

Local Realities, Global Ambitions

Annual Report 2018

Strategic Partnership Dialogue and Dissent 2016 - 2020

Partners for Resilience

Submitted: May 29th 2019





“We know our rights. However water remains a large issue. Women now have land which helps to keep the children nearby and create local employment”



“Bring each other together and share knowledge on fishing, agriculture, land and water resources”



“Enlarging our self-confidence: getting trained on rights of women and how to handle leadership positions. Also women need tools for management: how to manage resources by themselves?”



“Thank you for coming. Many difficulties currently in this region between groups and deteriorating security situation. Your presence here shows that our friends care about us”



“I would like to request that the training of coalition members will be extended from coalition level to village level (users)”



“Challenge: coalition building and gender equality. We need more help, for example training on management and implementation of micro credits”

These are quotes from community representatives in Mopti, central Mali, in July 2018, responding to the question:

“What did Partners for Resilience bring to you?”

These quotes have been carefully written down, however due to translation from French/ Bambara into English minor details could have been lost/ misinterpreted.

Front page image: Mrs. Devi and Mr. Mehta (ward member and task force member) in Kothai village (south Mahishi panchayat) along the Koshi river in Saharsa district, Bihar, India.

Contents

1. Introduction	3.
1.1 Report structure	4.
2. Capacity Strengthening and Policy Dialogues	5.
2.1 Integrated Risk Management dialogue trajectories	6.
2.2 Capacity strengthening of civil society organisations	6.
2.3 Evidence base and country exchanges	7.
2.4 Inclusive development: the role of gender and marginalised groups	9.
3. Advancing the Impact of our Work	12.
3.1 District and local level disaster management planning	12.
3.2 Urban Resilience	13.
3.3 Capacity strengthening government/ regional bodies	15.
3.4 Better use of meteorological information and weather forecasts	16.
3.5 Engagement with the private sector	17.
3.6 Improving water resource management	18.
3.7 Country and global financial resource mobilisation for IRM practices	20.
3.8 Climate-resilient agriculture and alternative livelihoods	21.
3.9 Ensuring a strong focus of NAPs and NDCs on the most vulnerable	23.
3.10 Working in a conflict setting	23.
with inspiring stories on:	
▪ <i>Connecting Global and Local Ambitions at the Africa-Arab Regional Platform for DRR</i>	11.
▪ <i>Water as Leverage</i>	14.
▪ <i>Ensuring women’s participation in development planning in Indonesia</i>	20.
▪ <i>Sustaining the IRM legacy in Guatemala</i>	25.
4. Conclusions and way forward	26.
ANNEXES	28.
Annex 1: List of acronyms	29.
Annex 2: Theory of Change	31.
Annex 3: Country/ regional/ global summary pages	33.
▪ Ethiopia	34.
▪ Guatemala	37.
▪ Haiti	40.
▪ India	43.
▪ Indonesia	47.
▪ Kenya	51.
▪ Mali	54.
▪ Philippines	57.
▪ South Sudan	60.
▪ Uganda	63.
▪ Asia region	66.
▪ Central America region	69.
▪ Horn of Africa region	71.
▪ West Africa region	74.
▪ Global programme	77.
Annex 4: Alliance members and implementing partners	81.
Annex 5: IRM core principles	84.
Annex 6: IATI Indicators	85.
Annex 7: PME workshop – theory of change	88.
Annex 8: List of publications/ films	89.

Women have a right to 15% of land for development. This might not look like a lot, however traditionally land cultivation was only considered to be a man's job. Many communities in the Mopti region in central Mali, who are severely under stress from violent attacks, increasing and changing disaster risk, poverty and environmental degradation, were not aware of this regulation. Therefore, this right was not implemented nor enforced. Knowledge is power and owning land would give women the opportunity to grow crops and provide an income for themselves, creating financial sustainability for their families. Proper documentation proved to be key, as previous experience has shown that women without such documentation, were chased away from their land, needing to start again from scratch. With the proper legal documents however, they have the opportunity to claim land and break the vicious cycle of poverty, vulnerability and marginalisation.

The above example illustrates the importance of civil society organisations (CSOs) working together with communities to engage in dialogues to ensure they have access to basic commodities such as water and land, and that progress is made on gender equality and many more elements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In 2018, Partners for Resilience (PfR) has stepped up its efforts to empower CSOs and local and national authorities by continuing to demonstrate what it takes to build resilience amidst complex realities and increasing risks.

Climate change and environmental degradation will shape tomorrow's humanitarian needs and compound on already aggravated vulnerabilities due to conflicts. This will shape the humanitarian and development response of tomorrow. 2018 was a pivotal year for global and national policy dialogues, especially on ensuring policy, plans and laws reflect the voice of the most vulnerable and marginalised groups, especially women and girls. PfR will continue to give special emphasis to ensure that international finance will flow to places where it matters most.

As per its aim, PfR's work concentrates in areas that are defined by vulnerability and poverty. Population growth, urbanisation, climate change and environmental degradation are trends that underly and furtheracerbate the risks that communities face. Conflicts, often of a local nature about access to resources, are a further compounding factor that erodes people's coping capacities. While expectations for governments to address these risks are high, the reality shows that their capacity is often low: policies and plans are in many cases weak, and resources for implementation are often insufficient. In these contexts, PfR brings local level actors – community groups, local government, CSOs and other stakeholders – together. Through dialogues shared priorities are defined, and plans are developed to jointly address the challenges. Difficult as these circumstances are, PfR is proud of the successes it has achieved. Despite occasional setbacks, it has enhanced the resilience of numerous communities through a combined approach that reduced risks, adapts to the effects of climate change, and manages and restores vital ecosystems.

We would like to thank the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its collaboration and for the opportunity to invest in dialogues and capacity strengthening, to scale transformational change to achieve humanitarian, environmental and development aims, which is needed more than ever in today's world.

Who we are - Partners for Resilience

The Partners for Resilience alliance started its collaboration in 2010 and continued its work under the strategic partnership with the Netherlands government in 2016. The alliance consists of five Dutch based organisations: Cordaid, CARE Netherlands, Wetlands International, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre and the Netherlands Red Cross and about 50 partner civil society organisations worldwide - active at grassroots, national, regional and global level. PfR is supported by, and connected to many other stakeholders, who jointly contribute in creating safer environments for all: individuals, governments, private sector, institutions, civil society organisations, and community-based organisations (CBO's). PfR contributes to the resilience of communities by integrating Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Ecosystem Management and Restoration

(EMR) into Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). With this Integrated Risk Management (IRM) approach (see annex 5), communities strengthen their capacities to reduce the impact of disasters. PfR believes a community approach is being strengthened if the institutional environment can be made more conducive to climate and ecosystem-based DRR, for which PfR engages with civil society and government stakeholders to apply an integrated approach.

1.1 Report structure

The report is structured as follows: after this introduction chapter 1, chapter 2 will give a general overview of the two strategic directions of the programme (capacity strengthening of CSOs and IRM dialogues) as well focus on the evidence base and inclusive development. Chapter 3 highlights the main achievements in 2018, organised by thematic areas. In chapter 4, a conclusion is drawn and the priorities for the coming year are outlined. Throughout the report four *'inspiring stories'* are highlighted: these stories are in our opinion representative of the ongoing dialogues and capacity strengthening - promoting the application of IRM by stakeholders in policies, investments and practices.

'Country-summary' pages can be found in annex 3, providing more in-depth information per country, region and for specific trajectories. For each country a section on the collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy is also included. Progress, challenges, and examples related to IRM dialogues, capacity strengthening, knowledge management and learning, communication, and special attention for vulnerable groups with specific needs, can be found throughout the report.

This report, including more detailed information in the country summaries in annex 3, and information in annex 6 on International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), is of course only a summary of PfR's work.

This report is based on bi-annual reflection Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) workshops, country exchanges (also see 2.3), an online-questionnaire that was filled by (internal) PfR stakeholders, and information shared by country, regional, and global teams. These PME workshops are truly learning events (see annex 2 and 7): a joint reflection and analysis is being made by the country teams including CSOs, discussing the main outcomes per dialogue trajectory, and progress, needs and challenges regarding capacity strengthening and other fields of work.

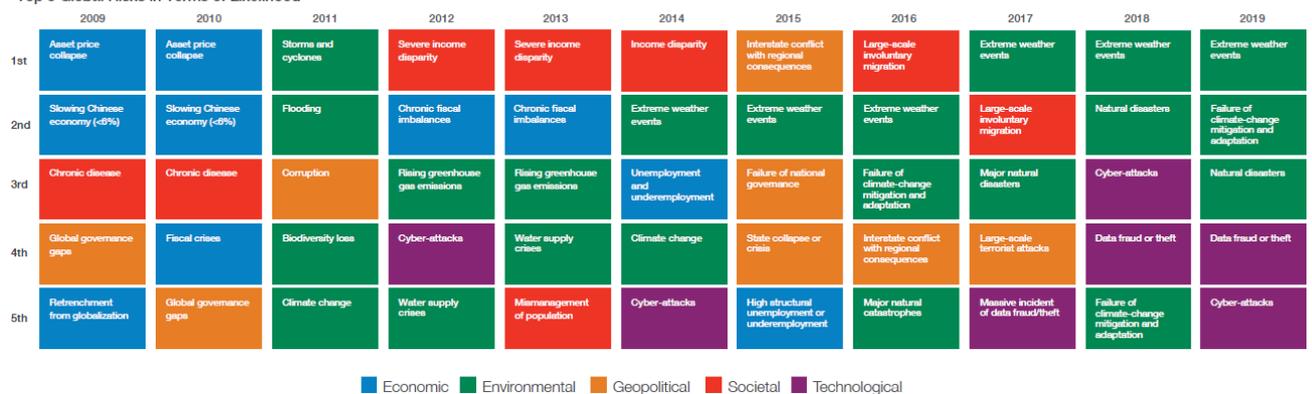
Furthermore, inputs for this report were derived from an internal mid-term stock taking, conducted in 2018, and from discussions with country leads, field visits, participation at events and national/ regional/ international conferences and exchanges during the annual country leads week. A balance has been sought between providing in-depth information whilst maintaining a global overview, focusing on the two strategic directions of the programme; capacity strengthening of CSOs for effective dialogue and integration of IRM into policies, practices and investments.

2. Capacity Strengthening and Policy Dialogues

Global Risks

The year 2018 was another one of storms, fires and floods according to the [World Meteorological Organization \(WMO\)](#). Of all risks analysed in the [World Economic Forum Global Risk Report](#), 'it is the relation to the environment that the world is most clearly sleepwalking into catastrophe'. The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states in its report ["Global Warning of 1.5°C"](#), that we have 'at most 12 years to make the drastic and unprecedented changes needed, to prevent average global temperatures from rising beyond the Paris Agreement's 1.5 Celsius target'. Furthermore, the most frequently cited interconnection of risks was the pairing of 'failure of climate-change mitigation and adaption' and 'extreme weather events'. This in combination with the 'accelerating pace of biodiversity loss that affects the human food chain (affecting health and socioeconomic development) has the potential to weaken overall resilience', according to the summary for policymakers of the IPCC report.

Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Likelihood



Source: World Economic Forum 2009–2019, Global Risks Reports.

Note: Global risks may not be strictly comparable across years, as definitions and the set of global risks have evolved with new issues emerging on the 10-year horizon. For example, cyberattacks, income disparity and unemployment entered the set of global risks in 2012. Some global risks were reclassified: water crises and rising income disparity were re-categorized first as societal risks and then as a trend in the 2015 and 2016 Global Risks Reports, respectively.

The top 5 global risks per year in terms of likelihood (World Economic Forum). The world has moved in less than a decade from seeing 'asset price collapse' and 'slowing of the Chinese economy' as most important global risks, towards 'extreme weather events, failure of climate change mitigation and adaptation, and natural disasters' as global risks that will have the highest likelihood as well as biggest economic, social and environmental impact.

Civic space

In order to strengthen the capacity of civil society organisations (CSO's) to engage in dialogues on Integrated Risk Management (IRM), civic space is a prerequisite in order to influence policies, practices and investments. Partner for Resilience (PfR) learnt that constructive dialogue and humanitarian diplomacy opens doors for IRM, while in the meantime it supports creating an enabling environment for civil society to engage with government.

Civic Space is the set of conditions that allow civil society and individuals to organise, participate and communicate freely and without discrimination, and in doing so, influence the political and social structures around them. Core civic space rights – the rights to freedom of association, freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression – are guaranteed by law, in most national constitutions and international and regional human rights instruments and as part of States ratification of these conventions are part their obligations under international law (source: [website](#) Civicus Monitor).

It should not be underestimated that PfR is working in diverse environments, whereby one PfR country (**Guatemala**) is on the *Civicus Monitor Watch List*, one other PfR country (**South Sudan**) is working in a *closed* civic space environment, two PfR countries in a *repressed* environment (**Ethiopia** and **Uganda**) and seven countries in an *obstructed* environment (**Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Philippines**). This stresses the need and provides further motivation for PfR to strengthen civil society organisations in these countries, ensuring that space is being created to engage in dialogue with the government, and other relevant stakeholders on the importance of disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction, through an Integrated Risk Management approach.

With the above circumstances and challenges in mind, it is with great enthusiasm that we share the outcomes of the Partners for Resilience collective achievements and learnings in 2018.

2.1 Integrated Risk Management dialogue trajectories

With the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the Paris Climate Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the New Urban Agenda, national governments and key stakeholders have committed to increase their investments with regards to disaster risk reduction, ecosystem management and restoration, climate adaptation and implementation of the SDG's.

Seeking coherence between and the integration of resilience approaches within each of these frameworks in national and sometimes even local policy and planning processes is a major priority for Partners for Resilience. PfR seeks to ensure that these efforts contribute to forging an inclusive and transformative sustainable development agenda for 2030 and beyond. Siloed planning processes remain one of the biggest challenges in the ten countries PfR is active, however alignment in local and national policies is continuing to increase. The needs of the most vulnerable can be most effectively addressed when planning is informed by landscape and ecosystem related risks, the latest climate science, participatory risk assessments and multi-stakeholder engagement. 2018 has provided great examples in PfR where this has resulted in new ways of working, and in some places, in concrete plans and action.

For example, in the **Philippines**, cross-sectoral local adaptation planning and budgeting has been fully facilitated and supported by PfR team. In **Uganda** PfR is supporting the development of disaster management policies and a Climate Bill, and the team has been requested to support further local roll out. Innovations and important vehicles for change, such as Nature based Solutions and Forecast based Finance continue to be widely acknowledged as effective approaches.

2.2 Capacity strengthening of civil society organisations

Whereas in 2017 the focus of the programme was on extending capacity strengthening to wider civil society, beyond PfR and its direct partners, in 2018 more attention was given to focusing capacity strengthening on those civil society organisations that can be supported to become independent IRM advocates by 2020. The country teams thought how PfR can ensure that the advocacy results achieved by the alliance and its partners can be sustained by local civil society beyond 2020. Sustaining the results can mean for example: monitoring the implementation of a DRR policy that is now sensitive to the role of ecosystems in protecting the coastline, or continue to advocate for policies or laws to be adapted to climate change predictions, or to continue the inclusion of IRM measures in village development plans and budgets. In 2019 and 2020 the strategies and activities planned for capacity strengthening are expected to be adapted based on these visions.

Each country team analysed in 2018 the civil society partners involved in PfR, implementing partners and beyond, and zoomed in on those partners that they believe can continue the advocacy work on their own, if sufficient investment is made in their capacity strengthening. In some countries, like **Mali**, the emphasis is on the local community based unions that have been set up, as they are firmly rooted in society and the people involved in these have a direct interest in continuing the work of these unions to ensure sustainable access to land and water, and to prevent conflicts over scarce resources (see also 2.10). In other countries, current implementing partners in national or local civil society have been reviewed, and in some cases new partners have been identified (e.g. Laikipia Wildlife Forum in **Kenya**). These organisations will be supported to integrate IRM and advocacy in their regular work and strategies, to ensure that they are included in fundraising proposals and may in this way continue the advocacy work beyond 2020. In some countries, such as **Kenya**, the work being done on advocacy for IRM has already contributed to further strengthening of local organisations. These organisations have been able to attract new funding from other donors too and are able to include the most marginalised groups to bring their voices to the negotiation tables.

In most PfR countries, besides strengthening civil society to ensure sustainability of results beyond 2020, capacity of governments is also strengthened, in particular of local government representatives, who are responsible for disaster management (see also 2.9). In some countries, like **Ethiopia**, this was a requirement from the government to start the programme, in other countries it is a strategy to reach advocacy objectives. To ensure implementation of national laws and policies at the local level, increased capacity of the government is crucial. These governments need and want to make their plans and budgets more IRM inclusive, but currently

may depend on PfR's expertise to do so. PfR is therefore strengthening the capacity of these (local) governments to develop their knowledge on IRM, while linking to local civil society and communities to ensure these plans and budgets are also firmly connected to local needs.

In 2018, the scope of capacity strengthening activities has expanded. Developing training materials together and providing training is still an important tool to work with civil society and to increase awareness and build new knowledge - for example, on the importance of healthy ecosystems for community resilience or to practice advocacy skills. However, other means of capacity strengthening are becoming more proliferate. Learning exchanges were important in 2018, as well as joint activities, expert meetings, (international) conferences, discussions, coaching and documentation.



Uganda and Ethiopia team in the country exchanges to the Philippines: Monica Anguparu sharing risk profile Uganda

These more informal ways of capacity strengthening happen in the course of daily work and in the flow of working together to achieve advocacy goals. This happens for example in the context of multi-stakeholder platforms that PfR is supporting, ensuring the inclusion of civil society in these spaces, as well as increasing technical expertise of civil society to be seen as experts by the government rather than or besides activists. In this sense, PfR is contributing to capacity strengthening in a less traditional sense, by connecting civil society organisations, by creating safe spaces for civil society to interact with government and the private sector, and by strengthening relationships of civil society, expanding their networks and impact.

Involving youth groups in the multi-stakeholder platforms as well as working with youth volunteers to increase their advocacy capacity is a trend in PfR capacity strengthening, which gets increased attention in a number of countries. Another trend is the engagement and/ or capacity strengthening of media as a strategy to put IRM related issues higher on the agenda of both the government and the general public. Working with the media is also a strategy to increase visibility for PfR and its partners, which could in turn generate additional support for integrated risk management.

2.3 Evidence base and country exchanges

Country exchanges

In 2018, six of the ten Partners for Resilience programme countries - **Uganda, Philippines, Indonesia, Kenya, Guatemala and India**, hosted learning exchange visits involving PfR staff and local partners, along with national and local CSO and government representatives from eight other PfR countries. The main purpose of the visits was to promote country-country learning and gain new insights and ideas to enhance policy dialogues and capacity strengthening work. The experience has given a renewed energy to the programme and strengthened relationships between countries, resulting in a continued learning dialogue. The key highlights and lessons learnt captured in this [multi-media report](#) were used to shape countries' 2019 plans.

'The exchange was a great opportunity to learn, but also to build our relationship with our government official, which will help us back home'

*Henry Taban, PfR CSO partner
in South Sudan*

Working with the media

Increasingly PfR country teams are working with the media to build their understanding of IRM and their capacity for climate sensitive reporting and advocacy. In **Uganda**, after training from PfR, seven media houses in Lira joined together to draft a climate change communication strategy resulting in four articles on climate change published in the Daily Monitor. A media environment working group has also been formed where topics on climate change are presented and discussed weekly. In **Kenya**, partners worked with local radio stations and social media activists to increase their understanding and ability to communicate about IRM, for example local partner IMPACT signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with local radio station Serian FM that broadcasts across Samburu and Laikipia counties to share early warning and risk management messages in

local languages. At the **global level**, a Dutch journalist drew attention to the potential impact of the proposed mega dam in Kenya through an [article](#) (page 10) published in a special water edition of the Vice Versa magazine.

Working with knowledge centres

As part of PfR's sustainability strategy many countries are working with knowledge institutions to embed IRM knowledge and evidence within educational or training courses and materials. In **Guatemala** for example, an *Interuniversity Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction* has been established to coordinate IRM knowledge management. This platform has been formally recognised by the Risk Management Unit of CONRED (the National Coordination Office for Disaster Reduction) and the National Council of Vice Chancellors. In **Indonesia** a *Massive Open Online Course* (MOOC) on humanitarian dialogues which include IRM has been developed by the Indonesian Red Cross with the University of Gadjah Mada's Institute of Social Studies. Such initiatives have the potential to reach a large number of people and create opportunities to take IRM principles and approaches to scale.

Started in 2017, a team of three students from the [London School of Economics](#) (LSE) conducted a 6-month consultancy project, commissioned by PfR and titled *Building Resilience with Private Sector Engagement: Enabling Socially and Environmentally responsible Investments in Disaster-Prone Communities*. The full report was completed in 2018 and can be downloaded [here](#).

In 2018, the world received another scientific wake-up call with the IPCC's [1.5 degrees report](#), which explains the differences between a 1.5C and 2C degree warmer world in terms of impacts. The historic Climate Science and Humanitarian Dialogue in Geneva – held in the same week of October as the IPCC's SR1.5 report was published – where IFRC Secretary General Elhadj As Sy said that for many people climate change had become 'a matter of life and death, it's that simple'. This dialogue was the fruit of months of work by officials from Switzerland, Fiji and the Netherlands, as well as the IFRC, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change itself, the Climate Action Network and PfR.

Against the backdrop of increasing scientific insights, PfR continues to bring these scientific advances to the fore, to strengthen its call for action, from global to local.

Building the evidence base

In addition, PfR continues to build the evidence base on key IRM issues to inform policy dialogues and equip civil society with the resources they need to effectively advocate for IRM in policies, practices and investments. For example, in **Kenya**, PfR has signed a MoU with the University of Nairobi to undertake a study on the impact of the LAPPSET initiative on the Ewaso Nyiro river basin. In **Mali** a study has been completed on the consequences of water release measures of the Water Management Commission of the Selingue reservoir and the Markala dam and is supporting lobby and advocacy activities in the region. In the **Philippines** a baseline study of DRR, CCA and EMR programmes, plans and practices of target Local Government Units (LGUs) has been completed and is being used to influence and inform their decision making. The reports of 'Ecosystem Services Mapping' and 'Ecosystem Health Assessment' studies of Kinetti catchment in Torit, **South Sudan** have been finalised by Wetlands International. They will be published and used for IRM dialogues in 2019.

In **Ethiopia**, the first phase of PfR was implemented from 2011 to 2015 in five woredas (districts). Activities revolved around soil and water conservation, irrigation and water schemes, setting up and strengthening community structures, cooperatives, saving groups, and sharing essential practical and theoretical knowledge. In 2018, three years after the implementation period, an independent evaluation of the first phase of the PfR programme (2011-2015) in Ethiopia was commissioned. Early evidence indicates that PfR had a substantial positive impact on the resilience of communities involved in the programme. On average, many communities experienced some increases in incomes, diversified livelihoods, improved access to credit, and increased food security. The results of the evaluation are expected to be published in June 2019.

All of these resources and many more are available on the [PfR library](#) which continues to expand and provide a body of knowledge on IRM which will continue to be available beyond the lifetime of the PfR programme.

PfR is using several **communication channels** through which it shares **stories** and **knowledge products** of its work:

- **PfR website:** www.partnersforresilience.nl
- **PfR Newsletter:** please register through this [link](#)

- **PfR's online library:** For visiting/ registration of the PfR library [click here](#).
- **Twitter:** Follow PfR's [@PfRglobal](#) Twitter account, especially during conferences.
- **Facebook:** PfR shares news/ updates on [Facebook internal](#) & [external](#) pages.
- **LinkedIn:** PfR can be found at [LinkedIn](#) as well.

2.4 Inclusive development: the role of gender and marginalised groups

Disasters discriminate: marginalised groups in society are disproportionately affected during and after a disaster strikes. The needs of the vulnerable and marginalised have to be taken into account for communities to become truly resilient. This is why gender and inclusion are important elements of the PfR programme. However, there are different interpretations regarding the inclusion of women and marginalised groups across the PfR countries, which has become apparent during the internal mid-term stock taking. PfR will provide more insights and report on different visions and approaches, and assess in which contexts extra priority, capacity and funding is needed in 2019 and 2020.

Gender is both being mainstreamed across programme activities and specifically targeted in certain countries and contexts. In **Guatemala** for example, 2018 saw further work on the establishment of a gender monitoring unit at the Ministry of Civil Defence (CONRED), with the help of PfR. As PfR continues to be involved in supporting the unit, this has the potential to transform CONRED's approach to gender, ensuring women and men are treated equally while taking their different needs into account.

In **Mali**, women from the community coalition of Ouenkoro requested and obtained the amount of one million Francs CFA (approx. €1,500) from the municipality, which they used for the development of a horticulture field of 2 hectares. In total 100 hectares have been allocated to women and marginalised groups. *'I'm using my voice and it's working!'* said Fanta Bocoum, one of the women leaders.



Community leaders from Mopti, Bankass, Koro, Bandiagara, Djenne, Tennenkoun, Youwarou and Douentza cercle are sharing their challenges and opportunities during a learning event in Mopti, Mali in July 2018.

Other examples include the involvement of women in village development planning in **Indonesia**, or the support to women groups to develop alternative livelihoods in **Kenya**, and the support to women's organisation Madre Tierra in **Guatemala** in their advocacy for a law on women's economic development. In the **Africa-Arab Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction** in Tunisia in October 2018, PfR joined UN-Environment in launching the Network of African Women Environmentalists, during an event organised by UN-Women to draw attention to the specific challenges women are facing during disasters. Read more about this Platform [here](#).

More broadly, gender mainstreaming was reflected in many PfR activities – e.g. participation at PfR organised events, consultations at community level, internal recruitment, and in the inputs that were given to policy documents. At the same time, there are differences in the attention given to gender both across organisations and countries. In an attempt to address this, PfR introduced [CARE's gender marker](#) to **Guatemala, Uganda and the Philippines**. The gender marker is a self-assessment tool to analyse how the programme affects existing gender norms and relations and leads to suggestions for improvement. While the marker was received positively, the extra time and effort required to apply the marker and implement the recommendations proved a barrier. This means that while a great deal is happening, there remains room for improvement.

Connecting Global and Local Ambitions at the Africa-Arab Regional Platform for DRR

Ensuring that national and international policy makers understand what happens in communities and ensuring that local voices are included in the international development debate is essential to bridge gaps, and to make the challenges and interventions real.

The Africa-Arab Regional Platform for DRR in Tunisia in October 2018 proved to be important for realising the below three objectives:

- At the *global* level, the ambition was to facilitate a dialogue that identifies opportunities in the implementation of Sendai Target E (substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020).
- At the *regional* level, the goal was to present to the African Union (AU) PfR's Gap Analysis on the state of DRR strategy development in the Horn of Africa and seek opportunities for the PfR to further strengthen collaboration with Governments
- At the *national* level, the on-the-ground experiences in policy/ strategy development would offer incentives on pushing the implementation of Target E further.

The goals all tied in closely with each other at the different scales, including their linkages to other policy frameworks on Climate, Urban, SDGs and Investments. PfR organised a brainstorming session dubbed "*Linking DRR, Climate Change and Sustainable Development in the Horn Africa*" which saw active engagement with the African Union, the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD), Member States from the wider Africa region including Oceania, private sector and CSOs. The African Union highlighted the following issues and pledged a commitment to work with PfR to further advance implementation of Sendai Target E:

- AU had key interest in how countries and stakeholders could work together to identify gaps at country level, how these could be addressed and how the various stakeholders could harmonise their actions.
- AU emphasised the urgency for the implementation of policies and thus urged countries to move fast to put these policies in place to pave way for implementation by 2020.
- The AU representative further observed that **out of the 55 countries, only 32 had Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policies, 16 had relevant policies while 4 countries were in the process of developing DRM relevant policies.** He indicated that the AU had put a deadline for all member countries to have DRM policies in place by 2020 (in line with Sendai Target E).
- AU acknowledgement the need to work jointly with the member states and stressed need for **capacity building for member states** to be able to realise the results; PfR was challenged to use this opportunity to contribute to the realisation of Target E and other critical Targets in the Sendai Framework.
- The Disaster Risk Reduction agenda was new in Africa Union and the DRR Unit had just been created. The **DRR unit is young and would require a lot of support to realise the targets;** especially in the African Union commitment to report on the status of Africa in DRR Application of the Sendai Framework.
- It was noted that several African countries were still struggling with fragility and incidences of low income, affecting calling for concerted efforts to improve **on data capture and reporting.**

At the Regional Platform, PfR co-hosted two other events with the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) and UN-Women. PfR country team members from Mali and Kenya shared examples of their work on coalition building and DRR policy organisation that engage local communities. PfR is in discussions on collaborating with ARC, bringing the social mobilisation aspect to the increasing knowledge on insurance, to reduce the impact of disasters from natural hazards.

AFRICA-ARAB PLATFORM ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

PLATEFORME AFRIQUE-ARABE SUR LA RÉDUCTION DES RISQUES DE CATASTROPHE

المنتدى العربي الأفريقي للحد من مخاطر الكوارث

9 - 13 OCTOBER 2018 | TUNISIA

3. Advancing the impact of our work

In this chapter the main achievements of 2018 are elaborated upon. The themes described illustrate that while the context is different in the ten countries and four regions where PfR is active, we do see common themes emerging, all contributing to building resilient communities. New partnerships are being built in order to have a stronger voice, and gradually wider civil society is engaging in the programme dialogues at different levels.

In this chapter a number of themes that we identified across the PfR programme can be found. For a more detailed country-by-country analysis reference is made to annex 3.

The themes identified are:

- **District and local level disaster management planning**
- **Urban resilience**
- **Capacity strengthening government/ regional bodies**
- **Better use of meteorological information and weather forecasts**
- **Engagement with the private sector**
- **Improving water resource management**
- **Country and global financial resource mobilisation for IRM practices**
- **Climate-smart agriculture and alternative livelihoods**
- **Ensuring a strong focus of NAP/ NDC's on the most vulnerable**
- **Working in a conflict setting**

3.1 District and local level disaster management planning



In many countries PfR engages with local stakeholders to ensure that national policies are being translated into local policies and action plans, resulting in better practices and investments aiming at reducing the impact of possible disasters. Doing so, PfR is working on strengthening civil society in their lobby & advocacy efforts towards the relevant local authorities, while local authorities often also seek PfR's support to develop good policies and (local) IRM action plans (see also 2.10).

In **Guatemala** the IRM principles have been included in the *Guidelines for the development of Municipal Development and Territorial Planning*, which the National Ministry of Planning (SEGEPLAN) is rolling out in all municipalities. In **Ethiopia**, the IRM approach and solutions were integrated in various policies, strategies and plans. For example, the Somali Region Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau agreed to insert IRM principles in the *National Disaster Risk Management policy and guideline*, and the Afar Disaster Prevention and Food Security Coordination Office agreed to include IRM in the *Regional Disaster Risk Management strategy and guideline*. IRM approaches and interventions are now incorporated within over 40 village plans in **India**, approved by Gram Panchayat (village council) Institutions PRI, and district level development plans within the selected landscapes in India. Model District Disaster Management Plans (DDMP's) integrating IRM approaches are being developed in different States, to be replicated in other districts once finalised and approved. However, a key challenge is how to synthesise the gains made at community level to develop approaches for integrating IRM within policy and decision making at district, state and national level – something that the PfR team with CSO partners is looking into in 2019.

In **Kenya**, national, regional, and county level legislation recognise and adopt the IRM approach. In some counties, like Isiolo and Samburu, PfR's work has had great support and recognition. The IRM approach is mainstreamed in development policies and legislations relevant to IRM; including the national and county level plans, regulations, and strategies. In 2018 the national DRM policy and Bill have been adopted in May 2018. Isiolo county government in Kenya approved its Disaster Risk Management policy in October 2018, which has been supported by PfR Kenya since 2014. The policy is meant to mitigate disasters in the region. As soon as passed by the assembly, Isiolo will be the first county to have a DRM policy in place. Isiolo Deputy Governor Ibrahim Issa, who spoke during a stakeholders workshop, said the assembly members will debate the document and subject it to public scrutiny. The policy seeks to mitigate drought effects, flooding, epidemics, climate change effects, and conflicts from cattle theft.

The policy process taught PfR important lessons especially on the importance of good political will, negotiation skills, capacity strengthening on IRM, and ownership of the document.

Until now, two out of five counties where PfR is active, have their DRM policies in place, which is one of the great outcomes of the present programme.

In the **Philippines**, compared to earlier practice - where development plans were merely a compilation of proposed risk reduction projects and activities - city and barangay local government

units understand the importance and relevance of community risk assessment information and results as a valid basis for IRM-sound development plans. Thus, the recently updated earthquake and hydrometeorology contingency plans of Caloocan and Navotas and disaster risk reduction and management plan of Navotas have taken into consideration the existing and projected disaster, climate and environmental risks. Policy makers and technical staff of Caloocan, Malabon, and Navotas have been oriented on IRM and are using this knowledge as a guide in the identification and implementation of different risk reduction activities, as reflected in their updated disaster risk reduction and management plans and contingency plans.

Retracing our steps - Isiolo DRM policy



A typical example of a dialogue process, with its ups and downs, to advocate for a Disaster Risk Management policy approval – in this case in Isiolo county in Kenya.

3.2 Urban Resilience

PfR participated in the 9th session of the [World Urban Forum](#) (WUF) held from 7 to 13 February 2018 in Kuala Lumpur. The theme was “*Cities 2030, Cities for All: Implementing the New Urban Agenda*”.



At the WUF the governments of the Philippines and Indonesia committed to pursuing a strategic cooperation with PfR to pilot urban resilience approaches, starting in Cebu and Jakarta areas. PfR participated in sessions where they stressed the value of a multi-stakeholder platform that puts local communities at the centre stage, resulting in advanced community resilience in urban settings. PfR shared good practises, showing how local communities, governments, CSOs and the private sector can jointly implement urban resilience programmes anchored on the Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda, the Sendai Framework on DRR and the Climate Agenda.

In the **Philippines** PfR continues to work on [Urban Resilience in Cebu](#) after typhoon Haiyan struck the area in 2013. Good practices and lessons are scaled-up related to multi-stakeholder collaboration and disaster risk reduction. PfR is involved in the Manila Bay Masterplan, to include ecosystem protection for climate change adaption and disaster risk reduction. A short [video](#) has been developed regarding the Manila Bay Master plan. In the Philippines urban resilience is promoted through mainstreaming it in national plans and policies, such as the *Harmonised National Contingency Plan for Earthquake*. PfR developed a partnership with key national government agencies and created opportunities for integrating IRM elements in the earthquake contingency plan. With their increased capacity from the IRM trainings, the partner communities in Malabon, Caloocan and Navotas actively participated in the formulation of the plan, ensuring the process to be multi-stakeholder, participatory and transparent.

In **Indonesia** PfR works in [Marunda](#), Jakarta, strengthening the resilience of the communities. The Jakarta Deputy Governor of the Spatial and Environment Sector was impressed by the results and invited the PfR team for a series of participatory workshops to co-write the city’s so-called *Grand Design (2018-2030)*, including a new policy for urban farming. This policy affects the whole of Jakarta and its 10 million inhabitants. PfR was able to ensure integration of climate change and related disaster risk management topics into this policy.

In **Guatemala**, the municipal planning tool has been updated in 2018 to include IRM principles; this tool will guide development planning in all of Guatemala’s municipalities. Also the [educational modules](#) on Integrated Risk Management touch upon the topic of urban resilience. In **India**, influenced by PfR, the revised [Heatwave](#)

[Guidelines of the National Disaster Management Authority](#) include the IRM components of climate change adaptation, urban resilience (heat island effect), vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) and the importance of public parks and water bodies as part of keeping the local environment cool.

On World Wetlands Day, 2 February 2018, PfR put emphasis on the theme *'Urban wetlands make cities liveable'*. Wetlands determine the sustainability, opportunities for growth and resilience of cities to a large extent. But their protective and provisioning services – often far away from the cities, in the surrounding landscape – are usually taken for granted, until they are lost. On this day, attention was paid to the role of ecosystems, including wetlands, and their role in reducing water-related disasters in cities.

In 2018 PfR joined as advisory board member and knowledge partner in the [Water as Leverage for Resilient Cities](#) programme, to tackle urban-water related challenges in an innovative and inclusive way. In below box, text 'Leaving no one behind' more information can be found to understand this collaboration and uncharted territory of bringing together development opportunities, visions and investments with humanitarian preparedness, response and capacity building.



Water as Leverage

Reaching everyone pre- and post-disaster, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised groups, remains a tremendous challenge. The IFRC [2018 World Disasters Report](#) identifies five fatal flaws that are allowing so many people to fall through the cracks: too many affected people are 1) *out of sight*, 2) *out of reach*, 3) *left out of the loop*, or find themselves in crises that are 4) *out of money*, or deemed to be 5) *out of scope*.

To tackle urban water-related challenges in an innovative and inclusive way, the [Water as Leverage for Resilient Cities](#) programme was set-up. The programme aims to help leapfrog Asian cities, and the rest of the world, towards climate resilience by delivering on the promises put on the table through the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agreement. The programme is collaborating with the cities of Chennai (India), Khulna (Bangladesh) and Semarang (Indonesia) and is founded by Henk Ovink, Special Envoy for International Water Affairs at the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Partners for Resilience is an advisory board member and knowledge partner, working closely in the cities of Chennai and Semarang with civil society organisation, communities, the multidisciplinary design teams and other stakeholders – to ensure that all voices are included throughout the project lifecycle, and to ensure that the proposed plans are aligned with local, provincial and national policies.

It is a new way of working, bringing together development opportunities, visions and investments with humanitarian preparedness and response. The ambition is to have bankable project proposals funded, locally owned and implementable, whereby citizens, businesses, universities, governments, investors and other interested stakeholders are co-creating a shared and resilient future. *(text continues on next page)*

The [conceptual designs](#) that are being produced provide a holistic approach to tackle water related issues and address all aspects of life: water, living, housing, economics, investments, job-creation, environment, social and cultural values and disaster risk reduction measures. PfR will, next to ensuring that communities are part of the design and decision-making process, continue to advocate for disaster preparedness and 'early warning early action', which remains needed until the (proposed) interventions have yielded the expected community resilience against natural and man-made hazards. Process funding for these multi-stakeholder platforms is essential to ensure capacity strengthening of government and CSOs. Alignment with Multilateral Development Bank, private sector and close collaboration with multidisciplinary design teams is needed to bring these plans from the drawing board into practise – ensuring the interventions will have a positive impact on the people that struggle daily with adaptation in their community.



Multi-stakeholder dialogues at the WaL 2nd workshop in Semarang, Indonesia. Participants include Community Based Action Teams, civil society organisation, government officials, multidisciplinary design teams, Water as Leverage partners and representatives from the Dutch government. Photo: © Cynthia van Elk | Water as Leverage

3.3 Capacity strengthening government/ regional bodies

PfR experiences since 2010 show that through investing in civil society as main agents of change, long term impacts are being recorded, which are highly valued by local communities and governments alike. An update on the capacity strengthening of civil society organisations, which is at the core of PfR's work, can be found in chapter 1. In this paragraph focus is on activities to build government capacity, which has become an important spin-off of the advocacy agenda, which PfR partners have self-evidently taken up.



Many of the civil society organisations involved in PfR have become experts on existing laws, policies and implementation mechanisms related to disaster risk reduction and integrated approaches. They act as strong advocates for increased transparency and accountability of government at all levels. Over the past year it became evident in many countries that various stakeholders (including local and national government) need to have technical knowledge for successful dialogues and mutual understanding. Important ways in which PfR is strengthening government capacity is through:

- 1) direct trainings of government staff,
- 2) support in the development of policies and legislation, and planning tools,
- 3) the implementation and co-facilitation of consultative processes,
- 4) experiential learning of government officials in study tours.

Some of the 2018 highlights of this work are mentioned here. Through the organisation Unnati, active in Gujarat, **India**, PfR has continuously engaged with the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority since 2016, supporting this institute in designing training programmes that strengthen government capacity on DRR,

integrating climate change and ecosystems management and restoration. The training programme now includes the development of local risk reduction plans in accordance with target E of the Sendai framework.

In **Indonesia**, continued support is given to government officials involved in village development planning processes, with a special focus on increasing the participation of women and marginalised groups in these processes. In the **Philippines**, PfR engages with responsible authorities in the process towards a Manila Bay Sustainable Development Master Plan, to bring the voices of the marginalised to the table. In **Kenya**, in Ewaso Nyiro river basin, PfR dialogues with the government and organises community awareness activities. A camel caravan raised awareness on the potential risk of the proposed construction of the Crocodile Jaws mega dam. Now a more inclusive review of the Environmental Impact Assessment report is being carried out, and a MoU with the Government was signed, setting out key areas for collaboration to enhance the resilience of the communities.

In a number of instances, government officials joined in study tours organised by PfR – discovering how IRM was put into practice in other countries. For example, Mr Banak Joshua, Director General from the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in South Sudan, took part in the country exchange and visited India. Watch [here](#) to listen what he said.

PfR is often perceived by governments as a valued partner, bringing expertise and know-how to operationalise IRM-related concepts, and assisting in accessing financial resources required to support communities. PfR's ability to build technical capacities of both government as well as civil society, often taking a multi-stakeholder approach, has been essential for the results in the current Dialogue and Dissent programme.

3.4 Better use of meteorological information and weather forecasts



In 2017, a good foundation for dialogues about better use of meteorological information and weather forecasts was laid and the first outcomes were observed. In 2018, the PfR teams from global to local have continued their efforts to ensure institutions and communities make better use of short- and long-term forecast information, to reduce the impacts of extreme weather events and climate change on vulnerable people.

For example, in **India**, community members from eleven panchayats in Mahishi block in Saharsa district of Bihar are using the early warning system that was established on 15th June 2018 in Kothiya village. Before that date, there was no community-managed early warning system in any block of Saharsa district. Now the community action groups disseminate warnings on upcoming floods to nearby panchayats and other government officials at block, district and village levels.



Early warning system being tested in Kothiya village (south Mahishi panchayat) along the Koshi river in Saharsa district, Bihar, India.

The **Haitian** Red Cross branches in the Artebonite region developed an advocacy strategy for the improvement and/ or development of Early Warning Early Action systems in the river basin. Previously they lacked the vision and capacity but now they can take this agenda forward themselves. They have started to reach out to the local irrigation authority, as well as service delivery organisations and civil society groups to join their efforts.

In **Indonesia**, the training modules and approaches on accessing and disseminating maritime weather forecast for coastal communities and fishermen, developed in 2017 and 2018, are being recognised and disseminated by others, including by local government of [Sampang District](#), USAID, in the [APIK Programme](#) and by the Meteorological service in the three provinces East Java, South-eastern Sulawesi and Maluku.

In the **Ugandan** districts of Katakwi and Amuria, agricultural officers agreed to share weather information with farmers via an easily accessible platform. Furthermore, the Uganda National Meteorological Authority, has established a partnership with the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change Uganda (PFCC-U) as an

intermediary to share seasonal weather forecasts with Members of Parliament, including the Speaker, to guide farming and flood management in local areas. The forecasts have been translated into a number of indigenous languages including; Lumasaba, Luo, Ateso, Luganda, Lusoga, Runyakitara-Rukiga, Rukonzo, Runyoro-Rutoro, Karamajong, Lugbara and Alur.

3.5 Engagement with the private sector



In the **Ethiopian** Rift Valley Lakes Basin, PfR and government partners have had several interactions with the management of the Abijata Soda Ash Factory through workshops and debates, field visits and an IRM training. This engagement led to the factory deciding to downscale its operation which will help to reduce the impact on the lakes as well as on the biodiversity and local communities. The company's expansion project will be based on a proper environmental impact assessment and will take into account IRM principles.

The private sector in **Guatemala** has been active in disaster risk projects for the last couple of years. Through the Action Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility in Guatemala, CentraRSE (Spanish acronym), more than 100 associated companies from among others agroindustry, sugar, banana and African palm sector, are involved. CentraRSE participated in the so-called annual [Jornadas por la Resiliencia](#) (Resilience Days), organised by PfR. Conclusion of the event is that *'there is a lot happening to increase resilience in Guatemala, but little coordination and alignment by the different actors'*. All actors involved agreed that there has to be more interaction between them to strengthen knowledge and join efforts in their work on increasing resilience. PfR will take up an active role to facilitate continuation of dialogues among all relevant actors.



Jornadas por la Resiliencia – Resilience Days in Guatemala

In **Kenya** private ranches and conservancies are among the private sector in Laikipia County that appreciated good IRM practices and seek PfR's support in IRM initiatives and capacity building, and in facilitation of multi-stakeholder meetings. This has come as a welcome response to the increasing conflict in Laikipia county over the last two years between pastoralist communities searching for water and pastures and private investors. These conflicts escalated causing serious fights between the communities, ranchers and politicians. The county government in many instances intervened to calm the situation, however, most of these efforts did not address the root causes of the problems.

With the increasing conflicts among the communities and the private sector, the vulnerable groups were the most affected e.g. through displacements, loss of livelihoods, and even deaths. PfR saw the need to address the underlying causes of conflicts in Laikipia county, and together with the county government, organised a two day forum to bring together all stakeholders: community organisations, local NGOs, farmer groups, water user groups, national government, county government, the NGO board and private investors. A great result of the meeting was that the private investor and the community are partnering to preserve the ecosystem and develop a grazing management system. The community is allowed to bring their livestock to graze in the private ranch for a period of about six months. Once the livestock is sold, the money from sales will be sent to the owner. The ranch gets 20% from the sales which is used to pay the herders, ranch operations and also to act as an insurance in case the animals are eaten by wild animals. With these earnings the community will have an opportunity to pay for children school fees, provide better health care and housing for their families.



Conflicting interests in northern Kenya: Economic development/ tourism – wildlife – pastoralism.

3.6 Improving water resource management



With a world-wide increase in water-related disasters such as floods and droughts, improved management of water resources is a key element to reduce risks and build community resilience.

In **Kenya**, lake Ol' Bolossat, an important biodiversity area, was declared a [Wetland Protected Area](#) following its gazettement by the National Environment Authority. The lake is situated on the upper reaches of the Ewaso Nyiro river where economic activities are thriving. Farmers, large and small, pump water from the river, tourism takes a fair share of water and sand mining reduces the capacity of the riverbed to absorb and store the water. As a result, lake Ol' Bolossat has seen great shrinkage (in the last decade, the lake's surface area has gone from 10,000 to 3,000 hectares). The declaration as a Protected Area provides the crucial legal framework including the development of a management plan to guide the conservation of the lake resources. The government has already started cleaning up the plastic-pollution of the lake and its surroundings.



Lake Ol' Bolossat, Kenya

In several countries where PfR is active, improved water resources management was entrenched in national level policy. For example, the **Ethiopia** revised *Water Sector Policy*, for the first time, promotes climate change adaptation and conservation of wetlands to maintain its ecological functions and values. There are also other major improvements in the draft policy related to disaster risk reduction, buffer zone protection, ecological water demand, water pollution and biodiversity protection. Besides engaging in policy dialogues with the Ethiopia government on this, PfR organised a study tour with high level Ministerial delegates to Uganda, where they got inspired to give more attention to the management and conservation of wetlands. Delegates also discussed the importance of ratifying the Ramsar Convention and agreement on the *Nile River Basin Cooperative Framework*. As a result, the Ethiopian government commissioned a study to assess the pros and cons of adopting the Ramsar convention on the protection and sustainable management of wetlands.

In **Guatemala**, the National Ministry of Planning updated their *Guidelines for Municipal Development and Land Use Plans* by including an explanation on the important services and functions of ecosystems, and by fostering the participation of civil society and private sector in planning and decision making. This way, the interests of the most vulnerable people in relation to climate change, disaster and environmental degradation stand a better chance to be heard and respected. The Ministry managed to get additional budget to be able to assist and cover all municipalities in Guatemala. Currently, the guidelines are being rolled out in the entire country, and in several

municipalities, participatory land use planning processes are ongoing. PfR has been working with the Guatemala government since 2017 to provide technical support to the guidelines.

In **Indonesia**, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning have agreed to develop guidelines on integrating watershed management into spatial planning. Moreover, a watershed management perspective has been incorporated into the draft Indonesia *Disaster Management Master Plan year 2015-2045* and been included in the draft of *Resilient City indicators*.

Ensuring women's participation in development planning in Indonesia

Indonesia is highly vulnerable to disasters. Women, compared to men, suffer disproportionately from these disasters due to challenges in equal rights and opportunities. It is important therefore that the needs of both women and girls, as well as men and boys, are taken into consideration when producing village development plans that aim to build community resilience. Indonesia has a Presidential Instruction of gender mainstreaming (INPRES No. 9/2000) which is aimed at reducing the gap between Indonesian women and men in accessing and obtaining development benefits, as well as to increase participation in and control over development processes. However, in practice women do not feel confident to attend village development meetings and share their views in public so their voices are often not heard.

Partners for Resilience is helping to change this through encouraging women's participation in development budgeting and planning. In East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) CARE, local partners and the village government have worked together to implement a process called 'Council Action Plan for Women' known locally as 'Musrena'. This is a space for women from different groups in the community to share their concerns, thoughts and ideas on their village development plan with each other and with local policy makers. The musrena is a safe space where women feel free to express their experiences and knowledge either in words or pictures. Through this process, women propose a one-year action plan which is based on their experiences and needs. In NTT this was linked to measures to cope with drought during the dry season when women find it particularly hard to secure a livelihood and other resources that support their lives.

Examples of activities proposed in women's action plans include vegetable seeds to improve food security, carpentry tools to make furniture for alternative livelihoods and access to clean water sources. The women's action plan is then integrated into the main village development plan, ensuring gender responsive planning and budgeting at the village and district level. If sufficient funding isn't available for all the activities, then they will be prioritised, or other sources of funding will be sought. For the local government, musrena is an effective way of obtaining useful information related to women's needs in the development planning process. For women, musrena is an effective way of increasing their capacity, providing a formal space for women to participate in development planning and ensuring that regional and village development planning meet the practical and strategic needs of women.

Changing processes is one thing, but changing deeply held social norms such as the ones relating to gender is another. It is a long process which needs to be done by engaging men in the discussion in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence experienced by women as a result of patriarchal culture. PfR promotes a gender transformation approach which aims to look critically at the construction of gender to see what its impacts are, and how changes occur, and build attitudes, behaviours and structures that support gender equality for people and communities. Through these activities it is expected that in the near future women and men will sit together to produce their village development plan and budget, which takes into account the needs of both men and women.



3.7 Country and global financial resource mobilisation for IRM practices



As PfR works on evidence-based lobby and advocacy, often using local experiences and pilots for its dialogues with relevant stakeholders, it is important to also work actively at the level of local communities where the actual changes are to be made. PfR strives to support the most vulnerable and marginalised, and the communities most at risk for disasters and climate change, additional funds are needed to support communities, and to build our evidence that support the dialogues. In some countries additional funds are being mobilised by the local communities themselves, empowered by the PfR work being done. In other countries support is provided to set up alternative livelihoods as traditional income generating activities are becoming more challenging due to climate change (see also under 2.7). In all countries, PfR is seeking additional resources to support local communities directly, e.g. through financial resource mobilisation for implementation. This remains challenging, especially in least developed countries, however also great examples can be shared:

In **India**, the local (often Dalit) communities have been successful in leveraging additional funds to build resilience at household and community level (read the full story [here](#)). Supported by PfR, local people have the knowledge of the various government schemes that exist and they are entitled to receive, and they know now how to approach the government, and have access to these schemes. In the State of Bihar alone, local people in 90 villages, with support of PfR partner Caritas India, have mobilised the following funds to date:



Elevated water point – ensuring water is still available during floods, Bihar, India.

Development Programmes leveraged:

- MNREGA for ecosystem restoration: plantation work, de-siltation of wetlands, rejuvenation of wetlands
- Pradhan mantri awas yojna: raising houses, construction of houses
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan/ Panchayat Swakshta mission: for constructing toilets and raising plinths
- Panchayat vikas nidhi scheme: for development works

Total amounts of leverage funds:

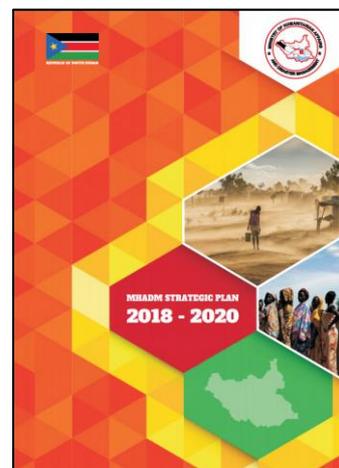
- 2011-2013: 1.2 million Euro
 - 2014: 66,980 Euro
 - 2015: 200,000 Euro
 - 2016: 800,000 Euro
 - 2017: 200,000 Euro
 - 2018: 500,000 Euro
-

In **Uganda** the initiative 'making un-bankable communities bankable', has been very successful. Through supporting the set-up of cooperatives, local people now have access to loans. At first this initiative was supported by PfR, aiming at promoting financial inclusion to improve livelihoods. Since 2011 PfR (Socadido) supported 30 selected Village Saving and Loan Groups (VSLA's). The groups were trained on improving income in order to be able to save money. No seed capital was given to the groups in form of cash, except a kit which included: a saving both with a padlock, a cash ledger, books and pens. Members of the cooperatives agreed themselves on what threshold of savings one needs to reach before acquiring a loan. Approval also depends on a business plan, the kind of business, and on how much capital is required. The repayment period including start and end dates also need to be agreed. In 2015, VSLA's had been documented as one of the best practices to contribute to resilience building of communities. To date, 1,760 individuals (1,232 women and 88 men) are able to cope with climate shocks (prolonged dry spells, flash floods) compared to 78 households (these were mainly salaried civil servants) before the interventions started. 1,320 (75%) households are able to meet basic needs, like medical care, decent shelter, compared to 465 households in 2011. The share value for savings in all the 325 groups has increased. In 2011 savings were at 500sh whereas in 2018 it was between 2000sh and 5000sh, indicating increased household income. In 2011 only 160 smallholder farmers could afford improved seeds, but in 2018 2800 farmers can borrow and buy drought tolerant seed varieties, quick maturing seeds and

pesticides. Under the present programme, PfR is using existing policy frameworks to advocate for institutional support for VSLA groups, in order to strengthen their financial sustainability. Some VSLAs have formed a Saving and Credit Society which can access loans from Monetary Financial Institutions (MFIs) and banks, meaning they have access to larger loans to increase their businesses.

In countries such as **South Sudan** and **Haiti**, there is a clear demand to leverage the Dialogue and Dissent programme with complementary support. Some PfR alliance members implement resilience projects in these countries with other funds to enhance community resilience and to create evidence for the IRM dialogues. PfR has supported the government of **South Sudan** in developing the country's [Disaster Management Policy](#), however actual implementation at the local level remains challenging due to the fragile context and due to lack of resources at the government level to ensure local capacity is available to translate the national policy into local actions and investments.

In **Haiti**, an important step is taken by the [signing of a Memorandum of Understanding](#) between the Haiti Red Cross and the Ministry of Environment, aiming at "a cooperation framework specifically to prevent and mitigate the humanitarian consequences of climate change". With in-country support from PfR, the two institutions will work together to strengthen community resilience through integrated risk management (IRM) and mechanisms such as risk management in river basins, which hopefully opens doors to funding opportunities for concrete IRM actions.



In several countries PfR supports local partners in trying to access the Green Climate Fund. In **Kenya**, the Kenya Red Cross has been for quite some time in the 'accreditation process', and initially was hopeful to get GCF accreditation. However, in 2018 the national entity announced they are no longer receiving new applications. Even though this was a setback for the partners, they will continue to strive for trajectory 3 (*Climate funds are tracked to reach the most vulnerable and are utilised in the most effective manner*). Humanitarian CSOs accessing the GCF funds are key to ensure the implementation of programmes can contribute to reducing climate risks locally and to leverage the Dialogue and Dissent agendas in Kenya. Within PfR it has been discussed that a more effective approach could be to link up with the so-called 'big players' for example in Ethiopia with the Consortium of Population/ Health and Environment (PHE), Consortium of Climate Change (CCC-E) and World Resources Institute (WRI), to have more impact and to speak as one voice. In the **Philippines**, in Cebu province, some joint proposals have been developed by the newly established Resilience Network: funding decision is still pending.

3.8 Climate-resilient agriculture and alternative livelihoods

In order to enhance resilience at local level, it is important to focus on promoting climate resilient agriculture and/ or alternative livelihoods for communities in disaster-prone areas. This can be done by inclusion of Integrated Risk Management principles in the 'practice' domain, e.g. in government and donor-funded development programmes.



In the **Philippines**, in Guiuan municipality at Eastern Samar, there is a common understanding of IRM as a result of municipal wide IRM analysis done. Communities developed their *climate change adaptation framework* through analysis of climate risks and social and ecosystem resources and capacities. They identified the most critical resources to protect, and they established a multi-stakeholder cooperation platform. This led to a strategy and structure for the municipality to work with sectoral groups – such as fisherfolk and farmers – to enhance their adaptive capacities and to protect their critical livelihood resources – food, water and the marine ecosystem - from the impacts of climate change. The Guiuan platform and municipality developed a resource mobilisation plan with focus on three areas of adaptation: water, ecosystem, food security. They developed and submitted a proposal to Peoples' Survival Fund (PSF) (1.9 million Euros).

During the learning visit to the **Philippines**, PfR Ethiopia and Uganda teams were impressed by the PfR supported Calicoan Island Champion Farmers Association in Eastern Samar, who are using more climate-resilient farming practices. Farmers were trained in intensive 'container gardening' so they can experiment with soil fertility, crop suitability and different watering regimes adapted to the changing climate. They also receive

climate information to help them decide what and when to plant, approaches which PfR Uganda and Ethiopia are considering replicating.

In **Uganda**, partly due to PfR advocacy, the central government is planning Climate Resilient Agriculture programmes for pastoralists. In one of the districts, the local government confirmed bee keeping had a comparative advantage in the area and recruited an entomologist instead of a fisheries officer. The entomologist trained 80 bee keepers on value chains regarding bee keeping and on business development, to enhance people's livelihoods. Furthermore, PfR promotes the sustainable use of ecosystems, which is needed to support climate resilient agriculture and livestock keeping.

In **Kenya**, PfR worked on the IRM Dialogue Trajectory 'adaptation and replication of IRM good practices'. There is good progress where implementing partners (local NGOs) and Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) are mobilising their own resources to implement IRM measures at local level. However, there is still a challenge to generate enough evidence on IRM for the advocacy activities. One clear good example is that pastoralist women groups were supported in setting up alternative livelihoods in the counties where PfR is active - Laikipia and Isiolo. Pastoralism is becoming more challenging due to climate change and increased competition for water in the Ewaso Nyiro river basin. PfR Kenya supports local women's groups in diversifying family income, reducing dependency on pastoralism (read [here](#) more about income diversification in northern Kenya).



Diversified income for pastoralists women in Kenya: production aloe vera, bee keeping, souvenirs

3.9 Ensuring a strong focus of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) on the most vulnerable



PfR engages on global NAPs and NDCs in a variety of different dialogue settings, such as in the UNFCCC negotiation process, Adaptation Futures, NAP Expo, and Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership (NDPC). The alliance emphasises the need for a much stronger focus on the most vulnerable people in NAPs and NDCs. The alliance shared that it is important to focus not only at the level of vulnerability of a country, but to decentralise policy and funding to address the needs of people who are likely to suffer the most from the humanitarian consequences of climate change. NAP and NDC planning processes should therefore include participatory and interactive ways to ensure local risk perceptions, needs and solutions are included. NAPs and NDCs can be key entry points to include better policies and investments in nature-based solutions and Integrated Risk Management.

In addition to linkages with the global NDC partnerships and NAP dialogues, PfR also sought to exert tangible influence on NAPs and NDCs at country level: In **Indonesia**, PfR alliance members worked with their CSO partners (the Indonesian Climate Alliance, USAID Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience or APIK Program) to shape the country's resilience framework to consider ocean-related rapid onset climate hazards, and key resilience indicators for coastal and marine sector. These were discussed and taken up by the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and the NAP Secretariat.

In **Guatemala**, the government officially recognised the importance of IRM in the development and implementation of their adaptation plans. In **Uganda**, PfR engaged through several trajectories to support the government in mainstreaming climate change into concrete plans and budgets, as evidenced through the climate change-related allocations in the budget circular, and in developing an NDC partnership plan and a NAP specific to agriculture. In **South Sudan**, the government and other partners, including UNEP and UNDP, have now recognised the importance of the inclusion of IRM aspects in the development and implementation of adaptation plans. This is an important step for South Sudan which has not yet developed a NAP but uses a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA); NAPAs serve as simplified, rapid and direct channels for Least Developed Countries to identify and communicate priority activities to address their urgent and immediate adaptation needs.

3.10 Working in a conflict setting



Around the world, local communities compete and collaborate to live off the sometimes-scarce natural resources they need for their livelihoods. Conflicts over water and land, between farmers, fishers and pastoralists and with (foreign) investors, to mention just a few examples, are everyday business for the vulnerable communities PfR works with.

2018 saw the security situation in **Mali** deteriorate, with local militias growing, and with increasing instances of violent attacks and hostility between people who have to share the same scarce natural resources. The social fabric between different communities and tribes within the region, traditionally very strong, is seriously deteriorating. People are leaving their communities, schools are being closed and banditism is flourishing next to terrorism. PfR operates in the Inner Niger Delta and Sourou basin in the midst of these problems and is thus affected in its operations and monitoring on the ground. While the origins of the conflict are multiple, including an international dimension, the struggle for the use of scarce water and land resources is a key component. In this context, the strategy of PfR to facilitate and foster cooperation between different user groups continues to be a very valid choice and carefully starts to bear some fruits. The PfR facilitated 'Integrated Risk Management Coalition', brings together farmers, fishermen and herders into one organisation; at the local community level, at municipality level and since 2018 also at Mopti Regional level. Many coalitions during the year obtained formal registration, which give them a stronger voice. With this role being relatively new, no hard data is available as yet about conflict resolution, but the [story of Djénépo](#) is illustrative of the positive impact. PfR is working together with local authorities and keeps track of ongoing conflicts, between families as well as between villages, and supports the local coalitions in their mediation role, which is becoming more urgent with decreasing possibilities of the state.

Furthermore, frequent droughts affect the social and economic status of communities. In **Kenya**, the short rains in October-December were inadequate - leading to increased demand for water and pasture among the vulnerable communities who depend on the fragile ecosystems. Resource based conflicts are also experienced

due to dwindling natural resources. PfR together with county governments are actively engaging the warring communities by promoting the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms for better impacts. For example, PfR facilitated inter-county peace meetings which resulted in Masaai from two communities Samburu and Laikipia signing a peace agreement through traditional conflict resolution systems. In addition, in Archers post, Kenya, two ranches and the local Water Resource Users Association developed an MoU to enhance partnerships and cooperation in the protection of their water catchment and the Ewaso-Ngiro river ecosystem - hence overcoming the conflict they had over the use of the scarce water resources. This process was facilitated by the Water Resource Authority, Samburu National Reserve and supported by PfR partner IMPACT.

In **Uganda**, PfR supported conflict resolution, among other activities through dialogues with two communities living adjacent to a tributary of River Moroto, Te-Abala wetland. In Otuke, district leaders initiated dialogues with neighbouring districts and included Aswa water catchment zone members to dialogue on emerging resource-based conflicts between agro-pastoralists and migrant pastoralists during the onset of the prolonged dry season. Central government participated in these dialogues and are now planning Climate Smart Agriculture programmes for pastoralists in Karamoja.

In **South Sudan**, PfR has also worked on conflicts over natural resources. PfR partner HARD identified a conflict between pastoralists and agriculturalists. The capacity building of these communities has shown how (mis)management of natural resources (e.g. overgrazing) can impact the bigger ecosystem and grass lands. This knowledge, combined with improved communication among the different communities, reduced the conflict and as of now, the farmers are sending messages beforehand to inform when the harvest has taken place and cattle can come to graze.

The above examples related to water management and climate adaptation are positive signs in a very difficult environment. Conflict and tensions are most of the time deeply rooted and have often economical, geopolitical and religious components that further challenge an already difficult situation. Continuous dialogue, further understanding and expanding the network of stakeholders involved, is essential to provide integrated solutions for complex problems.

The Standing Committee on Defense of the Dutch Parliament invited PfR (Wetlands International) to present their view about the new Dutch Defense Policy in a Round Table organised by the Committee. Following this Round Table, questions were posed in Dutch Parliament on the risk-impact of water-related infrastructure in Niger River on peace and security (related to reduced water inflows downstream). Contributions in this Round Table underlined the need for including natural resources in conflict prevention and highlighted the impacts and risks of water-related infrastructure investments in Mali in relation to security and conflict.

In 2019, PfR will further invest in this area of work. Next year the review of SDG16 on Peace will happen, and a series of roadshow events with the International Committee or Red Cross Red Crescent (ICRC), ODI and PfR will be rolled out in various places in the world, leading to further research which includes *'lived experience in the conflict and climate nexus, and policy and finance mechanism gaps to address this properly'*. Further dialogues on the nexus of water, peace and security will also be undertaken.

Sustaining the IRM legacy in Guatemala

Guatemala was the first PfR country to phase out activities at the country level in 2018 and shift the focus to the regional level in 2019. As such the team have developed a sustainability strategy to ensure the legacy of IRM is maintained in the country and wider region. This involved developing an [‘IRM toolbox’](#) of relevant resources and establishing IRM focal points – a group of well trained, reliable and passionate partners who will continue to promote and advance the IRM agenda.

The IRM ‘toolbox’ contains a number of key products to support institutionalisation of the IRM approach within government departments and CSOs. One of these products is the four [IRM educational modules](#) used with almost 1000 teachers, 20,000 students and 500 literacy group students to date. Thanks to the success of these modules, Municipalities are keen to continue advocating for their use and have participated in a training of trainers. By the end of 2018, well over 5000 copies of the educational modules had been reprinted by the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) with their own funds. As a result, over 70,000 additional primary and secondary school students, the next generation of decision makers, have a better understanding of the importance of good land management and preparation for natural disasters.

In addition to this, PfR Guatemala helped to establish a country-wide interuniversity IRM platform hosted by the University of San Carlos - the largest in the country. The platform includes an e-learning IRM curriculum aimed at ensuring continued generation of IRM related knowledge and training of future generations on IRM.

Other products include guidelines for municipal development and territorial planning, methodological guidelines for IRM and an IRM toolkit. In 2019 the team will focus on using these tools to scale up IRM across the region through working with strategic partners, such as the Ministry of Education and Centre for Coordination of Prevention of Disasters in Central America and Dominican Republic (CEPRENAC).



The next generation of decision makers are ready for the future with their IRM toolbox

4. Conclusions and way forward

Three years into the implementation of the Dialogue and Dissent programme, PfR across the globe are making significant changes to policies, partnerships and institutional capacities, to reach the goals they have set out in their theory of change. Linking local level realities and work, to national, regional and global dialogues - in which PfR calls for an increased ambition to reduce risks - proves to be a powerful message, allowing communities and CSOs a foot in the door.

The empowerment of different civil society actors and community groups is a key asset in this process. In this report, we have shown that by strengthening the capacity of CSOs in becoming agents of change, it is possible to secure dedicated capacity and resources from governments for integrated DRR initiatives, and thus contribute to building the resilience of vulnerable communities.

However, PfR recognises that in an ever-changing world where challenges and risks are constantly evolving, continuous adaptation is required in order to reach our programme goals. This includes the flexibility to respond to changes such as conflicts over resources, shifts in political power, staff turnover and new players entering dialogues, at the same time as taking advantage of new opportunities that present themselves.

Points of attention moving forward

Taking into account the constantly changing challenges and risks highlighted above, and in order to continue to improve the programme and deliver increased impact, PfR will pay extra attention to four specific topics:

- **Sustainability of the programme:** capacity strengthening of CSOs is at the core of the PfR programme. The idea is that lasting and sustainable impact of the PfR programme will depend largely on our ability to integrate the IRM way of thinking into the advocacy agendas of broader civil society (and government as we see in many cases). The Guatemala case (on page 25) serves as an inspiring example on how to upscale interventions and look at the sustainability of the programme. PfR country teams are discussing in 2019, in collaboration with CSOs (and sometimes including national government and/ or the Netherlands Embassy) the 'phase out' of the programme – identifying achievements and needs, for the sustainability of the interventions. A first step in the journey towards sustainability is to further increase country and local leadership and ownership. Positive change has been observed in-country and at the local level in close collaboration with CSOs in 2018. This will continue to be prioritised in 2019 and beyond. Nevertheless, while this report indicates that great outcomes can be achieved in three years, it should also be noted that three years (or five years – the current programme length) of dialogues is a 'drop on a hot stone' to make sustainable and lasting change. Policy influencing and societal change generally requires much longer time frames than five years, sometimes even decades, and the PfR team is actively looking how other programmes can support the IRM legacy.
- **Inclusion of gender and marginalised groups:** not all (PfR) CSOs have the same understanding on gender, and inclusion of marginalised groups, based on the PfR internal mid-term stock-taking. Steps have been taken to mainstream available tools, e.g. the gender marker, and to discuss during the country leads week in January 2019 how to report better on this topic. In the current reports, we see that the information on these topics is available, but work remains to be done on better capturing, featuring and steering activities to greater levels of gender equality and inclusion. This is essential as so many people (still) fall through the cracks, and millions of people living in crisis are not receiving the humanitarian assistance they desperately need, as indicated by the [IFRC 2018 World Disasters Report](#).
- **Regional programmes and local – national – regional – international linkages:** further collaboration between countries and across scales is needed to address cross-border issues related to climate change, ecosystem management and disaster risk reduction. Therefore, extra attention is given to the regional programmes and linkages from local action agendas to regional and international framework agreements. Regional leads will be further empowered, and country leads and CSOs will

work together to advocate for IRM in regional policies and to share learnings and challenges. A great example is already being seen through the joint initiative of the Horn of Africa country teams to develop an [IRM Manual](#).

- **Evidence base and communication:** providing evidence of resilient communities and attribution to large-scale policy dialogues remains a challenge. PfR is continuing to improve capturing its '*inspiring stories*' (theme country leads week 2018) and '*inspiring learnings*' (theme country leads week 2019), through analysis and evaluation (e.g. the Ethiopia Impact Evaluation study), and through multiple social media channels. External communication is also expected to improve with an agreed communication strategy in place since November 2018.

Looking to the future

With our eyes on the critical year of 2020, with the global stocktake on the Paris Rulebook and the voluntary national review of SDG's, it is clear the world needs to do much more to meet these commitments and ensure the resilience of communities to hazards, shocks and stresses worldwide. Now, and into the future. The significant programme results achieved so far, and with increased emphasis on the areas above, will provide PfR with a sound basis to move forward in 2019 towards the 2020 end date. PfR is fully supportive of further advancing the process of local ownership and leadership, on the basis of equality and available capacities, to ensure the most vulnerable and marginalised communities are strengthening their resilience.

Partners for Resilience plays its part in helping to raise ambition at local, country, regional and global level to achieve the goals set-out in the global framework agreements. PfR looks forward continuing to serve the humanitarian and developmental change, as it steps up to address the rising risks of disasters spurred by environmental degradation and climate change.

Annex 1 List of Acronyms

ARC	Africa Risk Capacity
AMCDRR	Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
AU	African Union
CAHW	Community Animal Health Workers
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
COCIGER	Convergencia Ciudadana para la Gestión de Riesgo / Citizens Convergence for Risk Management)
CONAP	Cosejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas / National Council for Protected Areas
CONRED	Coordinadora Nacional para la Recucción de Desasters / National Coordination for Disaster Reduction
CRJ	Croix Rouge Juenesse (youth department Red Cross)
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
D&D	Dialogue and Dissent
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plans
DM	Disaster Management
DREF	Disaster Risk Emergency Fund
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central Africa States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMR	Ecosystem Management and Restoration
EU	European Union
EWEA	Early Warning Early Action
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FbF	Forecast Based Financing
GCA	Global Commission of Adaptation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GRC	Guatemala Red Cross
GPDRR	Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
HVCA	Hazards, Vulnerability, Capacity Assessment
HoA	Horn of Africa
HRC	Haiti Red Cross
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IGAD	Inter governmental Authority for Development
IGG	Inclusive Green Growth
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
(I)NGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRM	Integrated Risk Management
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KM&L	Knowledge Management & Learning
KRC	Kenya Red Cross
LAPSSET	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport
LGU	Local Government Units
LSE	London School of Economics
MARN	Ministry of Environment (Spanish acronym)
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry

MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTP	Medium term Plan
MURIA	Marunda Urban Resilience in Action
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	National Determined Contributions
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NDPM	National Disaster Preparedness and Management
NDOC	National Disaster Operations Centre
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLRC	Netherlands Red Cross
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PEDRR	Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction
PfR	Partners for Resilience
PME	Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation
PRC	Philippines Red Cross
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions (lowest administrative level in India)
SDMA	State Disaster Management Plans
SDG's	Sustainable Development Goals
SEGEPLAN	Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia / Secretariat of Planning and Programming of the Guatemalan Government
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
TEM	Technical Expert Meeting
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
VSLA	Village Saving & Loan Association
WaL	Water as Leverage
WEF	World Economic Forum
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WRUA	Water Resource Users Associations Network
WUF	World Urban Forum

Annex 2 Theory of Change

Ensuring outcomes can be delivered in an ever changing world

Disasters and development are at odds: disasters wipe out development gains of individuals, households, communities and entire countries. The number of disasters is growing, affecting more people and causing increasing economic damage. Continuing development as business-as-usual will prevent the attainment of poverty-eradication by 2030. Disaster risks and their impact are not only caused by misguided investments, environmental degradation, or urbanization: climate change causes more extreme and less predictable weather events, which push ever more vulnerable people beyond their coping levels.

This trend can be effectively addressed if more attention is paid to better management of disaster risks in development, and if multi-sector approaches are applied. In this way development processes can be safeguarded and opportunities for growth can be unlocked. Partners for Resilience brings seven years of experiences on how to manage risks in development. Through the application of IRM the alliance is well placed to further the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR at national and local levels and contribute to the successful implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Urban Agenda. Over the years PfR has identified and addressed a number of bottlenecks to effectively manage disaster risk and thus enable sustainable and inclusive economic growth. It sees three major domains with distinct challenges:

- **Policy |** Mainstreaming of IRM in sector policies is still limited. Policies often insufficiently facilitate investors and local decision-makers on main-streaming IRM.
- **Investment |** As a consequence, public and private investment mechanisms fail to address IRM and there is hardly any accountability for sustainable inclusive development.
- **Practice |** Guidelines, standards and habits that take account of IRM are absent. Consequently formal projects but also (informal) behaviour often have unintended negative impacts.

In the strategic partnership PfR aims to strengthen the capacity for pursuing dialogues, and in consultation with the Netherlands government, to embark on targeted dialogue trajectories within the three domains to ensure that the needs of vulnerable people are incorporated in policies, investments and practices. These enhanced policies, investments and practices in turn will help vulnerable communities to become more resilient to disaster risk, as prior experience demonstrates. Ultimately, when these communities are more resilient in the face of climate change and environmental degradation, this will enable sustainable inclusive economic growth (see box).

Strategic Partnership's Theory of Change

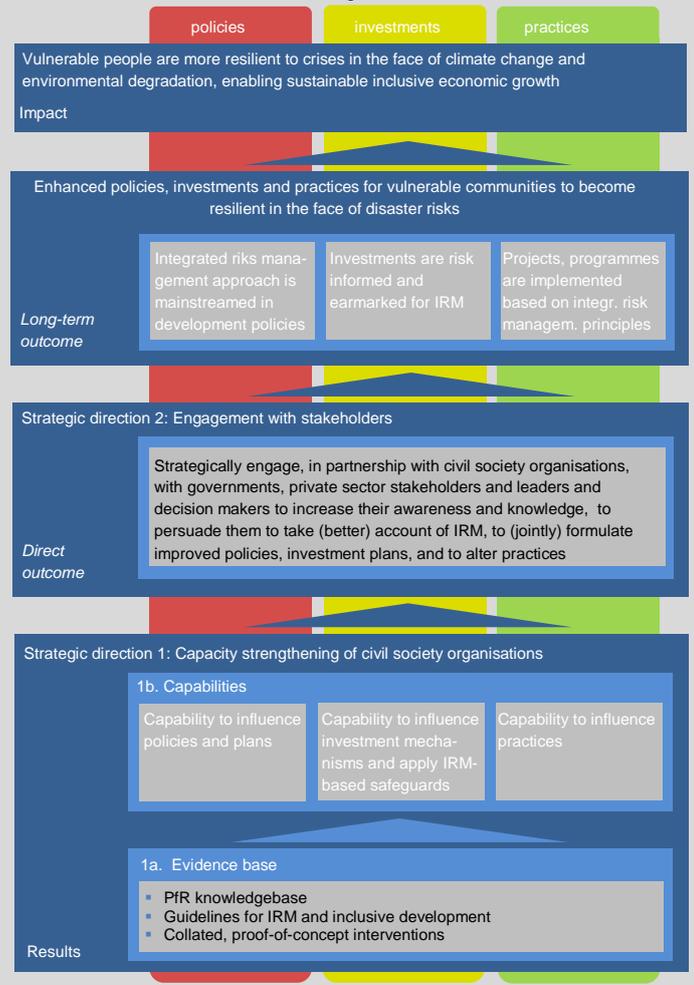
If we strengthen CSOs at global, national and local level by focusing on a sound knowledge basis and improved capacity to argue for IRM in their own socio-economic and political context

then an effective lobbying and advocacy programme on IRM can be implemented.

which results in

- raised awareness of decision-makers, politicians, private sector partners and investors at global, national and local levels;
- acknowledgement by all stakeholders of the importance of mainstreaming IRM in sector policies and investment funding, and enhancing practice at the local level
- better laws and regulations, screening of public and private investments, and enhanced practices and multi-stakeholder approaches.

because PfR experience shows CSOs themselves are best placed to put IRM on the political agenda at all levels by influencing policy-making, advocating for vulnerable men and women, and sharing evidence-based knowledge.



The strategic partnership of PfR and the Netherlands government works to ensure increased community resilience to crises triggered by climate-related hazards, and compounded by climate change and environmental degradation, through

- 1. Capacity strengthening of civil society organisations for lobby and advocacy** - strengthening Southern civil society organisations and communities (through these organisations) in their lobby and advocacy on IRM in the interest of all people in society, so that these communities, supported by partner organisations, are capable of enhancing their resilience. For this they require **1.a** A sound evidence base for IRM and **1.b** Improved capabilities to argue for IRM

To support the partners and structure interventions, baseline assessments have been carried out, resulting in a Dialogue Capacities Framework (DCF) for each PfR country programme. The frameworks present the status of capacities, listed by the organisations themselves, based on available and needed capabilities in relation to the agreed IRM Dialogue trajectories. The status enables the identification of strengths and weaknesses, and consequently of a plan to strengthen certain capacities, including partner-to-partner training, and the application and/or development of materials within each partner's (international) networks.

Furthermore, the agreed trajectories each require evidence to make the IRM dialogues effective. The needs for (collecting and/or developing) evidence have been listed, as a basis for targeted actions.

- 2. Engagement with stakeholders** - embarking on specific IRM dialogues, from local to global level, focusing on the interrelated domains of policy, investment and practice.

In-country assessments have been carried out, and consequently IRM-related issues have been selected in the three domains to which PfR partners contribute through dialogues. Based on a context analysis the needs and aims have been defined, together with the stakeholders involved, the PfR partner(s) best positioned, and baseline. Consequently, an action plan is designed with milestones, activities and budgets.

Whereas building community resilience is essentially a local endeavour, it relies on higher-level policies, plans and investments that, to be effective, need to include information on their implications for local resilience, and more specifically of the needs, opportunities and priorities at local level – information that partners bring in the dialogues. Thus, while decisions work downward, information also needs to flow upward between levels in the different domains. Moreover, the domains are often interconnected: investments for example are based on policy decisions, and practices derive from situations that are shaped by policy and investment decisions.

Dialogues for Integrated Risk Management

IRM Dialogue is the deliberate process of influencing those who make decisions about developing, changing and implementing policies that support the application of Integrated Risk Management (IRM) to strengthen and protect livelihoods of vulnerable communities

During the course of the first PfR programme phase (2011-2015) the alliance actively contributed to several international IRM-related agreements in the fields of disaster risk reduction ('Sendai Framework for DRR', climate change ('Paris Agreements') and development (Sustainable Development Goals). Under the new programme (2016-2020) these need to be translated in national policies and implementation plans, and their impact on investments and practices needs to be regulated. Therefore, these global frameworks take up a central place in all plans.

Based on the above, PfR's IRM dialogues not only aim at all these different levels and their inter-linkages, but will also reinforce relations between them, within and between the different domains, to optimise synergy and exchange. Thus the PfR programme distinguishes three (interrelated) levels:

- **Global level interventions** aiming to influence relevant resilience related global policy frameworks, funding mechanisms, and investment and development initiatives to consider IRM adequately and to include perspectives of communities, including those specific to distinct groups
- **Regional level interventions** that address resilience challenges that span beyond country boundaries and/or that link to regional policy processes and related investments, initiatives, platforms, networks and institutions, which are established to tackle issues of common concern.
- **National level interventions** that aim at increasing community resilience by promoting IRM at the level of these communities, as well as with stakeholders at the higher levels of country and province.

Annex 3 Country/ regional/ global overviews

In this annex an overview is provided with more details regarding the (1) Global programme, the (10) country programmes and the (4) regional programmes.

For all programme components there is a static page with basic information about the dialogue trajectories being worked on, the implementing partners, geographical locations, budgets, and complementary programmes. The summary pages focus on progress made in 2018.

Order of appearance (alphabetical)

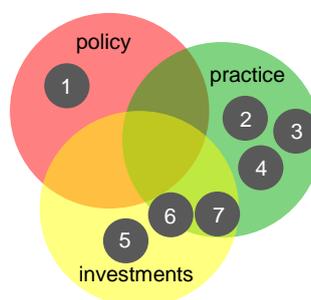
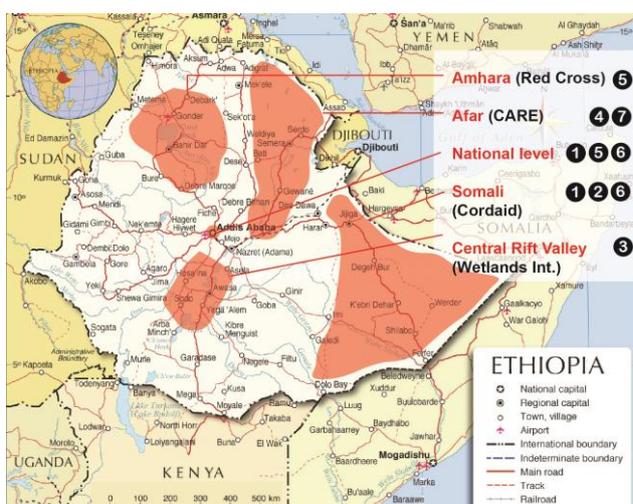
- Ethiopia
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- India
- Indonesia
- Kenya
- Mali
- Philippines
- South Sudan
- Uganda
- Asian Region
- Central America Region
- Horn of Africa Region
- West Africa Region
- Global

Ethiopia

Overall lead: **Cordaid** – Ayichalim Zewdie (Akinyi Walender)

Dialogue trajectories

1. Integrated Risk Management integration in regional Disaster Risk Management strategy
2. Improving capacities of IRM stakeholders for implementation of strategies
3. Management and utilisation of water and land resources to provide local development opportunities
4. Improve food security through management of agriculture, livestock and rangeland practices
5. Access to climate fund for communities
6. Integrating IRM in investment plans
7. Environmental Impact Assessment based investment strategies include IRM



Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (in Euro)	Implementing partner	Leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	856,000	CARE Ethiopia	4,7	5,6	
Cordaid	1,481,337	Cordaid Ethiopia ACPA	1,2,6,	3,4,	RESET II, Resilience projects (private funds)
NLCC	1,418,045	Ethiopia Red Cross Society	5	2,3,4,6,7,	Chronic Crisis
Wetlands International	724,640	Wetlands International Ethiopia	3	1,6,7,	Chronic Crisis Climate Resilient Flyways Central Rift Valley Lakes (IKI, Germany) Basin in Balance Central Rift Valley Lakes (NL sustainable water fund)
Climate Centre	300,000			2	
Total	4,780,022				

General remarks

Due to the long process of getting approval from the regional governments for the PfR programme, the implementation for Somali region (instead of earlier planned Oromya region) and for Afar region only started end of 2017. The activities at national level and in Amhara region started as planned. Due to the delayed start up, the budget for Ethiopia has been scaled down a bit: budget has been shifted mainly to the Uganda programme.

Ethiopia Country summary

Contextual information

In Ethiopia, a new law has been approved by the Parliament which will replace the *Charities and Societies Proclamation* and is believed to open up more space for CSOs to engage in policy issues. Decisions have been made by PfR on how to follow-up on upcoming opportunities and decide on future directions and focus areas arising from the changes in civil society space. It is observed that working on “Community access to climate change funds” is a very complex task that cannot easily be resolved by PfR due to bureaucratic processes and limited political commitment. It was therefore decided to omit this trajectory and instead undertake the initiatives as part of the Community based DRM strategy (trajectory 2). The country team experienced difficulties with making a visualisation of the Theory of Change due to the fact that different organisations are working in different contexts and at different progress levels in terms of implementation of the PfR programme.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

Trajectory 1: IRM integration in regional DRM strategy. One of the outcomes of this trajectory is that the IRM approach and its solutions were integrated in various policies, strategies and plans by different organisations. The Somali Region Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau agreed to use it for the *National DRM policy and guideline*, and the Afar Disaster Prevention and Food Security Coordination Office agreed to include IRM in the *Regional Disaster Risk Management strategy & guideline*. In addition, the Environmental Protection, Rural Land Use & Administration Agency agreed to include IRM in its *Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)* regional strategy while the Regional Water, Energy & Mine Bureau will include it in its water management & utilisation programmes. Despite challenges in the implementation process, PfR Ethiopia has been able to move forward IRM principles by establishing strong partnerships, collaborating with major sector stakeholders and building the capacity of advocacy allies. The agreements made by government actors are good manifestations of this.

Trajectory 2: Improving capacities of IRM stakeholders for implementation of (CBDRM) strategies.

Communities have started to use the ‘*seasonal weather risk advisory product*’ which was distributed to them as well as to the sector offices. Through this product, communities can systematically manage disaster risks by getting weather information in an understandable manner and using this information for contingency planning and implementation of agricultural activities. Next to this, a context study is ongoing helping PfR alliance members to understand policy synergies, strategies, gaps and needs.

Trajectory 3: Management and utilisation of water and land resources to provide local development opportunities. As a result of PfR lobbying efforts, the Ministry of Water embedded IRM elements in the “*Revised Ethiopian Water Sector Policy*”. This progress is significant as, for the first time, wetlands management and climate change adaptation are captured in the country water policy. In addition, a study tour to Uganda was organised during which Ethiopia PfR alliance members learned how (I)NGOs in Uganda are working with the government to influence decision makers to give more attention to the management of wetlands. Ethiopian government delegates from various Ministries have shown commitment to implement actions related to wetlands, from finalising the draft wetland proclamation to establishing a national wetland database. Lastly, the Rift Valley Lakes Basin Authority initiated interventions for saving and restoring the Cheleleka wetland, a threatened and important water source. To increase stakeholder commitment, and community and civil society capacity and resilience, two additional projects were successfully approved & financed in the Central Rift Valley to complement the PfR programme. These projects focus on sustainable water management, catchment restoration and improved irrigation agriculture (funded by the Dutch Sustainable Water Fund) and improved WASH governance (Dutch funded WASH SDG) and ensure commitment of amongst others the Central Rift Valley Basin Development Authority and Meki Batu, the largest cooperation of small holder farmers in the area.

Trajectory 4: Improve food security through management of agriculture, livestock and rangeland practices. The link between private veterinary pharmacy owners and Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) was strengthened, resulting in CAHWs getting sustainable access to drugs and provide basic animal health services to the pastoralists.

Trajectory 5: Access to climate fund for communities. This trajectory is becoming very difficult to move forward as the issue is sensitive and there is limited awareness from the government and NGOs. Therefore, the country team decided to cancel this trajectory and to instead make it part of trajectory 2. PfR has already developed a new strategy to work together with new players who extensively work on climate finance issues.

Trajectory 6: Integrating IRM in (foreign) investment plans. In the Rift Valley Lakes Basin, Wetlands International, local CSOs and government partners have had several interactions with the management of the Abijata Soda Ash Factory through workshops & debates, field visits and an IRM training. This ultimately led to the factory to decide to downscale its operation which reduces the impact on the lakes as well as on the biodiversity and local communities. The company's expansion project will be based on a proper environmental impact assessment and will take into account IRM principles. Furthermore there is limited progress on this trajectory due to a lack of interest of the government on issues related to foreign investments. Therefore, the country team has decided to make some amendments on the 2019 plan.

Trajectory 7: Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) include IRM. In Amhara Region, capacity of the Ethiopia Red Cross programme staff and government stakeholders on EIA Criteria and IRM integration was enhanced. Relevant government bodies are convinced to update the EIA criteria and procedures. Milestones for 2018 were: capacity and knowledge gaps of programme staff and selected stakeholders were identified regarding EIA based investment and IRM integration, based on which IRM trainings and workshops were organised.

Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level

The continued interactions of the team members during various events – such as country team meetings, Training of Trainers on IRM, policy dialogue and awareness raising workshops, information sharing events/ exchange visits (Philippines and Uganda) and the IRM Manual write-shop – have significantly helped the team members to enhance their capacity on policy advocacy processes and IRM programming and implementation. PfR alliance members and implementing partners are now able to better advocate for IRM. Still, there is a gap in knowledge and experience on policy advocacy and lobby activities, especially on selecting advocacy strategies and developing advocacy messages. In addition, information about the NGOs operational environment and political space are not well understood. While the capacity in terms of 'resources to implement' and 'knowledge and information' are the most improved, support is needed on 'climate finance', 'multi-stakeholder management' and 'facilitation of platforms'. Regarding CSO capacity strengthening, PfR focussed on 2 contracted CSO partners in 2018: Ethiopia Red Cross Society - local branches, and Aged & Children Pastoralist Association. Besides, other civil society organisations were capacitated, PfR's advocacy allies, who jointly work with the country team in generating evidence and in advocacy efforts.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

Main outputs:

- [IRM Advocacy manual](#): PfR Ethiopia was involved through a write-shop and follow up process.
- Translated IRM/ CBDRM training manual: the manual has been translated in the local language and distributed in Amhara region by the Ethiopian Red Cross
- Infographic learning aid on IRM, developed for communities in the Somali region
- Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment, conducted by Wetlands International in the Ziway-Shalla sub-basin; key findings were presented and used to inform the development of new projects
- Awareness raising workshops and trainings organised by Cordaid in Somali Region and by CARE in Afar Region are the most successful knowledge sharing events organised at grass root level.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

The Netherlands Embassy has facilitated experience sharing on effective dialogue with key government bodies around key issues such as food security and gender equality. In addition, a field visit and experience sharing session was organised on effective dialogue with the private sector and community sensitive foreign investment. Furthermore, PfR informed the new Multi-Annual plan of the Embassy through communicating the "*PfR key messages on the new NL Development Policy*". As a way forward, Dutch based investments from Amhara and Central Rift Valley area will be invited for consultations and site visits. Requests to the embassy: the Embassy to take up topics brought forward by Dialogue & Dissent partners into discussions with government agencies or at higher forums; to facilitate meetings/ platforms in which D&D partners can participate; and to link up D&D partners with NL Embassy-funded projects or projects directly funded by the ministry in The Hague.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans

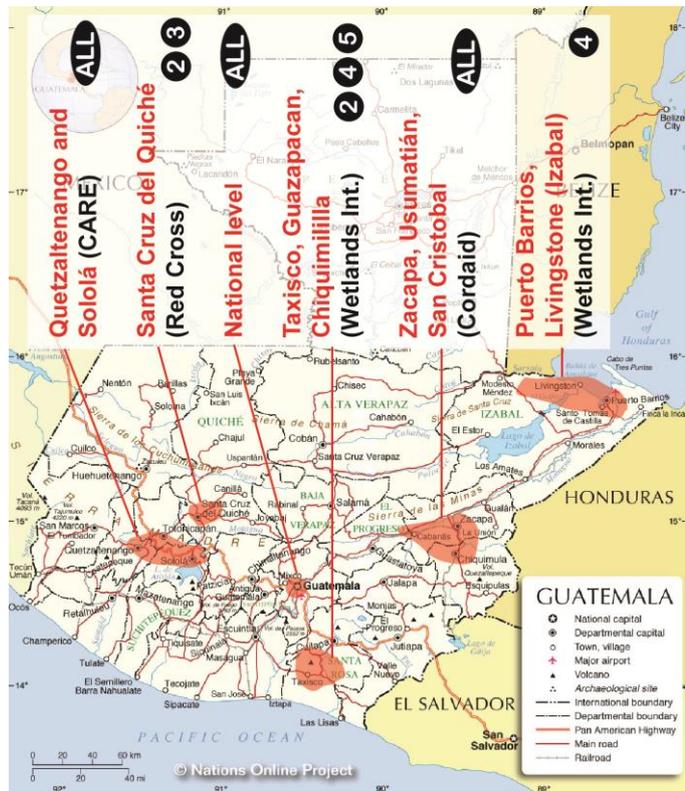
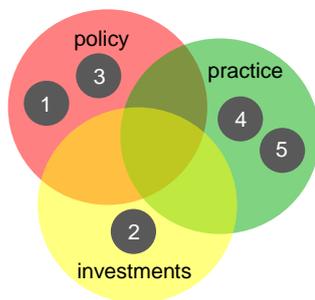
All 7 trajectories being worked on in Ethiopia are linked to the Sendai Framework on DRR and several SDGs (especially SDG 2, 6, 11, 13, 15 and 17); trajectories 3 and 5 are linked to the Paris Agreement and related climate policies and frameworks; trajectory 1 is partly linked to Urban resilience; trajectories 6 and 7 are linked to risk-informed investments.

Guatemala

Overall lead: **CARE Nederland** – Edwin Kestler

Dialogue trajectories

1. Interagency Strategic Agenda as a space for dialogue for Integrated Risk Management
2. Municipal planning with IRM approach
3. Involvement of civil society in the national IRM legislation
4. Knowledge management of IRM approach
5. Empowerment of women in the IRM approach



Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (In Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	1,021,500	CARE Guatemala	1, 5	2,3,4	Empowerment of Gender Approach in DRR / MACF II
Cordaid	553,869	Caritas Zacapa	2	1,3,4,5	Resilience measures 2016-2017 (private funding)
NLRC	125,001	Guatemala Red Cross	3	1,2,4	X
Wetlands International	322,508	Wetlands International Central America	4	1,2,3,5	X
Climate Centre	156,000	Climate Centre representative	-	1,2,3,4,5	X
Total	2,178,878				

General remarks

The PfR Strategic Partnership programme in Guatemala phased out in 2018, with only CARE remaining active until the end of 2019. The partners will continue scaling the Guatemala programme to the region until the end of 2020.

Guatemala Country Summary

Contextual information

Guatemala did not present major changes at national level nor did the country progress much in the direction of our PfR objectives. Guatemala still has one of the highest crime rates in the world. All layers of Government are beset by inefficiency and corruption, and impunity prevails both for present crimes and for those committed during the internal armed conflict, which specifically targeted indigenous populations. Human rights activists have warned that the rule of law in Guatemala is under threat now that the pioneering anti-corruption work of the UN-backed International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala came to a standstill and its special prosecutor was banned from the country.

The national programme in Guatemala has come to an end in 2018. Caritas/ Cordaid has withdrawn from the programme as planned. From now on, CARE, the Red Cross, Wetlands International and the Red Cross Climate Centre will carry on with the regional plan until 2020.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

Trajectory 1: Interagency Strategic Agenda as a space for dialogue for integrated risk management. Two signatory agencies of the Agenda have taken concrete measures to include IRM in their organisation during 2018 as a result of PfR advocacy efforts. The Ministry of Environment (MARN) included a chapter on Disaster Risk Management in the draft National Action Plan on Climate Change. The Ministry of Civil Defence (CONRED) created a Territorial Platform on IRM to promote interagency activities in 5 provinces of western Guatemala, to which UNDP has already pledged support.

Trajectory 2: Municipal planning with IRM approach. The Ministry of Planning (SEGEPLAN), aspiring member of the Agenda, produced the Methodological guide for the elaboration of the Municipal Development and Land-Use Plans with a strong IRM component, which was rolled out in 91 out of 360 municipalities in 2018. SEGEPLAN managed to get additional budget to be able to cover all municipalities in Guatemala.

Trajectory 3: Involvement of civil society in the national IRM legislation. At village level, PfR continued training of various local CSOs in the principles of IRM. In comparison to 2017, an increasing number of CSOs has been successful in having IRM project proposals approved and sitting at the table at municipal level. In El Chapetón, this process ended however with the assassination of the community leaders in charge of the participation process. Moreover, last year the limitations of civil society's influence in the legislative process at national level could be observed; CONRED suddenly excluded civil society from the review and drafting of the new Civil Defence Law. The draft law was later presented to Congress without publicly disclosing its final contents.

Trajectory 4: Knowledge management of IRM approach. PfR's Educational Modules have established themselves as a standard tool in the Ministry of Education. Last year, the Ministry printed another 5,000 copies. The Interuniversity platform on IRM is also taking shape, whereas the San Carlos University Centre of Zacapa has started to organise classes on IRM for its agronomy students.

Trajectory 5: Empowerment of women in the IRM approach. In 2018, PfR focused its work on both civil society as well as governmental entities to enhance the gender focus. The CONRED gender unit held a workshop with the gender units of other government institutions to share their experience with the Monitoring and Evaluation of their Gender Equality Policy, developed jointly with PfR. On the CSO front, Madre Tierra decided to integrate youth and IRM in their activities as a result of the Y-Adapt trainings organised by PfR. PfR also co-facilitated a study tour in the Central American region of 25 women leaders, who upon return initiated all sorts of IRM related activities at village level.

Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level

- In 2018 PfR continued to work closely with civil society, especially at village and municipal level. PfR has assisted a variety of CSOs in presenting their input in municipal plans, thus providing on-the-job capacity strengthening. At national level, PfR strengthened its ties with other important national non-governmental IRM players, such as Madre Tierra, Fundación Guatemala and COCIGER, in view of reaching out to the Central American region together as from 2019 onwards.

- The Y-Adapt training which was organised by the Climate Centre in 2018 showed how PfR can do more to engage youth, more than just preparing the Educational Modules as done so far. The training of youth unleashed their potential to come up with many meaningful IRM related activities.
- Because of the phase out of the national programme in 2018, the country team decided to focus on the identification of the actors that can continue IRM leadership. Furthermore the team looked into how to guarantee the sustainability of certain processes and tools.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

Since the start of PfR in Guatemala, focus has been on producing lasting and tangible IRM products in order to guarantee sustainability. PfR has been focusing on integrating IRM into a number of tools used by national agencies and municipalities. In 2018, the list of IRM tools was extended with the *Guide for Municipal Development and Land Use Plans*. This is a very useful tool in the hands of the Ministry of Planning, which can also be used by national NGOs to train communities on their rights to participate in planning exercises that concern their immediate livelihoods. Together with the [Educational Modules](#) in the Ministry of Education, these are PfR products of major transcendence in Guatemala and can serve other PfR countries as well. PfR's advocacy efforts over the last year made clear that there still is a need for additional documentation of evidence and experiences, in order to complement PfR's advocacy for IRM at the regional level.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

PfR attended one Strategic Partnership meeting in Costa Rica, organised by the NL Embassy; other than that there was no collaboration with the Embassy in 2018. Regarding the regional plan, the Embassy offered to help PfR to get in contact with different stakeholders in the region with which PfR might collaborate in order to implement its regional activities.

Linking country plans to global plans

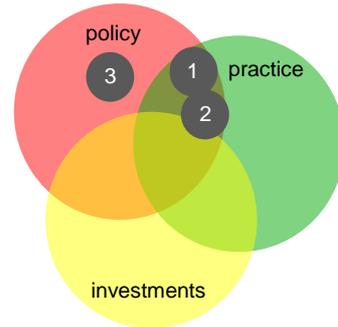
- PfR supported government institutions in preparation and participation of regional platforms on DRR in Latin America.
- PfR promoted synergy between the Sendai Framework for DRR and other frameworks like Paris Agreement and SDGs, with the Vulnerability Reduction Guide developed together with MARN, CONRED and INSIVUMEH, according to the Climate Change Law in Guatemala.
- PfR collaborated and exchanged with other networks that promote implementation of DRR, like the One Billion Coalition for Resilience of IFRC, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and the Convention on Biological Diversity..
- PfR coordinated with SEGEPLAN to update the Methodological Guide for the elaboration of Municipal Development Plans and Territorial Planning. This is linked as a commitment from Guatemalan government institutions to the SDGs: 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, and 15.

Haiti

Overall lead: **Red Cross** – Yvan Trapet

Dialogue trajectories

1. Integrate DRR, Climate and the role of ecosystems in school curricula
2. Harmonising instruments, tools and institutions involved in Early Warning systems
3. Earmark 10% of relief/ development funding for Integrated Risk Management/ Resilience



Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (in Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
NLRC	629,123	Haiti Red Cross	1,2,3,		
Climate Centre	260,000			1,2,3	Y-Adapt
Total	889,123				

General remarks

Haiti has become a member of the PfR family in 2016. Efforts will continue to strengthen key elements for the strategic directions, as well as PME, through adapted training materials and Training of Trainers. Artibonite basin was added to the programme in 2017 where the IRM concept will be put in practice.

The programme was interrupted several times by crisis events, such as several cholera outbreaks from 2010 to 2017, Hurricane Mathew in 2016, and in 2018 an earthquake and social unrest. These events hampered programme implementation.

Haiti Country Summary

Contextual information

Violent demonstrations began in July 2018 and have put Haiti in a situation of uncertainty on a daily basis. The current national socio-economic crisis should be read in the light of events which deeply affected the country in the past years and months. Struggling to recover from a devastating earthquake in 2010, Haiti has been repeatedly impacted by disastrous events leaving the population in a state of constant recovery such as cholera outbreaks from 2010 to 2017, Hurricane Mathew in 2016, and in 2018 an earthquake and social unrest.

Since October 2018 large protests are taking place in the capital and other cities of Haiti leaving people dead and injured. The socio-economic crisis and the devaluation of the local currency (the Gourde) against the US dollar and the resulting increase in prices have fueled public discontent. The last social protests involved in some cases a high degree of violence, including attacks to public buildings and private companies, burning of gas stations and banks and people injured and killed, paralysing the country for 2 weeks in November 2018. The *Humanitarian Needs Overview* has shown that nearly 2.6 million people are extremely vulnerable and in need of humanitarian assistance in 2018-2019 as they have been affected by at least one crisis (hurricane, earthquake, drought, population displacement, cholera, malaria and diphtheria) in recent years. These multiple shocks have weakened the ability of the most vulnerable people to meet their basic needs and have had a negative impact on access to basic services, requiring increased humanitarian assistance.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

The first global Y-Adapt pilot was implemented in Haiti. Y-Adapt is an engagement methodology to strengthen the capacity of young people to both understand climate change, how it affects people and nature and how to take responsibility and undertake adaptive action. The introduction of Y-Adapt represents concrete success in building capacity of Haiti Red Cross (HRC) to effectively engage youth in IRM learning and action. Prior to PfR, the IRM education mandate was dilapidated and the responsible ministries were not communicating or cooperating, therefore joint agreement to actively collaborate is a significant step. However, without support from the PfR partners it is difficult for HRC to sustain the humanitarian diplomacy effort required. PfR has progressed from the minimum baseline goal of activating HRC's role as auxiliary to the government in the national DRR platform to defining an emerging national resilience agenda as reflected in the Ministry of Environment's media.

Interesting dialogue took place at National and International level with the support of the Climate Centre. Evidence of effectiveness was apparent in dialogues and working sessions with the Ministry of Environment to refine the specificity of the Memorandum of Understanding, when the PfR partners were asked to define the comparative advantages that HRC brings to the partnership that can help to mobilise financing. The cabinet working group has changed its view of HRC, both in terms of its unique role as auxiliary to government while strictly politically neutral, as well as in terms of the highly relevant support and expertise that HRC brings to Haiti through its local branches.

Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level

Y-Adapt pilot participants and Croix Rouge Jeunesse (CRJ) coordinators learned to run Y-Adapt and documented and collected Y-Adapt assessment data. The value of institutional mapping is broadly understood and experience has been gained by CRJ and Artibonite branch committees in using it to strengthen advocacy and action planning. Besides, local branches conducted a stakeholder mapping and engaged local stakeholder groups. Finally, HRC strengthened humanitarian diplomacy through internal coordination and decentralisation, and with Climate Centre support in external advocacy and relationship-building.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

Some capacity was built on using social media. Within Y-Adapt a web-story was produced and shared on the internet. A link to the KM&L expert has just been established: a concrete activity plan on KM&L is being developed by the expert with the team, to be taken up in the general activity plan for 2019-2020.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

The Dutch Embassy in the Dominican Republic is interested in the PfR programme. However, due to their limited capacity and distance, they really would like to be involved where they have added value. They are willing to assist on request where feasible.

[Linking country plans to global plans](#)

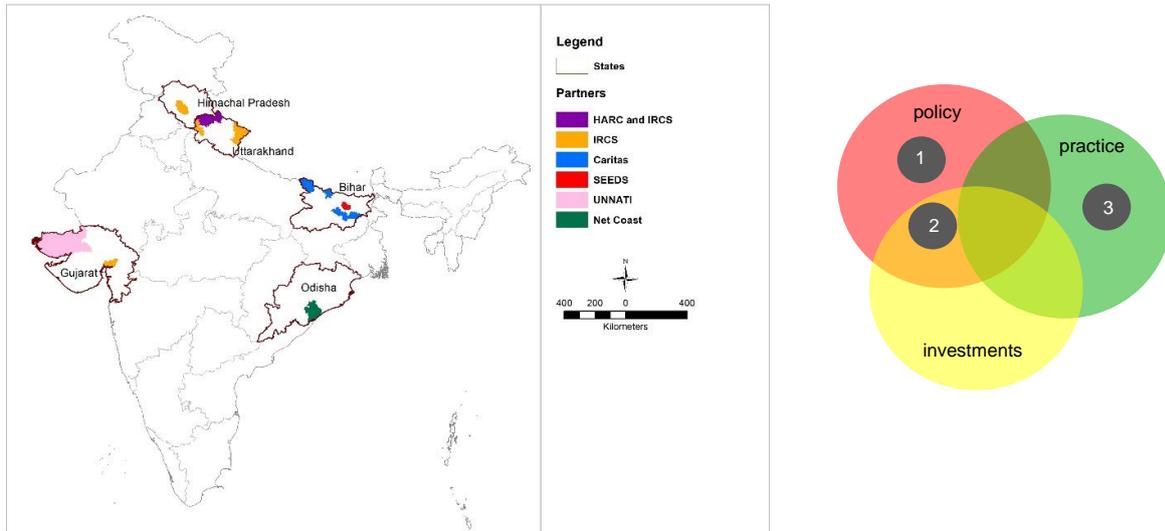
Current activities are linked to the SDG's 4, 6, 13 and 17. Furthermore, linkages to Haiti's NAP and NDC were key messages that triggered receptivity of the Ministry of Environment to enter into formal partnership with HRC, and explicitly with PfR partners, as evidenced by the Ministry of Environment press release which mentioned participation at the signing of the Netherlands Red Cross delegate as a PfR partner. Linking the DRR law to NAP/ NDC processes was also embraced by the minister who instructed the head of the Climate Change department to join the Cabinet group work session. The Climate Change department head requested a dialogue with PfR partners at HRC to explain the NDC, leading to joint identification of PfR overlaps and IRM opportunities. Y-Adapt programming represents concrete IRM action on the urban plague of plastic waste and unsustainable waste management, its linkages to degradation of human and ecosystem health and its surprising recently discovered contribution to Green House Gasses when it lands in the ocean.

India

Overall lead: **Wetlands International South Asia** – Dushyant Mohil

Dialogue trajectories

- 1 DRR policy makers take Integrated Risk Management principles into account
- 2 Public and private Disaster Risk Reduction investments are increased, applying IRM based safeguards and screening
- 3 Implementation and development of risk reduction programmes address underlying causes and prevent creation of new causes



Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (in Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
Wetlands International	1,235,060	Wetlands Int. South Asia, HARC, SEEDS, UNNATI, Caritas India, NETCOAST – implementing CSO partner network	1,2,3,	1,2,3	
NLRC	184,357	Indian Red Cross Society		1	
Cordaid	228,742				Only in 2016-2017
Climate Centre	380,000			1,2,3	
Total	2,028,159				

General remarks

Cordaid has withdrawn from India as of end 2017: Wetlands International South Asia, as of January 2018 onwards, coordinates, guides and contracts all implementing NGO/ CSO partners, including those formerly contacted by Cordaid. The budget allocated for Cordaid for the period 2018 – 2020 has been handed over to Wetland International South Asia.

India Country Summary

Contextual information

PfR India partners observe a positive change among Indian government and other authorities in relation to disaster management, specifically towards more integrated approaches to disaster risk reduction in policies and implementation plans. This is partially thanks to the continuous dialogue on disaster management and DRR, taking place between PfR partners and government authorities at local, State and National level.

In 2018, the southern State of Kerala experienced immense floods which took the lives of almost 500 people, made 200,000 homeless and costed 2.8 billion US dollars in economic losses. Rapid assessment of contributing factors of this major disaster indicate deforestation, urban development, loss of water retention capacity and natural reservoirs in the state. Loss of livelihoods was also a major concern after the floods. Kerala is leading the country in capacity building and empowering Panchayat Raj Institutions and has identified the need to be capacitated on “ecosystem-based solutions”. The rebuilding Kerala initiative is an opportunity for PfR India to mainstream IRM principles, specifically the theme of Integrated Water Risk Management.

There have been some changes in district administration which limit civil society organisations from engagement as joint partners. In the case of Bihar where PfR engages with district and state authorities, a recent circular issued by state government limits CSOs to work only on one District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) per organisation. PfR India partners are currently reviewing their strategies to engage with district governments.

Progress made (selected outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

General observation on results of the PfR India programme:

- Where in the first 2 years changes were achieved in the ‘policy’ domain, the programme is now also impacting at the ‘practice’ level, in terms of resources leveraged and improvement in capacities and attitude of partner CSOs towards IRM approaches.
- PfR India partners increasingly act as knowledge partners to government agencies and CSOs.
- Communities in the regions where CSO partners are working are increasingly understanding how risk is being built up in the landscape, where and how these can be manifested and the need to address them.

Trajectory 1.1/2/3: IRM approaches are integrated within target districts and community and district level risk reduction plans. PfR continued engagement with village and district level authorities to incorporate integrated approaches in the disaster management planning within the landscape. This led in 2018 to a total of 20 Gram Panchayats in Gujarat, Bihar and Uttarakhand having revised their plans to include IRM approaches as risk reduction measures. Next to these, CSO partners are working with an additional 21 Gram Panchayats in Odisha and Bihar to revise their disaster management plans. Some examples of specific measures: rejuvenation of community water bodies, slope strengthening through plantation, creating a network of drains to maintain hydrological connectivity, construction of safety walls, setting up early warning systems, formulation of Community Managed DRR committees. The Andhra Pradesh highest district official emphasised the importance to mainstream IRM across line departments and organised an inter-departmental meeting with all relevant government stakeholders. As a result, District Disaster Management Plans are upgraded in accordance with the National Disaster Management Plan - integrating IRM. These revised DDMP’s will be used as model for 33 districts in Gujarat State. PfR’s engagement with the Gujarat State Disaster Management Institute led to inclusion of IRM measures into two training programmes related to flood risks. The State Disaster Management Authority for Bihar State now includes IRM measures (including monitoring of water bodies) in the ‘*Patna Declaration*’. The Bihar State Disaster Management Authority invited CSOs to join the drafting committee for developing modules on urban wetlands/ waterbodies for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Trajectory 1.4/5/6: National guidelines on integrating ecosystem-based climate smart approaches in DRR drafted – national prioritisation schemes for wetland restoration take into account their role for DRR. PfR continued working with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and contributed to the revision of the new draft National Disaster Management Plan including Eco-DRR and climate smart measures (integrated flood management at micro level using the landscape approach; at district level use watershed approach and at national level to use basin scale approach). Wetlands restoration and rejuvenation are included as activity to buffer impacts of floods and drought. Heatwave guidelines of the NDMA were revised and now include measures for climate change adaptation, urban resilience, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments and the importance of public parks and water bodies to keep the local environment cool. The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) agreed to include a chapter on the key role of wetlands in India’s National

Communication to UNFCCC. PfR developed a guidance document to prioritise wetlands (considering the full range of ecosystem services including DRR) for endorsement by MoEFCC.

Trajectory 1.7: National civil society DRR networks integrate ecosystem-based climate smart approaches in DRR: Sphere India, the largest national coalition of humanitarian CSOs, started the integration of CCA and ecosystem-approaches in DRR at the field level, parallel at the policy level with Sendai Framework on DRR, Paris Agreement and SDGs frameworks.

Trajectory 2.1: Risk reduction plan within target landscapes are implemented with resources leveraged from ongoing developmental programmes: PfR CSO partners SEEDS (Bihar) HARC (Uttarakhand) have been working to leverage (900,000 Euro) financial resources from State Level Government Schemes (for example from MNREGA - development programmes for the poor, i.e. 100 days of work per year) to implement village level risk reduction plans. SEEDS mobilised finances for plantations, water body rejuvenation, and raising plinths of houses in Kosi flood plains. HARC leveraged funds for the construction of water tanks, rain water harvesting and other DRR measures.

Trajectory 2.2: Strategic partnerships with private sector stakeholders established enabling sharing of domain expertise on risk management and enhanced resources for DRR. PfR signed a MoU with NL government/ RVO to act as a knowledge partner in the 'Water as Leverage Resilient Cities in Asia' programme, specifically to work with the design teams on flood management in Chennai. Due to the contribution of PfR, the final proposals & designs for Chennai now reflect 1) Policy and legal frameworks in India concerning land, water and ecosystem regulations 2) Nature based solutions 3) Inclusion of community needs, vulnerabilities and how to effectively use capacities of community members. As a result, the Dutch government Special Envoy for International Waters, RVO and the contracted design teams, addressing Chennai's flood and water infrastructure problems, are now convinced of the need to engage local communities, climate risks and ecosystem approaches in designing solutions under Water as Leverage.

Trajectory 3.1: Panchayat level risk reduction plans based on IRM are implemented by leveraging resources. Community members from 11 Panchayats in Bihar started using the early warning system that was established in June 2018. Before, there was no community managed early warning system in any block of this district. Now the community action groups disseminate warnings on upcoming floods to nearby panchayats and other government officials at block, district and village levels. Two other panchayats in Bihar pooled financial resources together from village development funds and established a community managed early warning system (EWS) in Kothiya village in April 2018. Since the establishment of the EWS, communities monitor the river water levels and disseminate warnings to surrounding villages.

Trajectory 3.2: Opportunities for safeguarding ecosystems to reduce disaster risks and help communities adapt are identified and implemented as part of IRM plans. As a result of the PfR facilitated *Ecosystem Services Shared Value Assessment (ESSVA)* exercise in 8 villages in Odisha, communities identified the depletion of fish resources in Tampara lake (Odisha) due to current fishing practices as a key issue to address. They understand that ecosystem services are an integral part of building resilience and are able to map their contributions positively/ negatively towards conservation of Tampara Lake.

Trajectory 3.3: Risk screening tools and safeguards are applied to ensure that current development programmes do not enhance risks. Automated weather station in Naugaun watershed has been established to obtain specific weather information for dissemination to farming communities & minimize the potential impact of erratic weather. Almost 500 households have access to this information which is being issued by the Meteorological Centre Dehradun (Uttarakhand).

[Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level](#)

Knowledge and information capacity of PfR CSO partners improved (from yellow to light green) in 2018, thanks to a better understanding of the concept of IRM and connecting it to the local realities. CSO capacity building workshops and discussion with community members has enabled this change. Nine (9) PfR CSO partners participated in a training to further build their capacity on the IRM concept which enabled them to a) Identify specific 'IRM practices' within landscapes; b) Map IRM interventions with on-going development programmes; c) Improve IRM considerations within state level sectoral policies. As a result, the 9 CSOs have 1) Enhanced

understanding of IRM 2) Change in field level strategies 3) Identification of IRM best practices 4) Revised advocacy goals.

In the previous years, CSOs have been working in silos and made limited progress towards understanding landscape risk perspective and drivers. Results frameworks exercises done during PME workshops and revision of the Theory of Change made all partners better aware and led to adapted intervention strategies.

Other 'capacities' which have been built among CSOs: Leadership & decision-making, Collaboration with private sector and others donors on IRM Approach. The Capacity 'Resources to implement' still needs to be developed further as more financial resources need to be leveraged from government schemes for the implementation of local level planning. PfR partners conducted participatory risk assessment exercises using the Hazard-Vulnerability-Capacity-Assessment (HVCA) tool with community members. Communities are now able to relate and understand risk from a climate change and ecosystem perspective and how it connects to their daily life activities. PfR had continuous engagement with various government institutions and incorporated IRM components in their training modules.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

Main output:

- Draft checklist to support CSO partners incorporate IRM elements within specific chapters of DDMP
- Brochure in Hindi on Sendai Framework for Action & SDG's
- Case study "*Building trust In local governing institutions and development plans in Bhachau, Kutch*"
- Case study on '*Ecosystem restoration and management: An approach towards sustainability*'
- Case studies developed by SEEDS:
 - *Community-managed rudimentary early warning systems*
 - *Diversify crop/ alternative livelihood practices*
 - *Leveraging funds for Eco-DRR actions*
 - *Local champions for resilience: 'role of task force in changing mindset of farmers*
 - *Transferring risks to resource*
- Special publication on wetlands for sustainable urban future developed. Case studies include best practise, lessons learnt and imperatives and challenges.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

The Netherlands Embassy is periodically informed of programme implementation progress. On World Wetlands day February 2, Wetlands International organised an event to commemorate the day and engage with policy makers. Embassy staff members supported the event.

As part of the Water as Leverage programme collaboration between the Netherlands Embassy and PfR has intensified: jointly held meetings and further engagement to share PfR results are being lined up.

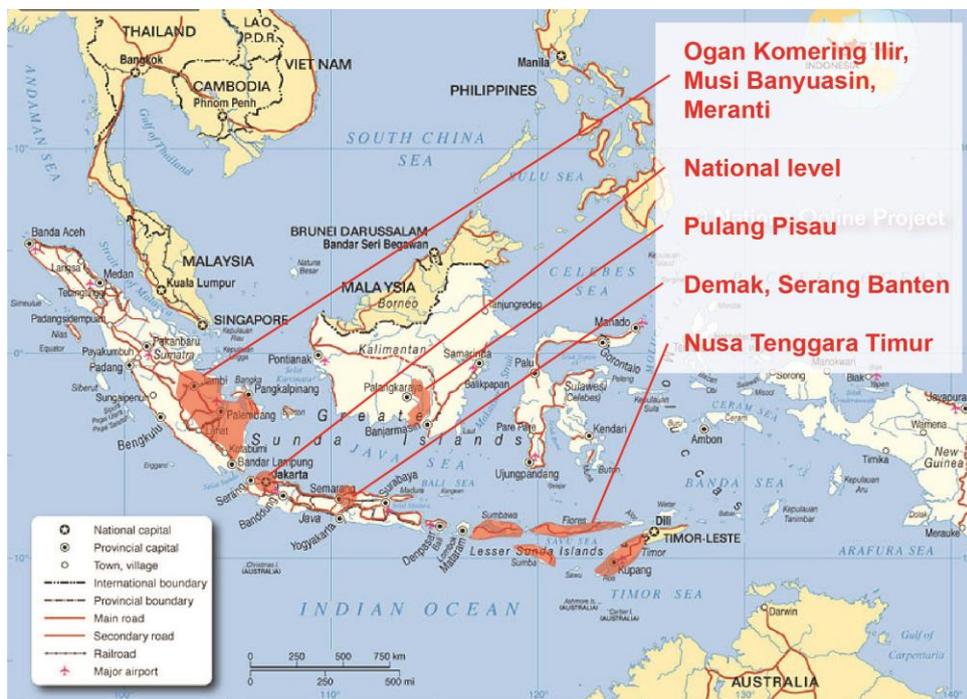
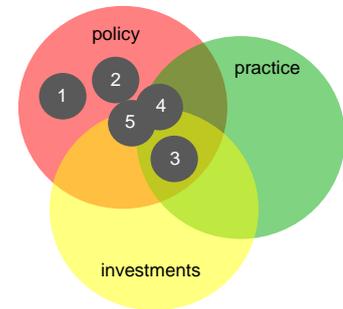
[Linking country plans to regional and global plans](#) | All trajectories are linked to the SFDRR (priorities are included in the HVCA tool, IRM modules, ESSVA toll, Briefing note on incorporating IRM modules within DDMP) and the SDGs (esp. SDG 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 17). Trajectories 1.4, 1.5, 1.7, 3.2, are linked to the Paris Agreement and related climate policies and frameworks. In relation to Urban Resilience: an assessment of status and trends in urban wetlands and drivers of degradation was undertaken and being developed in the form of a policy brief. Trajectory 3.3 is linked to risk-Informed investments.

Indonesia

Overall lead: **CARE Netherlands** – Annisa Srikandini

Dialogue trajectories

- 1 Disaster Management law and Disaster Risk Reduction policies and regulations comply with IRM standards, are harmonised with each other, and align with sectoral policies
- 2 Global agreements are taken into consideration in national and local policies
- 3 Community-based development plans incorporate and fund IRM initiatives
- 4 Lowland development planning complies with IRM criteria
- 5 Watershed management approach and frameworks incorporated in village and district development plans



Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	1,217,050	CARE Indonesia	3	1,2,4,5	
Cordaid	1,184,274	Karina KWI (Caritas Indonesia)	5	1, 2, 3, 4	Resilience measures (private funding and 2 foundations)
NLRC (via IFRC)	469,855	Palang Merah Indonesia	1	2,3,4,5	
Wetlands International	830,685	Wetlands Int'l - Indonesia	4	1,2,3,5	Building with Nature (with Eco-shape, DWF)
Climate Centre	270,000		2	1,3,4,5	
Total	3,971,864				

Indonesia Country Summary

Contextual information

Indonesia will have Presidential and National Legislative elections mid-year 2019. Therefore the government agency and parliament forced themselves to develop most of the policy initiatives and development planning to be completed end 2018. The result of this is that consultation with stakeholders on some of the initiatives was limited in 2018, due to the pressure to finalise things before elections. To some extent this will limit the programme in the first half of 2019 as well. Meanwhile, 2018 was the most strategic moment to develop mid-term and long-term development and strategic plans at national and sub-national level, which led to a high number of mid-term and long-term development plans that PfR has influenced. PfR has been able to build links between these plans and global frameworks such as the SDG, the Sendai Framework on DRR and the National Adaptation Plan. Work on the resilience framework has been ongoing, with PfR pushing for coordination to ensure coherence between the resilience framework, climate adaptation, disaster management and city indicators. The impact on PfR achievements is likely to be significant if new relationships can be built at national level, though of course Indonesia's international commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals, for example, will remain unchanged, and Indonesia's Long Term Development Plan is valid through 2045.

Progress made (selected outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

Trajectory 1: Disaster Management law and Disaster Risk Reduction policies and regulations comply with IRM standards, are harmonised with each other, and align with sectoral policies. Huge effort has been undertaken to ensure PfR is recognised as key partner of BAPEDDA Semarang under the Water as Leverage (WaL) programme. This was successful and currently engagement with local design teams is ongoing to ensure PfR's knowledge on IRM is taken up in the planning and design for WaL. At Jakarta level, reconnection of the National CSO alliance for the Disaster Management Law has been pushed. This alliance is key to influence the Disaster Management law and to ensure this stays as priority on the parliament agenda.

Trajectory 2: Global agreements are taken into consideration in national and local policies. The National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) agreed to initiate a platform (working group) with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to discuss relevant issues and set the agenda on integrating DRR, CCA and environmental management into spatial planning and development. PfR will play a pivotal role in this working group which also has members from BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Spatial Planning and several CSO's. Due to PfR, the draft Master Plan on Disaster Management for 2020-2045 has adopted PfR's recommendations related to: DRR, Climate Change, investment in disaster insurance, forecast based early action and watershed management perspectives.

Trajectory 3: Community-based development plans incorporate and fund IRM initiatives. Continuous collaboration with the Church Network in Nusa Tenggara (GMIT) led to the inclusion of IRM elements in their annual plan, as well as dedicated budget. GMIT is well connected throughout all PfR areas and able to showcase good practices and influence key actors in the district and village level. By now 26 communities in the district TTS and Kupang have increased their planning documents that include IRM principles. Eight target village government and district government in TTS and Kupang have integrated IRM into their annual development planning 2019. BPBD (Disaster Management Agency) in the district Kupang incorporated IRM and gender components into their new disaster risk assessment document. PfR's lessons learned on IRM Gender sensitive planning and budgeting in village plans and budgets was presented at the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR 2018 (Mongolia) and featured in the pocket book of the Indonesia Delegation by National Government for AMCDRR 2018.

Allocation of Village Fund for disaster management is confirmed through the Ministerial Decree of Village Development and Ministry of Home Affairs. In 2019 increasing capacity of village government and village facilitator on disaster management and best practices on IRM is needed. Some PfR Alliance members will build dialogue with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the district government to secure the role of the Village Administration to declare village-level disaster status and to implement early action towards disasters.

Trajectory 4: Lowland development planning complies with IRM criteria. Over the past years, PfR has been able to raise awareness, of the authority/ government sector to the point that they are now supportive and actively participating/ implementing IRM principles and evidence in their processes and policies (i.e in the development of village regulation on haze/ peat fire disaster mitigation, district level DRR forum, and province level regulation regarding mangrove management strategy). At national level, despite the deadlock in developing action plan for national mangrove strategy under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), another IRM related policy has been addressed through the land subsidence working group and roadmap development. In addition, the

support of MoEF in development of paludi-culture shows government's active role promoting private and civil community engagement in sustainable peat management. In terms of investment, the stakeholders are aware on the importance of investing in IRM and support for implementation of IRM proof investment. Some villages already share their resources to develop and practice IRM initiatives such as the development of a mangrove ecotourism site/ centre in Bedono Demak (Building with Nature project sites), and commit for allocating communal land for a demo-plot of paludi-culture development in Tanjung Peranap, Meranti. In addition, several companies - members of paludi started to discuss the opportunity for allocating funds for paludi-culture development (e.g. in Serang, Banten, the local authority plans to develop a Banten Mangrove Centre/ mangrove ecotourism centre from the local government budget).

Trajectory 5: Watershed management approach and frameworks incorporated in village and district development plans. At village level, the watershed management has been integrated into 7 villages in Dagesime-Magepanda watershed area. They have allocated 20-60% of village programme fund to invest on watershed management activities. The other 16 villages in Riawajo watershed area have had action plans to integrate watershed management into the 2019 village annual budget. The watershed forum consisting all villages in Riawajo watershed has been established. At district level in Sikka District, all stakeholders have agreed on priorities of watershed management activities to be included in the Sikka District mid-term development plan year 2019-2023. This shows serious willingness of Sikka government on adopting watershed perspective into district development: the only issue pending at district level is to legalise the watershed management plan. Therefore PfR advocates for revising the NTT province regulation on watershed management, pushing also for IRM elements such as the landscape approach and locally managed actions to be included.

[Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level](#)

A variety of methods have been used over the past year to work on capacity strengthening. Learning exchanges, development of online course materials, documentation of good practices, joint activities, regular meetings, workshops, expert meetings, internal discussions and trainings, are just a few of the many forms in which capacity of partners, CSO networks and government bodies was strengthened. Civil society capacity and government capacity was strengthened on a wide range of topics such as gender mainstreaming in planning; PME and negotiation; forecast-based financing; using climate and weather-forecast information; integrating IRM in village planning and budgeting, Building with Nature, peat restoration and evidence based advocacy. Gender is referred to specifically as topic in a number of training sessions, in particular how to conduct dialogues related to gender norms; marginalised groups are included in the form of local community-based organisations.

[Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning](#)

Knowledge has been developed, captured and shared in a number of ways, among others stored in the PfR database and PfR library, writing of success stories and case studies, writing and influencing policy briefs, and dissemination of newsletters, via social media such as Facebook and whatsapp, videos and online learning tools. Some highlights:

- IFRC/ PMI's Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Humanitarian Diplomacy, developed together with the University of Gadjah Mada's Institute of International Studies;
- Climate Centre's module "Introducing maritime weather forecast for coastal community through mobile application".
- CARE and CIS Timor developed planning and budget information Boards in 8 communities in TTS and Kupang district to ensure accountability and transparency.
- KARINA produced [a movie on urban farming/ MURIA](#) project in Jakarta and developed 3 policy briefs on resilient city indicators, on policy analysis of integrating watershed management into spatial planning, and on integrating disaster management and climate change into Sikka District development plan.
- Wetlands International Indonesia finalised an ecosystem services economic valuations + management strategy in peat ecosystem (OKI-Muba, meranti and Pulang Pisau) report, and is working on a series of smart practices of IRM in relation to Silvo-fishery, Canal Blocking and Paludiculture
- PfR Indonesia Knowledge Management & Communication working group designed and published Information-Education-Communication Materials (Flyer in English, Bahasa, and local language) that is used for advocacy purposes and material promotion at international, national, and local level.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

There is limited collaboration with the Embassy in the core of the PfR programme. As usual PfR informs the embassy on progress and headlines of the programme, and participates in the Embassy meetings organised for all strategic partnerships in Indonesia (e.g. progress meetings; media training offered by the embassy). Key interaction was in relation to the development of the Water as leverage programme, taking place in Semarang. Key topics discussed were the bottleneck of communications that involve various levels of coordination and communication that involves stakeholders in the Netherlands (RVO, PfR Global/ NL Red Cross) and Indonesia (PfR Country Team Jakarta, IFRC consultant in Semarang, Central Java and the City Government in Semarang, Central Java Province - the city's planning office/ Bappeda). PfR played a role in helping to smooth out and understand all levels and delicate relations to be taken into account. Further interaction is taking place (in particular with Mr. Hans van Poppel) to update the embassy on the WaL programme and the role of PfR in helping the design teams to incorporate IRM practices and experiences.

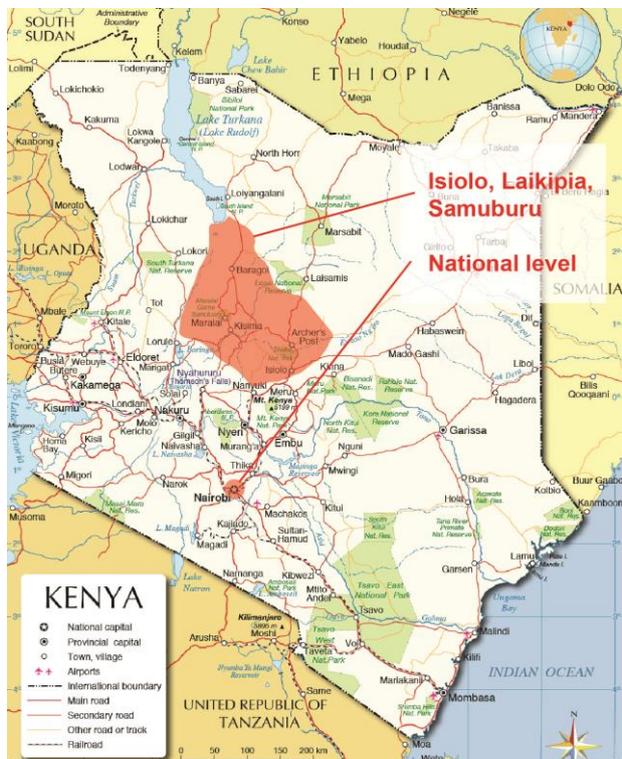
Linking country plans to global plans

All 5 trajectories are linked to the global trajectories on the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement, and the SDGs. Trajectories 2 and 5 also relate to the global trajectory on urban resilience (on the topics of urban farming and resilient cities). Trajectory 5 is linked to the global trajectory on risk-informed investments as well, through a guideline on integrating watershed management into spatial planning.

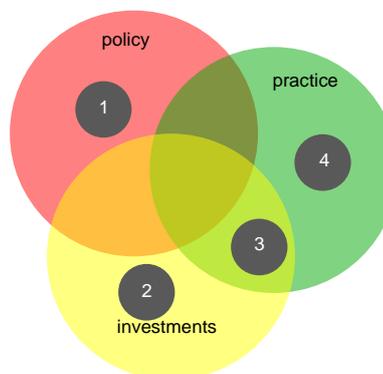
Kenya

Overall lead: **Cordaid – Zeituna Roba Tullu**

Dialogue trajectories



- 1 National, regional, county level legislation recognise and adopt Integrated Risk Management approach
- 2 investments along two riverbeds comply with IRM based safeguards or principles and apply IRM measures
- 3 Climate funds are tracked to reach the most vulnerable and are utilised in the most effective manner
- 4 Adaptation and replication of IRM good practices



Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (in Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
Cordaid	1,350,411	IMPACT, MID-P, Laikipia Wildlife Forum	4	1, 2, 3	Resilience projects (private funds)
NLRC	250,000	Kenya Red Cross	1	X	
Wetlands International	804,174	Wetlands International Kenya, IMPACT, MID-P	2	3	
Climate Centre	358,000	ICHA	3	X	
Total	2,762,585				

General remarks

PfR Kenya activities take place at national level, and in 3 selected counties in Northern Kenya: Isiolo, Laikipia, and Samburu county. In these counties focus is on building resilience of local communities living in two river basins: Ewaso Nyiro river basin and Tana river basin.

Kenya Country summary

Contextual information

The new political agenda and politicians in Kenya are well versed in disaster risk management, which makes it easier to influence IRM policy. PfR partners have stepped up their efforts in resource mobilisation by forming alliances to attract funding for resilience activities in their respective counties. For instance, MID-P received adaptation funds from IIED, and IMPACT received resources for the coordination of an alliance of pastoralist NGOs in the north through other donors. Resource based conflicts are increasing in some of the counties due to dwindling natural resources and collapse of traditional social welfare. PfR partners, together with county governments, are actively engaging the warring communities by promoting the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms for better impact. Although communities have managed to engage in dialogue for mega infrastructural developments in the PfR target counties, information on these mega projects is still limited creating room for speculation and mis-information among PfR partners and communities. Climate change finance legislation has been passed at county level in Isiolo. This will open doors for collaboration between county government and CSOs in accessing and utilising the available Green Climate Funds in the country.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

Trajectory 1: National, regional, county level legislation recognise and adopt IRM approach. In some counties, like Isiolo and Samburu, PfR's work has had immense support and recognition. The IRM approach has been mainstreamed in development policies, legislations, and policies relevant to IRM; including the national and county level plans, regulations, and strategies. In 2018 the national DRM policy and Bill were adopted and the Isiolo county government adopted its DRM policy and climate change fund act.

Trajectory 2: Investments along two riverbeds comply with IRM based safeguards or principles and apply IRM measures. Relationship strengthening with the relevant stakeholders is robust, and rapport has been built with private investors and action plans developed. PfR is seen as an important stakeholder in investment issues in Kenya. For instance, Wetlands International participated in the blue economy conference where the LAPSSET authority agreed to work with PfR in mega infrastructural projects under LAPSSET in Kenya.

Trajectory 3: Climate funds are tracked to reach the most vulnerable and are utilised in the most effective manner. Although capacities of the county government to write proposals is limited, a proposal will be developed and submitted to the National Environment Management Authority and positive feedback is expected. Initially PfR were hopeful that Kenya Red Cross could get Green Climate Fund accreditation, however, last year the national entity announced that they are no longer receiving new applications. This situation has had a major impact on the trajectory in accessing the GCF funds and implement IRM programmes to leverage PfR's Dialogue & Dissent agenda in Kenya.

Trajectory 4: Adaptation and replication of IRM good practices. There have been challenges with internal processes which has led to delays in activity. Although there is good progress where implementing partners and Water Resource Users Associations are mobilising their own resources to implement IRM measures, the challenge of generating evidence for our advocacy activities is still evident.

Some significant changes during this reporting period are:

- Adoption of national and county level policies and legislations (National DRM policy, National DRM act, Isiolo DRM policy, Isiolo Climate Change Fund Act).
- Increased support from other donors and CSOs on the Camel Caravan campaign for climate change adaptation and ecosystem restoration along the Ewaso Nyiro river basin.
- PfR partners are recognised at national level as a significant actor to contribute to national level forums e.g. the blue economy conference, and the regional water stewardship.
- Water Resource Users Associations have been able to mobilise resources locally and from other donors to implement IRM programmes.
- PfR works with other partners implementing other resilience projects (like BRACED) for linking & learning purposes.

[Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level.](#)

Cordaid Kenya's new partnerships with government institutions has enhanced the working relationship and understanding at county level. PfR is now seen as one of the key players in resilience work related to policy dialogues in the counties. This is shown through forums where PfR is leading and coordinating stakeholders, especially at the county level. After the training on private sector engagement, Wetlands International is developing a private sector engagement strategy to guide implementation of interventions related to this key stakeholder. Trainings on social inclusion have been key in answering questions such as who are the marginalised, where they are, what are their needs, and how can the programme meaningfully engage with them to strengthen their resilience. PfR partners have managed to attract new projects targeting vulnerable and marginalised groups in the counties they are active.

The changes in capacity that lead to the results mentioned above are:

- Capacity assessment of WRUA's and developing their sub catchment management plans which they used in resource mobilisation
- Lobby and advocacy training for partners which sharpened their advocacy and lobby skills in influence the policy and legislation processes.
- Documentation of good IRM practices especially through social media and websites, which made the PfR work in Kenya visible to targeted stakeholders.

[Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning](#)

The IRM Advocacy training manual has been developed through a series of engaging write-shops, Training of Trainers, and capacity building. The implementing partners have established communication channels (websites, social media etc.), for sharing IRM cases, stories, and PfR news. There has been continuous engagement with stakeholders on landscape approaches to risk management along the Ewaso Nyiro river basin. Partnerships with research institutions (Tanzania Natural Resource Forum, Aga Khan University Kenya, and the University of Sheffield) have enable studies on the impact of climate change on small and medium size enterprises, the LAPPSET corridor, and climate financing. In addition, a climate resilience roadshow was organised in partnership with the University of Nairobi. A [study on investments along the Ewaso Nyiro and Tana rivers basins](#) was conducted.

[Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy](#)

The working relationship with the Dutch embassy is going well. The first secretary at the Dutch embassy in Kenya (food and water sector) participated in the PME workshop this year. She supports the PfR programme on issues especially related to linking and learning and invited Cordaid to a round table discussion with the private sector. The Dutch embassy hosted the PfR Indonesia team during the country exchange. Cordaid provided materials and also up to date information and challenges faced by PfR communities in accessing climate funds in Kenya. This information was shared by the NL embassy during the Food Future conference. The NL Embassy provided contacts of flower farm associations in Kenya and various good practise of flower farm engagement with local people for linking and learning. The NL Embassy invited Cordaid to share PfR's experiences with the private sector in a round table discussion on sustainable and risk proof investments in Kenya.

[Linking country plans to regional and global plans](#)

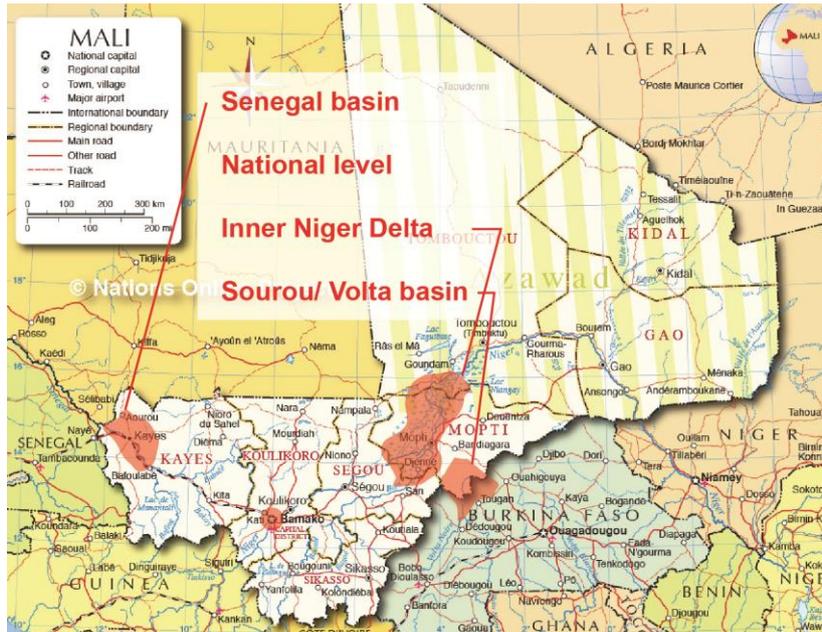
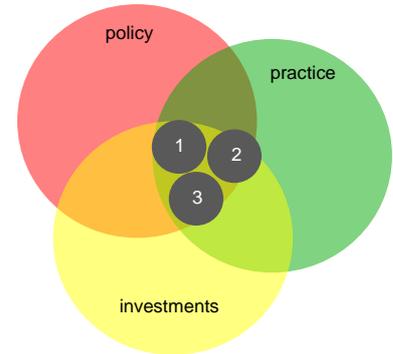
At national level the DRM policy was adopted in line with the priorities of the Sendai Framework and sub-national draft DRM policies are in place (Samburu & Isiolo). Kenya National Action Plan for DRR is in development for implementation of the Sendai Framework. The national climate change adaptation action plan (NCAAP 2018-2022) has been finalised and will guide interventions for the achievement of the NAP and NDC objectives. The county Climate Change Fund Act has been approved in Isiolo. A [study](#) has been conducted by the London School of Economics on among others the good practices for private sector engagement in Kenya. Despite many strong results there is need to have a more structured engagement at global level which builds on the realities at the country and regional level. This should serve as an entry point for programme development and joint fundraising to address issues identified and escalated for support and/ or action.

Mali

Overall lead: **Wetlands International – Ibrahima Fofana**

Dialogue trajectories

- 1 Promote sound and equal water resources management
- 2 Develop local policies and mechanisms that secure access of women vulnerable groups (pastoralists, seasonal fishermen) to land
- 3 Improve National Strategy for DRR through inclusion of Integrated Risk Management



Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (in Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	1,056,400	CARE Mali	2	1,3	PADIN – food security
NLRC	1.269,421	Mali Red Cross	3	1,2	Senegal basin programme
Wetlands International	937,893	Wetlands International Sahelian Office	1	2, 3	BAM-GIRE – IWRM (integrated water resources management) in Niger River Basin
Climate Centre	275,000			1,2,3	
Total	3.538,714				

General remarks

In each river basin one partner has the lead in programme implementation: in the Inner Niger Delta: Wetlands International Mali, in Sourou/ Volta basin: CARE Mali, and in Senegal basin: Mali Red Cross Society

Mali Country summary

Contextual information

The Mopti province where PfR operates, is affected by the presence of terrorists, self-defense groups and thus major insecurity. Populations face regular community conflicts (e.g. farmers and pastoralists), the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, deterioration of the social fabric, targeted assassinations (settling of accounts), attacks, theft of property and livestock, sexual assault and kidnapping. These crimes, which for the most part go unpunished, result in a loss of live and livelihoods, displacement and a decline in productivity. As of March 31, 2018, 134,452 Malian refugees were in neighboring countries. Between November 2017 and January 2018, 413 schools were closed in Mopti province. According to the ICRC, since January 2018, 5,000 people have been forced to flee northern Burkina Faso, a region beset by frequent jihadist terrorist attacks. This situation of insecurity creates a general psychosis within the populations. The shortcomings of the national army, the judicial system and the culture of impunity cause pernicious mechanisms of individual or community adjustment such as the creation of local defense groups that can themselves begin to harm the population. This insecurity and violence have diminished the possibilities of the PfR team to travel within the two intervention zones, which inevitably gives rise to a monitoring problem as we cannot visit the coalitions regularly where they live, even though they do come from their communities to Sevaré. During 2018 and after preparatory activities the year before, PfR started working in the Senegal basin in Kayes province in the West of Mali so that lessons learned in the Inner Niger Delta and Sourou basin in Mopti, are being shared and adopted in Kayes, where the Red Cross already had strong presence.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

The new fishing agreement of Djenné district (cercle) reached its final stage of formal approval. The Agreement identifies and regulates sustainable fishing practices such as the periods in the year that fishing is allowed and prohibited, type of fishing gear allowed and fishing reserves where no fishing is allowed at all. Its correct application and enforcement by local authorities (technical services, municipalities, CSOs, water masters) will contribute to sustainable fishing and reduction of conflicts between fishermen and livestock keepers. With the agreement, CSOs, including the IRM coalition, will have a legal point of reference and thus be able to exercise control and watch over their fish resources, in a context of climate change and demographic pressure for their mediation in conflict. PfR contributed with a study on the implementation of the existing local fishing agreements of the Inner Niger Delta and participated in the drafting of the new Agreement. In Mopti as well as in Bankass in the Sourou basin, this example was followed by mayors, councils and customary authorities and the IRM coalitions coming together to elaborate their local fisheries management agreements. PfR contributed to the moderation and facilitation these consultations.

In December, following the organisation of citizens into user groups and IRM coalitions at municipality and district level in 2016 and 2017, the 45 delegates of the three IRM coalitions of the Bankass, Djenné and Mopti districts have set up one provincial coalition to strengthen their power and influence. It has been a strategic move to have coalitions of all relevant administrative levels that are operational in the planning process as part of decentralisation in Mali. This allows the provincial coalition to defend the needs and issues on behalf of the 3 district coalitions by targeting the same decision makers.

Under the leadership of CARE, the technical team of PfR initiated a preparatory workshop with the members of the newly established provincial IRM coalition and initiated a regional forum with the Mopti Members of Parliament, chaired by the Governor of Mopti. They exchanged on their respective roles and responsibilities and identified the potential for collaboration on how to make IRM being translated and operational in 2019 and beyond. Focal points have been selected and a roadmap has been established. This partnership is a breakthrough in the process of advocacy for the IRM as its formalisation will allow the IRM coalition and its member users to have a reliable relay at the national level to guaranty their concerns are considered in national policies and regulations.

In the meantime, the lower level IRM coalitions and unions, began to materialise changes of practices such as the access of women and young people to land (around 100 ha). The allocation of land by traditional leaders and local administrators has been formalised by certified local title documents, providing security to the women and the incentive to invest in their newly acquired plots.

Furthermore, the reduction of conflicts over the use of land and water could be observed (although the much wanted evidence for these concrete results remains a challenge), especially in Bankass where over 60 "IRM champions" were selected from different villages. Local authorities have become more sensitive to natural resources management and disaster risk reduction as demonstrated in increasing uptake of IRM issues in the five-year local development plans and the collection and dissemination of meteorological and hydrological data for communities by the local Djenné coalition.

The five municipalities in Kayes where PfR started working, integrated IRM in their local development plans. The active support of the Kayes governor helped to make this happen. Preparations for the development of local contingency plans started in 2018.

[Progress / reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level.](#)

The outcomes presented above demonstrate strengthened capacity of the IRM coalitions. The newly formed Mopti provincial coalition (13 members, of which 6 women) has its own Terms of Reference, a set of regulations and has drawn up the necessary documents for its official recognition by the local administration. The development of a formal partnership with Members of Parliament bides well of the IRM coalition organisational model for bottom-up participation . The district-level coalitions have started the process of formal registration and mobilised funds amongst their members for that purpose. This registration will give them a legal basis for the advocacy work and can be regarded an indication of their sustainability.

[Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning.](#)

PfR did a study on the assessment and analysis of the consequences of water release measures from the Water Management Commission of the Sélingué reservoir and the Markala dam (publication forthcoming). This is a major backbone for further advocacy. In addition, the publication “Two examples of agricultural risk management strategies in West Africa: climate services and index insurance. Roudier,P. ; Durez, A. ; Kane, C ; Leblois, A; Sultan, B” is in the course of publication. Following the Hydromet Forum meeting of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), in Gabon, the Network of Member of Parliaments of the ECCAS region requested for training on IRM and a learning exchange visit.

[Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy.](#)

A quarterly meeting framework has been established between PfR and the Netherlands Embassy to update and plan concrete actions in which their contribution is highly desired. The Embassy assigned a PfR focal point to operationalise this cooperation. Embassy staff participated in a monitoring mission to Mopti to connect different projects financed by the Netherlands Embassy to foster synergy.

[Linking country plans to regional and global plans.](#)

National authorities are beginning to show political commitment to disaster risk reduction. The country is establishing national, provincial, district and communal platforms to promote DRR in the context of development. Specific exchanges with the Environmental Agency for Sustainable Development and the Mali Ministry of Foreign Affairs allowed PfR to participate in the evaluation of SDGs and to produce the [Voluntary National Report on the implementation of SDGs in Mali](#). At the High-Level Political Forum on SDGs, PfR presented this in New York, upon which the International Red Cross Red Crescent Federation asked PfR to share these experiences with other countries for inspiration. PfR team Mali joined the Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in Tunis in October 2018. Among others PfR joined UN-Environment in launching the Network of African Women Environmentalists, during an event organised by UN-Women to draw attention to the specific challenges women are facing during disasters.

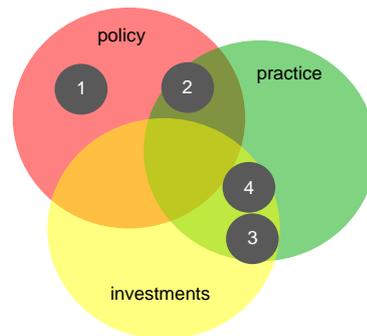
Philippines

Overall lead: **Netherlands Red Cross – Sandra Romero**

Dialogue trajectories



- 1 Harmonise rules, regulations, policy instruments on DRR management, climate change and environmental and coastal management
- 2 National government, Local Government Units (LGUs), alliances and platforms mainstream Integrated Risk Management in planning guidelines and plans
- 3 Increase private sector investment and practice in Integrated Risk Management
- 4 Increase access of target LGUs and CSOs for different funding opportunities that support IRM



Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	1.095,100	Accord	2	1,3	
Cordaid	1,380,969	Ecoweb,	4	1, 2, 3	Resilience measures (private funding and Caritas Singapore)
NLRC	1.293,436	Philippines Red Cross	1	2,4	3FM Youth
Wetlands International	841.889	Wetlands Int'l – Philippines	3	2,4	
Climate Centre	460,101	Aksyon Klima		3,4	
Total	5,071,495				

General remarks

There have been several contextual changes during this reporting period which might influence the planning and implementation of the PIR project. One of these contextual factors is the political instability in-country that disrupts sustained dialogue and abrupt changes in priorities which demands agility in the conduct of dialogue. Furthermore, the operating space for rights-based local NGO's and INGO's is getting smaller.

Philippines Country summary

Contextual information

There have been several contextual changes during this reporting period which might influence the planning and implementation of the PfR project. One of these contextual factors is the political instability in-country that disrupts sustained dialogue (anti-human rights rhetoric, threats to declare martial law) and abrupt changes in priorities (e.g. Manila Bay rehabilitation, Manila Bay reclamation, and recent water crisis) which demands agility in the conduct of dialogue. Operating space for rights-based local NGO's and INGO's is getting smaller. Another important change that happened in the year of 2018 was the Bill to create a Department of Disaster Resilience that was filed, deliberated and subsequently passed on third reading by the House of Representatives. The Bill (and other similar Bills filed at the Senate) opened opportunities for promoting integrated risk management. However, the Bill passed by the House is a regression from the current *Philippines Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act*. Instead of strengthening the Act, the creation of the DRR sets aside recommendations from the participatory Sunset Review. Therefore, ACCORD issued a position paper opposing the DRR Bill.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

At the national level, identified key stakeholders are informed about IRM in policies and legal frameworks, as evident in their participation in the crafting of the policy coherence paper as well as participation in its validation workshop. Internal work within the organisations is being done to influence further integration of CCA and EMR into the Philippines Red Cross (PRC) disaster management services and consequently to its other services. This enables PfR to obtain the support of the PRC management to fully mainstream IRM, and consequently advocate IRM into the National DRM Council where PRC holds a seat. It is one of the networks yet to be maximized to have IRM placed on the agenda of national government agencies. CARE and ACCORD have been successful in mainstreaming IRM in the development plans at the barangay, cite and subnational level. IRM tools, such as the Integrated Tool Box, had been widely used and the practice had been documented in order to further improve the IRM approach. Local Government Unit (LGU) representatives, as well as CSOs and community members, have an increased knowledge on IRM and a deeper appreciation for mainstreaming IRM in the planning process.

Furthermore, at least three Chambers of Commerce were engaged to introduce integrated risk management. The [Manila Bay Master Plan](#) is drafted with ecosystem protection for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction being included. The Masterplan of Eastern Leyte will be finalised with nature based solutions (e.g. room for the river, bio-engineering on the river bank). The Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council is strengthened by supporting the advocacy for ecosystems. The Agusan River Basin Management Council is strengthened and the River Basin Management Plan is finalised. At country level, there are emerging models at various stages of development; in different places (Guiuan, Coron/ Calamianes, Mandaue City, Bantayan Islands, Cebu Province, Surigao del Norte, Bulacan/Manila Bay) alliances, networks and platforms have been established that jointly work on IRM strategies based on a shared understanding of critical IRM strategies for investment and action. Each network and region have different approaches in their evolution, but all are moving towards creating investment plans to expand the implementation of IRM measures in their region through both development and climate financing. The work has been profiling at national and regional level and there is growing awareness of IRM approaches: National Government agency, the Climate Change commission, Land Bank and National NGOs, global actors such as the Green Climate Fund are showing interest.

Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level

Wetlands International is working directly with stakeholders from the government and the private sector. In each project site Wetlands International identified local CSOs who can participate and contribute to local government analysis and planning based on their ability to clearly articulate their risk analysis and real issues and context on the ground. They are being seen as counterparts of the government. CSOs are receiving funding from local and regional government for their plans and programmes, which are all livelihood focused and are based on sound risk and environmental and natural resource mapping. Indigenous people are using the indigenous tools to mainstream IRM. Coron will be the first case and experiences gained can be used as a basis of indigenous people lobby and advocacy for mainstreaming under national programmes.

The PRC gained knowledge and skills on assessing the quality of barangay DRM plans and has cascaded them to local government because they saw this as an opportunity to advocate the mainstreaming of IRM. Furthermore, they maximized the conduct of risk assessments and planning and monitoring activities to advocate IRM. As a

result, local government has expressed their commitment to undertake actions to mainstream DRR, CCA and EMR into local processes and possibly replicate what PfR is doing into other areas of jurisdiction.

[Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning](#)

The IRM approach has been consistently applied by ACCORD, supported by CARE, in all resilience, development and humanitarian programming. Five videos, capturing the good practices of IRM, were launched and one written article was well disseminated. These are advocacy tools used by CARE and ACCORD to showcase some of the advantages and successes of the IRM approach. Case studies on PfR1 have been developed and are being used to provide evidence for IRM. A baseline study on the policies, plans and practices of Surigao del Norte and selected government units is completed.

Three “inspiring stories” were compiled regarding PfR’s work in the Philippines:

- [Sea wardens protect eco-systems and livelihoods in the Calicoan Islands](#)
- [Risk Management pilot gives hope to Kinatarkan Islanders and beyond](#)
- [Integrated Risk Management in Coron](#)

[Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy](#)

Continuous dialogue on partnership building took place between the Climate Change Commission, PfR and the Netherlands Embassy. The Embassy supported the role of PfR in the Dutch expert team in the Manila Bay Sustainable Development Master Plan initiative. Additionally, Cordaid had discussions with the Embassy on the climate financing and public investments strategy. They were able to agree with the Embassy on the importance of engagement with national actors working on climate financing.

[Linking country plans to global plans](#)

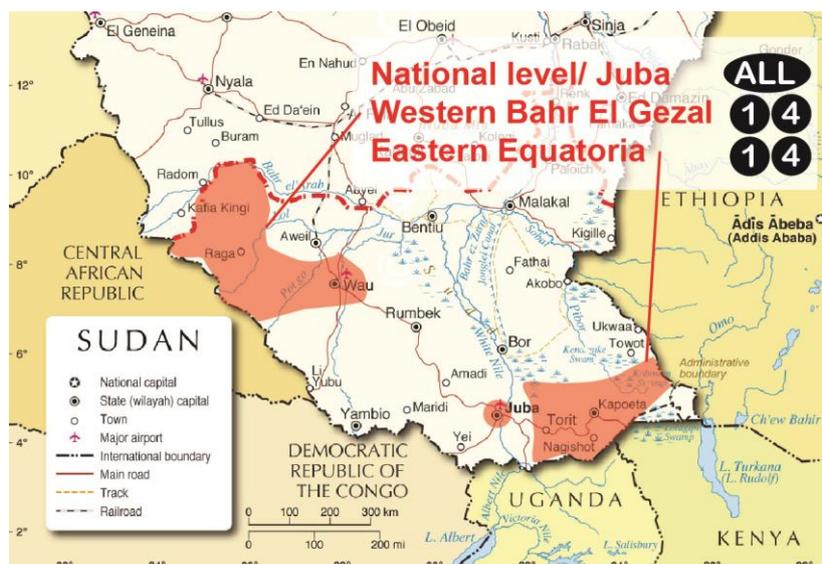
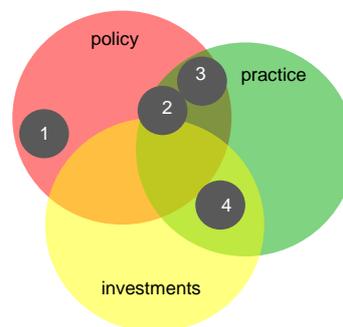
Some of the members of the alliance participated in the 2018 Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (ACMDRR). IRM as an integrated framework seeks to contribute to all three primary global trajectories: the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework on DRR and the Sustainable Development Goals through integrated analysis across regions, using a combination of community driven, local actor and science based projections for both quick onset and slow onset hazards to generate planning for CCA, DRR, EMR and sustainable economic development at local level. The 9th World Urban Forum provided PfR with opportunities to learn from the experiences of other countries and organizations, share lessons learned and build relations with local and foreign agencies and organisations.

South Sudan

Overall lead: **Netherlands Red Cross – Arvind Das**

Dialogue trajectories

1. Integrated Risk Management integrated in Disaster Risk Management Policy
2. Youth Policy integrated in IRM
3. National Adaptation Plans of Action
4. Integrated Wetlands Management Plan



Partners and budget

Alliance member	budget	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
Cordaid	830.970	Cordaid South Sudan	1	3, 4	PRO-ACT Resilience (EC), Resilience measures (private funding)
NLRC	562,183	South Sudan Red Cross	2, 4	1	3FM Youth
Wetlands International	262,317	Wetlands International Eastern Africa	3		Kinnaite Wetlands Management Plan
Climate Centre	110,000			2, 4	
Total	1.765,470				

General remarks

Due to the outbreak of violence, mid 2016, the initial inception plan could only be resumed, completed and agreed in 2017. No major changes in the conflict situation in South Sudan. PFR has successfully contributed in influencing South Sudan's national Disaster Risk Management Policy: implementation of the policy/ translation of the policy into local action plans remains challenging. Humanitarian needs in South Sudan remain large.

South Sudan Country summary

Contextual information

The end 2018 peace agreement was revitalised which has given hope for better times to come. Nevertheless, the cumulative effects of years of conflict, violence and destroyed livelihoods have left more than 7 million people, or about two thirds of the population, in dire need of some form of humanitarian assistance and protection in 2018. Although the situation is no longer escalating at a rapid speed, the country remains in the grip of a serious humanitarian crisis and access is a major constraint.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

Influencing the DRM policy trajectory is well underway. In April-May 2018 the National DRM office adopted the concept of IRM and integrated it in the draft National DRM policy and submitted it to parliament. PfR provided technical assistance. It is the first step to roll out a nation-wide DRM policy. To achieve this, capacity of the partner organisations RAAH and HARD has been strengthened, campaigns have been conducted on IRM at Kapoeta and Wau state level and national and state level government representatives have been made aware on the IRM principles. Moreover, PfR is part of the Steering Committee of the South Sudan Resilience Network. Government representatives, CSO representatives, IFRC and ICRC have increased recognition of resilience building in conflict affected states. In line with this, PfR supported the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in developing their 5-year National Strategy on DRM, which has been endorsed and adopted. PfR continues supporting the development of the operational plan for rolling out this 5-year strategy.

Youth in Juba has gained knowledge and capacity on IRM due to awareness raising sessions provided by PfR. As a result, youth in Jubek State is now involved in public campaigns on IRM. Moreover, the Okay Africa Foundation has included IRM as a missing component within the Youth Policy partly due to the lobby of the South Sudan Red Cross, which is the gateway towards influencing the integration of IRM into the Youth Policy and Youth Strategy.

The Government and other partners (UN-Environment and UNDP) recognise the importance of inclusion of IRM aspects in the development and implementation of adaptation plans, which is a first step in reaching the aim of prioritising local community adaptation needs in the NAP implementation.

Beginning of 2018, the Government of South Sudan through the Directorate of Wetlands and Biodiversity of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry bought in the IRM concept by recognising Wetlands International's key role in providing technical and scientific knowledge and information for the designation and management of important wetland sites and ecological networks. This provides an enabling environment to engage with the Government and to influence IRM related policies and guidelines. After this, key government officials, CSOs and community representatives agreed to form Kinnaite Wetlands Working Group as a dialogue forum to discuss wetlands management issues. Imotong State officers committed ownership of the Kinnaite Wetlands Management Plan. Next, the Monymijis (youth) were incorporated in this working group as well and participated in the development of the Kinnaite Wetlands Management Plan. Finally, due to humanitarian dialogue NIRAS Consultancy incorporated recommendations from the [Kinnaite Catchment Ecosystem Service Mapping and Environmental Hazard Risk Assessment study report](#) in the Kinnaite Catchment Management Plan.

Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level

An exchange visit to India resulted in a report in which the learnings have been captured. Local partner staff involved in IRM have been sensitised on principles of IRM and IRM sensitive programming. Furthermore, local partner staff involved in PfR have been capacitated in lobby and advocacy strategies and approaches and in implementing resilience measures at the local level. Besides, they developed capacity in evidence generation and identification of IRM gaps. The effects of this are most visible in the continuation of the existence of the youth groups and the step they have made in the sensitisation of the community through campaigns and radio shows. Cordaid has supported RAAH to organise an IRM workshop at Narus for Kapoeta East which contributed to the capacity strengthening of the local partners. Moreover, capacity has been built of the organisation HARD over the years on IRM. HARD has organised a conference with farmers and cattle workers to negotiate a conflict resolution and introduced IRM arguments to the table. The skills to bring together different groups, to facilitate a conference and to influence the debate is proof of added capacity of HARD as well as a changed approach towards their work.

[Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning](#)

Ecosystem Service Mapping and Environmental Hazard Risk Assessment study report were conducted by Wetlands International and are being disseminated. Due to the difficulties in implementation due to the South Sudan context, focus has been very much on ensuring the implementation of the core activities, for which the trajectory on Knowledge Management and Learning has shifted towards second priority. This focus has been reset during the PME workshop in March 2019.

[Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy](#)

There is regular contact with the Netherlands Embassy: updates regarding the programme are being shared, and the Embassy has been invited for key events and meetings (e.g. IRM Training Workshop). The Embassy shares regular feedback and suggestions with PfR.

[Linking country plans to global plans](#)

The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management has created a workplan for the revision of its DRM policy and strategy – based on the input of the Sendai Framework. Next, the DRM trajectory has contributed to reducing exposure and vulnerability of the poor to disasters and on the promotion and integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development and investment decision-making. This is in line with the SDG's 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13 and 17. Capacity building on IRM contributes to SDG 6. The South Sudan NAP has been developed, linked to the Paris Climate Agreement and UNFCCC policies. The Kinnait Integrated Wetlands Management Plan links to risk-informed investments. Overall, the government is actively trying to implement the goals as set in the global frameworks, but is limited due to the present context and lack of resources.

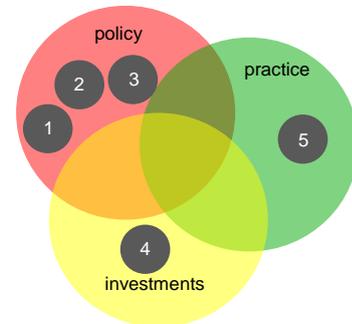
Uganda

Overall lead: **Cordaid** – Rachel Kyoziira

Dialogue trajectories:



- 1 Integrated Risk Management approach mainstreamed in development policies regarding climate change
- 2 IRM approach mainstreamed in development policies regarding wetlands
- 3 IRM approach mainstreamed in national disaster preparedness and management policy
- 4 Investments are IRM proof and earmarked for IRM
- 5 Targeted programmes and projects are implemented based on IRM principles



Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (in Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	937,900	Facilitation for Peace and Development (FAPAD)	1	2, 4, 5	
Cordaid	2,024,075	SOCADIDO, ECO-Uganda, PELUM-Uganda, PFfCC	5X	1, 3	Resilience projects (private funds and NPL), Integrated Water Resource Management project (GIZ)
NLRC	556,279	Uganda Red Cross	3	5	
Wetlands International	627,432	Wetlands International Uganda, ECO Uganda	2, 4	X	
Climate Centre	270,000	-		1, 3, 5	
Total	4,415,686				

Remarks

PfR activities take place at national level and in Karamoja, Teso and Lango regions in the north-eastern and eastern parts of Uganda. Shrinking space for civil society is becoming a serious issue in Uganda.

Uganda Country summary

Contextual information

In Uganda, CSO space is narrowing as the President and ruling party pronounced that some NGOs receive funds from donors to mobilise masses against the sitting government. In 2018, there was an increase in prolonged dry spells, occurrences of mud slides and river bursts as well as the prevalence of pests, diseases and vectors within the agriculture sector that are linked to climate change. Due to the harsh weather conditions, there was more concern for climate change and increasing political will to enact the Climate Change Bill to provide legislation for the national climate change policy. The involvement of new stakeholders like the media who are key in reaching out to not only communities, but also to policy makers has helped to advance Pfr's agenda. The current context does not influence the planning, although the Theory of Change of the investment trajectory does need to be reviewed because of other factors such as progress made thus far and funding.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

Trajectory 1: IRM approach mainstreamed in development policies regarding climate change. The most significant outcome was that 40% of Pfr's policy recommendations were adopted in the climate change Bill and that the Bill was put on the agenda of the cabinet for final review and approval. There are some challenges such as limited funding, the existence of many related prioritised Bills and political changes which may lead to a delay in the passing of the Bill. Nevertheless, there is increasing pressure by CSOs and Members of Parliament in ensuring the process is concluded and the Bill is fast-tracked. Other major outcomes include the adoption of National Climate Change Indicators by the Climate Change Department, the integration of IRM principles into Uganda's Technology Needs Assessment tool, the joining of media houses to draft a climate change communication strategy which includes IRM principles, and the direction from the National Planning Authority to District Local Governments to mainstream climate change into their budgets and plans. The ToC remains valid, but a new engagement strategy is required amidst the changing context to seize available opportunities and ensure more cabinet ministers put the Bill on the agenda.

Trajectory 2: IRM approach mainstreamed in development policies regarding wetlands. At the national level, the Regulatory Impact Assessment was conducted and the report was reviewed and approved by the Ministry of Water and Environment with support and input from Pfr. This report is the basis for the review of the wetland policy and development of a Wetland Bill. At the executive level, the President of Uganda committed to addressing wetland degradation in the country in the 'State of the Nation Address' which can be seen as a step towards cancellation of land titles in wetlands. At the district level, wetlands are now prioritised, but not funded which continues to be a central advocacy issue to rally CSOs on.

Trajectory 3: IRM approach mainstreamed in national disaster preparedness and management policy. The most significant change for this trajectory is that three out of the four IRM recommendations were adopted into the draft *National Disaster Preparedness and Management (NDPM) Bill* by the Office of the Prime Minister, including the need to consult communities during regional consultations and the need to allocate funding for district local governments to enhance proactiveness in disaster preparedness and response. The (NDPM) Bill was submitted for review by the cabinet. In general, the duty bearers appreciate the importance of IRM and are making tangible commitments to enact new local policies and implement existing ones. Challenges met during this trajectory include changing risk patterns (migration, army worms, mass movement), uncertainty in the continuity of some of the government agencies Pfr has been engaging with, shrinking CSO space and unfounded and rapid change of government priorities which may delay tabling of the Bill in parliament.

Trajectory 4: Investments are IRM proof and earmarked for IRM. In 2018, there was limited funding and not much has been achieved on this trajectory. Ambitions need to be revised drastically from the initial phase and also the ToC needs to be amended to ensure investments are IRM proof and ensure investors take part in IRM dialogue and partake in tool development for purposes of assessments and translating to IRM compliant practice.

Trajectory 5: Targeted programmes and projects are implemented based on IRM principles. There have been several outcomes for this trajectory. Starting with weather information, Katakwi and Amuria district agricultural officers have agreed to share weather information to farmers and to open a platform where the information can be accessed easily. Weather forecasts have been translated into a number of indigenous languages which helps farmers in seasonal planning and forecasting for the planting season. On Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), the central government is planning for CSA programmes for pastoralists while the Katakwi District Production Officer has directed all the lower level sub county agricultural officers to include climate smart practices in their respective sub-county production sector plans and budgets. With regards to Village Savings and

Loans Associations (VCLAs), the district governments of Amuria and Katakwi now recognise VCLA's and give direct technical support. Also, 45 VSLAs formed Savings & Credits Cooperatives and are now fully registered with the government. Lastly, 10 districts integrated IRM in their plans.

[Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level](#)

Capacity strengthening activities targeted PfR Uganda staff and CSO partners through amongst others PME reflection workshops, media trainings, learning exchanges, advocacy trainings, facilitating meetings between all sorts of stakeholders, and participating in events such as the International DRR week. The increased capacity to lobby and to mobilise have been key in achieving the outcomes in 2018.

[Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning](#)

Main outputs:

- Poster on 'Indigenous weather forecast and relationship with scientific weather information'
- Recommendations to National Climate Change Bill
- IRM Training manual
- National Climate Smart Agriculture Community of Practice Guide (draft)
- Wetland values in pictorial (draft)
- Regulatory Impact Assessment
- Case stories: community and wetlands, VSLA, policy engagements
- Green Climate Fund Proposal Development for Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries

[Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy](#)

Due to changes at the embassy and at PfR there has been little engagement; renewed engagement has been sought in December 2018.

[Linking country plans to regional and global plans](#)

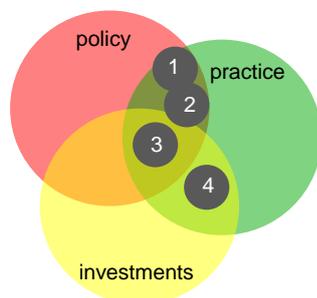
At the country level, the partners involved in the practice trajectory contribute evidence to national level policy, influencing technical officers at government ministries as well as policy makers and CSOs. At the regional level, the policy dialogue has a regional connotation where countries in the East African community make policies in line with international frameworks which all member states have to feed into. As such, the regional Horn of Africa programme is key in supporting the country teams to lobby at regional level and make the link to the global level:

- Sendai Framework on DRR: PfR addresses the SFDRR framework through its work on integrating IRM principles in the NDPM Bill, reviewing the National Determined Contribution partnership plan and being a member of the National Disaster Preparedness and Management platform.
- SDGs: PfR contributes to several SDGs, including no poverty, zero hunger and gender equality through its practice trajectory and to climate action, life below water and life on land through its policy trajectories.
- Climate and UNFCCC policies and processes: through its work on the Climate Change Bill, PfR supports the government in fulfilling its commitments to UNFCCC. PfR works on this not only at the national level, but also through having participated in the CBA12 Global conference in Malawi and the CoP24 in Katowice, Poland.

Asia region

Overall lead: **Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre** – Aditi Kapoor (based in India)

Dialogue trajectories



1. Integrated Risk Management is reflected in the Asia Regional Plan on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
2. IRM is Mainstreamed in Identified Regional Operationalisation of the Paris Agreement
3. IRM approaches toward resilience building in urban areas are recognised and applied
4. IRM approaches are promoted to mobilise/channel financing/investments to take resilience to scale

Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (in Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	190,000		1		
Cordaid	125,214	Cordaid regional coordinator	2, 3		
NLRC	321,793		4		
Wetlands International	295,629	Wetlands International South Asia	1, 4		
Climate Centre	588,333		2, 4		
Total	1,520,969				

General remarks

In the original proposal and budget PfR planned for two sub-regional projects in South-East Asia and South Asia; later it was decided to develop one overall regional programme for Asia. Although some components of the project will have a clear geographical focus, most target stakeholders are active in the whole of Asia, and therefore one overall regional Asia programme seemed most suitable.

Asia Region Summary

Contextual information

The PfR Asia regional plan has been developed to complement the PfR country-level dialogues and engagements in India, Indonesia and the Philippines and aims to strengthen local-national-regional-global linkages. Based on an increasing number of resilience initiatives and action on the ground in the PfR Asia countries, the regional PfR programme has continued to leverage local and country-level experiences at the regional and global level to shape strategies and policies in 2018.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

In 2018, PfR continued to engage an ever growing range of government and non-governmental stakeholders, reaching key actors and decision makers to promote IRM and support a diverse group of institutions to operationalise resilience building. The regional PfR team supported each other to amplify their collective impact: In India, Indonesia and the Philippines, the country teams approach to working as a consortium has helped strengthening advocacy at the national level and their respective positioning in the region. Each country team acted together with other members collectively in influencing their respective country position for the 2018 Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. The most visible contribution was made in PfR's influence on the AMCDRR design and key outcome documents as illustrated in below examples of the progress made:

- The formal drafting committee of the AMCDRR outcome documents included various IRM principles and components – integrated risks, land use, climate risks and DRR. IRM principles, approaches and the application of good practices eventually influenced the main outcome documents. The outcome documents were the [Action Plan 2018-2020 of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#); and the [Ulaanbaatar Declaration](#).
- The governments of Indonesia and the Philippines integrated IRM key principles in their respective ministerial statements.
- Various key stakeholder groups, including IFRC, also took cognizance of IRM and various case studies from the PfR Asia countries, in their respective commitment statements.
- IRM was further profiled in various thematic events on DRR, specifically in the sessions on social protection and vulnerability reduction; gender inclusiveness; community/ local action for resilience; coherence; and Eco-DRR.
- Several side events were co-led by the PfR Asia together with other partners, including the (a) Eco-DRR Practices; (b) Strengthening Local Level Early Warning Systems; (c) Ensuring Sustained Resilience Efforts at the National and Regional Levels; (d) Displacement and DRR; and (e) Disaster in Fragile and Conflict Areas.

The PfR alliance members made specific contributions and thereby influenced three resolutions adopted at the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP13) to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands: [resolution XIII.13 on the restoration of degraded peatlands to mitigate and adapt to climate change and enhance biodiversity and disaster risk reduction](#); [resolution XIII.14 on promoting conservation, restoration and sustainable management of coastal blue-carbon ecosystems](#) (Ramsar defines blue carbon as “carbon captured by living organisms in coastal (e.g. mangroves, saltmarshes and seagrasses) and marine ecosystems and stored in biomass and sediments”); and resolution [XIII.17 on rapidly assessing wetland ecosystem services](#).

At the World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur, the governments of the Philippines and Indonesia committed to pursuing a strategic cooperation to pilot urban resilience approaches, starting in Jakarta and Cebu.

PfR Asia has been active in engaging in various climate-related events held in the region in 2018, like the 2nd Asia Pacific Climate Week held in Singapore and the 6th Climate Change Adaptation Forum held in Manila. In both events, PfR, together with other resilience alliance groups, led the Climate Resilience Roadshows wherein IRM principles, approaches and replicable good practices and learnings were widely shared to the participants.

Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level

IRM principles, approaches and good practices contributed to and influenced the design of the first ever IFRC Climate Change Training of Trainers workshop for Asia. The ToT was organised by the IFRC Asia-Pacific office in Kuala Lumpur for disaster management staff from Asia-Pacific National Societies. It included climate change, gender and inclusion, as well as broader IRM modules with exercises and games. Furthermore, the head of the

South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Disaster Management Centre agreed to integrate IRM into their training curriculum as a contribution to the AMCDRR targets for the region.

[Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning](#)

In 2018, the regional team focused much of its KM&L work to feed into the design of an AMCDRR side-event dedicated to IRM for which concept notes, fact sheets and posters were developed. A [case study](#) on risk management institutions at the village level in the context of cyclone Phailin was developed and submitted to the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre and was recognised as one of the best case studies at a regional Community-based Disaster Risk Management workshop in Bangkok, organised by the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction. Work continues among on knowledge documentation, documentation of cases and tools, in supporting dialogues.

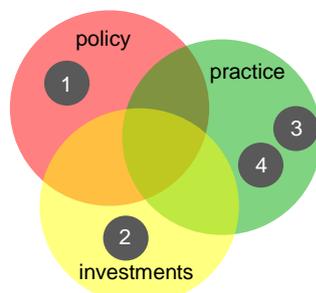
[Linking country and regional plans to global plans](#)

The trajectories of the Asia regional plan are directly linked to the 4 global trajectories: the Paris Climate Agreement, the Sendai Framework on DRR, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Urban agenda. Actors at local, national and regional level recognise that the IRM approach offers an integrated framework that contributes to delivering on their respective commitments to these frameworks. Local actors recognise that the IRM approach is contributing to the Local Climate Change Action Plans (required in the Philippines in every municipality and region) and it is bridging synergies between global framework targets at the national level (as seen in India's National Disaster Management Plan that now includes climate risk management and a landscape approach to disaster risk reduction). At the same time IRM is being mainstreamed in development planning, the comprehensive land-use plan, the forest land-use plan, water management plans, annual development plans and disaster management plans. In more than one way the team now moves towards seeking, with these local actors, access to climate and development financing through national government agencies, as well as global investment streams through for example the Green Climate Fund. The active participation in the earlier mentioned regional events connects with global plans, specifically under Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement.

Central America and Caribbean region

Overall lead: **CARE Netherlands** - Edwin Kestler (based in Guatemala)

Dialogue trajectories



1. Interagency Strategic Agenda (ISA) as a space for dialogue for Integrated Risk Management.
2. Municipal planning with IRM approach.
3. Knowledge management of the IRM approach.
4. Engagement in the Caribbean through collaboration with PIRAC and CADRIM

Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (in Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	310,000	CARE Guatemala	1, 2,3		Empowerment of Gender Approach in DRR/ MACF II
Cordaid		Caritas Guatemala		1, 2, 3	
NLRC	140,000	Guatemala Red Cross		1, 2, 3	
Wetlands International	133,007	Wetlands International Panama		1, 2, 3	
Climate Centre	220,333	IFRC/RCCC representative	4	1,2,3	IFRC: IDRL legislation and resilience programme
Total	803,340				

General remarks

The national programme in Guatemala has come to an end in 2018; good foundations have been laid down in the national programme that will be used for scaling up the work done and experiences gained under the trajectories 1,2 and 3 in Guatemala to the regional level - mostly SICA¹ countries, through SICA regional bodies.

Trajectory 4: Engagement in the Caribbean through collaboration with PIRAC and CADRIM covers the whole Caribbean region. PIRAC is the Americas-Caribbean Regional Response Platform that was created in partnership with the Haitian Red Cross to provide emergency assistance to all disaster-stricken Caribbean and Central American countries. CADRIM is the Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Reference Centre (CADRIM) is a tool of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and hosted by the Barbados Red Cross National Society.

Caritas/ Cordaid has withdrawn from the programme as planned. From now on, CARE Netherlands, the Red Cross, Wetlands International and Red Cross Climate Centre will carry on with the regional plan until 2020.

¹ The Central American Integration System (Spanish: Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana, or SICA) has been the economic and political organization of Central American states since February 1, 1993. In 1991, SICA's institutional framework included Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. Belize joined in 1998 as a full member, while the Dominican Republic became an associated state in 2004 and a full member in 2013.

Central America and Caribbean Region Summary

Contextual information

There have been no major changes in the context since the development of the regional plan in 2017. 2018 saw the outcomes of a comprehensive regional study on institutions to target and strategies to follow in order to bring our IRM approach under the attention of important government entities and non-governmental organisations in the region/ SICA countries. The outcome was clear in the sense that the situation in all Central American countries is highly comparable to Guatemala. PfR takes the regional events of these entities as an entry point for its regional advocacy and capacity strengthening efforts. Close collaboration with CEPREDENAC (governmental entities) and the CRGR platform of NGOs is key.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories.

2018 was a year of recognition of PfR in Guatemala. UNISDR invited Gilma Cabrera, community leader in Zacapa, to participate in a side event on civil society participation in the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework during the VI Regional Conference on DRR in Cartagena, Colombia (18-19 June 2018). At the same time, the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction invited Caritas Zacapa and Wetlands International to participate in the same event. Moreover, The PfR Country team was invited to form part of the official country delegation of Guatemala. PfR Training of Trainers enabled rapid adoption of Y-Adapt, leading from the first global pilot in Haiti, which in turn inspired various other PfR country teams to initiate Y-Adapt as a means to involve youth directly in developing and executing their own IRM ideas and priorities. As a result, CREAD (the Dominican government Climate Resilience Execution Agency) is exploring the integration of Y-Adapt in the national resilience curricula. Moreover, the Presidents of Haiti and the Dominican Republic engaged in joint advocacy with PfR to international experts & donors during the Understanding Risk Forum in Mexico (13-17 May 2018) on developing a trans-boundary Early Warning Early Action system in the Artibonite river basin and the International Hydropower Association proposed including a dam-based flood prediction tool in Haiti's Peligre dam modernisation project (World Bank).

Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level.

At national level, PfR strengthened its ties with Guatemala government (MINEDUC, SEGEPLAN, SE-CONRED) as well as important national non-governmental IRM players, such as Madre Tierra, Fundación Guatemala and COCIGER, in view of reaching out to the Central American region together as from 2019 onwards. Gender and inclusiveness are recurrent themes, not only in the tools developed together with these institutions, but also in our contributions to their training events for which the PfR Country team has been invited throughout the year.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning.

During 2018, PfR Guatemala has focused on sharing tools at a number of regional and global events, as well as with the Central American regional disaster management organisation CEPREDENAC with the objective of raising awareness and gauge the genuine interest for IRM amongst the various institutions present in the region. In the Caribbean region, the Climate Centre supported a CADRIM and PIRAC planning workshop and facilitated an IFRC 2-day regional workshop to evaluate prior hurricane season response and plan for 2018 hurricane preparedness. The Climate Centre further facilitated a first day response analysis, ran Forecast based Financing intro games and facilitated an interactive Forecast based Financing and a Forecast based Action session.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

PfR attended one strategic partnership meeting in Costa Rica, but other than that there was no collaboration with the Embassy. Regarding the regional plan, the Embassy offered to help PfR to get in contact with different stakeholders in the region with which PfR might collaborate in order to carry out regional activities.

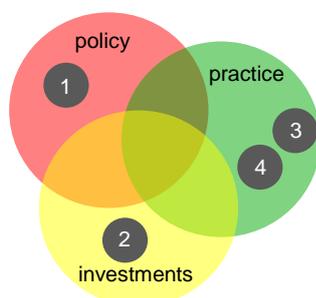
Linking country plans to global plans.

PfR supported the preparation and formed part of the official country delegation of Guatemala at the Regional Platform for DRR held in Cartagena, Colombia, 18-19 June 2018. PfR Guatemala participated in COP24 as well, held in Katowice, Poland (3-15 December 2018). During these conferences PfR shared its experiences with the Interagency Strategic Agenda as a model to bridge the gap between government institutions for an integrated risk management approach and participated in the Development & Climate Days organised by the Climate Centre. PfR Guatemalan identified various opportunities for policy dialogue in the Central American region in 2019 and 2020, linked to the Sendai Framework and SDGs through for example the collaboration with CEPREDENAC.

Horn of Africa region

Overall lead: **Cordaid** – Merciline Lina Oyier (based in Kenya)

Dialogue trajectories



1. Integrated Risk Management is mainstreamed in the relevant (selected*) regional policies, action plans and monitoring processes.
2. Raising awareness amongst investors and authorities on the importance of risk screening of water-related infrastructural investments.
3. Documentation and dissemination of good IRM practices in the region.
4. Integration of good IRM practices in available regional and cross border programmes / initiatives.

Partners and budget

Alliance member	budget	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	164,000	CARE Uganda, Ethiopia		1, 4	
Cordaid	398,409	Cordaid regional coordinator	3, 4	1, 2	
NLRC	161,600	ICHA (based in Kenya)	1	3	
Wetlands International	181,683	Wetlands International (Kenya)	2	1	
Climate Centre	378,333	RCCC representative (Uganda)		1	
Total	1,234,025				

General remarks

(*) Selected regional frameworks for IRM gap analysis are:

1. African Union Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
2. African Union/ NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development
3. African Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa
4. Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
5. IGAD Disaster Risk Management Strategy
6. UNISDR Making Cities Sustainable and Resilient: Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 at the local level
7. East African Community Agreement on the Nile River Basin Cooperative Framework.
8. East African Community Climate Change Strategy
9. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Policy Framework for Food Security in Pastoral Areas
10. UNISDR Programme of Action for Implementation of SFDRR 2015-2030 in Africa (including the Mauritius Declaration)

Horn of Africa Region Summary

Contextual information

The political context in Ethiopia changed favourably with the civic space getting more open which enables the programme to undertake lobby and advocacy activities at country level. The relative calm in South Sudan may be positive for the programme while in Kenya and Uganda, natural hazards were used to fast-track the Disaster Risk Management policy processes. All these are in favour of the programme and bolster the outcomes if the positive trend is sustained. The conditions for the logic of the Theory of Change have not changed. There is need to improve the coordination and communication and to ensure good reporting/ exchange mechanisms between the global, regional and country teams. This will help to enhance the link between country processes, issues and themes and to take deliberate steps to align plans and evidence between the different levels.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

Trajectory 1: IRM is mainstreamed in relevant regional policies, action plans and monitoring processes.

The positivity and growing interest to find ways to integrate climate change and ecosystem management and restoration into the regional disaster risk reduction related policies and frameworks is a strong indicator that the programme will achieve significant positive change. Participation in the Africa-Arab Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in Tunis and other international conferences offered unique engagement spaces that facilitated strategic and broader decisions that were translated to practical positive decisions in favour of the programme. The adoption of IRM elements in the [Tunisia 2018 Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction](#) is a significant example as well as the inclusion of IRM principles in the draft Least Developed Countries' [Vision for 2050 on Effective Adaptation and Resilience](#).

Trajectory 2: Generating more interest amongst investors and authorities on risk sensitive and risk proof investments. The programme has made positive steps in for example Kenya, by the commissioning of Wetlands International to develop *Transboundary Wetlands Management Plans* and *Conservation Investment Plans* for 3 transboundary wetland landscapes in the Horn of Africa. This offers a unique opportunity to embed IRM in the plans and improve socio-economic livelihoods of the communities living in the wetlands. In addition, a research consortium has been established to upscale the impact study to cover the entire LAPSET Corridor which will generate evidence on the effects of large infrastructure projects and related investments on livelihoods. There is still a need for more time, resources and innovative approaches to target and engage the private sector and major public investors to realise the full benefits of the investments so far.

Trajectory 3: IRM Integration in regional and cross border programs/initiatives through documentation and sharing of good IRM practices. The IRM message is positively received and there is expressed interest to apply the principles of integration. However, it is still too early to substantively commit to changes in practice. The realisation of the outcome and the objectives of the programme in this respect may take a while going even beyond the programme lifespan. One key outcome of this trajectory is that the IGAD steering committee and General Assembly committed to have more linkages between CCA and DRR in the next IGAD DRR strategy and that IGAD is committed to merge the DRR and CCA departments.

Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level

PfR in the Horn of Africa has good resources to implement, through having additional funds for complementary projects/activities, and good access to knowledge & information, for example through an IRM Write-shop and a Gap Analysis conducted in the region. There is sufficient learning & adaptive capacity, leadership & decision-making, through having a full-time coordinator, and good collaboration between country teams and the capacity to mobilise and facilitate. There is still a need to build the capacity on external communication by translating content into key messages, to enhance the ability to relate and to build the capacity to negotiate.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

Main outputs:

- A final report has been produced and shared on [the IRM Gap Analysis of the 7 selected Regional frameworks](#). This has been done on behalf of the HoA programme by the Red Cross Climate Centre. The report will inform messaging for the Lobby and Advocacy work in the Horn of Africa.
- Development of the IRM Manual and Resource Booklet.

- Report on the study by the Climate Centre (together with the Uganda and Kenya Red Cross) on the effect of climate change on small & medium sizes enterprises in seven urban areas in Kenya and Uganda.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

Collaboration happens at country level with the embassies; see respective country sections for more information.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans

Working together at different levels in the PfR programme creates opportunities to link the implementation at country level with regional and global policy trends. The work at country level gave substantive evidence for lobbying and engagement during the Africa-Arab Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction and, as a result, commitments were made to adopt IRM messages in the African Regional Position which is to be presented at the Global Platform on Disaster Reduction in Geneva in May 2019.

- Sendai Framework for DRR: IRM Gap Analysis done; participation in Africa-Arab Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction; Tunis Declaration; International Day for Disaster Reduction.
- Sustainable Development Goals: IDDRSI Steering committee meeting; conference on sustainable management of investments around water and hydropower in the Eastern Africa Region
- Climate and UNFCCC policies and Processes: participation in Adaptation Futures Conference (2018); NAP Expo 2018.
- Urban resilience: Participation in the UNISDR City Scorecards Workshop; East African Consultation on the Global Alliance Urban Crisis; Urban Collaboration Platform in Nairobi: "Wetlands for a Sustainable Urban Future".
- Risk-informed investments: Water Stewardship for Sustainable Hydropower (IWASP); workshop to validate a report on the impacts of mega infrastructures on rural livelihoods.

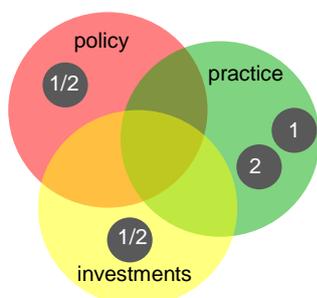
West Africa region

Overall lead: **Wetlands International Mali** – Mr Ibrahima Fofana

Integrated Risk Management Dialogue in Mali, Guinea and Burkina Faso

Dialogue trajectories

1



1. Promote Integrated Water Resources Management including equal water allocation for all water users to support the livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups, particularly fishermen and herders and build their resilience against the impact of hydro-power and agri-business infrastructure developments upstream by maintaining the water flows in the Niger, Volta and Sourou River Basins.
2. Contribute to the implementation of the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) Disaster Risk Reduction strategy by integrating integrated risk management principles and the development and implementation of a cross-border contingency plan for Mali, Guinea and Burkina-Faso.

Partners and budget

Alliance member	budget	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
Wetlands International	79,010	Wetlands International Mali	1	2	BAM-GIRE – Upper Niger water management
CARE	120,000	CARE Mali	2	1	PADIN – regional food security programme
NLRC	193,941	Red Cross Mali National Society	2	1	Programme in Kayes
Climate Centre	250,000	Climate Centre representative		1, 2	
Total	642,951				

General remarks

The West Africa programme started end 2017 with the regional team participating in the ‘environmental flow’ workshop in Guinea Conakry, and starting initial dialogues on integrated risk management with regional bodies.

Main engagement groups (partners & lobby/advocacy target groups):

- Trajectory 1: Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinea Conakry national governments; Niger & Volta Basin Authorities; regional & national Water User Coordination Mali, Guinea-Conakry & Burkina Faso; cross-border associations of pastoralists & fishermen; Sourou Transboundary Water Resources Management Committee; Members of National Assemblies & working commissions/ Parliamentarians members of ECOWAS.
- Trajectory 2: Associations of fishermen, pastoralists, women and young people in the river basins; Association of water users of Sourou Basin; Parliament of ECOWAS (environment commission); Niger Basin Authority; African Union (DRR Commission).

West Africa Region Summary

Contextual information

West Africa is characterised by recurring natural hazards (drought, flash floods) that are linked to lack of adequate water resources management, ill-informed infrastructure development (such as hydro-power dams resulting in decreased water inflow & fisheries downstream) and climate change. The so-called 'slow onset' hazard of drought increases in frequency and intensity and its impact is increasing significantly in vulnerable rural communities, whose livelihoods depend on fishing, agriculture and livestock. They face livestock losses and reduced availability of fish, fertile soil and forest resources which increasingly leads to conflict over these scarce resources. Building resilience hence includes ensuring improved livelihoods of vulnerable communities of the 3 countries in this regional programme. Mali, Burkina Faso and Guinea share the Niger River Basin and, Mali and Burkina Faso, the Sourou River Basin. The Mali-Burkina Faso border in the Sourou valley is in an intra- and inter-community conflict suffering human deaths, destruction of property and lack of political and administrative authority. It is in this context that the regional programme is implemented.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

- French Development Agency integrated the theme of resilience and the Forecast based Finance approach into its investment programme for African, the Caribbean and Asian countries (approval of the "Adapt' action facility)
- Colonel Seydou Doumbia, Director General of Civil Protection in Mali, in his speech at the Africa-Arab Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in Tunisia, emphasised PfR and the importance of integrated risk management. This is crucial high-level support for collaboration between all sectors to better reduce risks, anticipate and respond to disasters.
- PfR contributed to the final submission on 'women's empowerment' in the final Tunis declaration.
- In UNISDR Bulletin, Volume 141 Number 12, reported on the PfR Mali Programme Manager's plea on the role of ecosystems for the resilience of the 1,5 million people living in and depending on the resources of the Inner Niger Delta and the formation of coalition between fishermen/ farmers/ pastoralists to enable them to jointly advocate for their cause. This follows his participation in the side event organised by African Risk Capacity at the Africa-Arab Platform for DRR in October 2018.

Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level.

- PfR Mali has distributed key information on IRM approach (criteria for ecosystem-based DRR, Climate Smart Minimum Standards) with regional stakeholders (ECOWAS, CSO Coordination Niger of River Water Users)
- As a result, ECOWAS invited PfR to provide inputs to their position paper for the regional preparatory DRR conference in Tunis.
- For the implementation of the regional programme PfR partners strengthened each other's (complementary) capacity on IRM in relation to regional policy issues.
- PfR partners shared early warning and flood forecasting tools with UN-OCHA which were disseminated widely to national governments, NGOs, CSOs and other UN organisations in the region.
- The Burkina-Faso and Guinea Red Cross expressed their interest and willingness to support the implementation of the regional programme through the mobilisation of its volunteers.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning.

- PfR Mali's best practices document was shared and presented to the French Development Agency in Paris as part of the advocacy for community resilience investments in the Sahel.
- Good practices in community resilience of PfR were shared with the Groupe Sahel+, consisting of the 10 national societies of the Sahel Red Cross (including the Malian Red Cross), during the establishment of their regional platform for resilience in the Sahel integrating issues of food security, migration and shelter (Cape Verde, February 2018).
- The PfR programme and IRM approach were presented at the international conference "Facing risks in agriculture: what are the challenges, what are the perspectives?", Paris (February 2018).
- PfR Mali approach & case-studies were shared and inclusion of IRM in other programmes advocated during the learning programme of the WISER (weather and climate information services for Africa) Transform programme, Nairobi (May 2018).

- PfR Mali partners and IRM coalition (farmers/ fishermen/ pastoralists unions) members visited Togo to learn about the impacts of the Nangbeto dam on peoples livelihoods, and how they are adapting to decreased water inflow downstream< Besides the early warning system they developed was demonstrated.

[Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy.](#)

A quarterly meeting framework has been established between PfR and the Netherlands Embassy to update and plan concrete actions in which their contribution is highly desired. The Embassy assigned a PfR focal point to foster this cooperation. PfR took part to an Embassy monitoring field mission in Mopti to connect and find synergies among the different projects that are funded by the Netherlands.

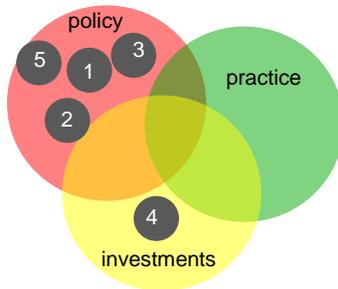
[Linking country plans to regional and global plans.](#)

National authorities are beginning to strengthen institutions that can support the disaster risk reduction agenda, and thus political commitment to disaster risk reduction is getting stronger. The country is establishing national, regional, local and communal platforms to promote DRR in the context of development. Specific exchanges with the Environmental Agency for Sustainable Development) and the Mali Ministry of Foreign Affairs allowed PfR to participate in the evaluation of the SDGs and produce the [Voluntary National Report on the implementation of SDGs in Mali](#). PfR gave a presentation on this at the High Level Political Forum on SDGs in New York, upon which the International Red Cross Red Crescent Federation requested PfR to share these experiences with other countries for inspiration.

Global programme

Overall lead: **Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator** – Thandie Mwape

Dialogue trajectories



1. Climate and the UNFCCC
2. Urban Resilience
3. Disaster Risk Reduction and Sendai
4. Investments
5. Sustainable Development Goals

General remarks

The international agreements are guiding PfR's work: PfR is supporting the translation of the international agreements into national and local level policies and action plans, and in the meantime PfR is bringing local experiences and demands to the (inter)national policy makers, advocating for better action planning towards implementation of the agreements.

PfR has been successful in ensuring PfR's inclusion in key advocacy platforms where principles of integrated risk management have been advocated for, and where PfR contributed to the shaping of international strategies for the implementation of Sendai Framework for DRR, the Sustainable Development Goals, New Urban Agenda and the UNFCCC Negotiations. PfR continues to use its 'place at the table' to make local voices heard.

Global programme summary

Contextual information

PfR recognises that the policy context has largely evolved in the past few years, and prompts a shift in the focus for policy dialogues relating to the post-2015 international policy frameworks - the Sendai Framework for DRR, the UNFCCC Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda. While in 2016 the global programme set out key objectives to 1.) Influence policy dialogues on major international frameworks for mainstreaming IRM principles; 2.) Support/ contribute to formulation of implementation plans for international frameworks; and 3.) Promote responsible investments, engagement in policy dialogues over the last three years shows that integrated risk management principles are in fact effectively reflected in most policy frameworks. The challenge largely remains with operationalising the policies and translating policies into tangible climate and ecosystem management-based actions for disaster risk reduction for most vulnerable people. Where the policies are being implemented, scaling the initiatives through increased investments is urgently required, as well as facilitating access to various financing instruments, including from the private sector.

The implementation of the global programme over the last three years has allowed partners to identify and prioritise local, national, regional and global policies that contribute to effectively strengthen community resilience, with a focus on mainstreaming IRM principles. Dialogue opportunities through policy events and partnerships have demonstrated linkages between the regional, national and local identified policy themes (and the related risks they seek to address). PfR has been active in identifying opportunities that bring local and national voices to global platforms to amplify PfR's work from community frontlines. This global-regional-national linkage of PfR involvement in international policy dialogues creates policy space for CSO's, and strengthens the global dialogues through the evidence brought from 'the ground'. Additionally, PfR finds it an invaluable experience to engage in national/ regional processes where global ambitions meet 'local' realities.

PfR's key comparative advantage is linking of scales: through its community networks and experience PfR has a good understanding of local risks and of local solutions to build resilience. PfR connects this to national, regional and global policy and financing systems, linking top-down and bottom-up. The scales are embedded in different levels of governance: issues that span beyond country boundaries are addressed globally or regionally, the management of development within broader landscapes is addressed at transboundary, national or province level, while local level community needs are mostly (but not exclusively) governed at district or community scales. It is the recognition of the interconnectedness of processes from global to national level and the intricate interactions amongst policy, investments and practice domains that shape/ guide the design and function/ vision of the global programme, as per the theory of change.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories.

In assessing the outcomes over last two years, PfR recognised the outcomes in 2017 and 2018 across the five trajectories were grouping into core themes on Agenda Setting, influencing change in organisational practices, policy change and influencing Investments (both financing and advancing responsible investments). This facilitated the thinking into how the 2019-2020 priorities were developed.

The review of the outcomes was valuable in sharpening the structure of the global programme going forward and agreeing on priorities. It was decided to focus on Sendai, SDG, Urban and UNFCCC, with the Investments trajectory being connected to all trajectories. The investments portfolio remains a priority in all the four trajectories with the focus remaining that advocacy and lobby must ultimately translate into increasing investments to scale up DRR initiatives in all four trajectories.

A detailed stakeholder mapping was conducted where it was agreed on linking stakeholders to processes in the Sendai, Climate, SDG and Urban agendas, recognising their interlinkages to different policy processes.

Amongst the key achievements per trajectory include:

- Effective engagement in the **SDG dialogues** through the Mali Country Team who worked closely with the policy officers to develop a strong narrative on PfR's contribution to the SDG agenda. The global team and the Mali country team devised a strategy that enabled PfR Mali to engage the Mali government and advocated for the inclusion of civil society in Mali to contribute to the Mali Voluntary National Review Report which was presented at the High-Level Political Forum in New York (see also Mali and West Africa summary pages)

- Engagement on the **Global Commission on Adaptation** Committee: In October 2018, the new high-level Global Commission on Adaptation(GCA) was launched, led by former UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon, to bring greater political visibility to the urgency of adaptation. PfR participated in various events and dialogues, mostly concerning the background papers for the flagship report and the action tracks. PfR is taking forward the GCA engagement in 2019, using strategic partners and entry points to push for accelerated action on adaptation and to promote nature-based solutions, early action, inclusion, local engagement and action and other IRM principles. The IFRC Secretary General Elhadj As Sy was appointed as commissioner, furthering our ongoing work to increase the recognition and contributions of humanitarians and other CSOs as key actors in tackling climate risks.
- In addition to above, PfR has established several entry points to the Global Centre on Adaptation, by identifying various persons of influence and using various advocacy opportunities including the Adaptation Futures Conference in June in Cape Town, South Africa. Following the Cape Town Engagement, bilateral meetings were held with various PfR partners where Action Tracks for influencing, relevant for PfR, were agreed with the Global Centre on Adaptation. PfR is taking forward this engagement in 2019 and 2020, using strategic relationships to influence Action Tracts as well as providing inputs to the Flagship Report.
- Following a PfR-commissioned research by London School of Economics (LSE) on “Building Resilience with the private sector”, **PfR built strong evidence to use in lobby on ‘Responsible Investments’** and has since been invited, based on abstracts submitted by PfR, to participate in various discussions with the private sector and academia to advance the inclusion of communities at various stages of investments. PfR’s lobby paper was included in Colombia University’s Publication for the International Conference for Sustainable Development. Furthermore PfR was invited to Round tables on discussing “Responsible Investments” at Adaptation Futures 2018, and engagement with the African Union and UNISDR during the 2018 Africa-Arab Regional Platform for DRR. PfR is being considered as a Network Supporter in the Principles for Responsible Investments Network, one of the biggest Environmental, Social Governance Business Networks in the world. The LSE research makes strong inter-linkages between climate risks and enterprise risks, disaster risk reduction, poverty reduction and the sustainable development goals.
- **PfR successfully engaged at the COP24 in Poland.** All year round, PfR had sustained its engagement in the UNFCCC process – from the subsidiary to constituted bodies to the intersessional meetings and the Climate Change Conferences in Bonn and Bangkok and in ultimately in Poland. The continuing engagements enabled PfR to substantially contribute and reinforce the importance of focusing the talks on the needs of the most vulnerable communities who are already facing the humanitarian impacts of the changing climate. PfR’s presence provided an opportunity **to share the many good practices from volunteers and community members on their work on the ground.** A focus is to strengthen the links between what has been agreed in the UNFCCC and what is being done alongside it by a multitude of actors across scales (the wider climate action agenda).
- Among the key highlights was a [meeting between NL Minister for Trade and Aid, Sigrid Kaag and CSOs](#) from the different countries who met with Minister Kaag to advocate for the Netherlands’ strong influence on Climate Action. The CSOs requested Minister Kaag to lobby during COP24 negotiations for a robust, transparent and equitable Paris Rule Book that reflects Climate Justice. Prior to the meeting with Minister Kaag a wider CSO preparatory meeting was organised that included Steering Group member Maarten van Aalst who supported the CSOs on highlighting pertinent issues to raise with Minister Kaag. The COP24 negotiations ended with a deal on putting the Paris agreement into practice – but difficult questions such as how to scale up existing commitments on cutting emissions, in line with stark scientific advice, and how to provide finance for poor countries to do the same, were put off for future years.

[Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level.](#) PfR Global team supports capacity strengthening of CSOs from country and sub-national levels by facilitating dialogue opportunities to often closed and global platforms. The learning is often a two-way stream as often examples and experiences from the field tend to equally enhance knowledge and strengthen the evidence that global teams use in their lobby efforts.

[Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning](#)

Partners for Resilience collaborated with the London School of Economics (LSE) in 2018 to strengthen evidence on 'Responsible Investments'. LSE conducted a research on "[Building Resilience with Private Sector Engagement: Enabling Socially and Environmentally Responsible Investments in Disaster-Prone Communities](#)" and worked with country teams in Kenya and Indonesia to draw examples from the field. This was a follow up research with LSE from the 2017 Research which titled "Advancing Risk-Informed Investments for Social and Environmental Protection and Management." The research consultancy (which would often cost an estimated GBP 40,000-50,000) was granted to PfR pro-bono on the basis of a partnership PfR has established with the UN-OCHA/ UN-Environment Programme in the Environment and Humanitarian Action Network.

[Collaboration with the Netherlands Government](#)

Collaboration between PfR and NL's MOFA's Inclusive Green Growth Department remains strong. Good relations open doors to high level meetings (e.g. access to Minister Kaag at the COP24). Consistent interactions strengthen knowledge on policy directions of the Netherlands government and feedback on where programme can be strengthened and what opportunities can be optimised (e.g. on the Climate Agenda/ Technical Examinations Meetings. Other Ministries (e.g. the Ministry of Economic Affairs) have been valuable in getting PfR to high level policy making platforms (e.g. NL Embassy in Rome and access to meetings advancing the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2417 on Hunger and Conflict).

[Linking country plans to global plans](#)

As demonstrated under section 2 (progress made on IRM dialogue trajectories), the global programme is strongly anchored on work being done at regional, national, and local level. PfR strives to link local expertise to the global policy work being done, ensuring that local voices are brought to the negotiation tables at the national, regional and global levels.

Annex 4 Alliance members & implementing partners

Ethiopia		
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province
CARE	CARE Ethiopia	Afar Regional State, National
Cordaid	Cordaid Ethiopia	Somali Regional State, National
NLRC	Ethiopia Red Cross Society	Amhara Regional State, National
Wetlands International	Wetlands International Ethiopia	Central Rift Valley, National
Climate Centre		National

Guatemala		
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province
CARE	CARE Guatemala	Quetzaltenango, Sololá department, National
Cordaid	Caritas Zacapa	Zacapa, Usumatian, San Cristobal
NLRC	Guatemala Red Cross Society	Santa Cruz del Quiche, National
Wetlands International	Wetlands International Central America	Taxisco, Guazapacan, Chiquimililla, National
Climate Centre		National

Haiti		
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province
NLRC	Haiti Red Cross Society	Artibonite Regional, national
Climate Centre		National

India		
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province
Wetlands International	Wetlands International South Asia	Odisha, national
	SEEDS	Bihar, national
	UNNATI	Gujarat
	Caritas India	Bihar
	HARC	Uttarakhand
	NetCoast	Odisha
NLRC	India Red Cross Society	Uttarakhand, Himanchal Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam, Andhra Pradesh
Climate Centre		National

Indonesia		
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province
CARE	CIS Timor	Nusa Tenggara Timur
	CARE International Indonesia	Nusa Tenggara Timur, National
Cordaid	KARINA Indonesia	Nusa Tenggara Timur, Jakarta, National
Wetlands International	Wetlands International Indonesia	Nusa Tenggara Timur, Demak and Serang Banten (Java), Ogan Komering Ilir, Musi Banyuasin and Meranti (Sumatra), Pulang Pisau (Kalimantan), National
NLRC	Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI)	Nusa Tenggara Timur
Climate Centre		National

Kenya		
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province
Wetlands International	Wetlands International Kenya	Ewaso Ng'iro Catchment, Tana basin, National
	Merti Integrated Development Programme (MID-P)	Ewaso Ng'iro Catchment
	Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT)	Ewaso Ng'iro Catchment
Cordaid	Merti Integrated Development Programme (MID-P)	Eastern Kenya
	Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT)	Eastern Kenya
	Laikipia Wildlife Forum	Ewaso Ng'iro Catchment
	Cordaid Kenya	National
NLRC	Kenya Red Cross Society	Eastern Kenya
Climate Centre		National

Mali		
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province
CARE	CARE Mali	Sourou basin, Inner Niger Delta, National.
	Groupe de Recherche et d'Application technique (GRAT)	Sourou basin, Inner Niger Delta.
	Association Malienne our la protection et le Développement de l'Environnement au Sahel (AMPRODE/ Sahel)	Sourou basin, Inner Niger Delta
	Organisation our le developement intégré au Sahel (ODI/ Sahel)	Sourou basin, Inner Niger Delta
	Sourou Nafa Soro Ton	Sourou basin, Inner Niger Delta
	Wetlands International	Wetlands International Sahelian Office
NLRC	Mali Red Cross Society	Sourou basin, Inner Niger Delta, National.
Climate Centre		Sourou basin, Inner Niger Delta, National.

Philippines		
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province
CARE	CARE Philippines	National
	ACCORD	National
CORDAID	Cordaid Philippines	National
	Phildhraa Visayas	Guiuan
	Ecoweb	Eastern Samar
	NASSA (Caritas Philippines)	National
	Samdhana Institute	Coron
	Zoological Society for London	
NLRC	Philippines Red Cross Society	National
		Cagayan de Oro
		Surigao del Norte
Wetlands International	Wetlands International	National, Manila Bay, Agusan Rver Basin/Mindanao, Tacloban-Palo
	Foundation Environmental Science for Social Change (ESSC)	National
	Xavier University	Agusan River Basin/Mindanao
Climate Centre	Aksyon Klima	National

South Sudan		
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province
NLRC	South Sudan Red Cross Society	Eastern Eqyatoria, National
Cordaid	Cordaid South Sudan	Eastern Equatoria, National
Wetlands International	Wetlands International Eastern Africa	Torit region, Kinetti Catchment
Climate Centre		National

Uganda		
Alliance member	Implementing partner	State/Province
CARE	CARE Uganda	Lango sub region, National
	Facilitation for Peace and Development (FAPAD)	Lango sub region
Cordaid	Soroti Catholic Diocese Development Office (SOCADIDO)	Teso sub region
	Ecological Christian Organisation (ECO) Uganda	Karamoja sub region
	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM) Uganda	Karamoja sub region
	Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC)	National
	Cordaid Uganda	National
NLRC	Uganda Red Cross Society	Teso sub region, Lando sub region
Wetlands International	Wetlands International	National
	ECO Uganda	Karamoja
Climate Centre		

** the above implementing partners are contracted by PfR. PfR also works with non-contracted CSOs, community leaders and individuals as can be observed from the IATI indicators in annex 6.*

Annex 5 IRM core principles

Core principles of Integrated Risk Management



TRENDS AND PREDICTIONS

Integrated Risk Management entails linking past disaster trends and future climate predictions



ACROSS DIFFERENT TIMESCALES

Integrated projects plan for both short-term risks and long-term change



BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER DISASTERS

IRM takes a holistic approach to build capacities to foresee and reduce the impact of hazards, to quickly recover if disaster strikes, to adapt to current and new hazards and strengthen the ability to influence the wider environment



REDUCE DRIVERS OF RISK

An Integrated Risk Management approach seeks to understand and address the causes and effects of natural hazards, aggravated by climate change and degraded ecosystems



LINKING LOCAL TO GLOBAL ACROSS DISCIPLINES

IRM bridges between local experiences and solutions, and global developments and scientific insights, across disciplines and sectors



COMMUNITY CAPACITIES AND ASSETS

An IRM approach builds on existing capacities and assets in communities and promotes sustainable livelihoods and (gender) equity as key to resilience



A LANDSCAPE APPROACH

An IRM approach encompasses wider ecosystems and spatial scales, beyond administrative boundaries, taking into account all stakeholders involved



ENABLING INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

An IRM approach strengthens civil society capacity and uses policy dialogue to influence policy, investments and practice to the advantage of vulnerable groups

Annex 6 IATI INDICATORS

Indicators for Strategic direction 1: Capacity Strengthening of Civil Society Organisations

RESULT TITLE	INDICATOR IATI	SPECIFICATION	Link to MOFA Indicator	Ethiopia	Guatemala	Haiti	India	Indonesia	Kenya	Mali	Philippines	Uganda	South Sudan	Total
IRM capacity build (outcome)	CSO's (PfR-Partners) with increased Integrated Risk Management dialogue capacity	# of PfR partners with increased dialogue capacity	DD5: # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities	7	5	2	6	15	8	4	10	6	4	67
IRM capacity build (outcome)	CSO's with increased Integrated Risk Management dialogue capacity	# of non contracted organizations with increased dialogue capacity	DD5: # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities	7	9	12	56	83	15	81	11	50	3	327
IRM capacity build (output)	Number of CSOs trained on dialogue capacity for IRM	# of non-contracted CSOs of which staff or volunteers are trained on IRM dialogue capacity	n/a	3	7	9	62	81	2	81	19	65	8	337
IRM capacity build (output)	Number of CSOs included in programme	Total # of organisations (PFR and non-PfR) involved in the programme	DD6: # of CSOs included in SPs programmes	10	14	11	68	107	10	74	24	71	12	401
IRM capacity build (output)	Number of policies, practices, investments influenced / worked on	# of policies, practices, investments trajectories being worked on (level 1 and up)	DD4: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency	7	5	3	3	5	4	3	4	5	4	43

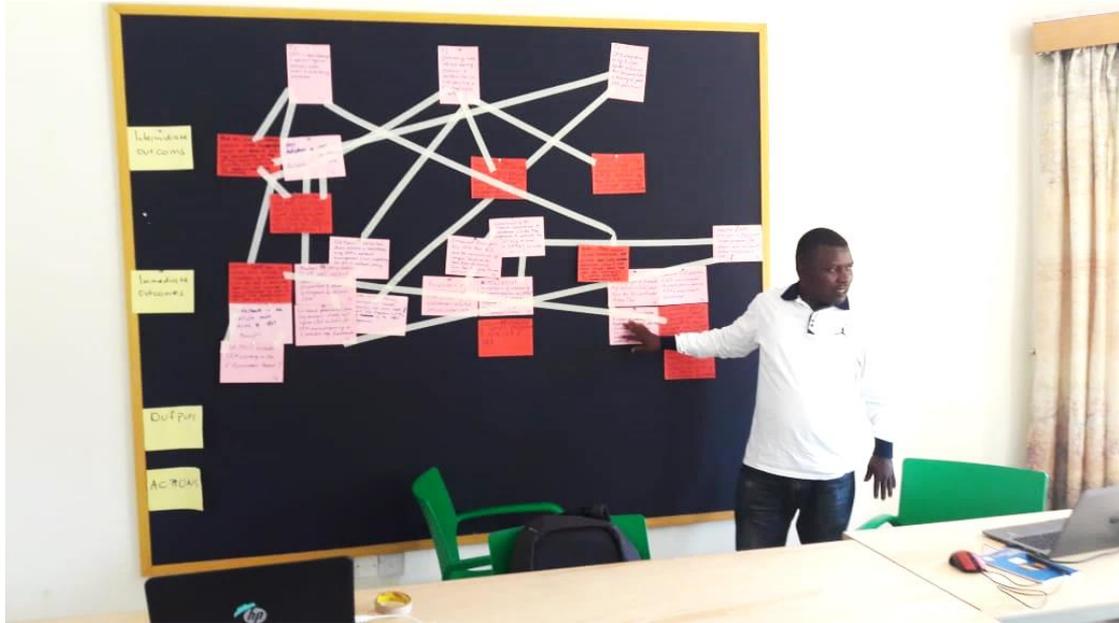
IRM capacity build (output)	Key government and institutional stakeholders engaged	# of key government and institutional stakeholders engaged	n/a	9	21	4	44	141	36	24	11	10	16	316
IRM capacity build (output)	Key knowledge institute stakeholders engaged	# of key knowledge institute stakeholders engaged	n/a	2	10	3	8	17	5	3	3	1	0	52
IRM capacity build (output)	Resolutions adopted that reflect IRM principles at conferences/platforms attended by PfR	Total # of resolutions adopted that reflect IRM principles at conferences/platforms attended by PfR	n/a	3	2	2	2	32	8	2	10	5	2	68
IRM capacity build (output)	Dialogue trajectories with a specific focus on inclusive development	# dialogues with specific focus. Based on analysis of each trajectory: do we work with/target groups that have limited access to economic, political processes and sources (Assumption that gender or marginalised groups falls under inclusive development)	DD2: # of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development	2	5	1	5	30	6	2	3	4	4	62
IRM capacity build (output)	Number of times CSOs succeeded in influencing the debate and agenda setting	Aggregation of country reports by CTNL (no specific countries named for this indicator in IATI). Country numbers based on joint analysis.	DD3: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage.	5	6	2	2	27	2	27	15	2	0	46

Note: outcome indicators regarding progress on the dialogues (linked to DD1: # of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development) are reported by the alliance members who are leading the specific dialogue trajectory. This is done based on the so-called "ladders", scores 1-5 according to the table on the next page.

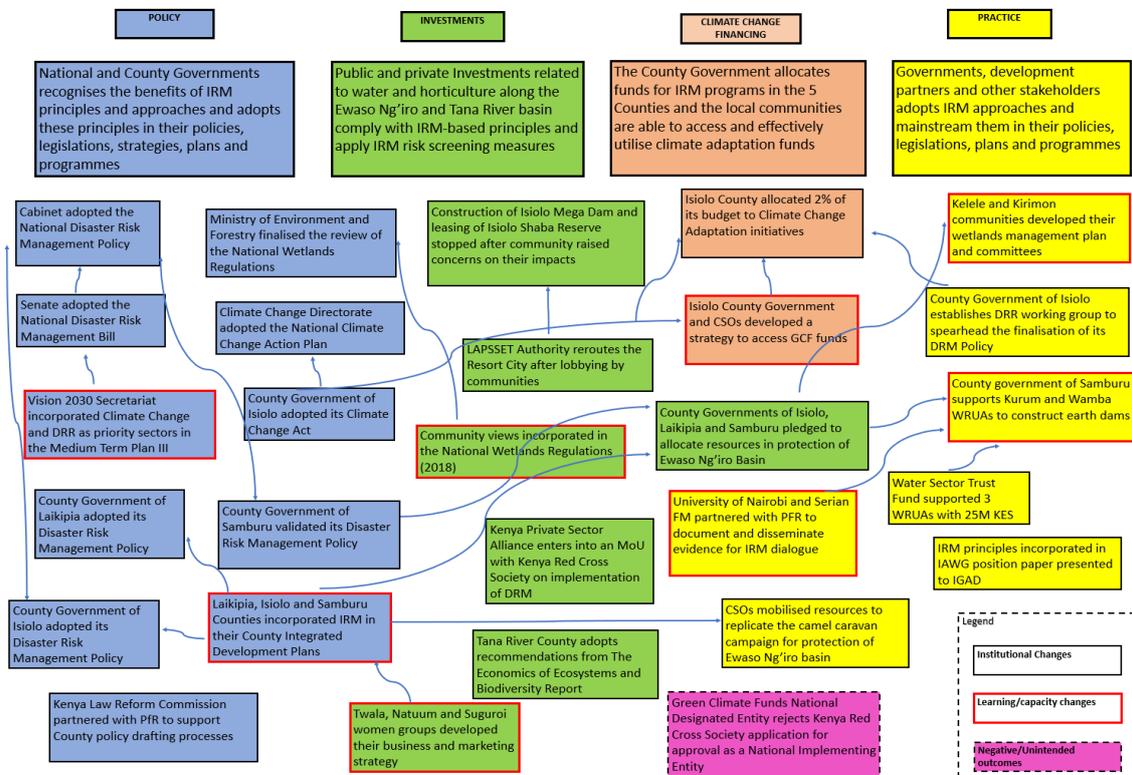
Indicators for Strategic direction 2: Engagement with stakeholders

		Policies and legal frameworks	Investments	Practices
Ultimate goal	5	IRM approach is mainstreamed in development policies input to score DD2, see outputs below	Investments are risk informed and earmarked for IRM	Projects and programmes are implemented based on IRM principles DD1
Outcome / mile-stones	4	Key stakeholders are actively engaged in IRM mainstreaming in policies and legal frameworks DD2	Key stakeholders have concrete (signed) plans for risk informed investments	Key stakeholders have started to implement IRM principles in their projects and practices DD1
	3	Key stakeholders demonstrate limited engagement in IRM mainstreaming in policies and legal frameworks	Key stakeholders are developing risk informed investments	Key stakeholders are planning to implement IRM principles in their projects and practices
	2	Key stakeholders are open to supporting IRM mainstreaming in policies and legal frameworks	Key stakeholders are open to support risk informed investments	Key stakeholders are open to implement IRM principles in their projects and practices
	1	Key stakeholders are aware of the importance of IRM mainstreaming in policies and legal frameworks	Key stakeholders are aware of benefits of risk informed investments	Key stakeholders are aware of benefits of IRM in their projects and practices
	0	Key stakeholders are unaware of importance of IRM mainstreaming in policies and legal frameworks	Key stakeholders are unaware of benefits of risk informed investments	Key stakeholders are unaware of benefits of IRM in their projects and practices

Annex 7 PME workshop – Theory of Change



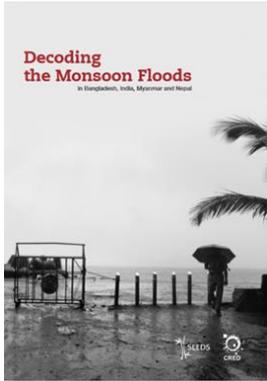
T. Wamae adjusts the Theory of Change in the Horn of Africa the PME workshop.



Example and summary of key outcomes over the period 2016-2018, and a visualisation of change paths in Kenya, related to the four dialogue trajectories being work on.

Annex 8 Publications & videos

Publications



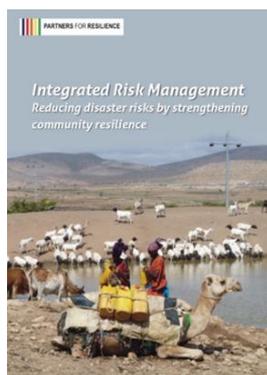
Decoding the Monsoon Floods in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Nepal

Floods are amongst the most damaging and recurrent of all disasters. Data reveals that floods are at the top of the list of disasters that should worry us, defying our perceptions about most dangerous disasters that are often based around the more media savvy earthquakes. Additionally, floods are morphing into new and even more devastating forms in recent years. The ongoing 'Safer Communities Innovation Lab', under which this report has been developed looks at supporting community-led innovations on disasters.



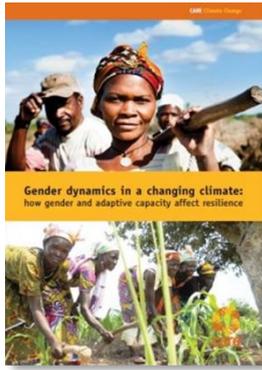
A journey for a thousand smiles

The stories in this publication are the examples of how communities are uniquely affected by climate change — and how PfR Indonesia and its stakeholders work together and come up with unique solutions (Integrated Risk Management-based measures) that further help strengthening community resilience and securing their livelihoods.



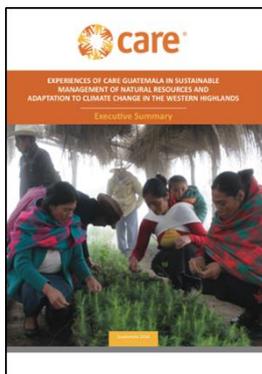
Integrated Risk Management - Reducing disaster risks by strengthening community resilience

To address disaster risks effectively, risk reduction interventions should address integrate timescales and geographical scales. Climate variability and change necessitate the assessment of risks in the short term (weather forecasts) as well as in the medium (seasonal forecast) and long-term (climate change), which impact on the type, frequency, intensity and predictability of risks. The wider landscape should also be taken into account since the place where risks arise is in most cases spatially remote from the place where they become manifest. Moreover, the function of ecosystems as buffer for hazards such as droughts or floods and as a source for livelihoods should be recognized.



Gender dynamics in a changing climate

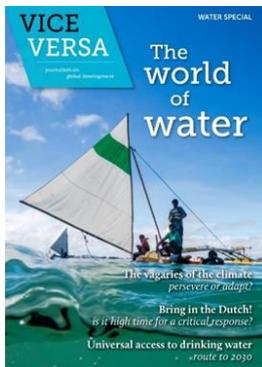
Gender, climate change and adaptive capacity are intricately linked. Poor and marginalised women and men face multiple and complex challenges. Climate change further exacerbates these challenges and threatens to erode development gains made to date. Unequal distribution of resources and power imbalances are both the root cause of poverty and also impact on a person's capacity to adapt. There are many different factors which shape inequality across gender, ethnic, cultural or religious groups and therefore also determine the different ways in which climate change impacts on individuals, households and communities. Differences in access to information, control over resources and ability to innovate in response to climate challenges determine a person, household or community's ability to adapt. Furthermore, their different roles give women and men different knowledge, priorities and concerns in relation to climate change. The publication is also available in **French**



Experiences of CARE Guatemala in sustainable management of natural resources and adaptation to climate change in the western highlands

CARE Guatemala produced a report on their experiences on climate change adaptation (community based and ecosystem based) and sustainable management of natural resources in the past 16 years. The document has been prepared with the purpose of showing good practices that help families and communities adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

For Spanish version of the report [click here](#)



Vice Versa Water special

In November 2018 the Dutch magazine Vice Versa published a special Water edition: the journalist of Vice Versa, Marc Broere, visited Kenya, among others the PFR working areas, and interviewed many stakeholders. This resulted in the story "Battle on the scale of David and Goliath". The construction of a mega dam in the Ewaso Nyiro river is causing considerable discord in Kenya. It is indispensable for economic development and for regulating the water, its supporters claim. It is a catastrophe for the local population that totally depends on the river for its way of life, the opponents argue. So what's to be done?

Read the full article in this **Water edition of the Vice Versa** - page 10.



A Step Towards Resilience: Joint Initiatives Addressing Protracted Crisis in Somali Region

This publication is a compilation of inspiring stories from the disaster-prone Somali Region of Ethiopia. Wetlands International worked with partners Netherlands Red Cross, Ethiopia Red Cross Society and Red Cross Climate Centre to build the long-term resilience of local communities to withstand recurring food and water insecurity, droughts and flash floods. It showcases integrated approaches, linking disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA), and ecosystem management and restoration (EMR), to address the underlying problems degrading the landscape and causing disasters.



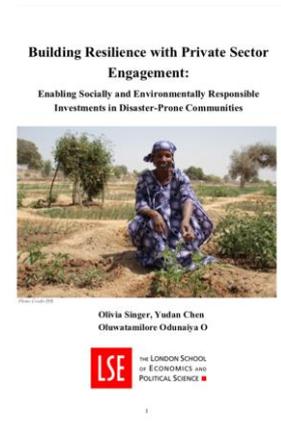
Report on the Environmental Management and Coordination (wetlands, river banks lake shores, and sea shore management) Regulation 2009 Review Process

To address the challenge of poor enforcement of the wetlands Regulations, NEMA and Wetlands International Kenya held several consultative planning meetings in the months of March and April 2017 to identify feasible strategies and developed a roadmap (Annex 1) to guide the process of reviewing and strengthening the Regulations, making them enforceable by regulatory agencies and other stakeholders. This process was reinforced by a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between NEMA and Wetlands International Kenya, that was effected in Nairobi on April 19, 2017.



Urban Farming and Reshaping Neighbourhoods

Under the PfR programme Cordaid's urban resilience programme in Jakarta is bearing fruit. Hundreds of impoverished families on the city's heavily polluted and sinking northern coast have now taken up urban farming, claimed their rights, and actively fight the effects of pollution and climate change. Jakarta's deputy governor, inspired by our approach, has invited Cordaid to contribute to the city's urban farming policy plans.



Building Resilience with private sector engagement

Partners for Resilience commissioned research conducted by masters students of the International Development Department at the London School of Economics (LSE) for a 6-month consultancy project. The aim of the report is to identify the possibilities of resilience investments that can create a co-benefit for both communities and private sector companies

(Click on image to go to the full report)

Please check out the below stories in the [PFR library](#):

- Sea wardens protect ecosystems and livelihoods
- Empowered communities mobilise government funds to increase their flood safety
- Risk management pilot gives hope to Kinatarkan Islanders and beyond
- Promoting an inclusive multi stakeholder design in Northern Kenya
- Leading the way in gender equality in Guatemala
- Diversified income for pastoralist women in northern Kenya

Sea wardens protect ecosystems and livelihoods in the Calicoan Islands

Location: Calicoan Islands, Philippines
Partners: Cordaid
Author: Anal Prag

2017 National Agency Meeting with Cordaid-Banay, Davao Group (the National Center of Coastal Resource Management) when Cordaid was invited to give the subject: 'Wardens in the Tropics'

Chief, PFR lead (anal prag) established Banay, Provincial Office of Coastal Resource Management

Calicoan Island in the southern part of Samar has a population of 7,600 in the four villages on the island, almost 100% of whom are dependent on fishing for livelihoods and food options. Unsustainable fishing practices such as dynamite and cyanide fishing have damaged the fishing grounds, the absence of community managed coastal protection and an increase in storms is impacting fisheries ability to support their families with poorer fishing grounds and less fishing days. Typhoon Yolanda further devastated the municipal waters' coral beds.

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Risk management pilot gives hope to Kinatarkan Islanders and beyond.

Location: Kinatarkan, Philippines
Partners: Cordaid
Author: Sime Martin

In the Philippines, implementing the disaster risk reduction framework is a challenge for the local government.

A disaster risk management pilot, however, offers a chance to work with local government.

Something magical occurred in a shed on a pleasantly hot afternoon on Kinatarkan Island, in the Philippines, in mid-November last year. *'The first fruits of IRM'* **Baltazar Tribulano Jr., Head of Cebu Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office**

What was intended to be a debut of the island's first harvest festival, transformed organically into a platform of stakeholders so moved by what they witnessed that morning, that they spontaneously made suggestions and gave commitments on how to strengthen the gains experienced by the islanders, and replicate them in neighbouring islands.

It all began when Baltazar Tribulano Jr., the head of the Cebu Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, and Anal Prag, head of Cordaid Philippines – collaborator of a pilot Integrated Risk Management project to address acute water shortages and declining livelihoods on Kinatarkan, and which culminated in the harvest festival – decided to have an impromptu post-mortem on the event along with invited guests.

Mr. Tribulano prompted the wave of enthusiasm earlier in the day, in his routing address to the throng of islanders, gathered at the festival launch, he described the bounty of vegetables, fruits and crops recently harvested by the community and on display at the festival, as the 'first fruits' of IRM, Integrated Risk Management (IRM) – a holistic approach towards preparing for and reducing disaster risks, and related drivers such as climate change and environmental degradation – is the crucial element of the pilot project in Kinatarkan. It is also the passion of the Partners for Resilience, an alliance of

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Empowered communities mobilise government funds to increase their flood safety

Location: Bihar, India
Partners: Caritas India
Author: Dushyant Mohit

An Anandpur, DRR committee member in Bhatkai village, Bihar

Members community members in Bhatkai village

All villages in India should develop and implement DRR plans, as it really has changed our lives in a positive way; our experiences should be replicated.

An Anandpur, DRR committee member in Bhatkai

Booktha is a village in Bihar state in India, and one of the villages where PFR India is active. During the first phase of PFR villagers conducted a hazard, vulnerability and capacity mapping, based on which a risk analysis was done. The risk analysis provided the basis for the Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan, consisting of a contingency plan for better flood preparedness, and a village development plan aiming at reducing the disaster risk. The communities themselves now monitor, update and implement these DRR action plans.

An important step is that these DRR action plans are being discussed and approved in the Gram Sabha village meetings and that they become part of the panchayat (local) government planning. Panchayat leaders then have a strong instrument to engage in conversations at the municipal level, where funding decisions are taken. With the help and training of PFR, different government schemes and subsidies could be mobilised for the implementation of both household and community DRR measures, which in the past people could not even imagine.

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Leading the way in gender equality in Guatemala

Location: Guatemala
Partners: CONRED
Author: Carmen Wilson

Participants of women in CONRED's unit

Marlene Escobar, Community Leader

Guatemala is highly vulnerable to disasters. Women, compared to men, suffer disproportionately from these disasters due to challenges in equal rights and opportunities. Gender equality is therefore fundamental to achieve effective integrated risk management. CONRED, the office of the National Coordination for Disaster Resilience, which is responsible for preventing, reducing and responding to disasters, introduced a Gender Equality Policy in 2016 to mainstream gender equality across all aspects of their work.

Having a gender equality policy in place is important, however making sure it is implemented is another challenge. Therefore, in 2017, PFR worked with the gender unit at CONRED to develop a monitoring and evaluation system to measure the implementation and results of the policy. Working together in a participatory process, involving inputs from the focal points for gender within each of CONRED's units, together with technical advice from PFR and an external consultant, a 5-year M&E system was agreed. This includes quarterly and annual monitoring of important indicators such as: by 2022 80% of CONRED's programmes incorporate the gender approach and there will be 35% participation of women within CONRED's regional coordination units.

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Promoting an inclusive multi-stakeholder design process in northern Kenya

Location: Kenya
Partners: Impact + MIDP
Author: Zeituna Roba Tulla

The local government managers using assistance

The central government managers of the Department of Transport and Infrastructure

In many PFR countries we are engaging with the private sector with a view to facilitate risk informed investments that strengthen community resilience. In Kenya, we have become involved in the LAPSSSET Corridor Project, a regional infrastructure project aiming to facilitate economic growth between the Eastern African countries, which is being implemented in the three counties where PFR is active - Stanbisi, Laikipia and Isiolo.

A major concern with the LAPSSSET (Lamu Port-South Sudan - Ethiopia Transport Corridor) and related Kenya Vision 2030 projects are its impacts on the lives, livelihoods and ecosystems in the region. Particularly the construction of the proposed Crocodile Lake mega dam is of concern, as it is meant to supply water to the new resort city (LAPSSSET project) in Isiolo. The Government has provided insufficient information and conducted limited consultation forums with the affected communities about the mega dam - despite the fact that the communities will be directly affected by threats such as decreased downstream water flow, displacement, ecosystem degradation, human vs. wildlife conflict, loss of communal land, decreased access to pasture and water and increased resource-based conflicts among the pastoral communities.

PFR Kenya team used the local and national media to draw attention to the case and to make sure the issues are kept in the public eye, such as the coverage of the Canal Corridor which travelled through affected areas sharing information on the proposed development.

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Diversified Income for Pastoralist Women in Northern Kenya

Location: Kenya
Partners: Impact
Author: Zeituna Roba Tulla/Marou Geurts

PFR supports women's groups in Laikipia and Isiolo

Laikipia County Office

PFR Kenya supports local women's groups in assembling family income, reducing dependency on pasture.

Pastoralism is becoming more challenging due to climate change, drought and increased competition for water in Eastern Africa's rangelands.

To strengthen community resilience PFR Kenya supports an alternative livelihood programme for pastoralist women in the two counties where PFR is active - Laikipia and Isiolo.

Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) occupy approximately 80% of the country's landmass. This area is home to about 36% of the population, 75% of the national livestock herd and 90% of wildlife.

Climate change is having serious effects on the way of life in the ASALs. Traditionally pastoralism is the source of income for the local communities in northern Kenya. However, due to recurrent long periods of drought and increased water competition due to investments upstream in the Ewaso Nyiro river basin, this way of life has become increasingly challenging. Future infrastructure projects planned upstream will further impact the lives of pastoralists and farmers living in the ASALs. Therefore, alternative livelihoods need to be found. PFR Kenya supports pastoralist women in diversifying their family's income.

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Videos (PfR and PfR contributions)



Community Resilience – by Cordaid

Cordaid works with communities that are vulnerable to climate change-related disasters in fragile and conflict-affected areas. Watch this video to find out more about Cordaid's approach to strengthen the resilience of these communities.



Urban Resilience in the Philippines – by Cordaid

Half of humanity nowadays lives in cities. Cities in developing countries are growing most rapidly. Nearly one billion people live in slums. Changing hazard patterns in combination with the conditions in slums, like poor infrastructure, high poverty rates, complex social structures increase disaster risk in slum areas.



A film on PfR's Mali programme – by CARE

This film was made in 2018 and shows the different aspects of the Partners for Resilience programme in Mali. Examples of results are being shown based on interviews with local people who are engaged in the programme



Portraits of Resilience – by ACCORD Philippines

This film was published on 9 December 2018: on this day in 1948, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Yet, 70 years later, human rights is far from universally enjoyed.



Urban Resilience in the Philippines, Jagobiao: a multi-stakeholder approach – by Cordaid

The Philippines is a country that is extremely vulnerable to climate change, with as much as 70% of its cities located along the coast. Cordaid, as a member of Partners for Resilience, advocates an approach called 'integrated risk management'.

PORTRAITS OF RESILIENCE

"No One Left Behind"



(Click on image to go to the video)

Portraits of Resilience: No One Left Behind – by ACCORD Philippines

Disability inclusion is a key component of strengthening resilience. It requires addressing barriers that prevent persons with disabilities from engaging in community life, recognizing that these members are capable of becoming active partners for meaningful change, and fostering an environment that empowers them to do just that.

Camel Caravan for the protection of Ewaso Nyiro River (2018 edition) – by IMPACT Kenya

Ewaso Nyiro the river of brown water is gradually losing its current that once used to reverberate through Northern Kenya to its destination Lorian Swamp. This brought together IMPACT (Indigenous Movement for Peace and Transformation) to an annual trek dubbed Camel Caravan to advocate for conservation of this important river.