins; 18,400 trenches; and 855 m³ check dams. Some 1,500,000 multi-purpose tree seedlings were planted, all of them produced in PfR-supported nurseries.

The activities also helped to decrease tensions between communities: where farmers previously drained mud from slides to neighboring fields, the soil conservation measures have stopped these slides. The villagers have aptly renamed their mountain from 'Zegeroch' (conflict) to 'Anania' (peaceful).

The increased availability of grass and flowers enhances livestock production and provides a sustainable source of nectar and pollen for bees. It feeds the development of alternative employment opportunities, particularly for the poorest and landless groups of the communities. Next to providing beehives PfR, through the community DRR committees, has helped to establish a beekeepers association that worked on developing appropriate bylaws, which were approved by the *kebele* government. Individual beekeepers have produced up to 50 kgs of honey in 2014, equivalent to an income of 3,500 Birr.

Finally PfR has contributed to enhance the productivity of sorghum and teff (the most common ones in the *woredas*) through improved agricultural practices (crop rotation of cereals with grain legumes and selected cover crops) and inputs use (tools and fertilizer). The programme supported establishment of demonstration plots and training in soil water management, organic matter improvement and related soil stability measures, improved tillage, row planting, and fertilizer application techniques. Farmers collect daily rainfall data and, depending on the amount, make informed decision on when and what to plant.

Strengthening civil society | The DRR committees in the 37 communities where PfR is active have further developed and deepened their collaboration with a great number of *woreda* administration offices and specialists, ensuring their input in matters related to agricultural and rural development, pastoral development, livestock health and rangeland management, irrigation development, natural resource management, cooperative promotion, water development, disaster risk management and food security, and women affairs.

To create a cross learning opportunity a regional and national joint monitoring and review session was held in Dewe (Afar regional state) and Miyo. Staff of several implementing partners, together with DRR committees and government representatives attended and shared their experiences, challenges and learning questions and opportunities. At the latter session also PfR members from Kenya participated.

Environmental clubs in Ethiopia

The community schools in both woredas run environmental clubs that focus on fostering sustainably of the natural environment. The schools support the clubs to plan and implement activities such as: school compound greening, income generation through horticulture development, school community awareness raising on environmental protection, participation in tree seedlings planting and management.

Furthermore the clubs are regularly producing poems, songs, and dramas based on their understanding about environmental degradation and its consequences, weather and weather variability, and the need protect ecosystem. These are conveyed in community gatherings and meetings using the clubs' mini media. Mini media equipment supplied by the programme include: video deck, television, public address system and solar power.

Thirty six school teachers and environmental club members were trained on DRR, CCA and EMR concepts, theoretical and practical fruit tree management; site clearing, pitting, composting/maturing/fertilizing, planting, mulching, and watering. The club members mobilized students and prepared a plot of land for plantation of mango, avocado, papaya and guava.

The work on school environmental clubs has caught the attention of the community and woreda government, and together they have made agreements on joint and individual roles and responsibilities.

The sessions showed that after four years PFR partners have established good collaboration with both governments and communities, and that the integrated approach of PFR is bearing fruits

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	25	0	25	33	36
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	3	3	3
2c	% of partner NGOs and CBOs that cooperate with them in the PFR programme, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	27%	50%	73%
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	292
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	5	4	4	5	17
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	18
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	15	0	4	14	30

This joint monitoring and cross visit helps to capture best practices, which can be used for policy lobbying on DRR/CCA/EMR. As a result, it provided fertile ground for partners to push the dialogue with local governments further with the aim of prioritising the integrated DRR/CCA/EMR approach in their development plans and with partners, also beyond the current PFR period.

Contingency planning is part of actions to reduce the impacts of disasters. To this end the Nyangatom communities, with support of PFR partners, are exercising such planning through their DRR committee. In 2014, a community meeting was conducted to update potential local disaster scenarios for which the PFR-provided contingency fund may be used. They identified drought-related human diseases as the crucial issue to be addressed by the contingency plan, with the appropriate funds to be applied for the provision of supplementary food and medicines. The fund is deposited in the respective account of the community and the DRR committee will manage withdrawal from it.

In 2014 a pilot was carried out to enable direct funding through PFR programme for six PFR communities to exercise project planning implementation and evaluation actions for small-scale DRR/CCA/EMR community initiatives. This initiative is to replace the standard formal procedure for disaster affected communities of planning, implementation and managing disaster risk prevention/mitigation actions so that they could access funding partners directly with limited technical support from the government or NGO sector. Before the direct financing was to take effect, however, community orientation was carried out as to what the direct financing was for, the need for community action planning, implementation and monitoring/evaluation of the action plan in collaboration with PFR partner(s) and relevant local government staff. Funds were then transferred to six of the eight DRR committees based on the rating of their communities' achievements in PFR programme implementation. All stakeholders signed an agreement that the transferred fund will be used according to the community action plan. PFR partners will monitor this.

Policy dialogue | As part of creating stages for policy dialogue PFR took an initiative based on its previous experience working with pastoral councils to bring the DRR committees, grassroots pastoral community institutions and national and regional pastoral civic associations together. A one day national workshop was conducted, entitled "building resilience for Pastoral Communities in Borana",

that linked community level initiatives to higher level structures, highlighting pastoral concerns for stronger policies and increased resources at all levels.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
3a	# of distinct initiatives started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/ERM activities.	8	0	3	5	9
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%	0%	15%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0	0	1
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	1	0			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	3	0	10	10	19
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	16	0	13	13	32
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	5

Thirty men and eight women attended the workshop and promoted community-managed DRR as an approach, including the need for proper legal frameworks. Important regional and zonal government officials participated, together with DRR committee representatives, PfR partners, the Oromia Pastoral Association (OPA), the Afar Pastoral Council (APC) and the Dire Dawa Community-Managed DRR Association. At the meeting government officials and the Oromia Pastoral Association have agreed to support the legalisation process for community institutions (community-managed DRR committees).

A joint advocacy plan (its main component being a regional conference) was planned but not implemented, due to heavy on-going work. This conference was to be lead by PfR and to be implemented in collaboration with the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). The joint activity is now scheduled for 2015.

In 2014 the Ethiopian Government issued its DRM policy and strategy document. PfR, notably in Nyangatom, planned to familiarize with policy, for it is highly linked to building community resilience. It therefore organized a workshop to help the stakeholders to become familiar with it, and to understand its potential contribution to the pastoral sustainable livelihood development and DRR/CCA/EMR approach. In total 28 professionals participated from ten South Omo zone and Nyangatom district line offices.

In 2014 both the Zone and Regional government of Ethiopia monitored PfR's integrated approach. The Zonal office has monitored the project even twice, providing constructive comments. The officials indicated that they recognise and appreciate PfR's unique approach, and that they intend to upscale it. In addition, following PfR's request, the Oromia regional government's co-signatory bureau, undertook a mid-term evaluation. Two bureau representatives participated in the assessment team. Their feedback was very supportive, highlighting the innovative character of the PfR approach.

3.3 Guatemala

Community interventions | Previously conducted risk assessments, action and contingency plans have been updated in all communities. In some areas, the community maps have been transformed into an atlas. Institutions in the respective municipalities validated the information in the creation of these atlases. In other communities, aerial photographs were used in which community leaders and other members identified the presence of threats and vulnerabilities. Considering climate change aspects in these maps has been a challenge.

The partners assisted in the update of the disaster risk reductions plans, covering a total of 25140 community members. These plans include emergency/disaster response plans and within some communities, the partners assisted to mainstream an integrated approach in the community development plans. Through various instruction sessions, community leaders themselves proposed projects with an integrated approach. Likewise the validation of 8 Local Response Plans based on the SE-CONRED organizational manual was finished. The plans are adequate and adapted to the needs of each community, with active involvement of community members. Local disaster reduction committees (COLRED) have been provided with basic response equipment to strengthen preparation for possible hazards.

Micro projects that resulted from the risk assessments have been continued. Communities in the dry corridor of Guatemala continued reforestation activities in areas with little vegetation to reduce soil erosion and to increase the storage of moisture in the slopes. Communities in Zacapa and Chiquimula have been trained in climate change and how this affects their way of life. Composting toilets have been constructed in the communities prone to gastro-intestinal diseases. Eco-filters to purify water have been implemented.

Communities in the Solola department implemented activities such as walls to provide slope stabilization and water run-off channels and drainage boxes to divert floods and decrease risks on landslides due to rainwater access. Partners seek to complement these mitigation measures with natural solutions. Communities provided 35% of the investment into the implementation of these activities was provided by communities through materials and labour.

In the department of Quiché micro-projects have also been successfully finalized. Improved stoves in community kitchens help to reduce the use of firewood and also serve the communities during times of emergency. Women have been trained in food handling and emphasis has been placed on food security.

Partners also continued sensitization activities during fairs and markets. They worked with 18 schools in the municipalities Quiché and El Estor. The schools now have a school board that is trained to respond to emergencies and to develop communities and school activities that benefit the communities in the process of adapting to climate change and ecosystem management and restoration. They also know how to incorporate Risk Management Plans in the schools. Additionally, "School in a box" kits were given in the Quiché area as a help in resuming classes in emergency cases along with first aid kits, emergency situation reports, megaphones, among other supplies. In the municipality of El Estor previously started reforestation activities will continue in the first quarter of 2015. Also in the municipality of Cabañas, partners have worked with 8 schools on reforestation activities, including training on the importance of preserving the environment, study tours, and environmental awareness.

In addition to the mitigation measures, greater emphasis was placed on the trainings related to climate change and ecosystem management such as reforestation and selection of suitable areas, technical trainings to prevent and control forest fires, usage and handling of certain meteorological instruments, adequate use of agrochemicals and good agricultural practices. Moreover, communities have been

trained in the diversification of their livelihoods and provided with seedlings for a variety of tree species, including fruit trees which serve the community with extra nutrition. In Zacapa and Chiquimula, 360 community members have been trained in permaculture, an agro-ecological system projected to be sustainable, incorporating harmonically housing and landscaping, saving materials and producing less waste while conserving natural resources. Women have also been trained on producing artisanal products from the forest.

Communities in Quiché have been trained in the usage of improved stoves (care, maintenance, and optimization of their usage to save firewood) to 127 families. Other trainings have been conducted on risk management and ecosystem conservation; social, economic, and environmental development and mitigation measures such as living barriers and soil conservation.

The combination of all above mentioned activities on reforestation, permaculture and reducing fuel wood consumption and diversification of livelihoods has contributed to both climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration in those communities.

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	1	0	0,7	1	1
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	10,359	0	6,331	12,707	16,014
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	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	26	0	17	17	40
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	7,500	0	8,598	13,182	25,140
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	800	0	80	628	2,153
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	482	0	145	780	1,652

All said activities, especially the increased cooperation with schools, have led to a significant increase in number of reached beneficiaries.

Strengthening civil society | Partners continued their dialogue with government officials from various agencies in relation to the programme, such as SE-CONRED (Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres), CONAP (Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas), the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) and the National Institute of Forestry (INAB). For example in el Estor, partners implemented an automatic meteorological station in cooperation with meteorological agency INSIVUMEH, combined with technical visits of actors to the municipality such as SE-CONRED, other governmental institutions, academic organizations, and NGO's. Currently the municipality of El Estor has a station that will provide fundamental information for the improvement of the climate forecasts in this region.

Partners developed educative modules on resilience, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration in cooperation with the ministry of education. Government agencies provided technical input to these modules and endorsed them for use in all intervention areas. This is through a consultancy with Fundación Defensores de La Naturaleza, coordinated by Wetlands International with technical input by the ministry of education. The modules have been printed and teachers in different municipalities have been trained in their use. The main identified challenge is the model of monitoring the application and impact of these modules developed in the schools.

In relation to the strategic inter-institutional agenda, alliance partners have been in constant dialogue with representatives of MARN, CONAP, and CONRED. The meetings served to evaluate the advances of AEI's action plan, to prepare the activities included in the plan and led to the signing of a memorandum of understanding in the second semester of the year.

Partners engaged with different knowledge institutes, for example the Rafael Landívar University, of which students and teachers have been trained in the integrated approach. Partners also collaborated with other institutions are INTECAP (Technical Institute for Training), the University of San Carlos of Guatemala (University Center of Quiché), the Valley of Guatemala University and the South-Western University Center.

A study on agro-biodiversity species with potential for food safety has been performed in the Sololá area. The results have been shared with the communities served as a source of information for the activities that incorporate school orchards in 10 schools in the intervention area. The results from the study were also presented during the National Congress of Climate Change held in Guatemala City.

In Quiché, partners compiled and systematized knowledge on ancestral gastronomy and agricultural practices with the aim to improve the nutrition intake of rural communities in relation to climate change challenges. A workshop was held with the teachers of the Normal Bilingual School Oxlajuj Tzi' in Quiché on the same topic in the native language.

In El Estor, Izabal, the Rural University of Guatemala supported the partners with the development of activities such as certification of seeds, forestry seeds (for the genetic conservation and reforestation of native species, in an area of the Sierra Santa Cruz), assistance in the establishing of the multipurpose nursery, solid waste campaigns and modelling the lake Izabal watershed. The students in the hydrology and meteorology courses have the responsibility of registering and interpreting the information they receive from the meteorological station located near the multipurpose nursery.

Eight communities of Cabañas-Zacapa received information about the San Vicente River Watershed Management Plan and it has been presented before authorities from Segeplan, Municipality of Cabañas, Health Ministry, USAC, Fire Department, Municipality of Huité, CONALFA, RENAP, ZOOTROPIC, ASIVESCA and presidents of Cocodes from the 32 communities from the Municipality of Cabañas along with information that corresponds to the document "Minimum Characterization of Water Sources and Rating of Hydrologic Eco-systemic Services in the Mountain Las Granadillas".

In the region of the Masa micro watershed a 'coordinating committee' is organized for the low part of this micro watershed, which convenes the community leaders in this territory. The local partner provides technical support to the committee. In line with the objectives of this organization and their watershed management plan, the micro projects implemented form part of this plan.

Partners continued work with national and local climate change roundtables. In El Estor and Quiché, partners followed up on a the strategic plan and annual operational plan. Actions defined within these plans will also be linked to the inter-institutional agenda in 2015 as well. Similarly in Zacapa partners

supported the creation of a roundtable of dialogue and joint strategic planning for climate change in the Oriental region. It helps the Association for the Protection and Defense of the Granadillas Mountain to promote the initiative of the law at the constitutional level so that it will be declared as a protected reserve for natural springs. In addition, support was provided to the Association the Giant's Mountain for the mountain's protection.

Finally, local staff of the alliance partners, government representatives and university staff have been trained various topics in relation the programme, such as participatory video, soil capabilities and community-managed disaster risk reduction.

The programme theme has been on the agenda of several roundtables, workshops and other meetings.

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	16	0	26	20	26
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	11	14	15
2c	% of partner NGOs and CBOs that cooperate with them in the PfR programme, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	80%	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	20	0	188	243	402
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	2	2	4	4	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	13	137	158
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	1	0	35	90	144

Policy dialogue | In 2014, government institutions MARN, SE-CONRED, CONAP signed the strategic inter-institutional agenda. In this unique agreement these government institutions have committed their ongoing engagement in integrated risk activities with the PfR partners, also beyond the programme's timeframe.

Partners continued their work on strengthening the capabilities of local and municipal coordinator for disaster risk reduction. Caritas Zacapa established a relationship through a MoU with the municipality of Cabañas to strengthen climate smart and ecosystem based disaster risk reduction. Similarly, a MoU was signed with the Educative Supervision in Cabañas (DIDEDUC), to work on socialization of the same topics in 8 communities of schools in Cabañas. Finally, an Agreement was signed between The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and Caritas de Zacapa for the formulation of two educative modules about environment and community Management for Disaster Risk Reduction aimed at students in the communities of Huité, Cabañas and San Diego.

The Guatemalan Red Cross continued to perform actions locally in relation the SIA, such as activities with the climate change roundtables and strengthening of the COMRED. They also supported national

events such as the Academic CDB Forum with CONAP, the Festival of Cultural Resilience, International Mother Earth's Day Forum" in Quiché and a workshop about "Mechanism of Communications for Non Compliance of the Environmental Legislation" in Quiché.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2014	Dec 2014
3a	# of distinct initiatives started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/ERM activities.	3	0	9	25	40
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR	20%	0%	33%	33%	53%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0	1	4
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	1	0	0	0	5
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	55	61
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	8	0	25	46	50
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

CARE and partner advanced in 3 processes: 1) Strengthening the organization and capabilities of the Local Coordinators for the Reduction of Disasters (COLRED); 2) Strengthening the coordination between communities/schools with representatives from the respective relevant government institutions at the local level: 3) Strengthening the organization and training of the Municipal Coordinator for the Reduction of Disasters in Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán. The latter has now an annual operative plan with actions inspired by the PfR approach and is currently being implemented.

Although budget increase is difficult to measure, partners have been able to increase financial contributions from government authorities in the different areas to strengthen community resilience.

Out of the three municipalities of the coverage area in Zacapa, only the municipality of Cabañas succeeded to have an estimated amount in their budget (10 – 33% according to the expenditures) to act upon disaster risk reduction.

Along with the CODEMA, 4 municipalities in the coverage area (Sacapulas, Santa Cruz del Quiché, San Bartolomé Jocotenango and El Estor) agreed upon the creation of the Environmental and Municipal Risk Management Units which did not exist before, resulting from the work by the Climate Change roundtables. The municipality has designated a physical space and financial resource for their functioning during 2015.

In Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán, resources were allocated in the annual operational plans of the municipal coordinator for disaster risk reduction to strengthen community resilience. In el Estor, budget was allocated to pay the personnel in the construction of a nursery and reforestation processes, the land needed for this and the installation of the INSIVUMEH climatic station. 1

Government authorities from amongst others SE-CONRED, CONAP, MARN, MAGA and INAB participated in different activities organized by the partners.

3.4 India

Community interventions | PfR India supports communities of 184 villages of the Gandak Kosi Floodplains and Mahanadi Delta by implementing village level plans grounded in ecosystem restoration, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation approaches. The village level plans, developed through the application of the Participatory Risk Assessment (PRA) Tool, address risk reduction by seeking specific outcomes through direct community level interventions. The risk reduction plans have interventions classified under three major strategic objectives: a) improved management of natural capital; b) diversified livelihood options; and, c) increased disaster preparedness, each with capacity building and strengthening institutions as cross cutting actions.

The risk reduction plans developed under the project co-exist with the conventional village development plans, which are supported by a range of schemes addressing different aspects of rural livelihoods. Activities under several developmental programmes complement the risk reduction plans, however on their own do not contribute to comprehensive risk reduction and resilience building. Therefore the implementation of PfR, to a large extent, seeks to leverage funds from ongoing developmental schemes by playing a catalytic role in ensuring convergence of various activities with a focus on risk reduction. In addition, the PfR partners focus on creating an enabling environment for resilience building by addressing the capacity building needs, creating linkages with technological institutions and monitoring the implementation of risk reduction plans.

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	1	1.6	2.1	2.63
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	100%	67%	81%	81%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	41,402	0	22,615	32,636	38,824
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	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	223
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	71,402	0	71,402	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 are trained in livelihood approaches that take ecosystems into consideration	1,600	0	2,958	13,145	16,024
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	4,800	0	2,504	12,692	14,280

In both the Gandak-Kosi Floodplain in the state of Bihar the Mahanadi Delta in the state of Odisha Village Management Committees, Risk Reduction Plans and Contingency Plans (i.e. preparedness plans) have been developed. The plans are regularly revised through a systematic process, which accounts for the changing needs with regard to disasters and natural resources, by involving community and local level government officials. By now all villages have adopted an early warning system by forming Early Warning Task Forces for the rapid dissemination of information. The system is functional and delivering information effectively, as witnessed in the case of floods in river Ganges (in the Gandak-Kosi floodplains) and during the flood and cyclone prone months (in the Mahanadi Delta), wherein accurate early warning information and resources were made available to the communities. Families maintain survival kits, participate in evacuation drills, and trained members advise on health and sanitation and perform first aid.

One of the most important approaches of the project has been to integrate DRR approaches into the existing developmental work by leveraging funds from central and state government run schemes to undertake the project activities. To increase communities' preparedness to disasters, the need to make physical infrastructure appropriate for development intentions as well as for disaster resilience was recognised. In 2014 some 1,500 houses were constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) by incorporating DRR specifications.

Frequent flooding and waterlogging due to lack of effective flow discharge structures results in low agricultural productivity in the Gandak-Kosi floodplains project area. During 2014, farmers across 90 wards of 6 districts were trained in sustainable agricultural practices which include using flood resistant, high yielding varieties of crops; using organic manure and undertaking multiple cropping and crop rotation. In this regard PfR partners: collaborated with PUSA Agriculture University in Samastipur, Krishi Vigya Kendra (KVK) and the Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) to extend technical support. As a means to improve water availability (especially in the dry months) and as a flood protection measure, the PfR project undertook activities to rejuvenate the water resources of the project villages, thereby restoring their natural capital.

In a similar vein agriculture production in the Mahanadi delta is limited by factors such as floods during monsoons, scarcity of water during summers and salinity in coastal areas. Better management of water resources through construction of water harvesting structures, efficient use of water and improving hydrological connectivity has been emphasised by the PfR project. With irrigation water source available round the year, lands once barren were made cultivable. Fish farming has also been introduced in all these structures. The project has prompted Water User Associations (WUA) in target villages to address water issues pertaining to irrigation and water supplies. So far 74 WUA are functional. However, only 1 WUA has been registered as the procedure for registration under the Odisha Pani Panchayat Act, 2002 needs to be simplified to enable all WUAs to register. This has been taken up as an advocacy initiative at state level with the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation department.

In the Gandak Kosi floodplains, PfR partners assisted an additional 10% families (against the year's target of 12%) to enroll under the MGNREGA scheme in the current reporting period to help them engage in gainful employment for an additional 120 days in a year. In so far, a total of 52% families (against the project target of 70%) are now enrolled under the MGNREGA scheme, have job cards and are able to access additional employment for 40-45 days in a year.

Finally to promote diversification of livelihoods to increase the income of communities and provide them with disaster resilient alternate livelihood options, the project has supported the formation of self-help groups (SHGs). In the current reporting period, the SHGs were further strengthened, linked to banks and operational procedures were put in place, such that they hold regular meetings, maintain detailed records /documentation of their functioning and provide inter-loaning facilities. The SHGs, with seed capital of PfR, have invested in piscicultures, mushroom cultivation, production of coir products, dry fish cultivation, and seed and rice trading, supplementing the incomes of poor and marginalized families. Women groups have particularly been targeted in this process.

Effective natural resource management is a key issue being addressed under the PfR programme. Over 16,000 community members have so far been trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches and more than 14,000 have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods. In the Mahanadi Delta PfR partners in close collaboration with KVKshave built capacities and supported the formation of disaster resilient enterprises. A great number of villages are currently working with KVK receiving training on various disaster resilient farming and fishing aspects. Over 5,000 farming families have now adopted sustainable agricultural practices such as cultivation of short duration crops, use of bio-fertilisers and

crop rotation. Scientists from IRRI have sensitized 400 farmers in Puri district on efficient water consumption during crop cultivation.

Finally, with the initiatives of PfR partners, insurance is gradually making headway as a risk transfer mechanism. Almost 7,000 families are covered under different life insurance policies. The partners are also working to ensure that the farmers are covered for loss of crops and livestock. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (National Health Insurance Scheme) covers almost 700 families and issued health cards to meet health expenses.

Strengthening civil society | Capacity building for the PfR partner network focused on improved management of information, development of community based monitoring system, implementation of ecosystem criteria framework, and organizational development. PfR in India is working towards disseminating ecosystem standards in the CSO community, especially in the Mahanadi delta. A PfR workshop on this topic revised the indicators to extract critical elements from Ecosystem criteria for exploring with communities and make them more acceptable at community / partner level. A revised set of indicators have been published.

Furthermore a workshop was conducted on climate change and model assessment. With the support of PfR programme in collaboration with Department Disaster Management and Bihar State Disaster Management Authority, a model State level Emergency Operation Cell (EOC) is being established. Recognising the role played by Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the sustainability of project interventions after the project life-cycle a consultation workshop was held for representatives from 26 Gram Panchayats by the PfR Odisha team. The participants were oriented on the national and state level DRR schemes, the need to integrate DRR measures in all developmental works and the need for the continued functioning and regular updating of village level risk reduction and contingency plans.

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	209	0	209	198 ¹	198
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1	1	1
2c	% of partner NGOs and CBOs that cooperate with them in the PfR programme, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	57%	94%	88% ¹
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	82
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	12	2	13	13	11
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	9
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	3	0	4	4	4

¹ Closing the contract with CENDERET and inclusion of APOWA resulted in a decrease of the number of communities and of the percentage of NGOs and CBOs co-operating with PfR.

Capacity building of community institutions in the current period was primarily aimed at livelihood strengthening and diversification and disaster preparedness, as described in the previous section. These programmes were part of the process steps to strengthen implementation of activities and facilitate linkage with knowledge and technical institutions.

In the Mahanadi Delta, several capacity building programmes have been organised on sustainable agricultural practices. Members from SHGs of Kendrapara were trained on disaster resilient agricultural practices, while over 60 villages were trained on climate aspects. Also a block level workshop on water and sanitation was organized, plus four workshops on market linkages, and three trainings on disaster fund management. In Bihar, 25 training on organic farming and crop rotation practices were held, and SHGs were made familiar with credit linkages.

A number of trainings were given for climate change assessment, and core groups were formed along with subsequent trainings on climate change adaptation. In the field of disaster management task force members and facilitators were trained on search & rescue, first aid and early warning by NDMA as master trainer. This was then further taken to the village level wherein 1260 participants from all wards were trained on search & rescue, first aid and early warning.

Policy dialogue | PfR partners in India have contributed to HYOGO framework revision and put forward a set of recommendations aiming at need for integrated water and wetland management to reduce disaster risk. Wetlands International, acting on the basis of community risk assessments is also working with the government to improve flow regimes and restore wetland ecosystems. PfR also co-organized the Pan Asia Farmers Fest (PAFF). The fest was attended by 400 smallholder farmers from 14 Asian countries, Environmental activists, agriculture scientists, researchers, social activist, NGOs and media personal. A number of PfR case studies were shared presenting evidences on how smallholder farming can be made resilient through integrated management of water and wetland resources.

Within Mahanadi Delta, WISA is also engaged in working on two major reservoirs controlling the hydrology of the delta, namely Hirakud Dam (on Mahanadi River) and Rengali Dam (on Brahmani River). The first phase of the inception report on Hirakud Dam and project proposal for Rengali Dam were submitted to the OSWMA in the first half of the year under the ambit of integrated management, specifically addressing the water needs of downstream ecosystems and disaster risk reduction for communities. Following an initial survey in which PfR partners took part, a socio-economic survey of the dam's catchment area is underway. Within Gandak-Kosi floodplains, the draft management plan for Kanwar Jheel was further pursued. In response to the efforts undertaken, the government has constituted a Wetland Authority, a cross sectoral nodal agency for integrated management of wetlands in the state.

PfR organized various workshops that functioned as policy dialogues. "Changing Seasonality in Bihar and Role of DRR", organized by PfR in Bihar, focused on climate change and its impact on the cropping pattern and change. "Preparing for flood and drought, El Nino effect: Emerging challenges in 2014" evaluated the current status of disaster (flood and drought) both at governmental and society level. "Community Water Management and River Rejuvenation", organised by the Public Rehabilitation and Welfare Centre, Patna and supported by PfR Bihar team, proposed the need for a state level river management policy. A fourth workshop, organised by the Department of Disaster Management and BIAG, and supported the PfR team, was held in order to review and propose necessary changes in the existing flood management SOPs of the Bihar government in view of the impending flood threat to five

PfR in State Emergency Operation in Bihar, India

The PfR Bihar team is working closely with Government of Bihar, especially with National Disaster Management Authority which has now recognized PfR partners as practitioners of Disaster Risk Reduction models. In collaboration with the BSDMA the team has developed a model of State Emergency Operation Cell named Bihar Disaster Information Centre (BDIC). In this connection an exposure visit to Pondicherry was conducted.

The BDIC began its preliminary functioning on 5th August, 2014. It is currently functioning for 12 hours a day (i.e. from 9.00am to 9.00pm), with a plan to upscale its functioning round the clock.

The effectiveness of the BDIC was tested during the Gangetic floods, during the current reporting period, wherein the centre proved to be an reliable source for information for government and humanitarian agencies by collating information from communities, as well as, weather forecast institutes.

PfR-Bihar partners have been inducted into the advisory board of the Bihar Emergency Operation Cell (EOC), with the objective to support the government in setting up EOC's at the state and district level.

districts of north-east Bihar. A great number of state level and Central Government Department participated and shared their perspective and knowledge on the current status at each of these forums.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
3a	# of distinct initiatives started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/ERM activities.	1	0	2	2	2
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%	511%	0% ¹
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0	0	2
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	1	0	0	0	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	1	0	10	10	10
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	1	0	18	18	29
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	1

¹A score of 0% does not imply that the dialogue has not been successful. Especially if positive changes had been reached in previous years, the government spending remained at a predictable level, which also contributes to further sustaining programme results.

In Odisha, VLDRC formed at the village level serve as community level platforms to organise, coordinate and follow up linkages with government schemes. They are actively engaged with Panchayati Raj Institutions, Water Resource Department, Agriculture Department, and Forest Department to leverage funds for integration of risk reduction plans in Panchayat plans and intervention of activities through convergence. A thematic consultation workshop on water and sanitation involving Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Board, PRI members, VLDRC members and local NGOs was held to identify the underlying issues and promote WASH practices through behavioural change. PfR team in Mahanadi delta continues to strengthen its linkages with ICZMP and OSDMA through convergence planning.

3.5 Indonesia

Introduction | The PfR activities in the field in Indonesia in 2014 reached a total number of 68,597 beneficiaries, which is far above the targeted planning of 47,259. This is mainly due to the unforeseen effect the program has on the community members who indirectly benefit of the interventions. In addition government and NGO representatives have been benefitting from goods and services funded by the project. Caritas included in their risk reduction activities adjacent communities, who saw the benefits and who requested therefore to participate. In total 81 communities are participating in the program now, which in fact is twice the target.

Community interventions | The implemented mitigation measures have been diverse and of different magnitude. It varies between village regulations to manage deforestation to improved terracing or the promotion of organic agriculture. As strong winds appeared to occur frequently, a number of communities were introduced in techniques of tying down roofs and trusses while constructing environmental friendly windbreaks to protect agricultural assets and houses.

1 Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards		Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	2	1,7	3
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	0%	25%	98%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	47,259	0	2,634	46,292	52,379
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	35 ¹	51
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	35 ¹	51
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	34,759	0	15,531	45,550	67,354
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	2,000	0	952	1,454	5,923 ²
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	2,000	0	275	682	3,426 ²

¹ Due to cooperation between partners in one village, it was accidentally counted twice during last reporting round.

² The number of community members has increased considerably due to the engagement of a new partner in relation to agriculture and market access, ongoing climate research in almost all communities and the replication of results in additional villages.

In 35 communities Cordaid introduced a new approach to climate change adaptation. Data was collected locally on a range of indicators, picturing both precipitation patterns and impact on agriculture, health, disaster and environment. Based on the analysis by the Institute for Technical Science in Bandung climate forecast information in the form of local monthly precipitation, humidity and tidal ranges was prepared for three target districts and their villages. Cordaid partners worked with these communities to discuss the consequences of this information spread the information and were monitoring data to verify its accuracy. Although 35 communities have conducted risk assessments with support of the PfR partners, Cordaid has indirectly contributed to risk assessments being applied in additional villages through cooperation with climate research institute and local partners that are expanding climate risk assessments. Although these villages may not all have a collective risk reduction plan, partners are confident that these villages have also taken measures to decrease their risk, based on the mapping conducted.

Livelihood improvement focused on diversification of sources of income (farming and seed bank, husbandry, traditional weaving, shop, and fishing). Community members were skilled in improving their agricultural techniques, like soil conservation, land-use inside the communities, the selection of high quality seeds, preparing a seedling nursery, soil covering, pest management, organic fertilizer, crop rotation, post-harvest storage, and animal husbandry, including pigs and cattle. In a number of communities members were eager to develop knowledge in improving the marketing of their agriculture products and post production processing. Products grown in the communities are beans, kale, mustard, tomatoes, eggplant, spinach, pariah, celery, shallots, red pepper, cucumber, large chilies, squash and others local varieties. WII, through its Bio-Rights approach, has successfully integrated the improvement of community livelihood with restoration intervention, such as mangrove planting and building of permeable dam.

In 2014 special attention was paid to extend the utilization of the People Centered Early Warning System, under the guidance of PMI. Communities in the three watershed areas on Flores were brought together and jointly engaged in disaster risk analysis, hazard level monitoring and early warning services, as well as building capacity for early action. PMI and Caritas cooperated to develop a system

along the river by organizing communication both between the communities and inside the communities with the families living close to the river.

Another area where partners cooperated and benefited of each other’s expertise, was the introduction of a village database. LPTP developed software which combines a general database and a mapping layout, using Microsoft Access and Quantum GIS software (Open source). The collected data of a community (and used by the program) will be owned by the community and utilised by the partners. The data enables the assessment of the vulnerability of the community and of the progress made in order to improve its resilience. Comparing, e.g. the harvest per square meter of a commodity with production standards or the production in other areas, enables discussions on potential for improvement. The information can further be used to objectify the situation of the community and get recognition of its activities and support from the government. In the third quarter of 2014 all partners participated in a training to introduce the system in the communities and on how to involve the community in the data collection.

Strengthening Civil Society | Overall partners provided information on disaster trends, climate changes; ecosystem assessments to 81 communities through Indonesia’s meteorological institute (BMKG) and through forecasts and climate predictions from RCCC. This number is a significant increase of 50% compared with 2013 and can be largely contributed to Cordaid, being able and willing to extend its activities to a number of communities nearby the initial target area. Communities, observing the interventions, requested to participate in trainings, workshops, etc. and as a result additional villages have been included in climate change research.

The development and translation of the ecosystem-criteria document in Bahasa Indonesia by Wetlands International has been instrumental to give guidance to PfR and discuss integration with other NGOs and local government officials at various occasions. Games were further developed and adjusted by PfR partners in order to find support and a better understanding of community resilience and of ecosystems. These games were also used for activities with community representatives and stakeholders.

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	43	0	28	41	81
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	13	0	2	18	31
2c	% of partner NGOs and CBOs that cooperate with them in the PfR programme, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	83%	85%	93%
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	528
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	13	3	16	14	20
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	94
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	2	0	0	18	41

In 2014, following a MoU with the Department of Education, Youth and Sport of Lembata, PMI established the training of teachers and CIBAT volunteers to become school instructors in 19 rural schools. These schools in Sikka and Lembata have become “safer schools”. Each teacher and volunteer has trained 30-40 students to become equipped with knowledge on basic risk reduction

(school evacuation map, basic early warning and first aid), understanding of climate change, of save environment (“greening” the school environment), hygiene and healthy living at school and home. All the concepts were presented by playing interactive games, singing, camping, and sharing experiences with a motivational approach. In each school the school board and management committed itself through its curriculum to have time for emergency exercises or knowledge updating once or twice a month, depending on the school. This intervention still in process and the achievements are different from one school to another school and adjusted in accordance with its development. PMI will receive additional funding to maintain the program.

In 2013 risk reduction planning was initiated in 33 communities, using the analyses community disaster vulnerability and capacity assessment in combination with an assessment of their livelihood situation. In 2014 partners reviewed and implemented the plans further. LTPT introduced all partners in the use of their database. Many communities have been supported in using the village assessment results to enter into the database. The database is managed by a team of young people in the villages, endorsed by village government and will enable the community to use the information as a basis of planning activities. The information can also be used for the community to apply to be recognized as a ‘resilient community’ by the Government. The National agency for disaster management of Indonesia, BNPB, has developed 20 indicators for measuring community resilience. Compliance with the criteria enables registration and opens opportunities for financial support from the Government. In autumn 2014 PMI reviewed its Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) manual. The manual includes now the experience of the implementation of community-based programs with integrating wider disaster components, climate change adaptation, health, ecosystems, livelihoods, etc. This appeared necessary in order to better identify risk reduction measures in both urban and rural communities and schools. The review process was attended by PMI staff from all over Indonesia.

The cooperation with knowledge and resource institutions has been extended to 20 Universities and technical agencies. Examples are the RAIN Foundation, which is engaged in water retention, refill and reuse (3Rs approach) in TTS district, the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) engaged in climate forecasting, the Gajah Mada University on spatial planning in Ende and Sikka district, Benchmark Consulting on wind mitigation in Sikka district. Specialised NGO’s, Dian Desa and Bangwita, advice on water access and water catchment assessment as a basis for integrated planning in NTT. Nusa Cendana University (UNDANA) and Charles Darwin University (CDU) Australia are involved in land use research and bushfires in Linamnutu village.

The PfR approach received serious attention from a wide range of organizations being interested to integrate DRR, CCA and EMR. In 2014 14 new MoU’s on a bilateral or multilateral base were signed, bringing the total number of coalitions to 94, which is far above the target. In 2014, total 41 times PfR alliance members placed DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of networks at every level.

CARE organised a successful “PfR festival” for West-Timor in December, with all partners participating. The PfR Festival entailed thematic discussions on 3 issues in parallel sessions: 1) Water and Disaster Risk Reduction; 2) Water and Climate Change Adaptation; 3) Water and Sustainable Environment. The Festival further included an “innovation market for communities” where lessons learned from the communities were exchanged. The Festival was attended by BPBD provincial and districts officials, including from Health, Agriculture, Environment and Forestry departments. The festival enabled the meeting between high ranking officers and community representatives to exchange evidence based improvements of the integrated approach.

Policy dialogue | The partners succeeded not only to engage with the governmental agencies for disaster management on DRR/CCA/EMR topics, but also with the ministry of Environment and Forestry office, the Animal husbandry department, Tourism office, office of Natural Resource Conservation. Dialogues were held at national, provincial and district level, with the Provincial level remaining the

most difficult. Wetlands International managed to include the roles of mangroves into an international official “Declaration for Action in Mainstreaming Mangrove Ecosystem Management in South-East Asia” document.

At village level the policy dialogues in 2014 aimed at the village regulations. Villages’ leaders need to prepare these and present them to the District Authorities for endorsement. The villages can determine themselves what is to be regulated. In Tou Timur PFR, through the facilitation of Wetlands International, the village leadership was stimulated to focus on the management of Bowu Lake, while in another, Kota Baru, the village was advised on the management of coastal areas. PFR partners also continued to also establish and train Disaster Preparedness Team at each village.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
3a	# of distinct initiatives started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/ERM activities.	2	0	1	18	19
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR	10%	0%	0%	0%	0,5%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	1	1	1
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	1	0	0	0	4
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	129
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	40	0	27	44	43
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

Measuring the increase of government spending on DRR/CCA/EMR remains a challenge, though a number of developments show a positive picture. The government announced new legislation for 2015 with which budgets between 1 – 1.5 billion IRP (+/- € 60.000 – 90.000) will be allocated to the leadership of selected villages. This created a conducive environment for the discussion of DRR/CCA/EMR in the communities. While PMI succeeded in a MoU and a budget for their activities in schools, Wetlands International Indonesia’s efforts resulted on the issuance of regulations on mangrove protection for Sikka District.

A dialogue for water catchment planning in Sikka district took place, led by the district government agency for planning (Bappeda), and integrated risk reduction into its plan and budget for 2014. The priorities included the preparation of a “water catchment profile” for the district. The profile includes the identification of critical areas for water flow, catchment of water, water sources and mapping of agencies involved and their current policies related to water regulations. In addition, a dialogue with Ministry of Environment and Disaster Management Agency was facilitated to harmonize national disaster and climate resilience programs.

Assessments done by LPTP in 2013 in a number of villages in Ende and Sikka district resulted in an allocation of € 80,000 for road improvement to the fields, water infrastructure rehabilitation, a biogas installation and the construction of food storage barns. The increase in budget is therefore an estimate of the above mentioned efforts.

At district level the DRR forum Sikka was re-established in 2014. This effort strengthened the role, structure and mandate of the forum under the authority of the head of district. The forum enhanced the

PfR principles. Through a LGSAT (Local Government Self-Assessment Tool) developed by UNISDR, the DRR capacity of TTS and Sikka districts was assessed. The involvement of the partners enabled the consolidation of data for planning of the risk reduction agenda at district government level in 2015.

At national level partners were participating in a series of UNDP led meetings and discussions on DRR – CCA convergence. Experts in the field of DRR and Climate Change discussed in a consultation process with Governmental departments concerned on the preparations for the Indonesian Government on the UN Disaster Risk Reduction Conference in Sendai in 2015. Partners ensured the inclusion of eco-systems in the discussions.

3.6 Kenya

Community interventions | To enable communities to implement disaster risk reduction plans, PfR partners have supported them with a number of activities from assessments of current and future risk to developing, implementing and maintaining disaster risk reduction schemes, comprising initiatives aimed at long term risk reduction as well as systems that warn for imminent threats. As for the latter early warning systems were activated along the Ewaso Nyiro river (see box on page 42). As much of the risk reduction initiatives had been taken already in previous years, the activities in the final year were aimed at renewal and ensuring their sustainability.

1 Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards		Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	1	2	3
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	43%	57%	68%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	40,000	0	28,513	29,256	37,511
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	0	13	13	11
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	0	13	13	11
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	40,000	7,700	34,000	36,000	37,511
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	1,600	0	631	1,072	1,216
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	4,800	0	865	2,576	3,244

Seven of the nine PfR communities renewed their action plan, informed by actual and impending local context. Except for some concerns for potential drought, signalled at the end of 2014, contingency funds have not been used. The funds remain in place, and partners will continue to closely monitor the situation together with the NDMA and other stakeholders.

During a vulnerability assessment (VCA+) in Kulamawe in 2013 communities identified water and health related diseases as critical hazards. Is demonstrates a widening of the programme's resilience scope. Since the assessment the number of toilets has been increased from two to thirty five at the end of 2014. With their own resources the community enabled the implementation of hygiene promotion activities.

In 2014 PfR organized a learning tour to Christian Impact Centre in Ukambani, which is widely considered to be the best dry land farming demonstration site in the country. Community members from Basa and Biliko, together with PfR staff, visited Yatta village to learn how the community had transformed itself from pastoralism with dependency on outside support to one that practices innovative agriculture and livestock keeping. The visitors from PfR learnt about some of innovative dry land farming techniques and products. The participants were also taken through the value chain, a systematic approach to solve food insecurity in dry lands. Upon their return the participants developed their own action plan, which was later incorporated into the community action plan for implementation.

Towards the end of the project period PfR Kenya has set a target of plantation of 10,000 trees in the area. It is carried out in collaboration with schools in Biligo (Merti sub-county), where students have not only planted the trees but also nurture them. As an incentive they receive a solar lamp, which enables them to do their homework at night in the absence of electricity. This initiative was also highlighted in the PfR Plan 2015 report (p. 19).

Finally, as a means for (ongoing) sensitization on the importance of DRR/CCA/EMR PfR has teamed-up with a local cartoonist who draws cartoons on the walls of schools, community buildings and other visible spots in target communities to highlight the importance of preparedness for drought hazards, and a musician who visits villages to inform people, through his songs, about the importance of risk awareness and risk reduction. With PfR support he has been able to buy equipment and form a band in return for his ongoing involvement in DRR/CCA/EMR dissemination for PfR. The instruments also help the band to earn a living from their performances.

To protect and adapt livelihoods drought early warning systems have been included as extra-curriculum activities in two schools in Biliko (see box on next page). PfR also (with support of NDMA) set up drought early warning flags as a way to communicate early warning information on drought and floods to the target communities. Green indicates a normal situation, yellow signals alert, orange is alarm, and red warns for an emergency. The information on which flag to fly is issued by NDMA.

The Korbasa and Gafarsa communities have been trained how to breed, fish, cook, preserve and consume fish. Previously the eating and selling of fish had been a taboo, but this initiative is now recognized as a good means for alternative livelihoods, capitalizing on the huge potential for mudfish across the Ewaso Nyiro river basin. Several groups are now fully engaged in mud-fish farming and even selling them locally and in Isiolo town. They have already harvested and looking after more than 3500 fishes in their temporary ponds. This is one of the key livelihood activities PfR would like to expand and support as it clearly shows the integration of the three approaches (DRR, CCA and EMR). Furthermore PfR supported communities in modernizing and commercializing their beekeeping, and helped communities in Biliko, Bulesa and Kinna to establish greenhouses, introducing water-conserving agriculture that contributes to food availability and provides income. The greenhouses are owned and managed by community groups. PfR trained eighteen of these groups together with staff from the Ministry of Agriculture, on management, pest control and vegetable production and storage. They have already harvested two rounds of tomatoes and other vegetables.

WhatsApp saves lives and livelihoods in Kenya

In November 2014 Ewaso Nyiro River broke its banks once again and flooded areas stretching from Biliko to Basa. Heavy rains experienced in the upper river basin in Laikipia County caused the floods. IMAPACT and WRUEP have used the modern technologies (mobile phones and social platforms like WhatsApp) to share early warning information on floods.

The WhatsApp message from Olekaunga of IMPACT on PFR Kenya page read "Floods reported this morning from archers post....serena Bridge connecting Buffalo springs and Samburu game reserve. Any news from downstream?" Boru Godana from PfR partner MID-P replied that "there is no sign of rain and flood here, we will pass the message to the community". MID-P and WRUEP passed the message to the champions, volunteers and the community organizations.

Most community members rushed their livestock, and children out of the flood line. As a result, except the loss of ten cows (by those who couldn't be reached by phone), there was no loss of human life and damage on settlement areas.

In Biligo and Iresaboru PfR helped with the replication of energy saving stoves. These were built, and community members - predominantly women - were trained on its use and maintenance. Their efficient fuel consumption makes the collection of fire wood less of a burden, and makes the process of cooking healthier.

PfR partners, upon invitation by communities, developed a design for protection of a water catchment area of Kuro Bisan Owo hot spring. It built on an earlier design of the County Government (Department of Works) that was never finished. The new design was based on the need of the herders and the resources available- to fence the main spring, link it with another spring, and construct three goat troughs. In Basa the community embarked on the construction of an excavation of an irrigation channel, with advise from the County Government's Department of Agriculture. The work was finished just before the rainy season, and benefits some 110 community members, mainly women headed households. The Agriculture officers provided the farmers with pumps and seeds, and as a result the community's agriculture is diversified.

Finally People living with disabilities (PLWD) were identified as part of the most vulnerable groups in the community risk assessment and action plan in Basa and Biliko. As a result, 18 beneficiaries were selected and given 5 goats each by the Community Organizations in the respective locations.

Early warning student ambassadors in Kenya

PfR partners Cordaid and KRCS, together with NDMA, conducted two trainings on drought early warning systems for students, teachers and school management committees in Biliko, Kubi Mata Muka, Kina and Gafaras primary schools. About 120 students were trained and 4 drought ambassadors club were established in these schools for incubation, acceleration, and stewardship of EMR and other interventions at community level.

Currently, the two schools have incorporated some topics on drought early warning systems in their lesson plans and thus have some extra classes on EWS after the normal school classes. Although the PfR programme in Kenya finishes early 2015 already, PfR will continue working together to provide technical support to the ambassadors clubs and also have community forums to strengthen the early warning systems (both traditional and scientific).

Strengthening civil society | Two PfR partner organisations, MIP-P and IMPACT, worked on their strategic plan. The programme's influence is visible in the increased prominence of the DRR/CCA/EMR approach in these plans. Due to the expanding geographic coverage of MID-P the organization changed its name from Merti Integrated Development Plan to North Development Agency (NDA).

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	10	0	7	9	10
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1	1	2
2c	% of partner NGOs and CBOs that cooperate with them in the PfR programme, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	20%	40%	45%	71%
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	90	0	61	64	78
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	4	3	3	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	6	6	7
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	7	0	5	9	16

Despite having been established only very recently, WRUEPO has undertaken some significant activities, like the camel caravan, as well as coordinating community organisations at grass roots level. With aim of a consultant the Management Committee developed a one year action plan which was

endorsed by WRUEP’s General Assembly. Furthermore two interns were contracted (one focusing on finances, the other on programme management), and WRUEP developed and printed various outreach material to enhance its visibility with governments and potential donors. One of the alliance members has donated furniture and computers.

As part of promoting a proper natural resource management across Ewaso Nyiro river basin, IMPACT has organized trainings for two key community organizations in the Laikipia County: Naibung’a trust is a conservation oriented CBO made-up of nine group ranches (Ilmotiok, Tiamamut, Ilpolei, Munishoi, Kijape, Musul, Nkiloriti, Koiya, Moru pusi) while Ilmamusi is a Community forest association focusing on biodiversity conservation, made-up of four group ranches and the Mukogodo forest. Staff from both trusts were trained on formulation of sustainable rangeland management policy which can help to promote sustainable utilization of natural resources among communities in the upper and mid of Ewaso Nyiro Basin. At the end of the training the participants came up with draft grazing bylaws.

Policy dialogue | In the absence of policy directions at national and country level for budgetary allocation for DRR/CCA/EMR, the PfR county team has supported Isiolo County to develop its disaster management policy with a clear emphasis on the integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR for proactive risk reduction. The Memorandum of Understanding by one of the PfR partners with the Transitional Authority on the support to the Counties provides fertile ground for (support for) policy development. Based on its own policy and the contacts with the authorities, the PfR country team developed a concept note, which was used as a basis for discussion with the County Government. It was agreed to conclude the policy development process in the first quarter of 2015.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
3a	# of distinct initiatives started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/ERM activities.	1	0	3	5	8
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%	0%	4%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0	1	1
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	1	0	0	1	1
3.1	Government institutions at local, national and international level endorses PfR approach					
3.1.a	# of government institutions reached with advocacy activities by civil society and their networks and platforms	5	0	5	7	7
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	4	0	3	4	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	1

PfR trained WRUAs (Water Resources Users Associations) in Laikipia County (Mid-stream of Ewaso Nyiro River) on Water Act, Forest Act and Charcoal Act at the Twala Cultural Manyatta based on identified gaps on awareness on these policies and low levels of compliances, poor land and water use practices, and lack of proper monitoring. The establishment of these associations is stipulated in the Water Act (2002) with the aim to govern water users in the Country. Its role is particularly relevant in dry periods when scarcity of water easily results in conflicts. Participants were trained on the role of the WRUAs according to the Water Act of 2002, Forest Act of 2005, Kenya ASAL policy Framework and the draft Charcoal Act that will give guidelines on the whole process of charcoal making and commercialization.

The increased recognition of the importance of DRR was visible in the attendance of nearly all international NGOs in Merti during celebrations to mark the International Day for DRR. On behalf of the

governor, the minister for Land, Livestock and Natural Resources, addressed the audience, highlighting the role of early warning information (including indigenous) in enhancing drought preparedness and the importance of involving the youth in drought mitigation efforts

In a speech PfR, represented by all partners, MID-P's Executive Officer (Mr. Abdulahi Shandy) stressed the importance of disaster risk reduction and challenged Kinna residents to proactively use their naturally endowed local resources in diversifying their livelihoods. The drought ambassadors' club members from Biliko primary school (see above) entertained the audience on the importance of drought preparedness. Also World Environmental Day was marked, and PfR used the occasion to introduce 'Adopt A Tree' (see above). Students with good performance in nurturing the trees were also awarded during the event.

In its second year the camel caravan (see PfR Report 2013 p. 44) the focus of the event was on the potential impact of the planned Mega Dam on Ewaso Nyiro River on the flow of water downstream, the already fragile river's ecosystem, and the overall livelihood of pastoralists and agro-pastoralist communities. A media briefing in Nairobi, prior to the event, drew much attention. Next to information about the PfR programme's aims and achievements, and the objectives of the 2014 caravan, a short documentary was shown on Threatened Wetlands of the Upstream of Ewaso Nyiro was also shown (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WqGHjssuQVs>). From this meeting, 10 media houses volunteered and walked with the community and widely shared their experiences through their respective channels. 109 community members (of which 41 were female) walked for six days covering 250 kms from the opposite side of the river and convened at Archers post. There the event was graced by Isiolo Deputy Governor and attended by the community members, NGOs, private sector and government representatives from Laikipia, Samburu and Laikipia Counties. (The link for the video of the caravan is found at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1K8e648hUwA>.) The Governor pledged "[...] to mark the camel caravan as a County Cultural and Tourism event from 2015 after PfR phases out, and to ensure that the Mega dam project will not be implemented without proper consultation and consensus of the local community." At the end of the meeting a signed Memorandum of Understanding by Laikipia, Samburu and Isiolo County communities and stakeholders on their objection to the dam was presented to the Governor.

In addition to the camel caravan, there were also stakeholders and community consultations held on the Mega Dam issue in this reporting period. A stakeholders consultation in Isiolo managed to bring more than 50 stakeholders from Isiolo, Laikipia and Samburu Counties including the Minister of Water and Natural Resources, Members of County Assembly from Isiolo County, the National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation and CAS consultants who shared the design report of the dam and the Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report (under development). During their presentation, the stakeholders strongly commented that the ESIA was not done exhaustively and thus it requires more analysis and contextual understanding of the underlying issues and impacts with due considerations of the lower stream communities' needs and priorities. The stakeholders vowed to keenly follow on the development until the issues are addressed. Similar community consultations were also organized in Laikipia County. Three Members of Parliament who attended the various consultations were urged by the community participants and PfR to intervene on behalf of the community and ensure that the National Government follows all the laid down procedures and standards (both National and International) before constructing the dam. With support from a consultant PfR partners trained community representatives to enable them participate in the environmental impact assessment.

PfR partners in Kenya had repeated meetings, consultations and discussions with the Isiolo County's NDMA Office, County Transition Authority Coordinator and County Executive for Finance and Planning to influence the County budgetary process for DRR/CCA/EMR interventions. The partners also participated in public consultation forums in different wards in the County. As a result of this intensive

effort by PfR partners and NDMA, the County Government allocated 60 Million Ksh (some E 60,000) for DRR interventions in the County for the first time. It should be noted though, that the office of County Disaster Management, which is going to coordinate the DRR activities in the county, is yet to be established.

PfR, together with NDMA, organized a meeting with other stakeholders (including the Government) to discuss the CIDP of Isiolo County with respect to proactive risk reduction. At the meeting it became apparent that there was a general consensus that DRR/CCA has not yet been well mainstreamed in various sectors, and that a coordination unit had to be established within the County Government's system to ensure the mainstreaming and the implementation on the ground. PfR partners with NDMA will provide the required technical support in this process.

Finally PfR facilitated a consultation meeting of the Laikipia County Water and Sanitation Bill Stakeholders. The meeting produced a draft bill incorporating DRR, CCA and EMR, and agreed to undertake an on-going inventory on wetlands and other water resources to be used for better informing intervention strategies

3.7 Mali

Introduction | Unlike in 2011 when a food crisis hit Mali because of the very poor rainfall, 2014 was characterized by a relatively good harvest rainy season but with a weaker Niger River flood than in 2013. The year was also characterized by the return of the northern populations to their original regions (Gao and Timbuktu) following the security crisis triggered in 2012. Whereas during the security crises many government resources were diverted, in 2014 they have resumed their normal duties. Corresponding budgets however have yet to reach their pre-crisis levels.

Community interventions | On average two activities are carried out per village, based on a CVCA++. These activities are geared towards protection against disasters, and strengthening livelihoods. They are implemented in twenty villages. Four additional villages are not direct beneficiaries yet benefit from PfR interventions, like in the case of the Noga channel. The number of villagers, plus updated demographic data, explain the increase to almost 50,000 beneficiaries.

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	3	0	2	3	3
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	-	80%	80%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	30,030	-	33,051	33,051	49,098
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	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	20
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	18,080	0	33,051	33,051	48,778
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	1,200	0	1,663	2,626	2,822
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	3,604	0	2,936	2,936	4,655

All villages under the PfR programme have developed their risk map (related to droughts and floods) and plans. A Junior Experts coming from AMPRODE/SAHEL, ODI/SAHEL and GRAT is assisting with the implementation. Communities actively participated in digging channels that feed (excess) water to lateral wetlands and ponds, in constructing dikes that protect against seasonal flooding, and in fixing sand dunes. To better cope with drought villagers now use improved crop seeds, and restoration of degraded land by planting trees. Women groups engage in agriculture that is also aimed at conserving soil. Finally contingency plans at the district and village levels are designed that enable fast and effective disaster response. All activities are designed and implemented based on information on current and future impacts of climate risk.

Almost three thousand people have been trained on the ecosystems based approach for their livelihoods. Activities and techniques introduced are the use of the above mentioned improved seeds (see also PfR Annual Report 2013, p. 46), composting technique, vegetable garden farming (which in relation to risk mitigation also serves to better conserve the soil), achieving hedgerow around fields, the management and use of rainfall data, reforestation techniques, and the planting vetiver grasses on dikes. The aforementioned vegetable gardens also serve to provide extra income. Micro credit schemes were introduced to strengthen the financial capital.

With the acquired skills, these project beneficiaries are able to strengthen their resilience to climate change while managing their ecosystem. The interest shown by the beneficiaries on ecosystem based approach with an emphasis on livelihoods offer early signs of their sustainability after the project i.e. the replication of sand dune fixation by individual household around their farm lands, replacement of iron fencing of the vegetable garden by thorny local trees such as *ziziphus mauritania*, and the fixing and planting of more vetiver to strengthening the constructed dikes. The number of people that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods has increased because of spontaneous replication of certain activities in Sambery, Aoure and Sobe. In the latter village for example the community engaged in irrigation activities after having seen and learned about such scheme during an exchange visit to the village of Tomina (where this is a Dutch funded project).

Nursing trees in Mali

In the PfR Mali programme plantations have been established in 13 villages to grow trees that have a protective as well as a ecological function. The trees have high socio-economic value (producing medicine, fruits, juice) but also provide protection for the villagers, and habitat for animals. A scheme has been developed to nurture the trees, including the use of fertiliser), and to check on the trees' survival rate, which currently is some 71%.

While the benefits are clear, nursing at times appeared a challenge, especially when the water needed was in direct competition with ongoing agricultural works. Responsibilities for maintenance have therefore been divided over a larger group, and moreover a rotation system for watering has been introduced which allows for a lower level of watering.

Strengthening civil society | The PfR project has linked partner NGOs and CBOs with government institutions. The contingency plans elaborated by five PfR municipalities are being validated at the communal councils, and are currently awaiting approval by the Prefectures authorities. For another twenty villages such plans were also finalized and sent to the headquarters of the different rural districts. They are being validated by the respective municipal councils. The implementation is scheduled for 2014 and will likely be met with great interest of the community members.

In 2014 much emphasis was put on training members and staff from NGOs/CBOs and government institutions on increased understanding of DRR/CCA/EMR. Workshops focused on

- control techniques against some aquatic weeds like on pests and invasive plants. It was facilitated by the Institute of Rural Economy (IER), and focused on making scientific information applicable for local use, and on how to apply ecological and economic control techniques to combat the weeds in the Inner Niger Delta.
- minimum standards for the preparation of contingency plans, with a focus on early action planning tools related to climate forecasts. The Minimum Standards for Climate Smart DRR tool,

developed in the context of PfR, was applied to assess how and to what extent current activities are appropriate to build capacities in this field. All sessions were highly interactive, applying games and role-plays. As a result of the sessions the each of the five municipalities and twenty villages have developed their own contingency plans, with technical and financial support from the PfR team, field coordinators and junior expert NGO partners: recruited staff by partner NGOs who work full-time on this project, based at the head office of each of rural district partner.

- the use of the atlas of OPIDIN (Flood prediction tool for the Inner Niger Delta), especially applying it as a decision support tool for water and other natural resources users in the Inner Niger Delta

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	10	0	20	20	20
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1	1	1
2c	% of partner NGOs and CBOs that cooperate with them in the PfR programme, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	70%	0%	50%	60%	70%
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	30	35	42
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	3	0	5	6	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	39	39	39
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	2	0	1	1	1

PfR has established a partnership with the National Meteorological Office, and now receives a weekly newsletter on rainfall information that the office issues in collaboration with the Institute of Rural Economy (IER). The information helps the villagers to determine which crop type to seed. The IER also assists in the PfR programme with targeted ecological and economical information and proposals to fight off invasive weeds that grow in the Niger Basin in general and in the Inner Niger Delta specifically. These weeds impact negatively on socio-economic activities like fishing and rice farming. The information is used not only by civil society organisations working in the PfR programme, but also other NGOs and local government institutions.

PfR also collaborates with the National Scientific and Technological Research Centre (CNRST) which included PfR activities in its study on lessons learnt from various climate change adaptation and poverty reduction projects in Africa. The report, "Reduction des Risques de Desastres/Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques/Gestion et Restauration de l'environnement: Bonnes pratiques et lecons apprises", highlights some common tools like CVCA, Crystal and participatory methods that are (also) applied in the PfR programme, and shows i.a. that the PfR approach on intergrated DRR/CCA/EMR is unique. It states that the PfR project's best practices and lessons learned are well documented and will likely benefit other potential related projects in West Africa. The document has been widely disseminated in Mali.

The entire PfR team in the Mopti region is member of the network on Early Warning and actively participates at the monthly meetings. In 2014 they agreed on a protocol with the AEDD that stipulates roles and responsibilities. The information on expected (excessive or shortage of) rainfall, seasonal

floods, drought is shared with the villages where they work, with recommendations on how best to apply the information to protect their livelihoods.

All PfR partners plus the twenty disaster prevention and management committees in the villages, as well as other NGOs (OGES, AFAR, AEDM, Planète Urgence) are member of the DRR/CCA/EMR coalition PICC ('Plateforme des Intervenants dans les changements climatiques', Platform of the Intervenants on Climate Change). Furthermore PfR has joined the "NGO cluster on Water, Hygiene, Sanitation and Environment of the 5th Region (Mopti)" where it promotes the integrated approach and trained twelve members on issues like minimum standards, contingency planning, control of evasive aquatic weeds.

Policy dialogue | PfR participated in the national "fortnight of the environment and desertification", in Segou. It explained the integrated approach and encouraged the policy makers to take the importance and benefits of it into account in the revision and adoption of various policies. At local level contingency plans are being deliberated in several rural communities that are intended to result in an Administrative Act, making the PfR plans and tools formal and official. PfR's activities are also included in the local development plans of five rural districts.

On the funding side government budgets for early warning, mitigation of natural hazards are yet to return to their pre-crisis levels. While recognising that the temporary needs to fund post-disaster processes put a strain on budgets, PfR is lobbying to increase government spending on DRR/CCA/EMR.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
3a	# of distinct initiatives started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/ERM activities.	1	0	0	2	2
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	-80%	10%	10%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0	1	1
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	1	0	0	0	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	2	5	7
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	1	0	17	17	37
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	0	1

Finally many government representatives from departments and technical services, like rural engineering, agriculture, fisheries, water and forestry, animal husbandry, plant protection, statistics actively engaged in PfR (co-) organised meetings, field visits and training sessions.

3.8 Nicaragua

Introduction | The Nicaraguan partners finalized the PfR programme early 2015. As The Netherlands Red Cross phased out in the country, the NLRC closed their office in March 2015. Due to the closure early 2015, the information in this chapter is covering 2014, but a few remaining (mostly wrap-up) activities in 2015 have been mentioned here as well.

Community interventions | CARE and partners updated 5 of the 12 risk maps in 2014. Also, the risk map of municipality San Lucas was updated. This municipal plan includes 33 communities and four urban areas of San Lucas. Under the plan, sites of high risk for the population have been identified, prioritizing preparedness of the most vulnerable population. CARE and partners organized training and drills. Support was provided in reviewing, updating and implementation of the municipal contingency plans to face droughts, heavy rains, forest fires, agricultural burning and the epidemiological alert against the spread of dengue.

Local risk management plan have been developed for communities Río Arriba, San Francisco, Coyolito y Chichicaste. These plans were developed in coordination with experts from Civil Defense and with the approval of the municipal authorities of SINAPRED. Drill implementation manuals and training materials for workshops were developed and the first aid training curriculum of Civil Defense was adapted with the integrated approach.

The Nicaraguan Red Cross supported the development of 14 plans on community risk management, endorsed by the authorities and managers of Municipal Committees for Prevention, Mitigation and Attention to Disasters (COMUPRED) of Somoto, Las Sabanas and San José de Cusmapa. Also the structures of disaster risk management at community and municipal levels were formed and updated.

In addition, both partners conducted workshops on disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness for local and municipal response brigades (BILDOR and BRI-MUR), disaster risk reduction committees (COLOPRED), drinking water and sanitation committees (CAPS), school brigades and teachers. The Nicaraguan Red Cross also conducted trainings on the program for other NGOs, institutions and municipalities in Madriz, Estelí, Managua and the RAAN, journalists, coffee cooperatives, wood cooperatives, Red Cross volunteers, the Ministry of Health (Ministerio de Salud - MINSAs), the Indigenous Territorial Governments of Puerto Cabezas and Waspam and taxi drivers and bus drivers.

In 2014, the experience of implementing the RAAN Climate Change strategy, was presented at the VI National Forum held at the UCA in Managua. In November 2014, the PfR program, through the Bureau of Climate Change, supported the organization of a Regional Forum Strategies to Climate Change in Bilwi city, with the participation of 170 people. In addition, by 2014, the program conducted two workshops for returning the strategy and its implementation at local and regional level with the Indigenous Territorial Governments (Gobiernos Territoriales Indígenas - GTI) of the municipalities of Puerto Cabezas and Waspam Rio Coco.

The two implementing partners, technically supported by Wetlands International, developed a management plan for the Tapacali watershed and the Inalí watershed in cooperation with various

Small-scale mitigation projects

El Castellito community is located in a water recharge area in the upper part of the Inalí watershed and has a strong risk of landslides. In recent years, community members established a monoculture of strawberries, which is increasing deforestation in the upper part of the basin, as strawberries have ideal growing conditions at a higher altitude. As part of the micro-project four flower gardens were established under agro-ecological management, where fifteen women work with the purpose of proposing an alternative livelihood that does not require deforesting the upper parts of the community.

In La Fuente community, vegetation has disappeared and ecosystems degraded. Therefore, a small-scale mitigation project on agro-ecological coffee production was implemented, together with Wetlands International. Coffee plants are combined with fruit trees and shade trees. To enable water harvesting, two small lagoons were excavated by hand. Nineteen plots with agroforestry systems were established.

stakeholders. The process involved a process of technical field studies, training, lobby and strategic planning on watershed management. It was a participatory process with a holistic approach, involving different actors.

In 2014, CARE finished the preparation of the management plan of the Inali sub-watershed. Studies were performed in the beneficiary communities and other relevant areas of the watershed through the socially and environmentally sensitive areas (ASAS, acronym in Spanish) methodology was performed. Watershed committees were formed and trained.

Red Cross worked with students from the Central American University (UCA), who supported in conducting various studies of the municipalities of San José de Cusmapa. For example, students prepared a proposal of the environmental management plan to mitigate the risks of disasters and pollution of Tapacali River watershed. They also prepared an inventory of water sources and the design of a municipal landfill, as well as a design of a sanitary sewer system and potable water network to Sabanas. All studies formed a basis for the development of the Tapacali watershed management plan.

For San José de Cusmapa urban area, students prepared a proposal of the environmental management plan to mitigate the risks of disasters and pollution of Tapacali River watershed, where is located in the urban area. Once completed, the plan was submitted to the National Water Authority (Autoridad Nacional de Agua - ANA) and launched.

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	1	0	1	1	2,95
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	13,286	0	2,045	11,945	15,657
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	55
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	30
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	13,286	0	0	49,191	17,909
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	420	0	581	4,384	5,581
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	930	0	179	4,691	7,526

Community members have been trained in ecosystem-based livelihood approaches during the course of 2012 and 2013. In 2014, five filters to treat the wastewater in coffee mills were built. 120 producers of the June 5 Cooperative, were trained in the agronomic management of chia and coffee. The direct beneficiaries of productive micro-projects in Madriz, are 132 families and 239 families in the RACCN.

CARE and partners trained community members, such as grain, rosquillas, coffee and vegetable producers, teachers, students and businessmen. Training topics included the establishment of agroforestry systems, silvo-pastoral systems, native seed banks, forest conservation, soil conservation, analysis and decision of planting seasons and reforestation yards with fruit and energy trees to decrease pressure on the forest. Producers also participated in a an exchange visit, in order to develop climate change adaptation practices and management of ecosystems in extreme weather conditions.

Also the Nicaraguan Red Cross held a workshop with grain producers, to recover native seeds and exchange seeds, which have been displaced by other improved varieties.

Students of the Catholic University of the Dry Tropics (Universidad Católica del Trópico Seco - UCATSE) developed a thesis on food security and climate change, in two communities of Cusmapa (El Rodeo y El Mojón). Women and men producers were trained in backyard gardening and received seeds and technical support.

In conjunction with the Nicaraguan Institute of Tourism (Instituto Nicaragüense de Turismo - INTUR) and the Economic Development Office of Yalaguina, CARE and partner AMMA conducted workshops for tourism entrepreneurs, who were interested in accreditation of their business. As requirement, they will receive training on sustainable tourism, climate change adaptation, solid waste management, sustainable use of water and energy, and forest and biodiversity conservation.

Finally, partners continued the implementation of a large number of small-scale mitigation projects. The projects include reforestation activities, improved access to and storage of water, fuel-saving stoves, ecological toilets and organic school orchards. Two specific examples can be found in the above textbox.

Strengthening civil society | Partners continued their cooperation and dialogue with most of actors with whom they worked during the program implementation such as several government agencies, NGO's and relevant networks. In 2014, both partners established cooperation with a few new organizations/networks. The relationship with the many actors established facilitated the development of program activities. Many actors have also been included in relevant trainings and workshops, including government officials.

Both partners established cooperation with knowledge institutes to support them in the development of the watershed development plans. Both the Central American University (UCA) and the UNAN FAREM-Estelí supported to develop a superior academic training, technical studies and the management plan of Tapacali and Inalí watersheds. These universities also provided support for the implementation of specific small-scale mitigation projects.

In 2014, with support from ASDENIC (Asociación de Desarrollo Social de Nicaragua), the UCATSE (Universidad Católica Agropecuaria del Trópico Seco), and a student of the University of Sussex (UK), the Nicaraguan Red Cross consulted twenty communities in the sub-basin on their perception of climate variations and their needs in relation to climate information. With CIAT (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical), five weather stations were installed in the basin of the Tapacali river watershed, who provide the community and the center with weather information.

CARE has promoted the release of the INETER (meteorological department) official reports with climate trends, and the impact of El Niño in different areas of the country, to 21 communities of Inalí sub-watershed, to promote reflection on decision making for the harvest of basic grains with producers.

With the support of the Nicaraguan Red Cross, Wetlands International carried out a workshop on "Using eco-criteria" with national and local agencies and NGOs such as the World Food Program, CRS, CIDES, and the mayor's office of Somoto. A customized short list of eco-criteria was developed, thus creating a list that is more applicable to the local territory. Actors were encouraged to integrate these into their planning and project development processes. The Municipal Centre for Research and Development Somoto (CIDES) and the Environmental Unit of the Municipality of Somoto were trained on the eco-criteria tool and assumed a commitment to utilize it and verify its use in their projects and programs in the Department of Madriz.

The Nicaraguan Red Cross strengthened youth networks and health brigades in San José de Cusmapa and Las Sabanas on the integrated approach. The youth network received information on ecotourism and participatory video. As a result, six videos were developed on ecotourism, forest fires, ecological toilets, fuel-saving stoves and community floriculture. The Agricultural Cooperatives Union in Norte de Segovias (Unión de Cooperativas Agropecuarias del Norte de las Segovias - UCANS), is incorporating the theme of watershed management and climate change in the training of other cooperatives. The Nicaraguan Red Cross joined the NICANORTE Network, which shares knowledge and conducts studies in northern Nicaragua on issues related to the PfR program. The Network of Judicial Facilitators in Cusmapa and Las Sabanas serve as mediators of the court at the community and neighborhood level to resolve conflicts. At the request of the courts, they were trained by the partners on several relevant laws and acts, such as Act 01-2007 “Regulation of Protected Areas”, 559 Law “Special Law on Offences Against the Environment and Natural Resources”. In the RAAN region, The Nicaraguan Red Cross continued to support and strengthen the Technical Committee on Climate Change (now called the Regional Bureau for Climate Change).

CARE and Wetlands International trained the committees of rosquilla chains. Partners aim to reduce the large volumes of fuelwood associated with the production of rosquillas. Wetlands worked with the energy forests owners, training them on laws, procedures and to ensure they are regularized by the National Forestry Institute (Instituto Nacional Forestal - INAFOR), the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Ministerio del Ambiente y Recursos Naturales - MARENA) and the Ministry of Economics (Ministerio de Economía - MEFCCA). Partners also coordination with female producers of rosquillas, so they use services offered by these forests owners.

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	28	0	28	38	64
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	12	0	6	14	15
2c	% of partner NGOs and CBOs that cooperate with them in the PfR programme, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	83%	0%	67%	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	93	167	594
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	5	5	2	6	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	58	99
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	90	0	81	214	405

CARE was also able to promote the inclusion of ecosystem management in the strategic plan of the Nicaraguan Alliance on Climate Change (Alianza Nicaragüense ante el Cambio Climático - ANACC), which was previously not explicitly mentioned.

Both partners trained their staff and volunteers in various topics, such as water safety, first aid, climate change adaptation and documentation of experiences/good practices.

The climate center coordinated internships for students to conduct research in the programme areas that would benefit the partners. The climate center provided technical support on the science of climate

change and games to learn how to deal with changing risk. The Climate Center also provided support in conducting writeshops to develop case studies of important programme components.

Policy dialogue | Processes previously started with a variety of actors have been continued. Local government officials actively participated in activities and meetings organized by the partners.

Municipal governments invested in improving environmental resources (a percentage of 5%), apart from the regular budget for emergency risk reduction and water and sanitation programmes.

For example, the municipality of Las Sabanas established a plant nursery of 30,000 plants to reforest degraded areas of the municipality. The municipality also purchased land for the urban landfill. The municipality of San Lucas Town Hall contributed a share of 10% for a small scale mitigation measure implemented by CARE. The department of Madriz created a seed fund, amounting to approximately \$ 30,000.00, intended for disaster emergencies.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
3a	# of distinct initiatives started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/ERM activities.	6	0	6	20	22
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR	10%	0%	17%	10%	12%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0	1	2
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	1	0	0	1	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	28	0	30	42	42
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	30	0	26	45	49
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

Both partners strengthened the network of Water and Sanitation Committees (Comités de Agua Potable y Saneamiento - CAPS), the Nicaraguan Red Cross in Las Sabanas and CARE in San Lucas. Partners organized an exchange visit of experiences with CAPS in other areas and workshops were conducted on the '722 law' (special law for Water and Sanitation Committees).

At the municipal level, the strategies for adapting to climate change have been endorsed and certified, as well as the management plans of the Inali and Tapacali watersheds, completed in 2014. These plans are now recognized as municipal and regional planning documents. Also the regional strategy for the Atlantic Coast North Caribbean (Costa Atlántica Caribe Norte – RACCN), to which the Red Cross contributed is currently being implemented.

3.9 Philippines

Community interventions | All communities completed risk assessments in previous years. The risk assessments of two communities that have been supported under another project were reviewed and have been added. All communities formulated their contingency, preparedness and risk reduction plans. Community drills are an exercise to test the effectiveness of the contingency plans.

Community members have been trained on livelihood approaches that aim to protect or manage the ecosystem. This includes teachers, barangay officials and students trained and involved in setting up Bio Intensive Gardening. Some community members participated in watershed management training and came up with plans in managing their own watershed. Other trainings included mangrove management, system of rice intensification and cacao production.

Communities have undertaken activities to adapt, diversify or strengthen their livelihoods. These include the households that established floating gardens, established or expanded tree nurseries, planted trees and other crops, improved drainage canals, and developed and rehabilitated water systems. Trees like coffee and other fruit bearing trees, lumbia, and bamboo and others planted provide a source of additional food and wood, which they can also sell or process into local products. Others have diversified their livelihood activities with production of sugarcane, native corn, organic palay, upland palay, native peanuts and native chickens. Nurseries can also provide additional income as neighbouring communities can purchase seedlings from them. The floating gardens would provide sources of food and vegetable seeds that will be produced in time when the months-long floodwaters recede.

A small sugar mill to process sugarcane into muscovado is an opportunity for additional income or source of sugar for farmers. This will also lessen the cost of processing since they will not have to spend much to transport the sugarcane to the dapilan they used to go to and carry the raw sugar back to the community.

In the Cordilleras, the long-term projections indicate a drier climate. Farmers also observe a drier climate in recent years; water supply not only dwindled during summer months, some sources totally dried up. To address this lack of water, farmers chose to construct and rehabilitate water systems. As a result, vegetable production has been increased.

Partners continued implementing mitigation measures. In the Cordillera region, these measures primarily address the risk of landslide and erosion. However, due to the fact that periods of drought are likely increasing in the future, other actions address the scarcity of water for drinking, household purposes and agricultural activities. Specific activities are the establishment and maintenance of community nurseries, riprapping of landslide prone portions, strengthening canals and planting of hedgerows and trees along slopes and riverbanks, stonewalling slopes in combination with tree

Reforestation of the la Mesa Watershed

The La Mesa Watershed serves as the main source of fresh water for Metro Manila. By planting trees, the communities in this watershed now have a stake in protecting the watershed from possible degradation. The activity is the first action that took place outside of the specific communities that PFR covers. This importantly underscores the application of the landscape approach where protecting the watershed at the upstream location of the riverbasin is recognized to have benefits at the communities located downstream not only in terms where the major risk is flood. The action also demonstrated how the participating communities of Malabon and Valenzuela are connected to the La Mesa Watershed. Strengthening its water absorptive capacity is a factor that could contribute to mitigation of floods in the low-lying areas.

The activity further emphasized the importance of forging partnerships among stakeholders in achieving resilient communities. It also drew participants from the Malabon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, the Department of Education (DepEd), and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), and the Valenzuela City Government.

Tree planting in 1.7 hectares of the La Mesa watershed was covered by CARE. The target is to cover 7.5 hectares, with a guarantee of 2 years maintenance by the Bantay Kalikasan programme of the ABS-CBN Lingkod Kapamilya Foundation Inc. The seedlings of endemic trees planted include White Lauan, Dau, Calumpit, Tindalo, Kamagong, and Bignay Kalabaw. PRC also participated in this initiative, covering 2 hectares for the tree planting.

planting, digging or improving drainage canals along these slopes to divert water run-off, construction of a retaining wall and tree planting activities and planting of endemic and fruit bearing trees.

In provinces Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Norte, partners implemented similar activities, such as planting of fruit trees and other tree species, system of rice intensification, rehabilitation of water systems and bio-intensive gardening. In some areas, rainwater collectors have been installed as well as local flood early warning systems.

In the urban areas, communities conducted tree-planting activities, started urban gardening and established a material recovery (recycling) facility.

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	1	0	0,2	0,2	1,33
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0	100%	100%	100%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	65,000	0	24,849	175,628	188,631
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	44
1.1.b	# of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on risk assessments that take account of information about climate change and its impact on disasters	47	0	31	42	44
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	65,000	0	92,401	147,525	152,289
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	2,000	0	0	0	448
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	7,800	0	0	1,399	13,885

Strengthening civil society | All communities have access to knowledge on disasters, climate projections and ecosystems through trainings, connections with knowledge institutes (including meteorological agency PAGASA) and through dialogue with government officials. Communication lines with these actors have been established not only with the partners but also with selected community members and the community and municipal level disaster risk reduction councils.

For example, CARE partner CORDIS continued its partnership with UP NIGS to conduct a study and testing of land sensor in landslide prone areas in Cordillera municipalities. CARE Partners facilitated the partnership of PfR-covered communities with the academe such as the CARAGA State University and Benguet State University in order to make these knowledge-based institutions accessible to communities.

Partners cooperated with a number of other organisations. These organizations have been engaging in different activities under the programme, starting from the risk assessments, community trainings, contingency and risk reduction planning workshops, to the implementation of the identified mitigation and livelihood actions. Partners are continuously attending and participating in meetings, consultations and dialogue with B/M/P LGUs and Department of Education staff for the integration of DRR, CCA & EMR fields in their programs and services. During the meetings and dialogues with the partners, staff advocate for the enforcement of local policies on DRR such as the Republic Act (RA) 10121 (law on disaster risk reduction), the strengthening of capabilities of LGUs on the preparation of DRR activities, sharing of counterparts for community led activities like community drills and trainings and for increasing local budgets at community and municipal level.

PfR partners participated in a climate smart agriculture training facilitated by IIRR, a community based early warning system training provided by PAGASA and advocacy and exit planning workshop facilitated by the IBON foundation. Learnings were shared with other staff members and provincial partners and also served as inputs in designing future risk reduction interventions in the covered communities.

Partners established cooperation with different universities and knowledge centres. All partners have a relationship with the meteorological agency PAGASA. For example in Surigao del Norte PAGASA provided technical inputs on Early Warning and Early Action systems in the programme areas, attended a community drill to provide inputs and recommendations to improve the system and participated in the preparatory activities of the implementation of the Local Flood Early Warning System (FLEWS) in 6 communities in the province.

Local partners also sought cooperation for their particular project areas. CARE partners used the expertise of academic institutions such as the CARAGA State University (CSU) and Benguet State University to improving the risk assessments and small scale and livelihood mitigation activities of communities. In Agusan Del Sur, technical staff from the CSU visited five communities in Talacogon to validate the proposed mitigation measures and livelihood activities. The team affirmed the proposed activities and provided recommendations for improvement. In the Cordillera region, CorDisRDS' partnership with Benguet State University has been established for them to conduct the risk assessment of the Abra and Agno River basins. The data gathering was completed and the initial data was presented to a panel of experts from different disciplines from the universities. The experts shared their own knowledge and provided additional inputs on how to further strengthen the risk assessment. The final write-up is currently being completed for dissemination in various platforms.

The Philippine Red Cross got support from the University of the East (UE) during an awareness raising activity in Valenzuela and from the University of the Philippines in finding an expert on ecosystem management and livelihoods.

CARE partners hosted three interns from King's College in London who conducted a thesis study on DRR and Climate Change for their master's degree. The Red Cross Climate Centre facilitated the internship. The interns' study covered topics on 1) different approaches of PfR partners and how these approaches impact on DRR planning; 2) PfR's contribution in the increasing perception of risk on floods in three river basins- Tullahan, Agno and Abra, and Agusan; and 3) actions being undertaken in PfR areas in preparation for El Nino. Results of the study have been shared among PfR partners.

The integrated approach as well as PfR updates / reports / lessons learned have been part of the agenda of several events such as a local government unit conference hosted by ACCORD, an urban resilience workshop hosted by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in Manila and in an International Climate Change Conference in Hong Kong. Partners highlight the PfR approach regularly during consultation meetings with local government units and other line agencies.

Studies of watersheds give insights in flood dynamics

The PfR programme commissioned two separate studies for Tullahan River Basin in Metro Manila and Agno and Abra River Basin in the Cordillera region to enrich the risk assessments of communities covered by the project. Both studies presented vital information on the state of ecosystems in the river basins and how current conditions and climate projections are contributing to disaster risks in communities within the river basins. Existing studies were collated and reviewed to come up with a comprehensive research that looks into the complex issue of perennial flooding in communities traversed by the Tullahan River.

Various initiatives have been taken, which are mostly structural, but lack a long-term scope. The study recommended to develop and implement a more comprehensive and more inclusive River Basin Planning model that will encompass the whole watershed as a planning space. This will require coordinated and harmonized actions of various stakeholders- including communities, local and national governments, CSOs and private institutions.

The results of the study have been presented to various government representatives, civil society and private sector. In the Cordillera region, the first draft of the research on the condition of Agno and Abra river basins has been presented and discussed with the academe in Baguio City and shared with the municipal government units. The results of both research studies will be disseminated among government authorities, local development planners, and communities.

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	42	0	31	32	44
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	1	0	1	1	1
2c	% of partner NGOs and CBOs that cooperate with them in the PfR programme, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	80%	0%	80%	80%	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	30	0	82	93	147
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	5	1	6	6	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	40
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	1	0	0	0	1

Policy dialogue | PfR partners have so far developed Memoranda of Agreement, resolutions and other written documents endorsing program activities. Partners are in continuous dialogue with local government units and departments, as well as PAGASA during consultations and meetings.

In all PfR project areas, Barangay and Municipal LGUs are providing technical and material support to most PfR activities, specifically in mitigation measures. Counterparts provided by the local government units include the provision of a training venue for the conduct of trainings, provision of communication materials (tarpaulin) and transportation facilities on community drills and training. They also provided manpower to assist the PfR staff during trainings or to facilitate training in livelihoods such as the mangrove enrichment project in Surigao_del Norte. Barangay officials & municipal officials are allocating a 5% budget for DRR activities as mandated by the Philippine law, the Republic Act (RA) 10121. Some barangay officials allocated some extra budget for ecosystem restoration activities.

Partners main advocacy work revolves around mainstreaming climate- smart and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction into policies and practices. Therefore partners formed partnerships with LGUs, national government agencies, CSOs, and private organizations. Partners also utilized various media in order to promote and raise awareness on good practices in climate-smart and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction to authorities and the general public. At the local level, the partners worked with barangay and municipal government units to push for the integration of disaster risk reduction, climate considerations and ecosystems in the Rationalized Planning System - including the preparation of the Executive Legislative Agenda of newly-elected local chief executives, the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), the Comprehensive Land-Use Plan (CLUP), the Annual Investment Plan and the Annual Budget. Similarly, schools were also targeted to mainstream the topics into school improvement plans.

Partners also strongly supported partnerships and cooperation among high-risk communities, municipalities, and cities in working towards resilience. Several joint activities conducted contributed to strengthening the commitment of the Disaster Risk Reduction Municipal Office (DRRMO) coming from Quezon City and CAMANAVA and DILG-NCR to take collaborative actions in addressing the flood in communities along Tullahan River Basin. PfR and PAGASA facilitated the mapping of existing early warning system in Tullahan River as an initial step to harmonization. A flood mitigation survey in selected communities and cross-sectioning of Tullahan River were also carried out. To give an idea on

how a harmonized early warning system actually operates, representatives from the DRRMO visited the Pampanga Flood Forecasting and Warning System that covers the areas within Pampanga River Basin in Central Luzon. A study on Tullahan River Basin was also undertaken and shared among the stakeholders (see box).

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
3a	# of distinct initiatives started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/ERM activities.	2	0	0	40	62
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%	0%	0% ¹
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0	0	1
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	1	0	0	1	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	67	0	69	122	157
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	56	0	58	117	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	0

¹ Partners will indicate in the next reporting round how governments have provided counterpart to PfR activities

Partners organized a conference named *Building Resilience Through Good Governance*. The conference was a venue for collecting and sharing the lessons learnt from various experiences in DRR and good governance. LGUs coming from provinces that have been affected by recent emergencies shared their experiences on how they are continuing with their recovery efforts. Municipalities that are already mainstreaming DRR, CCA, and EMR in their development programs demonstrated that it is possible and doable. The conference further highlighted the important role of partnerships among government authorities and CSOs in building the resilience of high-risk communities. Moreover, the discussions emphasized that the commitment of local and national authorities to good governance is essential in addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability and reducing disaster risks. Local and national media outlets covered the conference.

3.10 Uganda

Community interventions | PfR partners implemented a wide array of DRR measures that are beginning to demonstrate their success. A flood diversion canal, which was introduced in 2013, has been further improved and modified in 2014, and now enables the involved communities to minimise the water logging hazards impact (see box). Moreover the introduction of water harvesting, small scale irrigation and water harvesting technologies, together with improved agricultural practices, yielded increased production of vegetables and fruit, which has increased the income of the target groups. Also drought tolerant seeds and early maturing seed and planting material such as Cassava have been accessed from the different agricultural research institutions and have been distributed to the target community members. Other measures that have been developed and introduced are livelihood promotion and diversification, promotion of Village Saving and Loan Association, promotion of community animal health, development of pasture, construction of flood tolerant shelters, enhancing knowledge and awareness on community early warning-early response, and ecosystems protection.

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	10	0	2.5	3	4
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0%	90%	90%	90%
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	70,307	0	32,293	56,592	68,952
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	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	93
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	75,000	0	63,591	72,689	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 are trained in livelihood approaches that take ecosystems into consideration	7,628	0	1,519	13,768	15,074
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	7,628	0	10,879	27,199	31,205

On average four DRR measures have been taken in each of PfR's target communities, namely drought tolerant and early maturing seed, early warning and early response, ecosystem protection and management, and Village Savings and Loan schemes. The latter are by now implemented in all PfR villages and provide small financial loan services. These enable the target group to strengthen their livelihoods and build their assets, like for land opening (as the example in the box shows), procuring drought tolerant planting material, and engaging in local business opportunities that contribute to the diversification of the household income. Some community members, for example, were able to hire labourers to assist in crop harvesting ahead of a sudden water-logging hazard. The VSL schemes enabled the procurement of drought-tolerant seeds.

PfR Uganda partners supported community efforts of target communities to adapt and diversify their livelihoods in an ecosystem-smart way. Initiatives include the introduction of drought tolerant and early maturing seeds, apiary (bee keeping), vegetable production, and small ruminates like goats for the most vulnerable households.

The ecosystem based livelihood adaptation and diversification measures have taken the area's main hazards in to consideration. As result the DRR measures and ecosystem based livelihoods promotion reinforce and complement each other and together contribute to sustainable risk reduction at target community level: DRR measures such as small scale irrigation (presented in the box) helps to stimulate vegetable production but also serves as a means to regulate excess water. Additionally village saving and loan schemes will help strengthen these measures. The increased yield also prevents food shortages and hence boosts the community's resilience, making them better able to deal with hazards and disasters.

Finally the recommendations from the PfR Midterm Review were followed-up (see PfR Planning 2014, p. 27). In relation to this special emphasis was on the management (resource conservation) of ecosystems, and bio-rights has been a guiding incentive

Flood canal boosts agriculture production Uganda

Seasonal flooding and waterlogging in the Katakwi district in Uganda, caused by excessive rainfall and run-off from upstream areas have devastating effects on the livelihoods of residents of Magoro sub-county, washing away roads and obstructing transport, and affecting crops.

With support from PfR village members of the Kipinyang, Kaikamosing and Adurukoi villages have dug a channel that diverts the water that would normally flow through these villages. Not only does the channel prevent the villages from flooding, but moreover the channel is lead to a nearby swamp. The water is used for irrigation of gardens that were previously could not be used during the raining season. In 2014 the fields produced on average ten times as much as before they were connected via the trenches. Also the produce is more diversified then before.

In 2014 while other areas in the Katakwi district were affected, the PfR-supported villages suffered no damage or losses.

principle in the approach. Similarly, the flood tolerant shelter construction has been expanded to all of PfR's target areas in Uganda, as well as the use of climate information as DRR measure.

Strengthening civil society | In 2014 all PfR Uganda partners received forecast messages from the Red Cross Climate Centre and from the national meteorological office. Consequently they facilitated, together with the Africa Climate Resilience Alliance, the translation of this information into local languages in order to increase the applicability for the direct users. Various media, as well as mouth-to-mouth dissemination by volunteers, were used to disseminate the information. Additionally the partners also engaged in discussion with the target communities to provide additional (context) information. This is especially relevant in cases where the official information diverged from the communities' expectations based on information from indigenous methods. In most cases however both sources forecast similar trends, which contributes to a growing confidence by the community on the scientific climate information.

In most of the PfR target communities climate information is increasingly applied for planning activities for agriculture and livelihoods. Most of the PfR partners uses the early warning early action matrix, which has enabled communities to develop their early action plans against the seasonal calendar. In some communities for example, members started to plant in batches or partially covered their plots at the first onset of rain and later on they planted the remaining portion of their land. This practice reflects a growing awareness and application of climate forecast information.

Additionally, because of high probabilities for an El Nino in 2014, the Red Cross Climate Centre carried out an analysis of the impact of El Nino on East Africa, including effects on river flows and health. This information, with regular updates, was disseminated and added to the seasonal forecast, keeping regional partners informed of changing risk patterns.

PfR partners continued to work on lobby and advocacy via networks and umbrella organisations that they set up in previous years. The two main platforms are the Nakapiripirit Civil Society Forum (NACSOF) and the Disaster Risk Reduction Platform for Teso (DRRP4T). They hold quarterly meetings, and their membership base are slowly expanding further. A discussion paper on 'strengthening local government and communities in climate change adaptation interventions in Nakapiripirit district', drafted by NACSOF members, will be presented at a council meeting.

Another platform, in the Otuke district, is being established for stakeholders involved in DRR and CCA work in that district. Currently twelve institutions and organisations are active members, both NGOs and district and local government officials. It is aimed at enhancing coordination, synergy, sharing and learning on issues that require government attention. Part from setting-up the organisational structures and agreeing on the platform's work plan, focus is on capacity building on integrated DRR/CCA/EMR, and sharing, learning and harmonising DRR approaches and mainstreaming them into CSOs organizational programmes/projects. PfR's advocacy messages will take up a central place.

PfR partners have been actively involved in the development of appropriate local policy that contributes to more sustainable use of natural resources areas. The Uganda local government act allows sub county officials to develop locally appropriate policy in the form of by-laws where the community is involved in defining these issues, as well as key policy measures and their enforcement procedures. PfR has worked with these officials to ensure this. Bylaws have been developed on environmental conservation, charcoal burning (agreed in 2013, effective as of 2014), tree cutting, and wetlands utilization, and their implementation has been followed up with community and government departments.

Furthermore PfR organised dialogues with groups of PfR communities and those of other communities, plus NGOs, on food security and resilience in the context of DRR/CCA/EMR. PfR partners also

engaged with government and other peer groups in celebrating World Environment Day, where events were organised that focused on improved conservation and use of natural resources like wetlands.

2	(Partner) NGOs/CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
2a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	94	0	76	93	93
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	2	0	1	2	3
2c	% of partner NGOs and CBOs that cooperate with them in the PfR programme, engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	100%	0%	100%	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	239
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	7	0	6	7	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	44
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	10	0	10	14	18

A training on Integrating Ecosystems Management & Restoration Through Rapid Ecosystem Services Profiling has resulted in Education and Creation of Awareness on Ecosystem Management and Restoration for Climate Proof Disaster Risk Reduction Acquisition of knowledge and skills on ecosystem profiling for application in their respective project jurisdiction, Complete Rapid Ecosystem Profiling for Namidkao Village of Nabilatuk in Nakapirrit District, and acquisition of practical skills on community mobilization and facilitation through participatory methodologies

Over the past years PfR established cooperation with a number knowledge and research institutions (university, national agricultural research institutions and meteorology departments).The linkages provided access to information and resources on improved agricultural practices, improved production skills and experiences, and reliable climate early warning information. PfR partners also facilitated the installation and equipment of the newly established Napak micro weather station in the Moroto region.

Similarly, collaboration with the National Semi-arid Agricultural Resources Research Institute (NaSARRI) focuses on assessing farm systems (already in 2012). The findings were disseminated to the farmers in 2013 and 2014, and four quarterly visits have been conducted, ensuring that they plant the appropriate crops suitable for their soils and climate. Through collaboration with NaSARRI farmers were also supported with knowledge on agronomy, and they established three demonstration gardens as local learning sites for on-farm training.

PfR has also engaged with the national level DRR platform, which is chaired by the Office of Prime Minister (OPM) on quarterly basis. PfR through its local partners was able to share its experience at these meetings. Also collaboration with the Climate Action Network of Uganda (CAN-U) has been strengthened in 2014.

Policy dialogue | The community level assessment to identify key obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR, conducted already in 2012, has been the basis for the PfR partners' lobby and advocacy engagement. The key local and national level obstacles are a lack of appropriate policy and limited financial resource available at community level. In year 2013, closer analyses on budget allocation and expenditure tracking has been made and the outcomes have been used since as evidence on allocation has been applied in the partners' policy dialogue.

3	DRR/CCA/EMR-conducive budgeting & policy planning in place in local, national and international level	Target	Baseline	Dec 2012	Dec 2013	Dec 2014
3a	# of distinct initiatives started that are aimed at enabling a more conducive environment for DRR/CCA/ERM activities.	3	0	3	3	3
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/EMR	30%	0%	0%	0%	30%
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	1	0	0	0	1
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	1	0	0	0	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	6	0	5	7	7
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	4	0	7	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	1

Towards the end of year 2014 PfR partners have been successful in their work for district bills (ordinances) and by-laws that govern for example the natural resources utilization as a response to ongoing cultivation and encroachment to the wetlands. Other bills also aim to prevent bush burning, tree cutting and charcoal burning. All these bills have in common that they improve the natural resource base of the community and discourage the communities from continuing with old practices and habits that are harmful and that contribute to hazards like unsustainable use of natural resource and the threat from hazards such as flood, water logging, drought, etc by.

PfR partner staff and target community committees participated in the regular government budget conference organised at lower government structure. In one of the partner's areas the government accepted a budget proposal by the target community for tree planting to reduce flood risk. The staff responsible for the local government's budget will take the proposed activity to the sub county level consideration.

Finally, like in 2013, PfR actively engaged with the government's seven district departments and, at higher level, the Office of Prime Minister Departments are main government institutions reached by the partners in year 2014.

Southern Partner Organisations

Programme element 3

An Indian woman in Rajnagar, Odisha, explains the risks in her village through means of a risk map



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.

Strategy is elaborated in work plans and activities/ projects	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.0
Target	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.0
Score 2012	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.1	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.5
Score 2013	3.0	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.5
Score 2014	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0

In *Ethiopia*, all partners have a strategic plan in which PfR approach is elaborated. Their annual work plans are derived from their respective organization-wide strategic plan. ACORD and the Ethiopia Red Cross in effect have started implementing new projects that are structured around PfR's integrated approach, based on these strategic plans. In *Guatemala* all partners have developed their strategic plans, including key directions for financing, and work plans are being based on this.

In *India* the implementing partners, guided and supported by the alliance members, are gradually improving their ability and capability to strategize and plan project activities effectively, through common log frames and reporting formats that enable them to develop annual work plans, budgets and biannual progress reports. Besides this, all PfR partners in India are committed to imbibing the integrated approach to DRR, CCA and EMR within their respective organisational mandate, such that all their projects, even reflect this approach.

In *Indonesia* all partners continued to integrate the activities in 2014 in the agreed log frame. Partners use work plans outlining the time frame and resources (budget, HR) for each activity.

Early 2014 two of the implementing partners in *Kenya* have come up with ambitious but doable five years strategic plan at the beginning of 2014 after they got confidence through different capacity building initiatives of mainly PfR. However, as accessibility of sufficient resources appeared a challenge the translation of these strategies into action plan and implementation has been restricted to

the ones for which funds are currently available. For the other strategies resources need to be accessed, notably through calls for proposals at county and national levels.

In *Philippines*, the integrated approach promoted by PfR has been internalized by implementing partners. Following the devastation brought about by Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, the partners active in the area have used the integrated approach in their intervention: for the Philippine Red Cross, the integration was mentioned in the Recovery Framework and Guidelines, while for ACCORD, several trainings have already taken into account the integration of Climate Change and EMR.

In *Uganda* the partners have achieved the full score by elaborating strategic work plans where the integrated approach is prominently addressed, and where also (future) financial trends are assessed.

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 budget									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	3.0	2.7	2.6	1.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.0
Target	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.0
Score 2012	3.0	3.0	3.8	1.7	3.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	3.0
Score 2013	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0
Score 2014	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.3	2.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0

In *Ethiopia* communities have ample experience in managing DRR activities, for example in the field of water and rangeland management. They are integrating these as much as possible with government’s plans, contributing to synergy and cost-effectiveness, and to their (financial) continuity and sustainability. Moreover partners have taken the experience also to other, on-going projects and programmes to achieve the same.

In *India* the alliance members and their implementing partners all have 100% funding for their organizational budgets. The latter were even able to supplement the funds they received through the PfR project with funds from on-going developmental plans of the government to expand and meet their organizational budgets.

As to the capacity to generate their own funds, collectively the partners in *Indonesia* score 3.3. PMI continued to secure funds for their activities from Lembata District Government. As shown in par. 3.5 under ‘policy dialogue’, the Government increasingly directly funds activities for the communities related to DRR/CCA/EMR.

In *Kenya* the implementing partners have come up with a relatively ambitious strategic plan. However, the raised resources have so far remained below the target. Nevertheless the partners decided to retain the target, even though it is currently beyond their reach. It should be noted however that competition for funding is generally getting tougher. While it is positive that the target areas have not been inflicted by a major crisis, this also implies that funding, which usually follows a crisis, is nominally limited.

In the *Philippines*, as a result of the Typhoon Haiyan Operations, substantial amount / funding were received by a number of implementing partners, to include Philippine Red Cross and ACCORD. Although these are specifically earmarked for disaster response and recovery efforts, some yet unspent funds will be part of the subsequent Annual Budget of the organizations.

In *Uganda* (as is the case in many other countries) several implementing partners focus exclusively on the implementation of PfR, and thus their budget is fully covered by the respective PfR alliance member. Other implementing partners implement other activities as well and have a more diverse resource base. Collectively some 80% of the budget was funded in 2014.

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	82	134
Score 2013	271	243	79	450	64	35	167	93	239
Score 2014	292	402	82	528	78	42	594	147	239

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. Furthermore numerous initiatives have been taken. In *Guatemala* for example, PfR developed education modules on resilience and DRR/CCA/EMR and trained teachers in different municipalities to use them. In *Indonesia* the partners also engaged in training of teachers, in the context of the 'safer schools' initiative. In *India* the partners disseminated ecosystem standards to CBOs, while in *Nicaragua* partners trained the World Food Program on using these standards. In *Kenya* two key community organisations in the Laikipia county were trained on DRR/CCA/EMR, while in the *Philippines* PfR staff was trained by the IIRR partner on climate-smart agriculture.

For more detailed explanation of activities by the partners, reference is made to chapter 3.

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.

The organisation's leadership is accountable to staff and stakeholders									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.0	3.5	2.0	3.4	3.0
Target	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.0
Score 2012	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.2	3.0	4.0	2.0	3.5	3.0
Score 2013	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.0
Score 2014	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.5

In *Ethiopia*, each of the partners regularly schedules internal staff meetings and external stakeholder meetings. In various levels of detail their HR manuals describes what the relationship between the organizational leadership and the staff ought to look like and how, in case of grievances, complaints are handled. The relationship with other stakeholders is managed through procedures outlined in contracts in formal agreements.

In *Guatemala* the partners take great efforts to inform stakeholders on their decisions that affect the programme, within the organisation as well as externally. Several partners are even represented in

specific platforms that have a mandate beyond DRR/CCA/EMR, like in the Humanitarian Team of Guatemala (where also government and UN representatives participate).

In *India* the governing boards and senior staff of alliance members organisations take a keen interest in implementation of the project. They undertake regular field visits, engage in discussions with staff of the implementing partners and with community members, and make recommendations for improving the project functioning.

In *Indonesia* changes that took place in the organisations did not affect the leadership. A general score of 3.71 was achieved, which shows that the leadership of the partners has improved its accountability to staff and stakeholders. Involvement in decision-making, meetings and discussions, as well as access to reports, and transparency in financial matters were practised within all organizations.

In *Uganda* the CARE PfR partner is certified by NGO Quality Assurance Certification Mechanism (QUAM) which aims to ensure a accountable NGO sector in Uganda, contributing to overall improvement in the public legitimacy of the sector, including good governance and improved service delivery. Other partners have introduced quality control measures to enhance their impact.

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	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.2	3.0
Target	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.0
Score 2012	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.5
Score 2013	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.5
Score 2014	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.7

In *Ethiopia*, all partners apply an internal programme management system to ensure that standards and targets are met, albeit in various degrees of detail. This includes a planning, budgeting and monitoring & evaluation system, plus dedicated staff who reports on progress and proposes corrective measures to improve implementation.

In *Guatemala* the PME system is well established for checking progress, and is increasingly also applied to analyse and implement improvement measures.

With the help of ASK, the PfR network in *India* has been able to develop and implement a detailed Management Information System (MIS) to facilitate the relay of accurate data and information of the projects’ implementation in the field. Meanwhile a three tiered system for data and information transfer continues to exist, wherein data and information from field interventions is collated at individual organisational level; followed by the collation of data at the site level, and finally the collation of data at the national level.

In *Indonesia* the indicator scores show that the overall programme results are above target. This conclusion is based on monitoring and data management against PfR indicators, financial and audit

management at field and national level and reporting management. All partners use standard methods of planning and monitoring. The PfR guidelines are followed. Progress is measured against the indicators. These indicators and the monitoring have been discussed and reviewed, which resulted in some adjustments of the data reporting this year. Continuous efforts are paid to ensure the reliability of the data and their accurate reflection of the progress and problems of the programme.

A consistent approach was maintained towards all CSO partners in financial management, whereby all systems, vouchers and reports are reviewed at least two times per year. External audits are applied to project funds annually. At least annually verifies status of partner strategic developments through meetings and review of agency strategic plans. Furthermore all PfR partners and the communities they are working in have engaged themselves in adapting to a number of new strategic directions, such as 3Rs approach, Wind Mitigation, Inter-village Early Warning Systems, Accessing and utilizing Climate Forecast Information, Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT), testing Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient, Eco-criteria, etc. The number of engagements with University or other resource institutions increased in 2014 with 10%.

It should generally be noted that the second indicator that relates to monitoring and evaluation is the number of (partner) NGOs/CBOs that have established co-operation with knowledge and resource organisations. This is assessed through an indicator (2.1b) that also relates to progress under the second strategic direction and reference is made to the previous chapter.

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									
	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	31	76
Score 2013	33	20	198	41	9	20	38	32	93
Score 2014	38	26	198	62	10	20	64	44	93

All country teams, except for the Philippines, have increased the number of communities. Especially in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Indonesia the score is considerably higher. In *Guatemala* for example the partners have facilitated access of communities to weather and climate information by means of a station in the municipality of El Castor. Likewise in the Tapacali river watershed in *Nicaragua* five of such stations were installed. In *Indonesia* weather and climate information, combined with ecosystem assessments, is provided to a great number of communities through BMKG, Indonesia's meteorological office.

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%	100%	94%	85%	45%	60%	100%	100%	100%
Score 2014	73%	100%	88%	93%	71%	70%	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	0	7
Score 2013	8	137	9	80	6	39	58	32	32
Score 2014	18	158	9	94	7	39	99	40	44

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
Score 2013	14	90	4	18	9	1	214	0	14
Score 2014	30	144	4	41	16	1	405	1	18

All indicators (2c, 2.2a and 2.2b) show progress – some modest, so substantial. In *Ethiopia* for example the DRR committees in the 37 communities have further developed and deepened their collaboration with a great number of *woreda* administration offices, and hence the time that DRR/CCA/EMR related topic were on the agendas also substantially increased. In *Nicaragua* the partners work with a great number of networks, focused for example on age groups (in San José de Cusampa and Las Sabenas), themes (Agricultural Cooperatives Union in Norte de Segovias, Regional Bureau for Climate Change in the RAAN region), geographical region (NicaNorte network), or profession (Network of Judicial Facilitators in Cusampa and Las Sabanas).

For more details in the achievements of the various countries reference is made to par. 2.3 (indicator 2c) and to the respective sections in 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 accountable and responsive to stakeholders									
	Ethiopia	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Nicaragua	Philippines	Uganda
Baseline 2011	4.0	3.0	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.0
Target	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
Score 2012	4.0	4.0	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.5	3.5
Score 2013	4.0	3.75	3.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5
Score 2014	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

This indicator 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
Score 2014	9	40	2	19	8	2	23	62	3

This indicator provides a positive score for all countries, and is gaining traction especially in 2013 and 2014, since country teams based their lobby and advocacy only after they could demonstrate progress in building community resilience. In *Guatemala* the Strategic Inter-institutional Agenda has boosted the score, while in the *Philippines* Memoranda of Agreements have been signed with Local Government Units, spurring their technical and material support to most PfR activities.

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	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.2	3.0
Target	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.0
Score 2012	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.5
Score 2013	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.5
Score 2014	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.7

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	6	6
Score 2013	5	4	13	14	4	6	6	6	7
Score 2014	17	7	11	20	4	6	6	6	7

Already in 2013 all countries achieved their target, and in 2014 some have even further increased the co-operation with knowledge and resources organisations. In *Indonesia* for example the collaboration has been extended to twenty universities and technical agencies.

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 | Two indicators provide insight in the effectiveness in relation to the capability to achieve coherence. One focuses on the translation of strategy into work plans and projects. 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. The other assesses to what extent efficiency is addressed in the organisations' external financial audit.

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
Score 2014	4	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.5	4	4	3.8	4

Percentage 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%
Score 2014	75%	100%	100%	41%	75%	100%	100%	93%	60%

In *Ethiopia* almost all partners undergo a financial audit every year. One of the parameters is the extent to which allocated annual budgets have been spent in relation to the overall budget. In *Guatemala* all partners keep good track on their financial progress and carry out external reviews. They all perform annual external audits.

In *Indonesia* all consortium members are auditing their own financial statements, as well as those of their implementing partners. However the measuring efficiency in terms of the project interventions and approach by partners per community is, in view of the pilot character of PFR and the lack of benchmarks, remains a serious challenge.

Overall the capability to create coherence of the PFR partners can be largely imputed to the dedication of the program staff and their willingness to work together and to learn from each other.

Watershed committee members of the Tapacalí watershed in Nicaragua vow their commitment to the implementation of the plan during a special ceremony



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. This indicator will be accounted when the financial figures will be clear.

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 | Once the financial figures are approved the expenditures (total as well as country programmes) will be accounted, relative to the total MFS-II contribution of € 35,683,819 for Partners for Resilience.

Partner policy | The indicator concerns the Netherlands Red Cross. In 2014 one incident of financial mismanagement was reported, concerning the Uganda Red Cross. The Netherlands Red Cross, as well as other supporting Red Cross organisations, have suspended their financial support to the National Society, pending an external investigation. It is expected that funding will not resume soon, and that this will likely affect the extent to which the Uganda Red Cross, as partner in PfR Uganda, can live up to its programmatic obligations. Scenario planning has commenced in 2014 and continues in 2015, for alternative utilization of the financial means originally allocated for Uganda Red Cross, amongst others reallocation to other country programmes where additional resources can be translated into increased results. The Netherlands Red Cross has notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and updates them in case of new developments.

As indicated in the previous annual report the Netherlands Red Cross is phasing out in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Kenya and Indonesia, and is involved in supporting the National Societies involved to secure follow-up, for example through continuation of the thematic support by other sister National Societies. In Mali the Red Cross is phasing in, with a Netherlands Red Cross staff deployed.

Harmonisation and complementarity | A great number of joint activities has 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.

Learning ability of the organisation | In 2014 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.

Organisation indicators	baseline	score 2013	score 2014
25% own contribution			
# of PFR organisations funding with at least 25% funding from sources other than the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5	5	5
DG norm			
# of management and board members with annual salary above DG norm (2011 = EUR 126,975.31)	0	0	0
Efficiency			
Cost per beneficiary (direct costs / # of beneficiaries) ¹	0	€ 18,64	€ 8,30
Quality (system)			
ISO certification of Netherlands Red Cross is renewed (yes/no)	yes	yes	yes
Budget			
Budget spent per year	0	€ 9,829,190	5,193,540
Partner policy			
Incidents of deviation from partnership/cooperation policy (for NLRC)	0	0	1
Harmonisation and complementarities			
% of joint activities implemented	6%	70%	80%
Learning ability of the organisation			
Programmatic changes based on good practices	0	1 ²	0

¹ € 4,320,450 for 520,365 beneficiaries

Community members in Dire Dawa, Ethiopia, make use of a water basin to irrigate their crops, while also preserving the forest in the upper watershed



6.1 Introduction

The policy agenda has taken further shape in the run-up to 2015, with engagement in numerous policy processes in 2014 on amongst others the Sustainable Development Goals, the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (titled Sendai framework for Action in march 2015) and the UNFCCC Climate Negotiations (as well as the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016), but also in regional and organization-specific agreements.

The PfR partners have yet again proactively invested in (in)formal international policy and planning discussions, both within internal networks, contributing for example to the IFRC's Resilience Framework, and CARE Inter-national discussions on resilience, but also externally with donor agencies such as SIDA, DFID and the World Bank.

6.2 Intra-organisational developments

Taking advantage of the increasing success of the integrated approach for disaster risk reduction and collaboration between the partners, at the global level, several new fund applications were developed in 2014 to sustain project gains and facilitate dissemination and further up scaling up of PfR beyond 2015. This includes the successful alliance submission for a Strategic Partnership with MoFA in 2016 – 2020, and complementary proposals with different partner compositions (e.g. to Rockefeller Resilience Challenge for Mali, and successfully to the National Postal Code Lottery for the Philippines to generate financial resources for field level community based risk reduction initiatives).

The alliance policy and communication working group, with representation of all alliance partners, met various times, to coordinate and prioritize work on this topic.

6.3 Influencing the post-2015 framework for DRR

Throughout the year, the partners provided input to the text negotiations for a post-2015 framework for DRR. The partners liaised closely with Netherlands government representatives (Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Security and Justice, and Infrastructure and Environment) in relation to post-2015 DRR framework and provided text suggestions throughout the full process from the proposed elements text by UNISDR to the final draft text by the end of 2014.

All partners and especially Wetlands International attended meetings with these ministries and participated in conference calls. The partners jointly and individually drafted a position paper and provided concrete suggestions to draft texts of the post-2015 framework which were used by the Dutch government as part of their official input to the drafting and negotiation process – both at EU coordination level, the preparation committee meetings and the open dialogue sessions.

PfR actively contributed to two World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDDR) preparatory committee meetings organized by UNISDR in Geneva in July and November. At the November

preparatory committee meeting, together with the PEDRR (Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction) network and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Wetlands International organized a policy briefing event for country delegates: “*Building Resilience: Briefing on Ecosystem-based DRR in the post-2015 framework on disaster risk reduction*”. The aim of this event was to strengthen recognition of the critical role ecosystems play in reducing disaster risk and building community resilience.

Experiences on Ecosystem based DRR from DR Congo, the Netherlands, Mali and India were shared as from the private sector through World Business Council on Sustainable Development. The timing of the briefing was not the best – it coincided with the beginning of text negotiations – so attendance was limited; however, the participants who were there were positive in their feedback of the session.

PfR partners also participated in the WCDRR Regional Platform on DRR in the Americas in May in Guayaquil, Ecuador in which it worked closely with the Global Network for Disaster Reduction (GNDR), PEDRR and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), amongst others to get references to ecosystems, environmental degradation and ecosystem-based DRR measures included in the “HFA2 Guayaquil Communiqué”.

Partners for Resilience submitted a declaration, and were able to disseminate and share the experiences widely during the conference:

- PfR post-2015 key messages: www.youtube.com/watch?v=CRnvk_C7tiw
- Ignite Stage PfR experience Guatemala: www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z8TNnLzlpwQ
- Ignite Stage PfR experience Nicaragua: www.youtube.com/watch?v=O--6qAqJKUo

PfR also participated at the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR (AMCDRR) in June in Bangkok and presented a PfR position paper. PfR also contributed to the adoption of “recognition of the role of ecosystem-based DRR and integrating livelihood resilience and natural resource management as holistic approach to disaster resilient communities especially in coastal and mountain areas” statement into the Bangkok Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2014. Apart from that PfR strengthened its working relations with the Government of Indonesia on DRR issue, especially with BNPB (National Disaster Response Agency). As a follow-up to the AMCDRR meeting, BNPB invited Wetlands International to provide inputs on the country position for the two preparation committee meetings in Geneva and for WCDRR Sendai 2015.

Policy inputs draft text post-2015 HFA | Throughout 2014 PfR focused strongly on the text negotiations of a post-2015 framework for DRR, to be agreed in March 2015. The partners analyzed the different versions of the text (from the “elements for consideration” produced by the Secretariat to the “pre-zero” and “zero” drafts produced by the co-chairs) and developed different policy briefs. Partners for Resilience developed several inputs to a position paper and a position on the draft text: “Reflections on the Zero Draft for the Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction”.

During the year, Wetlands International provided textual suggestions and liaised with PfR partners and with PEDRR to develop joint positions.

Wetlands International Policy Brief: “Recommendations for post-2015 Hyogo Framework for Action
Wetlands International recommendations to the pre-zero draft post-2015 framework on DRR:
Wetlands International’ specific recommendations and text suggestions on zero draft post 2015 HFA
CARE Nederland recommendations the for post-2015 DRR framework based on the zero-draft text,
November 2014

6.4 UNFCCC COP 20 and UN Climate Summit

UNFCCC COP 20 | The preparation and participation to the UNFCCC COP20 in Lima, which needs to lay the groundwork for a successful climate deal next year in Paris, has been a focus area of the PfR in 2014. As in the past years, the Climate Centre has organized the Development and Climate Days in the middle weekend of the COP, this year in partnership with ODI, IIED and CDKN, and with contributions from the local PfR partners from Central America. Among the hundreds of participants were the President of COP20 Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Peru's Minister of State for Environment; UNDP Administrator Helen Clark (former Prime Minister of New Zealand); Mary Robison (former President of Ireland); IPCC co-chair Chris Field; WRI President and former World Bank climate envoy Andrew Steer, but also a diverse mix of practitioners, government representatives, donor agencies, academics and even youth (including from Peruvian Red Cross) and artists. Partly through the participatory nature of the days, this mix of people helps break the mold of the negotiations and truly link science, policy and practice. Among a range of very special moments during these days, a gigantic "lighter than air sculpture" created by world-renowned artist Tomas Saraceno from thrash plastic bags collected and taped together by a team of Peruvian Red Cross volunteers, lifted off the ground solely through solar heating — as a symbol of connectedness of all the issues related to climate change, but also the power of thinking big yet practical. The American Red Cross, which sponsored the art project, intends to take this concept directly to communities, and actually connect a GPS and GoPro camera to then use it for local vulnerability mapping (at very low cost, with zero emissions, and on its own already useful and inspiring process of collecting thrash and seeing it become a gigantic sculpture in the air).

UN Climate Summit | The UN Climate Summit, attended by well over a hundred heads of state, not only set a generally positive tone for the UN negotiations towards a new comprehensive climate deal in Paris in 2015, but also helped position humanitarian partners. PfR participated as part of the IFRC Delegation led by Secretary General As Sy. Interventions at two high-level sessions and IFRC commitments were reflected in Ban Ki Moon's summary report, as the first bullet under the "resilience section" (selected from among the many high-level commitments presented at the summit).

6.5 European Commission

CARE was one of the few NGO's that had the opportunity to present their vision on resilience and PfR's experience with enhancing resilience at the first high level EU Resilience Forum (28 April 2014). The conference brought governments and civil society together to reflect on the strengths and weaknesses of the resilience approach and to explore the EU's vision on their resilience strategy. Apart from holding three interactive sessions with the audience, CARE disseminated flyers, position papers and actively participated during the plenary sessions. Here, CARE raised the importance of flexibility required for working on resilience with donor funding.

Wetlands International met the European Commission policy officer on DRR in advance of the Preparatory Committee meeting 1 (PrepCom 1) and shared the joint position from Partners for Resilience and the WI Position Paper on the post-2015 framework for DRR. This meeting was instrumental to establish a good working relationship with the Commission, which was reflected in facilitated contacts at the PrepCom 1 in Geneva, from the 14th-15th of July. At this meeting, WI further liaised with the commission and got introduced to other key EU delegations (e.g. Sweden and Germany). WI disseminated its position papers and made an intervention in the Chair's dialogues with Major Groups, which was welcomed by several delegations (including UK and Japan) and stakeholders (including women's and indigenous groups).

Wetlands International established further contacts at the European Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) (Madrid, Oct.) where they met most EU delegations and some non-EU delegations (Belarus, Serbia). The meeting is restricted to national governments and administrations (including the European Commission, the UNISDR office for Europe and the Council of Europe) –WI could only participate due to the outstanding relation with the Dutch representative of the Ministry of Security and Justice, who invited them to join their delegation and thereby granted access to this group of stakeholders in a rather informal and trusting environment.

These new contacts came to fruition at the Preparatory Committee 2 (PrepCom 2) in November 2014 in Geneva, where WI could easily liaise with EU delegates regarding progress in the negotiation of the text. WI also liaised closely with the Global Network on Disaster Reduction (GNDR), including attending their strategy session in advance of the PrepCom 2. Unfortunately, however, there was not a lot of space for civil society input in the line-by-line negotiation of the text that took place at the PrepCom 2.

Green Infrastructure | WI started to engage at EU level on issues relating to ‘green infrastructure’, and tried to highlight (among others) the benefits that this type of nature-based solution can bring in the context of disaster risk reduction. WI addressed this issue in discussions at the European Forum on DRR FDRR (Madrid, 6th-8th October), where some participants were responsible for drawing up Flood Risk Management Plans in the context of the EU Floods Directive.

WI also participated in meetings of the NGO network European Habitats Forum (EHF) and of the European Commission working groups on Green Infrastructure, to exchange information and examples of green infrastructure solutions for disaster management.

In particular, WI was in contact with the European Investment Bank to provide them with project ideas for their new Natural Capital Financing Facility, focusing on project ideas on the Rhine and in coastal areas.

European Parliament | Wetlands International organized an event in the European Parliament: *“Wetland solutions to reduce disaster risks: Restoring ecosystems to save lives and livelihoods”* on December 10th, hosted by Mr. Ricardo Serrão Santos, Member of the European Parliament. Speakers were a.o. Leon Prop, Director Red Cross EU office, Muralee Thummarukudy, Senior Officer DRR UNEP and Mrs. Svetlozara Kabaktchieva, European Commission, DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO). The event brought together some members of the European Commission, researchers and practitioners in DRR and development and discussed how the EU can promote global action to address the underlying causes of disaster risk and support for a more integrated approach to DRR. The meeting concluded that in a world of increasing climate uncertainty, ecosystem degradation is a significant source of risk that needs to be tackled – ecosystem conservation and restoration must be prioritised as a key part of the solution. The knowledge and practical experience necessary to do this are both available, but the policy framework is somewhat lagging behind, as is implementation on the ground. There is an urgent need to steer investments away from “old” solutions and towards ecosystem-based, cost-effective solutions that save lives and livelihoods and build resilience. Furthermore, CARE NL staff and PfR country directors (a.o. Guatemala and Indonesia) visited ECHO desk officers to share PfR experiences and further promote the integrated approach to resilience.

6.6 Participation in other relevant forums

5th International Disaster and Risk Conference (24-18 August 2014) | The International Disaster and Risk Conferences are the world biggest gatherings for integrative disaster risk management. Wetlands International participated in the conference through a booth, presentation and panel discussion, in which the Partners for Resilience 'climate-smart and ecosystem-based DRR approach' was presented. The outcomes of the IDRC Davos 2014 served as the science & technology input for the post-2015 framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and provided recommendations towards the UN World Conference WCDRR in Sendai, Japan.

World Bank's Second World Reconstruction Conference (10 – 12 September 2014) | Cordaid organized a session on 'Resilient recovery: breaking the disaster cycle'. To break the cycle of repeated disasters and dependency, Cordaid has developed a new approach, by putting local communities and their recovery capacities in the lead at an early stage of the recovery process. It is called 'resilient recovery'. The World Bank invited Cordaid to organize a session on Resilience in Recovery during its Second World Reconstruction Conference in Washington, in September 2014. The session moved beyond conceptual discussions and focused on the integration of resilience in recovery programming and on CSO and local government collaboration, amongst others demonstrated in two cases from the Philippines. The participation in the World Reconstruction Conference was seen as a platform where Cordaid and Caritas Philippines shared with an international, high level audience their approach, practises and learnings and show that community driven and managed approaches in (early) recovery work.

Sweden: "Forum on Natural Disasters, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Adaptation "Where research meets practice" (19th of November 2014) | At this annual forum -organized by the Centre for Natural Disaster Science, in collaboration with the National Knowledge Centre for Climate Change Adaptation- Wetlands International was invited to make a plenary presentation on "Working towards integrated resilience approaches, humanitarian, climate and environment organizations joining hands", where the PfR integrated approach, successes, challenges and key lessons were presented for a 100 audience of Swedish science, government and practitioners.

Ramsar Resolution on 'Wetlands and DRR' | Wetlands International analyzed the text of a proposed Ramsar resolution on wetlands and disaster risk reduction put forward by the Philippines. We produced specific text suggestions with accompanying justifications and provided that information to the Wetlands International representatives at the Ramsar STRP and Standing Committee. The Resolution will be adopted at the Ramsar COP in Montevideo in June 2015, so it is unknown whether our inputs will make it to the final text, but so far it seems it will be the case.

Global Community Resilience Forum (4-7 November 2014) | At the Global Community Resilience Forum in Cali, with over 200 representatives from National Societies, IFRC and other organisations, the new IFRC Resilience Framework was discussed, and ways to scale up the work on resilience, including a new campaign to mobilize a billion people to contribute to increased resilience. The PfR contributed a practical perspective to these discussions, and presented amongst others on 'minimum standards' for local climate-smart DRR; climate finance; and on communication. In the coming years the work of Partners for Resilience will contribute to the implementation of the framework and the billion people campaign.

Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum (APAN) | The Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum (APAN) was held in October 2014, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. PfR local partners presented in different panel discussions led by the Climate Development and Knowledge Network (CDKN) on the following topics which also included sharing of how the 'minimum standards' for local

climate smart risk reduction were applied in these areas a) Moving from Planning to Implementation of Sub-National Adaptation, and b) Biodiversity conservation, ecosystem resilience and adaptation.

6.7 Partnerships

Collaboration with PEDRR (Partnership for Environment and DRR) | In 2014, Wetlands International became the chair of PEDRR, a global network of UN agencies, NGOs and specialist institutes promoting the key role of ecosystems in DRR. In this role, Wetlands International has been leading the network in preparations for the post-2015 HFA, joint policy statements and activities for the upcoming World Conference on DRR in Sendai.

As one of the preparations in June 2014, PEDRR organized an International Science-Policy Workshop in Bogor, Indonesia: *“Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation: Guiding Development Policies in the 21st century”*, bringing together over 80 scientists and practitioners. Wetlands International made a presentation on upscaling ecosystem-based DRR approaches in Mahanadi Delta, India and on its Building with Nature initiative in Central Java coast, Indonesia.

BRACED | In late 2014, the DFID funded *Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED)* program was launched, which focuses on implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at the local level. This initiative is now the largest of its kind, and has high aspirations to not only facilitate implementation but also extract knowledge for wider policy and practice, facilitated by GBP 10 million exclusively for knowledge management. The Climate Centre is part of the Knowledge Manager consortium led by London-based thinktank ODI; other global partners include the Thomson Reuters Foundation (TRF), Itad, and regional partners Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), ENDA Energie, and the International Center on Climate Change Adaptation (ICCA) at the University of Nairobi. Through this consortium, also the PFR partners will have great opportunities to influence policy and practice.

CARE Nederland liaised with its network partner CARE UK, who is the lead in another consortium funded under BRACED, Building Resilience Without Borders. [Experiences](#) of the PFR programme in Mali in particular fed into the project development phase.

PECCN | CARE Nederland is an active member of the CARE International Poverty Environment and Climate Change Network (PECCN). Through this network CARE members and country offices are informed about the PFR approach, the PFR experiences feed into policy papers and tools of the network, like the CVCA. Also, intensive coordination has taken place with PECCN for an active and coordinated contribution to the UNFCCC COP 20 in Peru.

VOICE – Both Cordaid and CARE are active members of the DRR Working Group of VOICE (European network ‘Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies’). The Working Group is involved in DRR lobby & advocacy towards the EU (both to DEVCO and ECHO and the European Parliament).

CIDSE – Cordaid is a member of CIDSE, an international alliance of 17 Catholic development agencies working together for social justice. Cordaid is part of the CIDSE Climate Justice Working Group. CIDSE advocates for more effective and socially just international agreements to tackle climate change, and closely follows the negotiations at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Key topics of the Working Group are climate finance, attention for both climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the relation between climate change and food insecurity. They bring these issues to the attention of policy makers at European and international level.

6.8 Cross-cutting themes in practice

Early warning early action | A cross-cutting element in the work of PfR – as a key strategy to cope with a more extreme, uncertain climate – is to assist the mainstreaming of operations based on the *early warning, early action* model into Red Cross Red Crescent disaster management worldwide.

One of the activities under this concept of early warning early action is the partners engagement with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) on the Global Framework for Climate Services.

Orientation sessions were held with the use of the PfR Minimum Standards for local climate smart DRR in Tanzania (not part of PfR). The tools of Partners for Resilience influence the work done under GFCS and other project teams are trained on the use of these PFR /CDKN tools and experiences.

Furthermore, monthly seasonal forecasts were again distributed throughout the internal communication system of PfR and Helpdesk support was offered by a team of scientists and practitioners continues to provide climate support through a “helpdesk” with 24-hour turnaround (ifrc@iri.columbia.edu).

6.9 Tool developments and innovation

Achieving Zero extreme poverty on the path to zero net emissions | During UNFCCC COP20, the Climate Centre partnered with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) to organize the thirteenth annual side event, Development & Climate days (D&C Days). The D&C Days brought together over 300 stakeholders engaged in climate talks and those developing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) around the topic of *Zero poverty. Zero emissions. Within a generation.*

The event offered an opportunity to learn about and consider the scope for synergy between poverty reduction and low emissions pathways, paving the way for a more comprehensive discussion about the ambitious pathway that is needed to achieve and maintain the eradication of poverty in the face of a changing climate. Thought-provoking debate centered on ways of ensuring that the eradication of poverty does not slip beyond our reach.

Forecast-based financing | The forecast-based financing concept, aims to bridge the funding gap between on the one hand *disaster response* and on the other hand *long-term disaster risk reduction and adaptation*. PfR is embracing the concept and also aims to reserve funds for threshold based triggers for action.

Humanitarian departments in donor agencies typically only provide money for response after a disaster. They cannot provide resources ahead of time if there is a chance of “acting in vain” (the money is seen as “wasted” when the forecast is not followed by a disaster). Donor departments focusing on long-term risk reduction on the other hand only address average risk levels. Their funding mechanisms usually do not finance activities to anticipate likely disasters based on forecasts, which they consider part of humanitarian response. This means we miss the crucial opportunity to finance early action when there is increased likelihood (but not yet full certainty) of a disaster.

This work is now also attracting strong international attention, in the context of humanitarian financing (and the World Humanitarian Summit), but also from the World Bank and in the context of the UNFCCC Loss and Damage discussions. With our support, the World Food Program (WFP) is now

developing a similar facility; funding levels discussed are at the level of hundreds of millions. PfR is well-positioned to provide methodological advice and connected to key policy fora.

Attribution of extremes | In the past 10 years, there has been tremendous progress in climate science regarding extreme weather events. How the risk of certain extremes is changing due to global warming is much better understood. Unfortunately, partners usually miss the opportunity to tell that story when a major disaster happens, simply because it still takes too long to get a science-based statement about the possible connection to climate change.

This was the case for instance in the case of tropical storm Haiyan in the Philippines, where the storm surge swept up by the storm was responsible for 94% of the casualties. This storm surge was clearly aggravated by several tens of centimeters of sea level rise. Saying this clearly when international media are coming to the PfR partners active in this region for information on the disaster can help to communicate (a) the need to reduce disaster risk in light of rising risks (b) the underlying causes of these rising risks.

In order to better support humanitarian partners with timely and clear information on the connection between current disasters and climate change, the Climate Centre has started a new partnership with Climate Central, based at Princeton University. They have already recruited several research groups to help do the science. The Climate Centre is working with them to classify these lines of evidence to come to (IPCC-style) confidence and likelihood statements on what we can say about some extremes. The Climate Centre will then develop a similar matrix of communication messages, coupled (through focus groups) which will facilitate timely communication to the media.

6.10 Research, publications and communication

Writeshops 2014 | Professionally facilitated *writeshops* in Guatemala and Nicaragua generated book-length collections of case studies based on (PfR) achievements to date. The methodology consisted of presentations, peer review/ feedback sessions, and multiple rounds of revisions to the polish and finalize a high quality collection of stories from field.

- Creating new paths to resilience, a compilation of the writeshop outcomes achieved in 2013 by the PfR Indonesia and Philippines country teams, provides input to learning about the integration – fundamental to PfR work worldwide – of disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation, and ecosystem restoration and management. It highlighted success stories from the 2005–15 Hyogo Framework for Action process, and should inform Asia-Pacific contributions to the next decade of risk reduction..
- The Guatemalan and Nicaraguan case studies were presented at the regional platform for DRR in Ecuador in May 2014 (watch Guatemala and Nicaragua), as well as during the COP 20 in Lima and will also help shape “HFA2”.

The Central American writeshops included capacity-building for local teams to be able to organize their own workshops documenting experience in a participatory and innovative way.

Originally developed by the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), the writeshop methodology enables PfR teams to provide an invaluable overview of best practice and experience in strengthening resilience at the local level, and within civil society and policy. Programme beneficiaries found a voice at the writeshops, all of which involved the local PfR partners, and outcome documents were used to promote the PfR agenda more widely. The Central American writeshops – generating five “global learning” case studies each from Guatemala and Nicaragua – were intensive and fruitful. Additional writeshops are scheduled to take place in Spring 2015 in Guatemala, Uganda and Kenya.

MOOC on Disasters and Ecosystems | A Massive Open Online Course on “Disasters and Ecosystems: Resilience in a Changing Climate”, was launched in Dec. 2014, by UNEP through its Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability and Cologne University. Wetlands International contributed to the MOOC with case studies and interviews with WI experts on coastal resilience and ecosystem-based approaches for DRR including the example of ‘Building with Nature’ program at Central Java coast. This MOOC aims to address the need for increased awareness knowledge and skills amongst both policy makers and practitioners on the key role of ecosystems in reducing disaster risks and adapting to climate change, either as natural protective buffers or as supporting local livelihoods, food and water security for increased resilience against disaster impacts.

New training tools | One of the highlights in 2014 included the launch of the *Climate Training Kit*, of which many tools are directly derived from training sessions within PfR. The kit contains important insights in how to make programmes and policies climate smart. Just two months after its launch, it already had more than 500 subscribers in over 120 countries, highly positive feedback in the user survey, and has been used in workshops across the world. The development of the kit was funded by the Canadian Red Cross, but trainings and test sessions for the content development were rolled out in PfR.

These training materials were complemented with *games design and facilitation projects*, which has resulted in the improvement of existing games, the design of more than ten new games for use at the community level and additional facilitator support material. We are very pleased with the continued success of these “serious games” for spurring learning and dialogue about climate risk management and yet again, PfR has embraced the games in most countries and even tailored several of the games to local versions (e.g. Paying for Predictions is now adjusted, translated in Bahasa and used by Cordaid partners in Indonesia). The CDKN funded project, which is aimed to top up PfR practice in the Philippines and Indonesia has funded additional game work to enhance policy dialogues.

Demand continues to grow for new game development and facilitation, including from outside actors such as Plan International, the World Bank (which is now regularly using our games for discussions on risk management with client countries and donor governments) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), where the Climate Centre is supporting their 35-country USD 350 million Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program (ASAP), which provides add-on grants to regular IFAD loan projects (turnover USD 1 billion a year). We are supporting IFAD in establishing participatory dialogues on climate risk (including extremes) in the ASAP inception workshops, including through tailored version of our climate risk management games and trainings of game facilitators.

Publication ‘Downstream Voices’ | In order to develop some appealing stories from Partners for Resilience country programs, Wetlands International assigned environmental journalist Fred Pearce to travel to India, Mali and Senegal to visit disaster prone areas, meet with local communities which are involved in the PfR or other risk reduction programs and local government officials. The stories he heard from these communities and how they were able to deal with increasing disaster risks are noted down in the publication *‘Downstream Voices’*, which is widely used and downloaded.

IPCC, WGII AR5 and the synthesis report | Another highlight was the approval of the *IPCC Working Group II report on Impacts and Adaptation*. Web stories, case studies and a press release, as well as op-ed drafted for IFRC President Konoe were compiled to support partners on messaging and attention on the topic. The Climate Centre’s Director Maarten van Aalst acted as IFRC spokesperson at the launch in Yokohama to highlight the humanitarian perspective in international media (including thousands of newspapers and news sites in tens of countries, with prominent coverage in many prestigious outlets such as the Washington Post). Subsequent outreach on the risk framing has already reached many national societies, governments and international organizations. Translating some of the IPCC’s messages on risk management to practice, we have started support to

humanitarian partners in anticipating the upcoming (likely) El Nino event, including specific analyses for several partners.

“10 years after tsunami: nature-based solutions for disaster risk reduction” | On 26th December 2014, it was 10 years ago that the worst tsunami on record hit South-East Asia, killing more than 227,000 people in total. In response to the enormous destruction, Wetlands International led a multi-annual, multi-country program to restore the coastal ecosystems and rehabilitate livelihoods to secure the future of impacted coastal communities in Indonesia (Aceh), Sri Lanka, India and Thailand. To assess the impacts after 10 years of this program, Wetlands International sent environment journalist Fred Pearce to Aceh to meet with the villagers on the west coast and see the results of mangrove reforestation since the tsunami. He interviewed the villagers what happened with their lives and livelihoods after December 2004 and wrote several [stories](#) and [articles](#) published a.o. at *Yale Environment 360* and *Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies*.

Global internship programmes | A number of engaged junior researchers have supported PfR through the Climate Centre's global scholarship programme. Graduate students from amongst others, King's College London, Columbia University have conducted research that will help inform PfR decision-making and programming in the years to come. Some highlights:

- Zakary Burditt was hosted by CARE Uganda. He visited PfR communities to learn about the application of the Early Warning Tracking Tool for climate forecasts, and ecosystem management and restoration activities. He wrote several case studies for the partners on the impact of these approaches.
- Caitlin Murphy worked on early warning early action thinking related to El Niño and more specifically how Selected PfR Communities and implementing partners use the IRI seasonal forecast information and other relevant resources to prepare for El Niño.
- Michael Boyland studied the community risk perception and actions taken along PfR river-basin-surrounded project areas.
- Jesper Jansweijer looked at the integration of DRR and CCA, and more specifically at the integration of DRR and CCA approaches in the local disaster risk reduction and management plans in (selected PfR areas in) the Philippines.

6.11 Monitoring and Evaluation

Start of a qualitative cost benefit analysis | Through a partly externally funded research, the partners have started to evaluate the costs and benefits of so called “early actions” that can be taken by humanitarian actors, including PfR. The research will cover actions related to several different hazard types across countries, comparing across hazards and regions. This will include parameters such as the cost of the action when implemented before a disaster, the possible negative consequences of acting in vain, and the expected benefit of carrying out each disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction activity. This study will be finalized in 2015.

Community members in Adurukoi in Uganda prepare a vegetable nursery bed



7.1 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 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, national and international policy level

Below several initiatives and achievements are presented. The great number of them prevents a full, exhaustive listing.

7.1.1 Identifying good practices in integrated DRR/CCA/EMR

In *Guatemala*, the use of the ecosystem criteria of Wetlands International and the implementation of the small-scale mitigation projects (micro-projects) has been very useful in experiencing how an integrated approach can work. The micro-projects provide a direct and tangible contribution to the communities. The participation and direct link with beneficiaries in the whole process is an element of success and value for the economic investment. The exchange between communities also proved to be a highly effective strategy for learning, allowing communities to see a similar approach in a distinct environmental and cultural context. Unfortunately although several partners carried out similar activities, partners haven't used the full potential of exchange between the different communities where these activities have been implemented. The application of ecosystem management and restoration is not yet routine for some of the partners, but it has found its way in different institutions. Wetlands International has favoured several joint activities among the associates and the communities with which they are working, to identify and favour good practices. Examples are trainings, joint formulation of micro-projects before the implementation with all associates, delivery and inauguration of the micro-projects to assure the signature of agreements, prior visits of the areas and coordination between partners.

Partners in *Nicaragua* collected lessons learned through writeshops of lessons learnt and best practices, the learning from PfR study and meetings of the PfR technical committee, which allow for reflection, sharing and learning. Many of the questions within the learning agenda are answered in these documents. For example, write-ups on small-scale mitigation measures (micro-projects), the development of the watershed management plan in the Inalí and Tapacalí watershed and good practices of small coffee producers are featured. In the writeshops, partners contribute to each other's' case, thus allowing for reflection, learning and improvement. All case studies can be found on the [PfR](#)

[website](#). In addition to the writeshop documents, partners also performed a final baseline study and developed two videos which show the work of the partnership in Nicaragua.

Partners in *Kenya* indicated that there is need to revise the existing risk assessment tools with ecosystem aspects, so that ecosystem management and restoration activities are clearly reflected in the community action plan and financial resources allocated. More explicit attention for ecosystem management and restoration will reduce the bias towards classic development activities. Additionally, there is a need for a practitioners guide or tool based on the project life cycle approach to assist in practical integration of EMR issues in the whole project cycle.

Partners also realized that ecosystem management and restoration interventions requires working on the long term, desired benefits will be delivered over time. Therefore there is a need for innovative mechanisms for incentives to target vulnerable communities as characterised by arid and semi-arid areas. This requires establishing a strategic link between development/livelihood interventions with ecosystem management and restoration activities so that these form an incentive for activities in this areas.

In the *Philippines*, partners used different medium of communication to share good practices and lessons learned from PfR. All partners share stories and good practices on the country and PfR global facebook page and partner ACCORD also features articles and stories of PfR on its website. In 2014, partners drafted case studies on urban DRR. The case study writing process has been supported by the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) and the Climate centre. One story deals with understanding the risk of flooding in the city while another describes building adaptive capacities on flooding and livelihoods. In 2014, several other stories have been published on the [CDKN website](#). In 2014, CDKN also financially supported a film production for learning and dissemination for PfR Philippines and Indonesia. All partners cooperated in the preparation of videos, which aims at registering a number of good practises for further sharing. The videos will show the different aspects of PfR. The video "Tools on Risk Assessment" provides an overview on the vulnerability and capacity assessment. The video "Quality Standards" will enumerate the standards and uses two case studies to illustrate how these standards are/can be used. The video "Innovative Participation" will give an overview of the concept, and provide 3 (or 4) short samples on how this technique was used. The videos are expected to be complete by 1st quarter of 2015

PfR Philippines also received three interns in 2014. The interns looked at community risk perception and action along riverbasins in project areas, VCAs and their climate related information as well as validating the use of VCA. Learnings have been shared with the partners.

In *Uganda*, measures introduced by the partners have shown effective results. The partners documented these first experiences and will edit these into more detailed and systematic cases in 2015, when a country learning workshop and PfR writeshop sessions will be organized.

7.1.2 Teaching the implementation of integrated approaches at the community level

In *Ethiopia*, exchange and learning visits allowed the partners and communities and other stakeholders to understand the importance of ecosystem management and restoration and the need to address drivers of disaster risk. Staff, government authorities and community members have also learned through trainings on disaster risk mapping, climate change and ecosystem degradation.

The country teams from *Kenya and Ethiopia* organized an experience-sharing trip to PfR sites in Borena region of Ethiopia In December 2014. IMPACT, WRUEP, MID-P, Cordaid, Wetlands International and the Kenya Red Cross participated in this exchange visit. Partners visited pastoralist

(Borana) communities in the Miyo Woreda in the Oromia Region. From the trip, the participants got insights about rangeland management (community pasture regeneration and management), cooperatives, watershed soil and water conservation, aloe soap production, community credit and savings schemes and livestock management. The PfR Kenya team also presented their achievements and challenges in a separate session for the Ethiopian team.

Partners in *Guatemala* found that endorsement and support of local authorities facilitate the work on technical issues with communities and institutions. Promoting the integrated approach with the latter is essential to gain interest and commitment.

One of the tools to stimulate the approach have been the methodological support modules, targeted at children from vulnerable communities. These modules proved to be a good pedagogical tool, whose impact will be measured in the first semester of 2015. Partners learned that the role of technical advisers regarding ecosystem management and restoration becomes more concrete and effective with the development of supporting materials. Also, it is important that local and ancestral knowledge is considered valid and an integral part of the process, ensuring a certain level of sustainability to the micro-projects. Similarly, the formation and strengthening of community leaders' capacity, preferably youth, can facilitate the application of the integrated approach at community level. Direct accompaniment of the people in the community on a daily basis is very useful; it moves the role of trainer to the role of daily facilitator of actions. Therefore partners suggested that it would be useful to apply a combination of the previous options: to build on capacities of local community members that continue to live in their community and to provide direct (technical) accompaniment that assures that the more vulnerable groups such as women also have access to relevant knowledge of the integrated approach.

Participation in networks also contributes to learning, such as in the Forestry roundtable of the Region III "Socialization of the FLEGT and REDD Initiatives" organized by the INAB, the joint roundtable of Climate Change and Gender of the North East, Sentinel Site's National Technical Board, member of the Caritas network of Guatemala and representation of civil society before the Consejos Departamentales de Desarrollo Urbano y Rural (CODEDE), in the search for joint actions.

In *India*, an assessment of the role of community institutions in community preparedness in 60 villages during Cyclone Phailin was initiated and the final report is in process. Partners have collated a series of case studies on resilience building as a part of the learning strategy.

Similarly, studies and recommendations of agricultural farmers on emerging climate change have been gathered during a workshop at district level in Bihar. Recommendation and learnings from KVK and ATMA were integrated in various project planning and process levels. In coordination with Bihar State Disaster Management Authority, the PfR-Bihar partners are engaged in developing a cross border early warning system in India and Nepal Border to address flood risk.

Partners in *Mali* organized an exchange visit on "Small Irrigated Perimeters Village (PPIV)" between SoBe village rice farmers (PfR) and Tomina village rice farmers (PADIN II) in the region of Mopti with 25 participants. The Netherlands ministry of Foreign Affairs funds both projects –although through different channels- and both villages have small, irrigated rice fields to ensure food security. The main purpose of this exchange visit was to strengthen the capacity of the disaster risk prevention committees of SoBe village, the cooperative of 'Wafakoye Kondé' rice farmers and PfR project staff in management of a rice cultivation area. Participants were familiarized with small-scale irrigated fields for both rice (rainy season) and vegetables (dry season), rice and potato cultivation techniques, agricultural materials and their supply chain and marketing and community organizing to facilitate building up sustainable infrastructure. Several sites were visited by the participants, amongst other a vegetable garden, a dam and small-irrigated rice fields. A question and answer session allowed all

participants to learn more about different aspects of the fields, such as collection and management of water fees, responsibilities of committee management members, repair of canals, access to certified seeds etc. As a result of the visit, partners recommended a public proclamation of the conclusion of the exchange visit and another exchange visit for the Tomina village.

They organized another learning visit in Simina village in the rural district of Konna, titled: “the mulching technique with harvested crop straw and its impact on the sorghum resistant drought production.” The PfR project team, other NGO’s, staff of PADIN II and farmers of beneficiary villages participated and learned about this method of conservation agriculture. Participants clearly noted the difference between the mulched area and the control plot. Plants from the mulched plot had very long thick stems with long and well-furnished ears, while in the control plot stems were sparse, medium in size with small ears. The production of the mulching area yielded 1600kg/Ha, whereas the control plot only yielded 600kg/Ha. Simina villagers responded many questions from the visitors. Participants appreciated the visit, as the technique not only enriches the soil but also retains moisture better, which is highly relevant for drought-prone areas.

Partners in *Indonesia* continued to facilitate exchange visits between communities. Staff met regularly and shared experience and progress in meetings and workshops. These forms of exchanges were very motivational and well attended. Participation of community leaders often leads to new initiatives in the communities.

Cordaid in *Indonesia* introduced its Resiliency Framework as appropriate tool to enable communities and civil society organizations to think in an integrated and connected way necessary for the PfR approach. The framework covers different aspects and is based on experiences within PfR. It means that people must 1) acquire an understanding that “risk exist” and also can be dealt with 2) recognize that there are different groups and needs within a village 3) that people think about today and consider what could happen in the future, 4) be able to identify the interconnectedness of elements such as lives, livelihoods and assets 5) recognize that risk reduction is everybody’s business 6) recognize that because of this interconnectedness, people see the value of thinking in a holistic manner and 7) be able to link between traditional/local and scientific knowledge, where that is relevant.

Partners in *Nicaragua* introduced ‘learning schools’ in beneficiary communities, mainly in relation to agro-ecology. A flexible curricula was developed, with both theoretical and practical elements such as a plot of agricultural land where children can experiment with agricultural systems. Practical work reinforced learning with the selection of two crops like corn and beans. One agro-ecosystem analysis of the relationship between the crop, soil, plants (pests and diseases and beneficial insects) and the atmosphere was performed. Furthermore, exchange visits between schools were conducted in order to increase knowledge with the implementation of good practices, such as the establishment of soil conservation works and water, reducing risk and water infiltration, soil fertility and adaptation to climate change.

7.2.3 Facilitating implementation of integrated approach at local, national and international policy levels

In *Ethiopia*, the lessons learnt from the PfR programme implementation have positively influenced partners’ policy and strategy direction; their respective management is developing a community resilience framework with an important role for the PfR experience. This framework will be completed before May 2015.

Partners recognized the need for continuous learning. Almost all partners are keen to establish, facilitate and coordinate a multidisciplinary partnership that is required for the development and implementation of an integrated risk reduction programme. Partners aim to sign a MoU with the African Centre for Disaster Risk Management (ACDRM) in partnership with the Bahir Dar University (BDU) and the disaster risk management and food security sector of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, with financial and technical support of the PfR programme to document good practices of the integrated approach jointly.

Partners in *Guatemala* found that it is essential to raise awareness on the need for an integrated approach on several levels such as the political, technical, and the communal as well as the international, to define a working methodology that fits that particular level, adapted to the local context. To stimulate awareness and commitment at the political level, partners realized that approaches need to be based on field information and activity examples, so that institutions see concrete things and achievements. To stimulate the implementation of the integrated approaches at policy level, the partners in Guatemala followed up on the established Memorandum of Understanding between government institutions SE-CONRED, CONAP and MARN on the strategic inter-institutional agenda in 2014. The partners invested a lot of effort and resources in the development of this joint agenda. It proved to be an excellent example of how the integrated approach can be applied to have a broad impact. Joint learning has been inherent to the process, both between involved stakeholders, but also within the broader networks of the partner organizations, with whom these experiences are shared. This allows that coordination and the application of the integrated approach is more viable with these entities. The signing of the Strategic Inter-institutional Agenda enables a more concrete way to work on harmonizing and sharing public policies, optimizing use of human, financial and technical resources and to deepen territorial and geographical impact. Partners expect that the established platform is attractive for joint management and fund-raising, aligned with international cooperation. The involved government entities should include their actions in the institutional annual operative plans of MARN, CONAP and CONRED. In addition to this initiative, representatives from CARE in Guatemala attended the COP 20 and had the opportunity to lead small group discussions on the integrated approach, share documentation of experience and interact with a diverse range of stakeholders to facilitate learning in this important global event.

The development and (partial) implementation of the four educational modules (as described under the second objective) and support games kit is another good example of getting the commitment of government entities. Four national-level authorities endorsed the modules, including the ministry of Education and the modules have been incorporated into the National Curriculum Base (CNB) of the formal educational system in Guatemala.

Writeshops have been conducted in both *Guatemala and Nicaragua*. For this, partners collected lessons through writeshops. The writeshops are a learning process, deliver a concrete product of that learning process and also serves as a way of capacity building to document experiences. Partners shared the case studies during the IV regional platform for DRR in Guayaquil and during the COP 20 in Lima and with other stakeholders in-country. Showing evidence of the integrated approach is a good way of getting the interest of governments and policy makers.

In *Indonesia*, partners organized a two-day workshop to discuss the strategies for 2015, based on successful approaches in the past year. Partners identified a number of activities which had emerged in the past and needed further cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral, among the partners. Partners agreed upon joint initiatives during the meetings, such as extending the database developed and facilitated by Cordaid partner LPTP, dealing with volunteerism and ensure the retention of volunteers through support of PMI; 3) training on eco-criteria by Wetlands International Indonesia and advocacy at various government levels.

In order to promote the integrated approach with government authorities and stimulate dialogue, PfR partners also organized a PfR Festival on Timor. The two-day event brought together the representatives from all 8 PfR intervened village from 2 districts, government officers from related departments at provincial and district levels and parliament members from provincial level. The innovation market caught the attention both from the government and communities to exchange learning about new approaches. As a result of this activity, the government representatives of TTS were motivated to replicate the resilient garden initiative by planting sweet purple potatoes in 16 other villages with government financial support.

In order to have materials with success stories, developments and learnings at hand, The Netherlands Red Cross in Indonesia maintains a database with all articles, documents, flyers, etc. both in English and Bahasa, which have been produced over the years, which is regularly update and shared with consortium members.

Partners from the *Philippines* attended the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) on 22-26 June 2014 in Bangkok Thailand. They promoted the good practices and learning experiences through stories in the PfR book: "Creating New Paths to Resilience". They also engaged in dialogue with various practitioners and agencies about PfR. The background document of the AMCDRR "Promoting Investments for Resilient Nations and Communities" featured PfR under the section on enhancing resilience at local level. (p15 of background document)

Representatives from *PfR Philippines and Indonesia* shared current initiatives and good practices during the 8th International Conference on Community Based Adaptation (CBA) in Kathmandu Nepal from April 24-30, 2014. Poster presentations on for example the PfR key principles of resilience were shared with over 50 participants.

Partners in *Kenya* found that evidence based and a practice oriented approach helps to incorporate the integrated approach into policy documents. Practical examples and evidence of the integrated approach at the community level should be well documented and well-designed for the target public. As the Kenyan government went through a process of decentralization, some responsibilities have been devolved to county level. Therefore it is important to establish linkages with county-level government first. Financing and facilitating relevant policy documents at the county level is therefore a good way to ensure the integrated approach is incorporated. Once the county level has been reached, it is also easier to reach out to the central government.

In Kenya, Wetlands International organized a marketplace event for the MFS II Ecosystem alliance and the PfR alliance to learn from each other and promote best practices and success stories.

In *Mali*, partners organized several learning events, such as seminars, workshops and exchange visits. The mid-term evaluation was carried out in February 2014, due to the unstable political situation in 2013, when all other mid-term reviews were organized. The partners witnessed the various achievements in the villages of Noga, Simina and Foussi and formulated several findings and recommendations for the future implementation. For example, partners recognized the need for contingency plans at community and municipal levels. Also, they found that the first generation of drought resistant seeds as distributed by the partners due to a changing climate is the most productive. The first generation seeds are used to produce more second and third generation seeds to be distributed over an increased number of farmers. Partners organized themselves in such a way that the revenue of selling the third generation of seeds produced by the farmers is used to buy new first generation seeds in order to have a higher production and start the cycle again. Sustainability is guaranteed as the disaster prevention and management committees are responsible for continuing this cycle.

In May 2014, staff from Wetlands International conducted a mission to visit the various project sites in Mali. A journalist also interviewed several beneficiaries. The interviews have been used to write an article in the brochure Downstream voices : Wetland Solutions to Reducing Disaster Risk (page 24-33)

Partners in *Mali* identified several lessons learnt. In the first place, they found that an integrated approach requires the involvement of different institutions with different types of expertise. Exchange of expertise and capacities, as well as joint planning, monitoring and evaluation is a prerequisite for the performance of an integrated approach. Moreover, strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations and their networks (such as PICC) as well as community-based organizations (Disaster risk Prevention Management committees) facilitates the implementation of an integrated approach and its sustainability. In order to meet the needs of the communities, communities must be involved in all steps of the risk analysis and the implementation of action plans.

In Mali, partners found that empowerment of local decision-makers and inclusion of activities in the local development plans facilitate the implementation of the integrated approach. Partners organized several sessions to advocate for integrated risk reduction solutions within different ministries, members of the National Assembly of Mali and embassies.

Partners in *Nicaragua* found that training processes aimed at community leaders, producers, town halls technicians, government officials, unions as UNAG, producer cooperatives and decision makers are essential to address the relationship between disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration. In cooperation with universities both community leaders as well as staff of institutions and municipalities were trained academically. An integrated approach is best done at scale, taking into account the territory as a whole, such as a watershed. The development and implementation of watershed management plans, municipal climate change adaptation strategies, risk reduction plans and developed specific studies are good examples of how to address all issues. Advocacy with local governments for the development of program strategies which are including in the municipality planning and the action plans in the longer term.

At regional and international levels, partners have explored regional structures such as the regional disaster reduction strategy and CEPREDENAC to promote the integrated approach. Another example is the participation in the Fourth Session of the Regional Platform for DRR, held in Guayaquil in 2014 and participation in the COP 20. These fora are conducive workspaces for lobby and advocacy.

Nicaraguan partners organized several joint event that allowed for cross-learning. For example, partners organized an event to launch the watershed management plan of the Inalí and Tapacalí watershed, with participation of government institutions and NGO's and universities. The established watershed committees with support from the authorities are now responsible for implementing the plan. Partners also organized a regional forum on climate change adaptation in Estelí. The forum was an effort of many governmental and NGO's and the Nicaraguan partners contributed significantly to the development of the event. Different technologies for climate change adaptation were presented. Finally, partners organized a national closing event in Managua, with participation of community leaders, mayors, universities and NGOs. The event allowed for beneficiaries to express their experiences and share the results of the program.

Partners in *Uganda* organized a learning workshop to enable the systematization of experiences of the programme in 2014. Materials such as case studies will be presented in a country learning workshop in 2015.

Wetlands International, Rain Foundation and the Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment organized a learning event on Integrated Catchment Based Approaches to Water Resources Management.

Cordaid in collaboration with the Rain Foundation provided technical experts that assessed partners' water harvesting interventions and recommended the inclusion of the 3R approach (recharge, retention and re-use). Staff found the technical support and learning gained from the technical experts valuable to enhance water-harvesting interventions.

An intern was supported by PfR Uganda to carry out review of the Early Warning Early Action Tracking system and how communities were using the information to reduce risks and adapt to climate change to boost resilience. A documentation of at least two case studies from each project site visited on a related DRR measure was also done. The sites visited were Otuke for CARE Uganda and Napak for Cordaid Uganda. Feedback was given on field findings. The Climate Centre provided input to the qualitative assessment.

7.2 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.

At first, a desk study on all relevant documents has been performed, of which results provided the researchers with initial conclusions and more importantly, follow-up questions, which have been used by the researchers for the third phase of the study, collecting primary (empirical) data in six countries.

During the course of 2014, junior researchers conducted this research in six of the nine countries (Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Nicaragua, Indonesia and the Philippines). The results of the country studies will provide more in-depth and contextualized results of the programme and will be shared with partners early 2015.



Partners in Kenya organized a second camel caravan in 2014, advocating for wise use and management of the Ewaso Nyiro river

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	64%	4,634,540	61%	3,165,860	%	1,468,680	
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%	1,624,090	20%	1,054,150	%	569,940	
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy							
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	14%	1,036,890	19%	973,530	%	63,360	
Total of the outcomes	100%	7,295,520	100%	5,193,540	%	2,101,980	
Reserve		248,810		0		248,810	
Total of the programme		<u>7,544,330</u>		<u>5,193,540</u>	%	<u>2,350,790</u>	
Overhead							
Management & Administration	4.8%	358,930	%	247,090		358,930	
Programme Management Costs	4.0%	303,270	%	208,770		303,270	
Alliance fee	2.4%	178,300	%	134,480		178,300	
Total overhead		<u>840,500</u>		<u>590,340</u>		<u>840,500</u>	
Total budget of the programme		8,384,830		5,193,540		3,191,290	
Targets for the cost categories							
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	71%	5,325,730	86%	4,320,450		-1,005,280	
Support costs	29%	1,969,790	14%	713,160		1,256,630	
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	<u>7,295,520</u>	100%	<u>5,783,880</u>		<u>2,261,910</u>	
Out of which							
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	711,400	11%	578,560	%	132,840	
Linking and Learning	5%	449,270	17%	894,940	%	- 445,670	
Technical Assistance	6%	908,470	16%	820,790	%	87,680	
Origin of funding (including overhead)							
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	7,471,700	90%	8,308,820		- 837,120	
Netherlands Red Cross	5%	387,760	4%	404,780		- 17,020	
CARE Nederland	1%	69,480	0%	0		69,480	
Cordaid	4%	375,330	5%	423,850		- 48,520	
Red Cross Climate Centre	1%	55,560	0.8%	69,250		- 13,690	
Wetlands International	0,3%	25,000	0,3%	25,000		0	
Total of funding of the programme	100%	8,384,830	100%	9,231,710	%	- 846,880	

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

District and provincial representatives in Kupang, Indonesia, attend a two-day event on community resilience, organized by PfR



General

Beneficiaries	target	baseline	2013	2014
# of beneficiaries reached	422,979	0	486,513	520,365
# of female beneficiaries reached	215,310	0	238,803	255,419

Programme element 1: Civil society

Civic engagement	target	baseline	2013	2014
Diversity of socially based engagement				
- The organisations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders	3.1	2.7	3.7	4.4
Diversity of political engagement				
- % of supported community committees that are invited to participate in regular dialogue with government bodies	38%	NA	NA	NA ¹
Level of organization				
Organisational level of civil society infrastructure (CSI)				
2.b # of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	10	0	56	72
Peer-to-peer communication				
2.c % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	75%	1%	84%	88% ²
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	NA	NA ¹
Practise of values				
Internal governance (democratic decision making and governance)				
- The target group is involved in decision making	3.2	2.9	3.5	3,7 ²
Transparency				
- The organisations have transparent financial procedures and practise transparent financial reporting	3.1	2.9	3.6	3,8 ²
Perception of impact				
Responsiveness				
2.c % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	75%	1%	84%	88% ²
3.1.b # of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	19	0	292	368
Social impact				
1.1.a # of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	229	26	512	549
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	NA	NA ¹
3.d # of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	8	0	3	19
Environment				
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%	84%	88% ²

Programme element 2: MDGs and themes

1	Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	target	Baseline	2013	2014
1a	# of mitigation measures implemented per community	34	0	2.0	
1b	% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable	100%	0	94%	94% ²
1c	# of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	418,286	0	439,391	520,365
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	512	549
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	512	549
1.1.c	# of community members covered by risk plans	248,688	18,386	557,863	597,662
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	40,877	54,996
1.2.b	# of community members that have adapted, diversified or strengthened their livelihoods	44,598	0	71,172	98,277
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	484	553
2b	# of network/ umbrella organisations, developed and active	10	0	56	72
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%	84%	88% 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	1,650	2404
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organisations	28	20	69	83
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	398	508
2.2.b	# of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on the agenda of platforms/ networks	27	0	373	660
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	120	168
3b	% of annual increase of government spending in target areas on DRR/CCA/ EMR	29%	0	NA	NA ¹
3c	# of regional, international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact of DRR/CCA/EMR	9	0	8	14
3d	# of technical recommendations, resolutions and conference proceedings make reference to DRR/CCA/EMR approaches	8	0	3	19
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	0	339	439
3.1.b	# of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities	166	0	366	368

3.1.c	# of countries where connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	9	8	9
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Programme element 3: Southern partner organisations

Capability to commit		target	baseline	2013	2014
Strategy and planning					
-	Strategy is elaborated in work plans and activities/projects	3.2	3.0	3.4	3,7 ²
Financial capacity					
-	Funding of organisation's annual budget	3.1	2.9	3.3	3,6 ²
Human resources capacity					
2.1.a	# of (partner)staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	461	0	1,650	2,404
Effective leadership					
-	The organisation's leadership is accountable to staff and stakeholders	3.1	2.9	3.3	3,5 ²

Capability to achieve					
PME system					
-	The organisations have well-functioning PME systems	3.1	2.8	3.3	3,6 ²
Service delivery					
2.a	# of communities where partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge	242	0	484	553

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%	84%	88% ²
2.2.a	# of organisations (incl. non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	63	0	398	508
2.2.b	# times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on agenda platforms/ networks	27	0	373	660
Policy dialogue (internal)					
-	The organisations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders	3.1	2.7	3.7	4,4 ²
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	120	168

Capacity to adapt and renew					
PME system					
-	The organisations have well-functioning PME systems	3.1	2.8	3.3	3,6 ²
Outcome monitoring					
-	The organisations have well-functioning PME systems	3.1	2.8	3.3	3,6 ²
Policy review					
2.1.b	# of (partner) NGOs/CBOs have established cooperation with knowledge and resource organizations	28	20	69	83

Capability to achieve coherence					
Effectiveness					
-	Strategy is elaborated in work plans and activities/ projects	3.2	3.0	3.4	3,7 ²
Efficiency					
-	% of organisations in which efficiency is addressed in the external financial audit	75%	59%	NA	NA ¹

Organisation

25% own contribution		target	Baseline	2013	2014
	# of organisations funding with maximum 25% funding from other sources	3.1	2.9	2.9	tba

DG-norm					
	# of management and board members with an annual salary above DG-norm	0	0	0	tba

Efficiency				
Costs per beneficiary (direct costs / # beneficiaries) ¹	€ 85.72	0		tba
Quality (system)				
ISO certification on Netherlands Red Cross is renewed	yes	Yes		yes
Budget				
Budget spent per year ¹	7,992,720	0		tba
Partner policy				
Incidents of deviation from partnership/ cooperation policy (for NLRC)	0	0	0	1
Harmonisation and complementarities				
% of planned joint activities implemented (per individual year)	80%	0%	72%	80%
Learning ability of the organization				
Programmatic changes based on good practices	5	0	9 ⁹	0

¹Since 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; ²individual countries are given equal weight in this global indicator, irrespective of the number of (implementing) organisations;

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

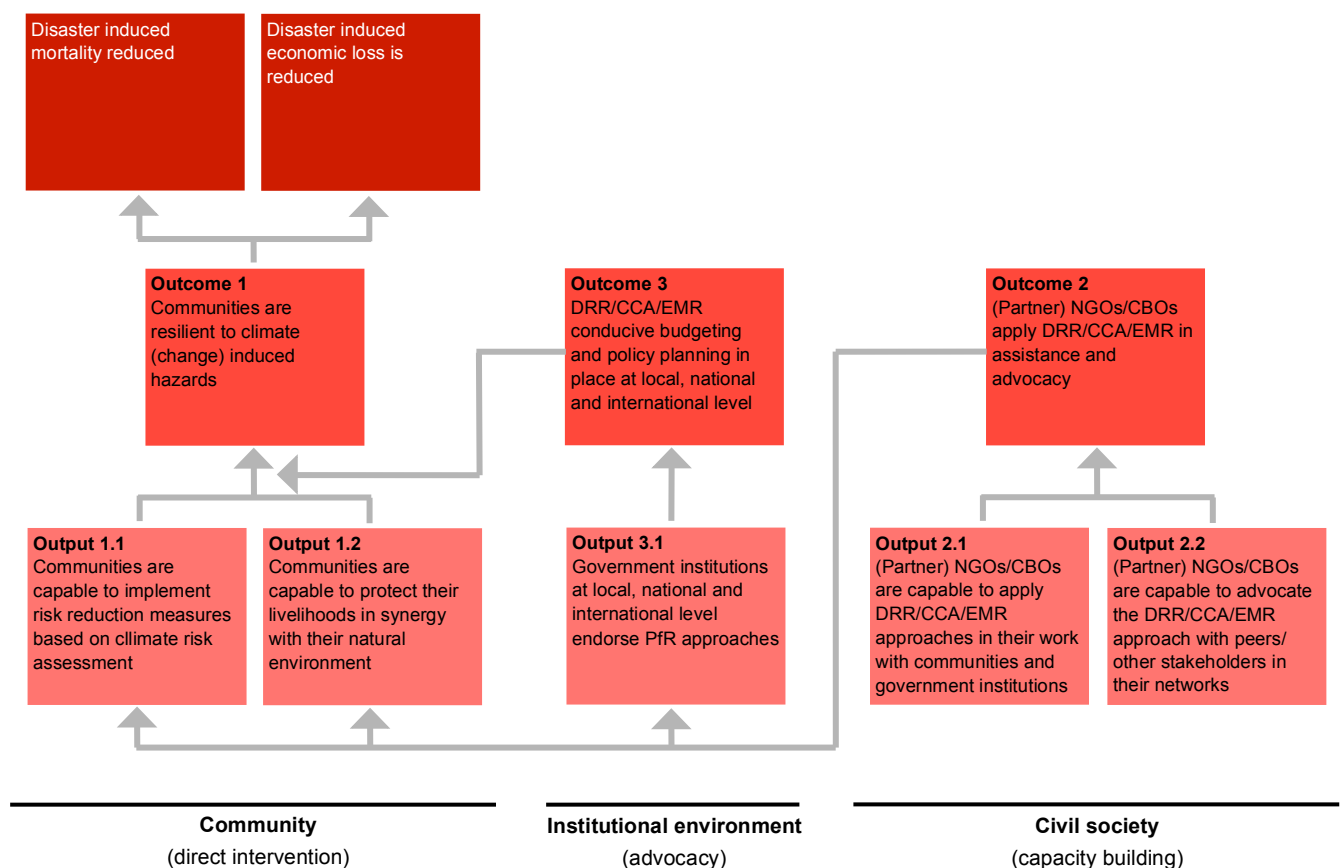
Intervention logic (programme element 2)

A woman in Santa Cruz del Quiché demonstrates her improved cooking stove, which saves up to 50% of fuel wood and decreases respiratory diseases



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

Stakeholders working on DRR in Isiolo county in Kenya organized and gathered in Kinna to celebrate the International DRR day



CERTIFICAAT

Hiermede wordt verklaard dat het kwaliteitsmanagementsysteem van:

**Het Nederlandse Rode Kruis
Internationale Hulpverlening
Leeghwaterplein 27
2521 CV Den Haag
Nederland**

is goedgekeurd door Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance
volgens de volgende kwaliteitsmanagementsysteemnorm:

ISO 9001 : 2008

Het kwaliteitsmanagementsysteem is van toepassing op:

**Alle activiteiten die worden uitgevoerd binnen het Landelijk
Bureau ten behoeve van Internationale Hulpverlening.**

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~~

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



Op dit document zijn de aan de ommezijde vermelde voorwaarden van toepassing
K.P. van der Mandelalaan 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

Children in Dire Dawa in Ethiopia participate in environmental youth club to protect their natural environment and mitigate disaster risks



CARE Nederland

Ethiopia	CARE Ethiopia, Support for Sustainable Development (SSD)
Guatemala	CARE Guatemala, Asociación Vivamos Mejor
Indonesia	CARE Indonesia, CIS Timor
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, FAPAD

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

Through a simulation game communities in Orissa, India, participate in an early warning, early action workshop, just before cyclone Hudhud hit the area in October 2014



Ethiopia			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	Care Ethiopia	Afar Regional State	Dewe Woreda
	SSD	Afar Regional State	Dewe 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	Asociación 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	CIS Timor	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 department	Somoto district
	AMMA	Madriz department	Somoto district
	INPRUH	Madriz department	Somoto district
NLRC	NRCS	Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte (RAAN); Madriz dept	Somoto district

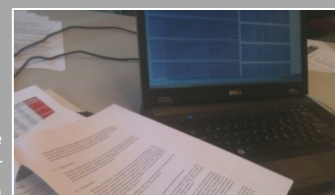
Philippines			
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province	District / region
CARE	CORDIS RDS	Provinces Benguet	Municipality of Tadian
		Mountain Province (Luzon)	Municipality of Bokod
	CNDR	National Capital Region	Malabon City
	ACCORD	National Capital Region	Malabon City
	AADC	Agusan del Sur	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
	FAPAD	Lango sub region	Otuke district
Cordaid	Socadido	Teso sub region	Amuria district
	Caritas Moroto	Karamoja sub region	Napak district
	ECO	Karamoja sub region	Nakapiripit district
	TPO	Teso sub region	Katakwi district
NLRC	URCS	Teso sub region	Katakwi district
		Lango sub region	Apac district

Annex 6

Financial overviews PfR and individual countries

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



Total programme expenses including overhead

Total all countries

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	64%	4,634,540	61%	3,165,860	70%	1,468,680
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%	1,624,090	20%	1,054,150	27%	569,940
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	14%	1,036,890	19%	973,530	3%	63,360
Total of the outcomes	100%	7,295,520	100%	5,193,540	100%	2,101,980
Reserve		248,810		0		248,810
Total of the programme		<u>7,544,330</u>		<u>5,193,540</u>		<u>2,350,790</u>
Overhead						
Management & Administration	4,8%	358,930	4,8%	247,090		111,840
Programme Management Costs	4,0%	303,270	4,0%	208,770		94,500
Alliance fee	2,4%	178,300	1,2%	134,480		43,820
Total overhead		<u>840,500</u>		<u>590,340</u>		<u>250,160</u>
Total budget of the programme		8,348,830		5,783,880		2,600,950
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	71%	5,325,730	83%	4,320,450		1,005,280
Support costs	29%	1,969,790	17%	873,080		1,096,710
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	<u>7,295,520</u>	100%	<u>5,193,530</u>		<u>2,101,990</u>
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	711,400	11.1%	578,560	19%	132,840
Linking and Learning	5%	449,270	17.2%	894,940	-99%	-445,670
Technical Assistance	6%	908,470	15.8%	820,790	10%	87,680
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	7,471,700	87%	4,801,740	36%	2,669,960
Netherlands Red Cross	5%	387,760	7%	447,000	-15%	-59,240
CARE Nederland	1%	69,480	0%	0	100%	69,480
Cordaid	4%	375,330	5%	458,010	-22%	-82,680
Red Cross Climate Centre	1%	55,560	0.7%	77,130	-39%	-21,570
Wetlands International	0,3%	25,000	0,3%	0	-	25,000
Total of funding of the programme	100%	8,348,830	100%	5,783,880	160%	2,600,950

Ethiopia

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	70%	585,060	78%	687,740	245%	- 102,680
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society						
Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	20%	167,160	13%	115,090	- 124%	52,070
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	10%	83,580	9%	74,900	- 21%	8,680
Total budget of the Ethiopia programme	100%	835,800	100%	877,730	100%	- 41,930
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	73%	610,130	88%	754,990	345%	- 144,860
Support costs	27%	225,670	12%	105,860	- 245%	102,920
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	835,800	100%	860,850	100%	- 41,940
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	41,790	8%	73,570	- 76%	- 31,780
Linking and Learning	5%	41,790	11%	98,060	- 135%	- 56,270
Technical Assistance	6%	50,150	11%	100,280	- 100%	- 50,130
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	744,780	90%	728,680	2%	160,100
PfR organisations	11%	91,020	27%	149,050	- 64%	- 58,030
Total of funding of the Ethiopia country programme	100%	835,800	117%	877,730	- 5%	- 41,930

Guatemala

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	55%	558,600	67%	587,890	- 22%	- 29,290
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society						
Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	30%	304,690	11%	93,040	158%	211,650
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	15%	152,350	23%	200,730	- 36%	- 48,380
Total budget of the programme	100%	1,015,640	100%	881,660	100%	133,980
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	73%	741,420	88%	777,110	- 27%	- 35,690
Support costs	27%	274,220	12%	104,560	127%	169,670
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	1,015,640	100%	881,670	100%	133,970
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	50,780	6%	54,800	- 8%	- 4,020
Linking and Learning	5%	50,780	10%	86,330	- 70%	- 35,550
Technical Assistance	6%	60,940	10%	84,900	- 39%	- 23,960
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	905,030	83%	731,950	19%	173,090
PfR organisations	11%	110,610	17%	149,710	- 35%	- 39,110
Total of funding of the Guatemala country programme	100%	1,015,640	100%	881,660	13%	133,980

India

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	65%	362,770	44%	250,790	- 786%	111,980
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%	83,720	28%	162,030	550%	- 78,310
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	20%	111,620	28%	159,540	336%	- 47,920
Total budget of the programme	100%	558,110	100%	572,360	100%	- 14,250
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	73%	407,420	96%	548,070	987%	- 140,650
Support costs	27%	150,690	4%	24,290	- 887%	126,400
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	558,110	100%	572,360	100%	- 14,250
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	27,910	3%	19,430	30%	8,480
Linking and Learning	5%	27,910	5%	26,400	5%	1,510
Technical Assistance	6%	33,490	14%	77,420	- 131%	- 43,930
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	497,330	83%	475,170	4%	- 24,740
PfR organisations	11%	60,780	17%	97,190	- 60%	- 10,500
Total of funding of the India country programme	100%	558,110	100%	572,360	- 3%	- 14,240

Indonesia

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	63%	838,910	68%	797,920	25%	40,990
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society						
Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	17%	226,370	21%	249,450	- 14%	- 23,080
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	20%	266,320	10%	121,280	89%	145,040
Total budget of the programme	100%	1,331,600	100%	1,168,650	100%	162,950
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	73%	972,070	90%	1,046,140	- 45%	- 74,070
Support costs	27%	359,530	10%	122,500	145%	237,030
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	1,331,600	100%	1,168,640	100%	162,960
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	66,580	8%	88,270	- 33%	- 21,690
Linking and Learning	5%	66,580	10%	113,870	- 71%	- 47,290
Technical Assistance	6%	79,900	12%	134,510	- 68%	- 54,610
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	1,186,590	83%	970,210	18%	216,380
PfR organisations	11%	145,010	17%	198,440	- 37%	- 53,430
Total of funding of the Indonesia country programme	100%	1,331,600	100%	1,168,650	12%	162,950

Kenya

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	70%	435,420	62%	224,530	81%	210,890
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society						
Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	20%	124,410	21%	76,130	19%	48,280
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	10%	62,200	17%	61,690	0%	510
Total budget of the programme	100%	622,030	100%	362,350	100%	259,680
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	73%	454,080	77%	280,120	67%	173,960
Support costs	27%	167,950	23%	82,220	33%	85,730
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	622,030	100%	362,340	100%	259,690
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	31,100	13%	48,010	- 54%	- 16,910
Linking and Learning	5%	31,100	37%	133,610	- 330%	- 102,510
Technical Assistance	6%	37,320	21%	75,600	- 103%	- 38,280
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	554,290	83%	300,820	46%	253,470
PfR organisations	11%	67,740	17%	61,530	9%	6,210
Total of funding of the Kenya country programme	100%	622,030	100%	362,350	42%	259,680

Mali

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	70%	363,500	48%	69,000	79%	294,500
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society						
Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	25%	129,820	20%	29,130	27%	100,690
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	5%	25,960	32%	46,000	- 5%	- 20,040
Total budget of the programme	100%	519,280	100%	144,130	100%	375,150
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	73%	379,070	51%	73,200	82%	305,870
Support costs	27%	140,210	49%	70,920	18%	69,280
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	519,280	100%	144,120	100%	375,160
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	25,960	11%	15,270	41%	10,690
Linking and Learning	5%	25,960	30%	42,810	- 65%	- 16,850
Technical Assistance	6%	31,160	23%	33,350	- 7%	- 2,190
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	462,730	83%	119,660	74%	343,070
PfR organisations	11%	56,550	17%	24,470	57%	32,080
Total of funding of the Mali country programme	100%	519,280	100%	144,130	72%	375,150

Nicaragua

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	55%	429,210	28%	58,180	65%	371,030
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society						
Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	30%	234,120	34%	71,030	28%	163,090
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	15%	117,060	38%	78,400	7%	38,660
Total budget of the programme	100%	780,390	100%	207,610	100%	572,780
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	73%	569,680	41%	85,290	85%	484,390
Support costs	27%	210,710	59%	122,320	15%	88,390
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	780,390	100%	207,610	100%	572,780
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	39,020	37%	77,390	- 98%	- 38,370
Linking and Learning	5%	39,020	54%	111,360	- 185%	- 72,340
Technical Assistance	6%	46,820	47%	97,950	- 109%	- 51,130
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	695,400	83%	172,360	75%	523,050
PfR organisations	11%	84,990	17%	35,250	59%	49,730
Total of funding of the Nicaragua country programme	100%	780,390	100%	207,610	73%	572,780

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	55%	299,900	43%	117,470	67%	182,430
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society						
Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	25%	136,320	31%	83,300	19%	53,020
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	20%	109,060	26%	70,390	14%	38,670
Total budget of the programme	100%	545,280	100%	271,160	100%	274,120
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	73%	398,050	57%	155,520	88%	242,530
Support costs	27%	147,230	43%	115,640	12%	31,580
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	545,280	100%	271,160	100%	274,120
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	27,260	9%	23,850	13%	3,410
Linking and Learning	5%	27,260	17%	46,800	- 72%	- 19,540
Technical Assistance	6%	32,720	13%	34,960	- 7%	- 2,240
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	485,900	83%	225,110	54%	260,780
PfR organisations	11%	59,380	17%	46,050	22%	13,340
Total of funding of the Philippines country programme	100%	545,280	100%	271,160	50%	274,120

Uganda

	Budget		Actuals		Balance	
Outcomes						
Intervention strategy 1: strengthening community resilience						
Outcome 1: increased resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation	70%	761,170	53%	372,340	102%	388,830
Intervention strategy 2: strengthening civil society						
Outcome 2: civil society organisations have increased capacity to apply DRR/CCA/EMR measures and conduct policy dialogue	20%	217,480	25%	174,950	11%	42,530
Intervention strategy 3: policy dialogue and advocacy						
Outcome 3: institutional environment is more conducive to an integrated approach of DRR, CCA and EMR	10%	108,740	23%	160,600	- 14%	- 51,860
Total budget of the programme	100%	1,087,390	100%	707,890	100%	379,500
Targets for the cost categories						
Costs directly invested to achieve the outcome	73%	793,790	85%	600,010	51%	193,780
Support costs	27%	293,600	15%	107,880	49%	185,710
Total of targets for costs categories	100%	1,087,390	100%	707,890	100%	379,500
Out of which						
Monitoring and Evaluation	5%	54,370	25%	177,970	- 227%	- 123,600
Linking and Learning	5%	54,370	33%	235,700	- 334%	- 181,330
Technical Assistance	6%	65,240	26%	181,820	- 179%	- 116,580
Origin of funding (including overhead)						
Requested Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS-II)	89%	968,970	83%	587,680	39%	381,290
PfR organisations	11%	118,420	17%	120,210	- 2%	- 1,790
Total of funding of the Uganda country programme	100%	1,113,380	100%	707,890	35%	379,500

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