

# Global Ambitions, Local Answers

Annual Report 2017

## Strategic Partnership Dialogue and Dissent 2016 - 2020

Partners for Resilience

Submitted: May 31<sup>st</sup> 2018



**NU-WARI HOO-RI QENCHA,  
JIRU TEEN HOO-RI KENAA,  
QUSANAA OLKEE-YANAA,  
BISAA-NI BUU-YOO TEE-NAA,  
BAR-JABAA NUU-THUR JIRAA,  
GUYA SUN II-REE TEENAA,  
HORRI KEEN ITIN DENAA,  
ME-NUUNCHUF AKAS BEENAA.**

**As pastoralists, our livelihood is  
dependent on our livestock,  
Let us preserve our pastures and water  
resources,  
It will save us during  
hard times ahead.  
Let us all realize such reserves will be our  
stock during the droughts.**

**OO-LAA KES OLKII-DUFAA,  
MARRA BISAAN KEEN GULAA,  
AATHA JARR BULCHAA DETHAA,  
JABESA IRAA BULAA,  
AATHAN TISAA WAAN-CHUFAA,  
MA-IRAN DII-GII BUAA,  
NAMI FAAN SIRA THUAA,  
MALADAA WALLI GALLAA,  
QAWA AA-LA TAN GUBAA,  
AKASIN NAGAA DUFAA.**

**Conflicts occur during drought spells,  
over our pastures and water resources,  
Let us all uphold our traditional natural  
resource conservation efforts,  
Such traditions have governed all our  
lifestyles with no cause for bloodshed,  
Let us agree and say no to loss of  
human lives  
Let us burn all the illegal arms in our  
custody and enjoy the fruits of peace.**

**Abdi Godana**

*Partners for Resilience (PFR) in Kenya, jointly with the local Borana community, nominated Abdi Godana, aged 25 years, as a cultural ambassador. His heroic influence among men, women and youth from the community made him a champion of the local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) committee. Abdi Godana was accorded special status and recognition by local community members, community elders and local opinion leaders including the Governor of Isiolo County Government for his strategic role in disseminating key messages within Isiolo on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem restoration using folk media.*

*Abdi, as an influential cultural figure, also mobilizes communities for DRR and calls for community action to reduce the adverse impacts of drought before they happen. He has been actively involved in tree planting campaigns and HIV&AIDS sensitization within the Borana community.*

For music and video: <https://youtu.be/rlqi-c2egfY>

*Front page image: Woman explaining village risk map, Bihar, India.*

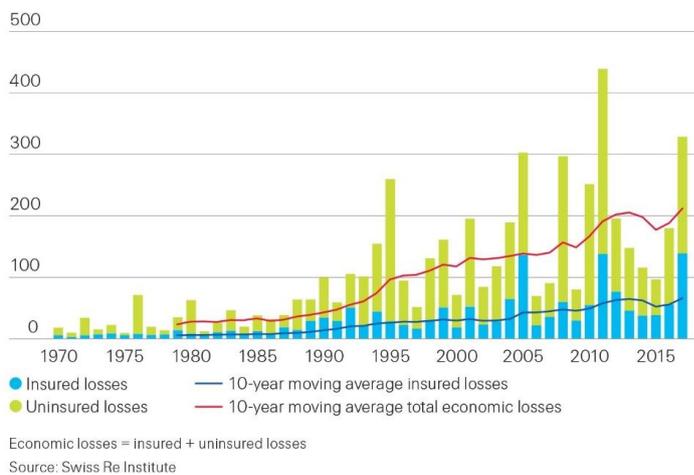
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**“Before I used to grow vegetables for my own family’s consumption. Now I grow to sell and earn money” attests a vendor during the Kinartakan Harvest Festival in Cebu province, Philippines. The three village leaders on the island noted that the harvest festival marked the first time all three villages had come together. The bounty of vegetables, fruits and crops recently harvested by the community, and on display at the festival were described by Baltazar Tribulano Jr, head of Cebu Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, as the ‘first fruits’ of Integrated Risk Management.**

The above example shows the resilience of communities in dealing with the aftermath of typhoon Haiyan and how through training, capacity strengthening and dialogues, change can be achieved – which is right at the core of what Partners for Resilience stands for. For the full article please see annex 5.

**Figure 2:** Insured vs uninsured losses, 1970–2017 (USD billion) at 2017 prices



In 2017 the impact of human decisions and climate change were felt globally, and the resilience of many people was tested: droughts in parts of Africa, cyclones in the Caribbean, heavy monsoon rains resulting in serious floods in South Asia, and continuous heat records in many parts of the world.

Total global economic losses from natural disasters and man-made catastrophes amounted to US\$ 337 billion in 2017, almost double the losses in 2016 and the second highest on record according to a study from the Swiss Re Institute.

More than 11,000 people died or went missing in disaster events in 2017. Whilst the developed world experiences the most in economic (insured) losses from extreme weather events – the poorest and most vulnerable experience most of the loss of lives and livelihoods. This stresses the need for continuing efforts in strengthening the resilience of especially those who are most vulnerable.

The Partners for Resilience (PfR) 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 Nederland, Wetlands International, The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre and the Netherlands Red Cross and about 50 partner civil society organisations (CSO’s) 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, communities strengthen their capacities to reduce the impact of disasters. PfR believes a community approach will be strengthened if the institutional environment can be made more conducive to climate and ecosystem DRR, and we engage with civil society and government stakeholders to apply a combined approach.

### 1.1 Integrated Risk Management dialogue trajectories

By signing and ratifying the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR under the UNISDR), the Paris Climate Agreement (under the UNFCCC), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the New Urban Agenda (UN Habitat), national governments and key stakeholders have committed to increase their investments with regards to disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation and implementation of the SDG’s. Linking these frameworks to national planning processes is a major opportunity for Partners for Resilience to help

ensure that these efforts contribute to forging an inclusive and transformative sustainable development agenda for 2030 and beyond. 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. Policies need to be translated into actionable plans and in all 10 countries PfR seeks dialogue with national governments to support them in the development of these policies and implementation plans – putting ‘community resilience building’ at the centre of these plans. Moreover, PfR monitors and supports the translation of these policies into local practice, and public and private investments that consider and/ or contribute to disaster risk reduction and resilience building.

**1.2 Evidence base**

As outlined in the PfR theory of change (see annex 2), a strong knowledge and evidence base is essential for effective policy dialogues and to equip civil society with the resources they need to advocate effectively for IRM in policies, practices and investments. Knowledge Management and Learning (KM+L) are therefore essential elements of the programme. Many countries even have a whole trajectory dedicated to this area of work and we have seen significant progress in this field in 2017.

Whilst some countries excel in this area, others are still missing this capacity and require additional support. Despite this, all countries are investing in the generation of evidence to build the business case for IRM and support their policy dialogues. This includes assessments, research, policy analysis, and cost-benefit studies. For example, in Kenya Wetlands International conducted an investment mapping of the Ewaso Nyiro and Tana river basin, which provides vital information to support advocacy for risk informed/ risk sensitive investments. In Indonesia, the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) and the Climate Centre led a study on the coordination and integration of DRR-CCA into development and spatial planning, conducted by a researcher from Bandung Institute of Technology. This study has opened many opportunities for policy dialogue with the government on this issue. Research partnerships with credible institutions like the London School of Economics (LSE), the University of Nairobi and Wageningen University have been established, which supports the legitimisation of key messages on IRM.

PfR responds to knowledge and information needs by developing educational materials, tools, guidelines and information and communication materials on the IRM approach. For example, in Guatemala IRM based educational modules were taken up in 2017 by several government institutes resulting in IRM messages reaching a much wider audience than ever anticipated. As a spin-off from this, an inter-university platform on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) has been created. This platform incorporates knowledge on IRM and is the first of its kind in Guatemala.

A new online resource library was developed in 2017 to provide a fit-for-purpose platform for storing and disseminating the knowledge base on IRM developed by PfR. The library currently contains over 200 resources and ensures a sustainable IRM evidence base beyond the life of the PfR programme.



*In 2017 PfR developed a library with publications, case studies, stories and videos, which went “live” beginning 2018.*

*The library is publicly accessible and will be further developed and expanded in the coming years. The library is not only about building the knowledge base on IRM, it is also a promotional tool which will be used for capacity strengthening and policy dialogues.*

*The library is accessible via its own [webpage](#) as well as via the [PfR website](#).*

### 1.3 Capacity strengthening of civil society organisations

Strengthening the capacity of civil society to advocate for integrated risk management is at the core of the PfR theory of change and programme. In 2016 there was much attention on shifting the focus of PfR organisations from implementation towards dialogue and building capacities within their own organisations, particularly at country level. In 2017, the focus started shifting to strengthening the capacity of civil society beyond the PfR alliance partners. Within the theory of change, the idea is that a 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. Doing so will enable civil society to continue to monitor and hold accountable those stakeholders targeted by PfR, up to and beyond 2020.

There are some challenges in broadening the scope of capacity strengthening efforts beyond PfR partners. This requires PfR partners to think beyond the scope of PfR until 2020 - to see PfR not just as a project, but as a programme. Furthermore, this requires power sharing by creating access to important stakeholders, not just in the interest of PfR partners but for other, and possibly traditionally less powerful, organisations. It also requires investment and interest in other civil society organisations which may in practice slow down advocacy efforts. For example, a PfR organisation may have direct access to, and a close relationship with a government body, and may be asked by that government to provide inputs to make a disaster response policy more gender sensitive. In that case, it is more efficient from a short-term perspective to provide such input as asked, rather than to involve other civil society organisations in the process - thereby strengthening their capacity in many ways and increasing the sustainability of the gender mainstreaming in the policy. There are also practical limitations to what can be achieved by traditional capacity strengthening activities, such as trainings. In 2017 PfR further broadened its scope and vision on capacity strengthening to implement more innovative approaches and tools.

Despite the challenges, significant changes in thinking and in practice on capacity strengthening have taken place in many PfR countries in 2017. In the country level reports, more activities on capacity strengthening of organisations beyond the alliance partners is visible, with increase in (reporting on) types of activities and number of organisations involved. In the inception phase, a total number of 43 organisations was targeted for capacity strengthening. By the end of 2017, this number already increased to 102. The total number of CSOs involved in the PfR programme is even higher, at 427.

### 1.4 An ever-changing context

The focus of PfR, promoting IRM, is not a politically sensitive topic in most countries, and generally accepted by governments. PfR works on creating an enabling environment for civil society organisations to engage in dialogue for resilience building with governments and other stakeholders. However, there are places where PfR partners are facing issues, as countries adopt legislation which restricts the mandates and support base of civil society organisations and puts restrictions on the work of (international) Non-Governmental Organisations (I)NGO's). Therefore, working in an alliance can have its benefits as we can accommodate changes to ensure that the programme continues, using different channels.

During the inception phase and first year of implementation of the programme, PfR faced challenges in some countries. For example, in Ethiopia there is a law which states that 'CSO's should spend at least 70% of programme funding on community work'. For the PfR programme this meant that additional funding for complementary programmes was required to meet this rule. Although this led to some delays in the programme start up, and some changes for Cordaid regarding their geographical focus, in 2017 Memorandums of Understanding (MoU's) with regional governments have been signed for the PfR work in Somali region



*The Camel Caravan, a large awareness campaign in September 2017, received attention from newspapers, radio and national TV in Kenya. The Camel Caravan brought together communities from upstream, mid and downstream stakeholders for a 5-day journey along the Ewaso Nyiro river.*

*The caravan ended at a meeting at Archers Posts to discuss challenges affecting the pastoralist communities including how to mitigate and manage natural resources.*

(Cordaid) and Afar region (CARE). Cordaid moved its PfR programme from Oromia region (no other ongoing projects) to Somali region where Cordaid has a European Commission funded project focussing on community resilience activities.

In India, one of the local implementing partners, Kalvi Kendra, could not comply with the required government regulations and therefore their Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) registration has not been renewed. The organisation has withdrawn from the programme as per 31 December 2017, which means that planned PfR work in the Tamil Nadu State, the focus area of the partner Kalvi Kendra, has ended. Furthermore, Cordaid has decided to withdraw from India as of end 2017, based on an internal decision to focus on a smaller number of countries. It has been agreed that Wetlands International South Asia, as of 2018 onwards, will coordinate, guide and contract all implementing NGO/CSO partners formally contracted by Cordaid. The budget that was originally allocated for Cordaid's work in India for the period 2018–2020 will be handed over to Wetlands International South Asia.

South Sudan also faced complexities in 2016 due to internal conflicts. While the situation has become a bit more stable than in 2016, the political context continues to be insecure. In 2017 this relative stable environment made it possible for PfR partners to start implementation of the programme, and to engage with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in developing the three-year strategic plan, for saving lives and reducing the impacts of disasters across the country. The government is also developing an action plan for community resilience and long term sustainable development, involving key stakeholders, including PfR.

## 1.5 Report structure

This report is based on bi-annual reflection (Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation - PME) workshops, and information shared by country, regional, and global teams. The workshops are truly learning events: during the workshops a joint reflection and analysis is made by the country teams, discussing the main outcomes per dialogue trajectory, and progress and challenges regarding capacity strengthening and other fields of work. Furthermore, inputs are received from discussions with country leads, field visits, participation at events and 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: integration of IRM into policies, practices and investments, and the capacity strengthening of CSO's for effective dialogue.

The report is structured as follows: after this introduction in chapter 1, chapter 2 will highlight the main achievements in 2017. This year's report is organised by themes, illustrating that in different contexts where PfR is active, dialogues can be advanced, terminated or halted. In chapter 3, 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 the influence of PfR on promoting the application of Integrated Risk Management 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. 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), are of course only a summary of PfR's work. This year we have added new output indicators in IATI, aligned with the (6) indicators which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) developed. In 2017, PfR started developing a dashboard, in order to easier extract management information from IATI. We expect this dashboard to be ready in Q3 2018.

For more details about the programme please also check [www.partnersforresilience.nl](http://www.partnersforresilience.nl) and our social media channels: PfR's Twitter account @PfRGlobal, and our [Facebook](#) page.

In this chapter the main achievements of 2017 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. Specific capacity needs of organisations are being met by providing trainings, webinars, exchanges, but also for a large part through 'learning by doing': working together, advising each other in joint efforts for dialogue in the different domains. Bringing different stakeholders together, ensures mutual sharing and learning, and is a very effective way to strengthen peoples' capacities.

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**
- **Civic space and strengthened civil society organisations**
- **Better use of meteorological information and weather forecasts**
- **Engagement with the private sector**
- **Improved water resources management initiatives at multiple levels**
- **Country and global financial resource mobilisation for IRM practices**
- **Inclusive development: the role of gender and marginalised groups**
- **Climate-smart Agriculture**

### 2.1 District and local level disaster management planning

In all PfR countries, mainstreaming of IRM or recognising IRM principles in disaster risk management policies has been observed at national, district and municipality levels. Many country teams have been able to establish and strengthen relationships with local and national governments, including signing MoUs with significant stakeholders such as in the case of Kenya - the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA). These MoUs are geared towards enhanced cooperation with governments and private sector in the field of risk management.

At all levels PfR invested in IRM training, awareness building, and knowledge sharing with key stakeholders in 2017. Thanks to this governments are better aware of disaster risks, the consequences of climate change and the importance of eco-systems, and therefore are more interested and open for a continuing dialogue on IRM. Having joint trainings or workshops with both local CSO's and local authorities helps to strengthen relationships, create space for dialogue on IRM, and provide opportunities to advise local authorities on local action planning.

### Global ambitions, local answers

**The 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Cancun, Mexico from 22-26 May. The platform marked the first opportunity for the international community to review global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which was adopted in Japan in 2015.**

The Global Platform was very successful for PfR, hosting three side events, active participation in various sessions, representation in high level panel discussions, interventions during sessions, statement delivery in a plenary session, and exhibited great team work and active engagement in discussions on social media (Twitter, Facebook, and a [blog on prevention web](#)).

The networking event supported by the Netherlands government, was a great start to boost the morale of the PfR team at the conference. The event attracted more than 80 people from governments, civil society, academia, researchers and scientists, EU DEVCO, private sector, and technology experts. The UNISDR Special Representative to the Secretary General, Robert Glasser, also came to the event and held discussions with the PfR team - among them steering group members Juriaan Lahr and Nok van de Langenberg. Themed 'Global Ambitions, Local Answers', participants actively debated the resilience agenda, policy development and the interpretation of global ambitions at local level.

*(text continues on next page)*



The Kenyan Government Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2018-2022 has mainstreamed the 8 principles of IRM. The MTP is a planning document for all ministries and departments to guide their planning and implementation. Whereas it was relatively easy to influence policies and legislations at county level, the capacity of some county governments to engage in effective policy dialogue was not sufficient. In such cases, the dialogue processes and rapport building with new government officers are still ongoing. After the Cancun Global Platform, PfR made good links with the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) who was part of the Kenyan delegation at the global conference 2017. NDOC called for a meeting afterwards to share the progress on the draft DRM policy. The Kenya Red Cross held high level meeting with national Government, ministries, private sector and the World Bank to sensitize the need for an improved DRM policy at national level. The process slowed down because of elections but now the DRM policy is at the final stage of formulation.

In Uganda, thanks to ongoing engagement with PfR and capacity building on IRM, Otuke district local government incorporated integrated risk management measures into district and sub-county development plans and started to implement these. The Ministry of Local Government has earmarked Otuke district to participate in an evaluation of the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy, ensuring that district level voices and experiences are fed back into national policy development processes.

Supported by PfR, a number of municipalities in the southeast region of Guatemala are interested in incorporating the IRM approach in their policies and development projects. In addition, alliances have been formed between civil society and local government in order to include IRM in land use planning in a way which favours community resilience. Based on advice from PfR, IRM is being integrated in planning strategies and official planning documents of municipalities in Guatemala – e.g. the IRM approach has been incorporated into the indicators of the Guide for Municipal Development Plans and Land Use Planning in Guatemala City developed by the Secretariat for Planning and Programming of the Presidency (SEGEPLAN) which helps to institutionalise the approach.

PfR country teams hosted ‘market places’ allowing participants to visit each station and get a deeper insight into country-specific risk initiatives on implementing community resilience initiatives, and the priorities, opportunities and challenges they face.

Two other events were hosted by PfR in conjunction with the African Union (AU) and the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR) Network. A combined audience of more than 130 people attended to discuss ‘Africa’s lessons in responding to el Nino’, and ‘nature-based solutions in disaster risk reduction’. The AU High-level event included the AU Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development, Ms. Josefa Sacko, Ethiopia’s State Minister for Disaster Risk Reduction and Food Security Sector, Mr Mitiku Kassa, then Vice-President for the International Federation for the Red Cross Red Crescent, Francesca Rocca, senior representatives from regional inter-governmental organisations Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). At the Panel, PfR’s country team lead for Kenya, Ms. Zeituna Robba Tullu, brought concrete examples of community work on resilience concluding that: “for communities, it does not matter to them whether its policy refers to SDGs, UNFCCC, Sendai: “for them it’s simply a battle for survival. Our focus is on communities. They are our partners and we must invest more financial resources in their abilities to manage risks at local level!”

The road to Cancun was not swift. Preparation started already in 2016 taking about nine months, with country teams plugging themselves into their government’s planning processes for the Global Platform for DRR (GPDRR). At national level, teams engaged with their governments, supporting the need for developing improved national disaster management policies to implement the Sendai Framework, engaging on risk informed investments with private sector for better practices aimed at reducing vulnerabilities for people at risk. These interactions led to PfR contributing to the position papers that governments were developing for the Regional Platforms and the GPDRR. South Sudan, Mali, Kenya, and Guatemala contributed text to their government’s position papers. PfR also advocated successfully to be part of some government delegations at regional platforms and the global platform. PfR actively participated in the regional preparatory conferences held in New Delhi, Mauritius, Montreal and Turkey.

At the global platform, PfR hosted daily team (de)briefings, used by the team to plan for participation in various sessions and to provide support to each other. In addition to the main goal of advocating to advance the IRM approach, participation at the global platform provides a ‘learning by doing’ opportunity - especially for PfR team members who generally do not have a chance to participate in high level fora.



Ms. Tullu at the conference

In India, PfR is working with local communities and local authorities to develop both Panchayat (village) level and district level Disaster Management Plans. Based on experiences from the Panchayat and district levels, PfR is contributing to the revision of the National Disaster Management Plan, enabling integration of IRM approaches.

The linkage between global ambitions and local implementation is explained in the box on page 8.

## 2.2 Urban Resilience

More than half the world's population lives in towns and cities, a figure set to increase to around 70% in 2050. Promoting urban resilience, in line with the commitments set out in the New Urban Agenda and in SDG 11, is an increasingly important area of work for PfR. The (un)planned growth of cities is not matched by any parallel expansion of water supply, drainage, energy, health care, education, waste disposal and emergency services. Above all, the poorest people, often the most recent arrivals from the countryside, have no choice but to settle in the most hazardous and least-serviced places.

In Indonesia, PfR supported the platform 'Marunda Urban Resilience in Action' (MURIA) which is actively involved in multi-stakeholder discussions and workshops on urban farming grand design in Jakarta. Marunda is a densely populated, unplanned, informal settlement on Jakarta's north-east coast which experiences regular flooding negatively impacting people's health, livelihoods and assets. PfR has strengthened the capacity of communities in the area to prepare for and recover from hazards through developing hazard and risk maps and working with the authorities to improve early warning systems. PfR partners address the root causes of risks by supporting communities to claim their rights and fight the effects of pollution and climate change.

In the Horn of Africa, as part of the regional programme, a PfR dialogue is ongoing with UNISDR on their 'Resilient Cities Programme for Sub-Sahara Africa' (e.g. Kisumu in Kenya, Dire Dawa in Ethiopia and Kampala in Uganda). The main aim of the EC-UNISDR '20 Resilient Cities' programme is to make cities sustainable and resilient, implementing the Sendai Framework for DRR at local level. The programme supports 20 cities worldwide in the development of risk-informed city development plans that will have a direct relation with increased capacity to deal with risk. In February 2017, the Ethiopia team members participated in the kick-off workshop for Sub-Saharan Africa held in Addis Ababa. Being recognised as preferred partner and having worked on community-managed DRR programmes in Dire Dawa (a city of about 250,000 inhabitants in 2018) there might be an opportunity to support the city government of Dire Dawa in their capacity to make comprehensive community level risk assessments and risk reduction plans. Linkages to PfR are relevant for Kisumu (Kenya) where PfR can build upon a former Cordaid urban resilience project, and for Kampala (Uganda).

In India the topic of 'smart cities' is gaining interest. Mega cities like Mumbai and Chennai are confronted with increasing flood risks due to the disappearance of wetlands which in the past functioned as a buffer, illustrated by the urban floods that hit Chennai badly in 2017. PfR is focussing on working with Chennai authorities in reducing flood risks.

Another increasing hazard Indian cities are dealing with is extreme heat. Heatwaves are becoming hotter and lasting longer every year: last year's temperatures were close to 50 degrees in some parts of the country. PfR started a flash mobs campaign dealing with heat wave education in summer 2017. Flash mobs are a great way of raising awareness and getting messages across.



*Heatwave awareness raising through flash mobs and great videos*

An [instructional video](#) has been developed, which was disseminated widely in the PfR network and beyond. Based on the New Delhi experiences the flash mobs were replicated by Red Cross volunteers in many other places in India. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) now recognises heat waves as a disaster, and gives timely warnings and information of do's and don'ts (see for example Twitter: @ndmaindia #BeatTheHeatIndia).

### 2.3 Civic space and strengthened civil society organisations

Decreasing disaster risk is generally perceived as a socially, economically and environmentally sound approach. In most cases, governments have made international and national commitments to address disaster risks. PfR is often perceived by governments as a much-valued partner, bringing expertise and know-how, as well as a broad network of stakeholders in society and internationally. However, while taking action to prevent disasters tomorrow is a logical approach, it is not always easy to prioritise tomorrow's issues today.

Governments need continuous and strong encouragement to translate international agreements and national commitments into policies and to ensure sufficient budgets for their application in local practice. PfR's focus is on the dialogue component of the Dialogue and Dissent programme, though this does not mean that there is no room for dissent. Especially when the interests of the most vulnerable are at stake, PfR will surely take a stand. Constructive dialogue and humanitarian diplomacy opens doors towards the integration of IRM in policies, practices and investments - while in the meantime supports creating an enabling environment for civil society to engage with government.

In 2017, capacity strengthening of civil societies expanded beyond PfR organisations and its implementing partners (from 43 organisations involved in capacity strengthening in 2016 to 102 by the end of 2017). The contributions of PfR to dialogue space and capacity to use this space was taken beyond the immediate 'sphere of control' to the 'sphere of influence' in the theory of change (see annex 2), to support longer term and more sustainable involvement of broader civil society. In most programme countries, PfR contributes to strengthening civil society at the community level, for example to successfully access or influence government funding for village development plans (India, Indonesia, Philippines). In other countries, such strategies for capacity strengthening at the local level need to be built up.

In 2017 strategic choices have been made at the country level to increase the impact of capacity strengthening. In Mali for example, the focus was shifted to strengthening capacities of grassroots organisations (rather than national level NGOs) as they are believed to be the most sustainable investment, due to their local ownership and direct link to livelihood interests. In Guatemala, as the first country that will start phasing out PfR programming, the programme deadline was used as a reference point to start thinking about how and which civil society organisations should be strengthened in 2017 and 2018 to ensure that the 'star products' of PfR Guatemala will continue to bare fruits beyond the presence of the PfR alliance. One initiative that was launched is the use of educational modules in Guatemala's national literacy programme. With an illiteracy percentage of 12% (2016 data), this programme has a potential to reach of up to 1.2 million people aged 15 and above, who normally would not have access to information on disaster prevention, climate change, and ecosystems. There are some countries in which reaching out beyond the alliance is still a challenge, particularly where civil space is limited, such as in Ethiopia, and in unstable environments, such as South Sudan.

In some countries the aim of creating space for civil society to raise its voice and to be part of participatory planning, is being achieved by focussing on youth. Youth are seen as the '*agents for change*', in particular when climate change and the preservation of ecosystems are concerned – and the preservation of their environment for the future. A great example comes from Haiti where a new curriculum was introduced, called Y-adapt. This curriculum contains games-based sessions to inspire young people to develop strategies for climate adaptation and advocacy in their own communities.

### 2.4 Better use of meteorological information and weather forecasts

The partners across the different levels of the programme aim to address the consequences of climate change on the most vulnerable people, who have contributed least to the problem. One of the priorities in 2017 was to engage in Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) and Forecast based Financing (FbF) dialogues. Many different outcomes in this field have been achieved; below a few highlights from different countries:

The Ethiopian Regional meteorological agency is now organising [seasonal conferences](#) where different stakeholders are connected to climate services and space is created for joint planning and coordination among various sectors (crops, livestock, water, health, disaster management). This resulted in the production and dissemination of two seasonal advisories for the *kiremt* and *belg* (long and short) rainy seasons which will help all stakeholders, including communities, to better adapt to climate change. A partnership has been established with the India Meteorological Department to disseminate urban heatwave forecasts. The focus is on better early

warning systems that also reach the 'last mile communities' to ensure they can improve their rainy season preparedness.

In Kenya, the government ministries recognised the need to have a strong focus on adaptation activities during the development of the National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022. A desk study on climate finance streams is spearheaded by the KRCS. This will provide information on available funds for the vulnerable communities and devise ways of strategically accessing and utilising these funds.

The Head of Uganda Climate Change Department recognised IRM principles and appreciated PfR partners for their contribution. Uganda National Meteorology Authority decided to include climate education for young people in schools, and to set up a Weather Information Centre at Otuke district. The District Natural resource officers of Katakwi and Amuria Districts committed to integrate dissemination of weather forecast information into the 2017/ 2018 budget line for awareness creation.

At global level, there has been active engagement as well with relevant stakeholders: in April 2017, the IFRC committed to set up a Preparedness Fund for Early Action triggered by forecasts. PfR is engaged in the process to integrate Forecast based Financing (FbF) into the Disaster Risk Emergency Fund (DREF) of the Red Cross Movement or a DREF-like fund within the IFRC. This includes multiple discussions focusing on various elements, features and structures of this mechanism to become effective. Dialogues are jointly done with the FbF team funded by the German government. In December 2017, the UN General Assembly adopted UN Resolution A/72/132 on International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters. This Resolution, from relief to development, includes direct references to Forecast based Financing.

Multiple stakeholders, such as Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Department for International Development (DfID), Oxfam, World Food Programme (WFP), IKEA Foundation are now funding and/ or implementing Forecast based Financing. PfR has been one of the early promoters of FbF, and continues to promote FbF through dialogues, games sessions with many actors, speeches drafted for leadership with PfR examples and IRM messages, and facilitation of multi-stakeholder workshops.

## 2.5 Engagement with the private sector

Engaging with the private sector is becoming an increasingly important part of PfR's work. There are many gains to be made in working together with both public and private investors to understand climate risk and vulnerability and build community resilience.

However, in some countries this is still challenging as there is limited access to private investors and those parties involved in designing the investment plans. Often community interests are overlooked in favour of economic interests or because the enabling conditions for investments are lacking - limiting opportunities for influence and collaboration. In these cases, PfR works with communities and local civil society to strengthen their capacity to engage in these processes.

### Promoting an inclusive multi-stakeholder design process

**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 Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) 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 - Samburu, Laikipia and Isiolo.**

A major concern with the LAPSSET corridor and related Kenya Vision 2030 projects are its impacts on the lives, livelihoods and ecosystems in the region. Of particular concern is the construction of the proposed Crocodile Jaws mega dam, as it is meant to supply water to the new resort city (LAPPSET 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. *(text continues on next page)*

There are several examples where PfR is starting to see positive impacts from their private sector engagements. A great example from Kenya is presented in the box on the right. In the Philippines, PfR actively engaged with Unifruitti Group of Companies to co-finance a public-private partnership project for integrated river basin management in Cagayan de Oro, Mindanao. This way, Unifruitti's 'know-how' is upscaled from local to full river basin level. Expected results are increased availability and improved quality of drinking and industrial water resources, and decreased risk for flooding downstream. Unifruitti Group committed itself to the project and it will be implemented in 2018.

PfR is working on securing funding from the private sector, particularly the Confederation of India Industries for village risk reduction plans, in the state of Uttarakhand. Companies in India are obliged to spend 2% of their net profit on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) so PfR is supporting local partners to look at how to work with companies to direct this spending towards IRM related activities.

PfR's local partners reviewed the social and environmental impact assessment report for the proposed dam and identified a number of gaps, including failure to cover several wards from the impact area in the study, lack of social impact assessment data, and limited information on the Ewaso Nyiro river potential overflow impacts. PfR has conducted several community sensitization and consultation forums and held campaigns to raise awareness on the potential implications of the project. PfR organised the community groups in airing their views and concerns through a memorandum to the National Environmental Management Authority. 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 Camel Caravan which travelled through affected areas in September 2017 sharing information on the proposed development.

This all led to the work on the dam being halted whilst a full review of the impact assessment report is done. PfR is in the process of also commissioning its own research through the University of Nairobi (a university recognised by the government as a credible institution), as well as carrying out investment mapping along the Ewaso Nyiro river in order to screen investments and seek to influence the criteria for selecting them. We have signed a MoU with NEMA setting out key areas for collaboration and we continue to facilitate meetings with the community in the hope to arrive at a new design of the plans which will work for all the stakeholders involved, and which strengthens the resilience of the surrounding communities rather than undermining it.

Exciting new partnerships with the private sector are in the pipeline for 2018, including a new agreement with the Netherlands Embassy in the Philippines and Deltares to support the development of the Manila Bay Master plan. Furthermore, a collaborative piece of research with the London School of Economics (LSE) has helped to shape our understanding of the different modalities of working with the private sector and PfR will continue to draw on this while establishing new and strengthening existing relationships.

## 2.6 Improved water resources management initiatives at multiple levels

The pressure on wetlands is likely to intensify in the coming decades due to increased global demand for food, energy and water. Almost 70% has already been lost. With this, the buffer functions of wetland systems, which absorb excessive water flows and release water in times of drought, are being lost. Climate change will aggravate the risk of water shortages and floods (specifically in urban areas) caused by poor water management and the loss of wetlands in the landscape. This will increasingly set back development unless greater measures are taken to protect wetlands' climate buffer functions, manage existing water resources more wisely, and restore the wetlands systems in highly disaster-prone areas.

At global level, an example of an achievement in integrated water resources management in global policy development is the UNFCCC technical paper presented on 19 October 2017 on 'Opportunities and options for integrating climate change adaptation with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030'. This refers to ecosystems playing a central role in each of these three post-2015 agendas, and that ecosystem-based planning approaches therefore provide an opportunity to encourage further integration between the frameworks. It states that support is increasing for ecosystem-based solutions such as the conservation, restoration and the sustainable use and management of land, wetlands and other natural resources, in disaster and climate risk management. The document also makes reference to a policy paper contributed by PfR.

In Mali's Inner Niger Delta, PfR works with 80 associations and cooperatives of farmers, fishermen, pastoralists and women. In three districts these groups organised themselves into one coalition to better address the risks they face and allocate the increasing scarce resources for their livelihoods: land and water. It is the first time

that these different groups collaborate rather than compete for the same resources. The coalition engages with authorities and politicians to demand secured access to land and water and financial support of their local disaster risk reduction plans. The coalitions promote good practices such as respect for fishing regulations, for designated logging areas and places where cattle can pass. They also provide early warning and early action advice to their members in relation to expected floods and droughts. PfR Mali team provided capacity building for these associations and cooperatives, including training in lobby and advocacy skills, and guidance on the key steps of bottom-up coalition forming.

PfR has developed '[A Landscape Approach for Disaster Risk Reduction in 7 Steps](#)' guidance on how to apply multi-stakeholder approaches for disaster risk reduction at a landscape level. Based on PfR experiences of CARE and Wetlands International, and best practices developed by other experts, this paper synthesises the main characteristics of the landscape approach and suggests seven steps when adopting this approach.

## 2.7 Country and global financial resource mobilisation for IRM practices

An important goal of PfR is the mobilisation of additional resources for supporting IRM practices at community level, and 2017 saw a number of successful examples. In India, Village Disaster Management Plans form a great means for communities to mobilise different government schemes for IRM measures (see also the box with an example from the village of Booktha). One of the schemes used for this is the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005. This scheme aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the rural poor, by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment per year. With the Village Disaster Management plans, the act can be used for IRM measures at community level, for example the construction of embankments, cleaning of ponds, or building a high platform as safe haven for animals during floods. In 2017, these schemes were used to mobilise €200,000 for villages in Bihar State, helping people to reduce the impact of the yearly floods.

In Indonesia the government is enacting the Village Law, which enables villages to create village development plans. These plans can then be funded through the Village Development Fund, which entitles every village to an annual budget of 1 billion rupiah (€60,000). PfR is working with provincial, district and village governments in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) to include IRM measures in these development plans. This work is challenged by the government's strong anti-corruption measures, which pose stringent demands on the way villages account for their expenditure – and thus form a discouraging factor for villages to apply for funding. Nevertheless, in 2017, the first of these village development plans including IRM measures has been approved.

At the global level, the PfR alliance is developing a new 3-year programme aimed at upscaling community resilience through Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR). For this EU-DEVCO-funded programme a partnership is under development with UN Environment (UN-E, contract holder) and the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR). Within this programme, PfR will implement community-based IRM, with ecosystems management and restoration as entry point, in Haiti, Uganda, Ethiopia, India and Indonesia. This is complementary to the activities of the UN-E and GNDR: PfR's experiences, also in other community resilience programmes, will inform leveraging efforts carried out jointly with UN Environment in India and the Philippines, as well as capacity building on Eco-DRR and nature-based solutions in selected strategies, programmes and plans. PfR's experience and work with communities will also inform GNDR's activities in the *Views From The Frontline* survey in a great number of countries. This survey will feedback into the PfR country-level dialogues. If awarded, this new programme will complement the Strategic Partnership programme, and has a total budget of €12,800,000 of which PfR is expected to manage €4,065,000. The programme is likely to start implementation in summer 2018.

## Empowered communities mobilise government funds to increase their flood safety

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.

Funds have been mobilised for housing, elevating entrances, sanitation, roads, better seeds, organic farming, fruit trees, digging or rejuvenation of ponds, introduction of fishing, and embankment construction.

When asking villagers about the most significant change, they all answered the same: 'the village is well organised now, and we have learnt how to approach the government and how to access funding for our DRR Action Plans'.

Mr Achhelal Padean, DRR committee member in Booktha, recommended: '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!'

***“For any new development in our village, we now first consider the possible risks and make sure that planned investments are risk proof”***

*- local villager in Booktha*



Mr. Achhelal Padean



### 2.8 Inclusive development: the role of gender and marginalised groups

Disasters do not strike everyone equally: some groups within society are disproportionately affected due to their already vulnerable position. For example, in India the Dalit, and in the Horn of Africa the migratory fishermen and pastoralists, are more vulnerable to disasters than other groups. They often live in the most vulnerable geographical areas, which exposes them to natural hazards like floods, cyclones and droughts. When a disaster strikes, they have limited capacity to respond. Their houses are often of poor construction quality, and livelihoods are highly dependent on the weather conditions. To make things worse, these groups are often excluded in preparedness and relief operations. When a risk analysis of a certain village or area is being done within the PfR programme, a vulnerability assessment is included in order to identify the people most at risk. Where possible, the most vulnerable groups actively participate in the risk analysis. In this way a better understanding can be gained regarding the specific needs of different groups, which helps targeting the disaster management planning. In all countries PfR ensures that a thorough analysis is conducted, and advocates,

together with other civil society organisations, for women and marginalised group to be consulted and included in the Disaster Risk Management policies and plans from the government.

In India there is growing attention for the specific needs of marginalised groups. At present the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) is being revised by a group of NGO's, including PfR Partner Unnati. One of the challenges Unnati is working on is a chapter on gender and marginalised groups. At state and district level, PfR is engaged in the revisions of the existing Disaster Management plans. In DRR committees at village level, there is growing participation and decision making by women. All PfR India partners have a good gender policy in place and are very sensitive and pro-active in their programmes when it concerns gender issues and power relations. PfR India developed a tool to sensitise others on gender issues related to IRM in their IRM toolkit. Similar tools were or are being developed and used in other countries including Indonesia and the Horn of Africa.

In Uganda, PfR has significantly contributed to the revision of the Climate Change Bill. It has been a good learning process, whereby consultations with many stakeholders were held, several set-backs were faced, but in 2017, a number of PfR's recommendations (one third) have been included. An important achievement is that the recommendations on gender issues are now incorporated in the Bill. However, there is room for improvement. For example, an important recommendation still missing is that the draft bill includes climate change adaptation in general but does not include reference to, or provisions for, specific groups that will be most at risk.

In Guatemala, PfR is assisting the Office of the National Coordination for Disaster Reduction to mainstream gender in its policies and practices as illustrated in the story below.

## Leading the way in gender equality in Guatemala

**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 Reduction, whom 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.

The M&E system for the gender equality policy has the potential to not only be replicated by other government departments in Guatemala, but also other countries in the region. PfR is currently in discussion to integrate an M&E system into the Regional Policy of Gender Equality and Equity, applied by the 6 countries in the region who are part of the Central American Integration System - SICA.

Such developments would have far reaching consequences in terms of contributing to the attainment of equal rights and opportunities between men and women across Guatemala and in the wider region.

The long-term impact to achieve with this system is that women, specifically from rural and indigenous areas, increase their resilience if gender equality is mainstreamed, monitored and evaluated in policies, plans and work strategies of state institutions in Guatemala and other countries in Central America.



*Participation of women within CONRED's local coordination units*

***“The M&E System will keep the Gender Equality Policy alive and staff will feel committed to incorporate gender equality as a cross cutting theme.”***

*Karen Quiroa, Director CONRED's Gender Unit*

## 2.9 Climate-smart agriculture

In Uganda, one of the five IRM dialogue trajectories is on ‘targeted programmes and projects which are implemented based on IRM principles’. Promoting climate resilient agriculture for resilient livelihoods is one of the themes of this trajectory. The paragraphs below describe some of the outcomes reported in 2017.

At national level, PfR partner Care Uganda, together with other INGO members of the ‘Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance’ mapped climate smart agriculture (CSA) models and developed a draft National CSA catalogue, consisting of best-practice CSA models including IRM practices from PfR-1 and from other stakeholders. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries approved the National Climate Smart Agriculture Framework which is IRM proof, and stakeholders are using it to enhance community resilience.

At district level in Uganda (Teso region), PfR partner SOCADIDO facilitated dialogue meetings that brought together different district government production officers and other stakeholders. The production officers of Kumi, Ngora, Katakwi and Amuria districts are now open to include climate resilient livelihood practices in their sector plans and budgets, and have made a commitment to integrate these in the 2018-2019 financial year. At district level (Karamoja region) PfR partner ECO-Uganda conducted training on IRM compliance for planning and budgeting. Departments of Community Based Services, Commercial Production and Natural Resources of Napak and Nakapiripirit districts integrated climate resilient livelihood and ecosystem management activities into their district plans and budgets for 2018-2019. This integration will increase adoption and replication of IRM practices that will promote community resilience, including capacity strengthening regarding climate change impacts.

In India the promotion of climate resilient agro-ecosystems, through introducing new crop varieties, is gaining ground, e.g. farmers are replacing a number of input-intensive crops with climate-resilient crops. Due to the impacts of climate change such as unpredictability of rainfall, the occurrence of hailstorms and increase in temperature, the apple growers in Uttarakhand, are facing many challenges such as crop diseases leading to degraded production and damaged apple orchards. Himalayan Action Research Centre (HARC), one of PfR’s partners, has developed a new ‘low chilling’ variety of apple which is tolerant to disease and warmer temperature and does not require the many ‘chilly days’ (below 7C) required by traditional varieties. This helps farmers to increase good quality production and income generation. HARC also supports the farmers to diversify their livelihoods so they become less dependent on one crop only. HARC facilitates exposure visits and trainings to apple farmers in other watersheds in Uttarakhand, to share knowledge on and further promote climate resilient agriculture practices.

After an inception phase in 2016, 2017 built upon this foundation and saw the first full year of programme implementation. 2017 showed a great improvement both in capacity strengthening of civil society organisations as well as the IRM dialogues at various levels. It was felt that the prolonged inception time was required to make comprehensive assessments, and for partners to come to grips with, and understand the renewed focus and responsibilities, that come with the shifted mandate. The time investments made in the first year are now bearing fruit, and the programme is progressing well and according to plan.

### Capacity strengthening of civil society organisations

There is overall consensus that the new approach, focussing on capacity strengthening of civil society to engage in dialogues with relevant stakeholders, is of great value and is broadening its impact. Alliance members are feeling more comfortable with the new way of working and gradually seeing the results materialising at multiple levels. There is a growing belief that the shift from community work to capacity strengthening of CSO's will reach more people in the long term and therefore will have a more sustainable impact. Nevertheless, it is a process with its challenges, certainly regarding providing concrete results while working on long-term change.

### Integrated Risk Management dialogue trajectories

IRM is being promoted and gradually adopted across multiple stakeholders from different sectors, through improved or new policies, better practices and risk informed investments. Linking the global frameworks to national policies and actionable plans ensures that these global ambitions are connected to local answers. It is felt that concrete work in communities is required to gain trust and build evidence to support these dialogues. Therefore, PfR partners continue to seek opportunities to complement the strategic partnership programme, such as the joint programme with UN-Environment, funded by EU-DEVCO. A growing interest can be observed in IRM through investments in disaster prevention and ecosystem management and restoration. Engagement of local stakeholders is growing, including engagement with the private sector, though this latter group is still the most challenging. Furthermore, the range of stakeholders is diversifying – from local CBO's and CSO's, to national level NGO's, from local authorities to regional and national government institutes, from local companies to private sector coalitions and from schools to national universities. The formation of new partnerships and expansion of existing ones supports an increasing influence in the policy, practice and investment domains. There is increased awareness and knowledge that integrated risk management is required to face the growing challenges due to increased disaster risks, aggravated by a growing evidence and visibility of climate change.

### Next steps

This report is based on a wide variety of sources and PME documentation. We are proud of what has been achieved, however also realise there is a tendency to report on positive results. Reflections and lessons learned, even mistakes, are discussed among country teams, however reported to a lesser extent. We are aware of this challenge and realise this is a continuing process with our country teams and CSOs involved. We continue a further critical reflection in 2018 and beyond, especially during the upcoming country exchanges scheduled for the mid-term of the programme.



*Building trust and community engagement in its purest sense: high five!*

Building upon the experiences gained, new learnings and insights gathered, the main priorities for 2018 are:

- Improved outcome-based planning and monitoring,
- Strengthening global to local links: facilitate proper and effective translation of international frameworks into policies and regulations that reach the local level for concrete resilience building initiatives,
- Expanding the evidence base and documenting our experiences, and inspiring stories from the field, to be shared with a wider audience,
- Continue working with and through civil society organisations and continue investments in strengthening local capacities to dialogue, engage and strengthen wider civil society.



## Annex 1 List of Acronyms

AMCDRR	Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
AU	African Union
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
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
D&D	Dialogue and Dissent
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plans
DFID	Department for International Development
DM	Disaster Management
DREF	Disaster Risk Emergency Fund
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa
EMR	Ecosystem Management and Restoration
EU	European Union
EWEA	Early Warning Early Action
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FbF	Forecast Based Financing
FRCA	Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (India)
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plans
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
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
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
MEFCC	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
NDOC	National Disaster Operations Centre
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
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
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
VSLA	Village Saving & Loan Association
WRUA	Water Resource Users Associations Network

# 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

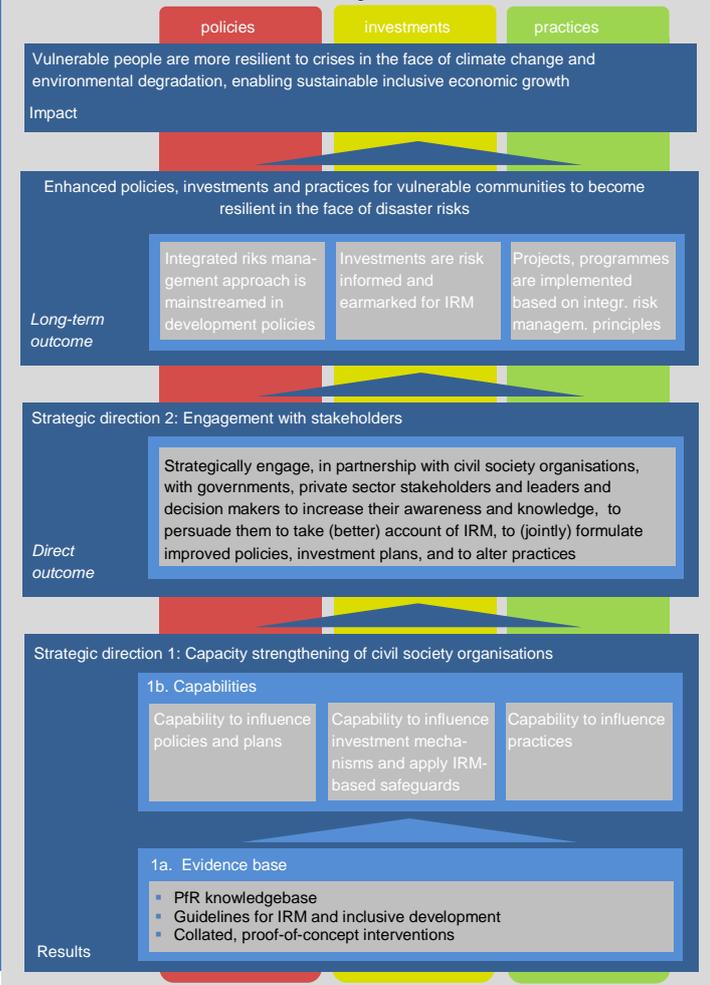
If we strengthen CSOs at global, national and local level by focusing on a sound knowledge basis and improved capacity to argue for IRM in their own socio-economic and political context

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 2017.

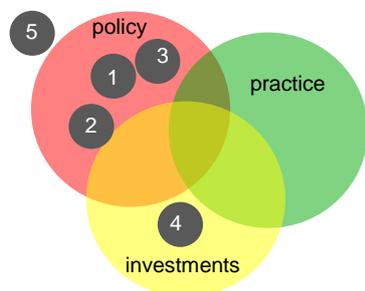
### Order of appearance

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

## Global programme

Overall lead: **Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator**

### Dialogue trajectories



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

### Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (Euro)	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	455,207	3	1,2,4,5	DEVCO/UNEP
Cordaid	796,495	2	1,,3,4,5	DEVCO/UNEP
NLRC	873,439	4,5	1,2,3	DEVCO/UNEP
Wetlands International	1,810,315	3	1,2,4,5	DEVCO/UNEP
Climate Centre	1,834,091	1	2,3,4,5	DEVCO/UNEP
total	5,769,547			

### 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 will continue to use its 'place at the table' to make local voices heard.

## Global programme summary

**Contextual information** | Since the international agreements like the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement for Climate Change, the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda came into force in 2015, measures have been taken at all levels to ensure implementation of the agreements. Linking these frameworks to national planning processes is a major opportunity for PfR to ensure that these efforts contribute to forging an inclusive and transformative sustainable development agenda for 2030 and beyond. 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. Policies need to be translated into actionable plans and PfR's unique role in integrating knowledge and know-how across the realms of policy, practice and science is more relevant and timely than ever.

While it remains clear that different ministries at country level are in charge of implementing the different policy frameworks, at global level, there is an increasing acknowledgment of the inter-linkages in policy dialogues across the key frameworks, including the explicit reference to the synergies amongst them. Gradually more coordination and cooperation can be observed, though mainly at the level of international policy makers. There is still quite some room for improvement in this field at country level, where often different line ministries are responsible for the implementation of the different agreements. A specific example where international coherence is being effectively promoted and embraced was visible at the three High Level Resilience Roundtables at the COP23. These roundtables promoted the resilience agenda strongly in the Climate Action Agenda. PfR, as a member of the 'Resilience Group' has co-designed these sessions. Another example is the increasing awareness that ecosystem-based approaches are essential to meeting both our mitigation and adaptation goals related to water challenges like floods and droughts. The demand for water is set to increase in all sectors while rising temperatures are projected to further increase pressure on limited water resources. At the same time, we are moving towards a more diversified "green" energy portfolio that includes increasing supplies from hydropower and biofuels, energy sources that are both heavily water dependent. Additionally, a continued dependence on conventional 'grey' (built) infrastructure is set to put more pressure on water and wetlands. To date, only a small number of National Determined Contributions (NDCs) identify the need to protect and restore water ecosystems and nature-based solutions.

In the urban discourse on resilience, another major development is the growing attention between urban-rural linkages: migration to urban areas (and beyond borders) is still growing, as cities often offer better livelihood options and access to services. The inequality in service provision between urban and rural areas is a source of concern for how financial resources are invested in communities. The resilience agenda in cities is thus becoming more and more important as most 'migrants' tend to end up in informal settlements, that are often unrecognised by governments and where public basic service provision is non-existent, thereby leaving people at high risk exposure to hazards. PfR is working in a limited number of urban settlements (e.g. Marunda in Jakarta): applying principles of the integrated risk management approach has made advances in strengthening livelihoods and supporting communities and local governments to map Marunda and have the informal settlement placed on formal government records to support planning for service provision.

**Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories** | PfR strengthened its outreach initiatives to diverse partners at the global level to advance its lobby agenda on disaster risk reduction in different international agreements ensuring that synergies on climate, urban, disaster risk reduction are highlighted in all advocacy opportunities. Main policy events in 2017 include the following:

- Global Platform for DRR, held in Cancun where PfR Country Teams engaged with national governments to define the national DRR agenda with regards to Sendai. Several PfR representatives advocated to take part in government delegations at regional platforms and the global platform (South Sudan, Guatemala, Mali, Kenya), where they promoted IRM principles to be included in government position papers as viable approaches in implementing resilience programmes. At global level, close cooperation with the NL DRR Focal Point was established for the European Forum for DRR and ensured that NL government was strongly engaged at PfR events at the Global Platform for DRR in Cancun. The global policy group also ensured the global-regional-national linkages were maintained throughout the 2017 Global Platform for DRR process. PfR facilitated the presence of national voices of CSOs to sit side by side with global players to discuss the traction policy development is making at national/sub-national level and bringing practical examples of what global policy frameworks mean for vulnerable people at local levels.

- On the SDG agenda, PfR was accepted as member of the NGO Major Group that has a privileged position to influence the High Level Political Forum under the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The membership was accepted after PfR's presentation of its work on disaster risk reduction, the value of the partnership that brings diverse skills in climate, climate change adaptation, ecosystem management, humanitarian and urban issues- a nexus of different fields/policy frameworks which is critical for the achievement of sustainable development.
- With regards to strengthening the inter-linkages across the key frameworks, PfR influenced a technical paper by the UNFCCC on opportunities and options for integrating climate change adaptation with the SDG's and the SFDRR, by highlighting that ecosystems play a central role in each of these three post-2015 agendas and that ecosystem-based planning approaches therefore provide an opportunity to encourage further integration between the frameworks.
- To further mainstream ecosystem-based adaptation and Eco-DRR approaches, PfR actively contributed to the draft Convention on Biological Diversity implementation guidelines on Ecosystem based Adaptation and DRR to incorporate the importance of taking a landscape approach, the key role of adequate water management and the role of water-related ecosystems, the importance of quality of ecosystems in DRR/CCA interventions and guidance based on the Building with Nature philosophy. PfR has furthermore been agenda setting with proactive communication on the link between ecosystem degradation and human (in)security, which has been welcomed and acknowledged by the Dutch government as a key issue and was integrated in the agenda of several Dutch government events. PfR findings and conclusions on this topic have been acknowledged by the European Union (EU) (the EU Development Committee, ECHO, EU Environment, and EU Climate), the International Organisation for Migration and the Red Cross Europe.
- The year 2017 witnessed a high level of adoption of the 'Forecast based Finance' approach, both by donors as well as international key players. IFRC has committed to set up a Forecast Based Action Fund, in parallel to its Emergency Fund which allows National Red Cross Societies to access funds prior to a disaster.
- PfR has made progress in several collaborations, such as with the Hydropower sector in joining forces to combat flood risk. Dialogues with this sector have led to a few specific cases for further follow up, such as dam dialogues with Governments in Ethiopia and the Philippines. Through our engagement with the International Hydropower Association we see increased interest to engage with humanitarian and development organizations to better understand multi-stakeholder risk perceptions and opportunities in dam operations to better address risks to flood prone communities.

[Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level](#) | PfR ensures that local voices are brought up to the international level, for which representatives of local CSO's are taking part in international events. Their stories and experiences should be heard first hand, as local people know best how the consequences of a changing climate and ecosystem degradation is impacting them, and what kind of support they require to ensure they can sustain their livelihoods. Additionally, local partners bring a value of local knowledge on traditional ways of addressing climate, climate change and ecosystem (mis)management challenges. Local representatives brought compelling stories from their countries to demonstrate how communities are being supported to partner with their governments, academia and engage private sector to address resilience. In both Cancun and COP23, PfR ensured the presence of local CSOs at panels with global players and actively debated the implication of global policy frameworks in their contexts.

[Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning](#) | PfR is pleased to collaborate with the London School of Economics. In 2017 LSE conducted a research to support PfR in building its evidence base. The research was titled "Advancing Risk-Informed Investments for Social and Environmental Protection and Management". This report was commissioned by PfR as a consultancy project for students of MSc Development Management at the LSE and seeks to answer the question of how to make investments robust and informed to social and environmental risks. This topic is of vital importance because responsible investments are fundamental for a consistent and sustainable process of development, and ultimately contribute to building/strengthening resilience of people and their societies. In 2017 it was agreed that LSE would conduct a follow up study in 2018: "Building Resilience with Private Engagement." The research consultancy (which would often cost an estimated 40,000 Pounds) was granted to PfR pro-bono on the basis of a partnership PfR has established with the UNOCHA/UN Environment Programme in the Environment and Humanitarian Action Network.

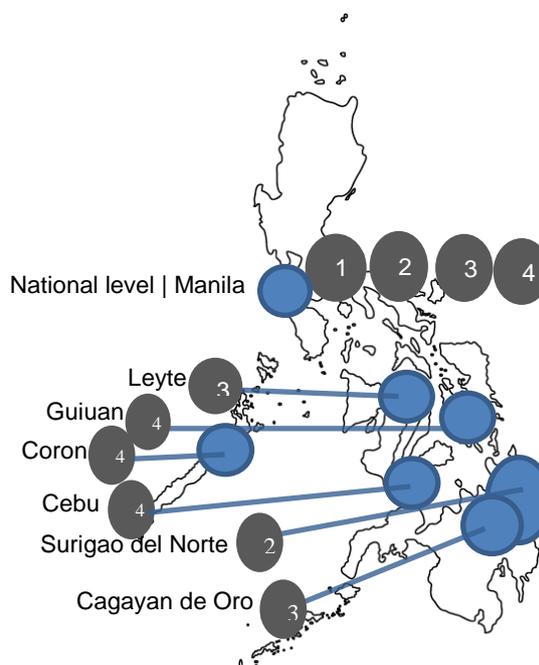
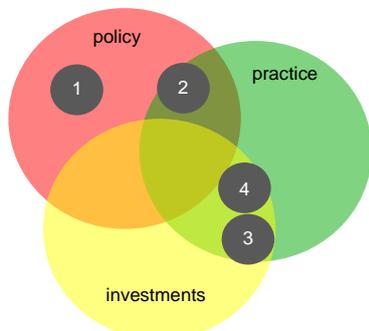
[Collaboration with the Netherlands Government](#) | Especially with representatives from the Inclusive Green Growth (IGG) Department, there is good collaboration and joint preparation for (international) events. But there is also support from other departments. The PfR Networking event at the Global Platform in Cancun received strong support from the NL DRR Focal Point Cormas Goemans. The meeting was a success, bringing many relevant actors together to discuss experiences from the global, national and local levels on initiatives to strengthen community resilience. In the 2017 UNFCCC-Technical Examination Meetings, IGG was instrumental in facilitating access for PfR to Task Forces designing sessions on resilience. The access and presence of PfR at the Technical Expert Meeting (TEM) in Bonn in April 2017 further opened doors for PfR to be considered as a credible partner to be in the organising committee for TEM 2018.

[Linking country plans to global plans](#) | Global Policy officers took part in the September PME workshops at country level, which were organised to take stock of the present state of affairs of the programme, and to plan ahead for 2018. This was an important process to align national, regional and global aspects of policy dialogues. Concrete linkages can be seen in for instance National Adaptation Planning processes, where globally we seek to create policy space for CSOs to engage in the process at country level, and in the PfR Countries engagement in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process in Uganda, Kenya, Philippines, Indonesia, Guatemala.

## Philippines

Overall lead: **Red Cross** – Sumitha Martin

### 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	1.024.482	Accord	2	1,3	
Cordaid	830.969	Ecoweb,	4	1, 2, 3	Resilience measures (private funding and Caritas Singapore)
NLRC	1.425.080	Philippines Red Cross	1	2,4	3FM Youth
Wetlands International	814.332	Wetlands Int'l – Philippines	3	2,4	
Climate Centre	328.360	Aksyon Klima		3,4	
total	4.423.222				

### General remarks

Some aspects of the programming were delayed inevitably due to factors mentioned in the previous report, but activities have picked up in the second half of 2017. In the context of revised work plan, things are on track with the overall programme time frame.

## Philippines Country summary

**Contextual information** | No substantial changes have been made regarding the work that was planned for Oct 2017 – Dec 2020. A sharpening of milestones and outcomes were undertaken, but there was no need to revise trajectories or the Theory of Change. In general, some aspects of programming were delayed inevitably e.g. delayed signing of agreements with local partners, recruitment of personnel for the PfR programme and personnel changes undertaken within National Government Agencies owing to the change in administration following the general election in 2016.

**Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories** | The PfR Alliance is currently working on a comparative study on relevant laws, and implementing rules and regulations within [Trajectory 1](#). Furthermore, PfR became part of the Technical Working Group to review all the amendatory bills of the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010. The proposed revisions by PfR concerning Ecosystem Management and Restoration as major risk reduction initiative and the need to address environmental degradation as part of resilience building initiatives are included in Philippines Red Cross (PRC's) position paper. Considering [Trajectory 2](#), the PfR Alliance is focusing on incorporating IRM in national and local plans: formulation of National Prevention and Mitigation Plan, Comprehensive Emergency Plan for Children, Local Climate Change Action Plans. To support this PfR organised the National IRM Conference to bring National Government Agencies together to identify points of collaboration related to IRM. [Trajectory 3](#), related to private sector investment and practice in IRM, is currently focussing on engaging in dialogue with the private sector. As a result, Unifruitti Group of Companies agreed to co-finance the rehabilitation of watersheds. Under [Trajectory 4](#) - increase access of target Local Government Units and CSOs to different IRM funding opportunities - PfR increased awareness of IRM approach, tools and benefits amongst stakeholders (Government, CSO, Church network and private sector) in 3 regions in the Philippines: Cebu, Coron, Guiuan. In 2017 three multi-stakeholder IRM alliances in municipalities were initiated. Three multi-stakeholder IRM alliances in coastal/small island municipalities were initiated. Moreover, the government invested 250,000 euro for IRM through barangay and municipal LGU, provincial and National Government Agency in 3 regions in 2017.

**Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level** | Capacity strengthening activities targeted staff and civil society organisations through training and workshops on e.g. IRM, Disability Inclusive Development, Forecast based Financing, Ecosystem Management and Restoration has prepared the partners to be able to perform better on advocacy of IRM in the various trajectories.

**Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning** | Knowledge is created across and within the PfR project in the Philippines. Several studies are being conducted, for instance the comparative research project on relevant laws in trajectory 1. Furthermore, research is underway in Manila Bay and adjacent coastline with the objective of monitoring survival and growth of trees in Agusan. These researches will be used to support our dialogues with the various stakeholders involved in the Manila bay strategy development. In addition, across trajectories knowledge is created through IRM indicators workshop, communication materials such as key messages and case studies for Global Platform for DRR in Cancun. A system of knowledge storage was initiated in the second half of 2016 via a Dropbox account and Google Drive.

**Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy** | The support extended by the Embassy remains very strong with great interest shown in the programme by the Ambassador, and with warm, comfortable interaction existing between Embassy staff and the Country Lead, as well as Country Team members. Examples of support received from the Embassy includes the pivotal role of the Ambassador in ensuring that the Alliance contributes towards the Manila Bay Sustainable Development Master Plan.

### Linking country plans to global plans

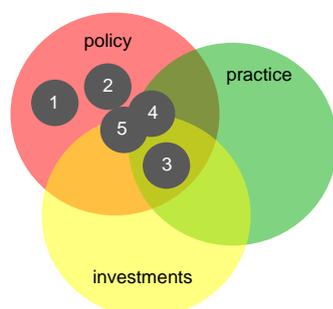
- Sendai Framework for DRR: laws linked to SFDRR will be reviewed in the comparative study. The Coastal Protection Strategy will address priority 3 of the SFDRR. All operational IRM efforts include the development of landscape-based Risk Management plans.
- Sustainable Development Goals: interventions are linked to SDG's Goal 6 (access to water and sanitation), 13 (action to combat climate change) and 15 (protect ecosystems).
- Climate and UNFCCC Policies and Processes: PfR participated at the Climate Change Consciousness Week and organised bilateral meetings with the Climate Change Commission to strengthen relationship to be able to advocate more effectively.

- Urban Resilience: implementation of PfR in Metro Manila contributes to the evolution of PfR partner's urban resilience theory and practice. Master-planning for Manila Bay include mapping of ecosystems and landscape risk assessment.
- Risk-informed investments: investment of the LGUs are protected through supporting risk assessment as basis of local development plans. Wetlands International has reviewed the guidelines of the Asian Development Bank and World Bank in developing a risk-screening tool for investments.

## Indonesia

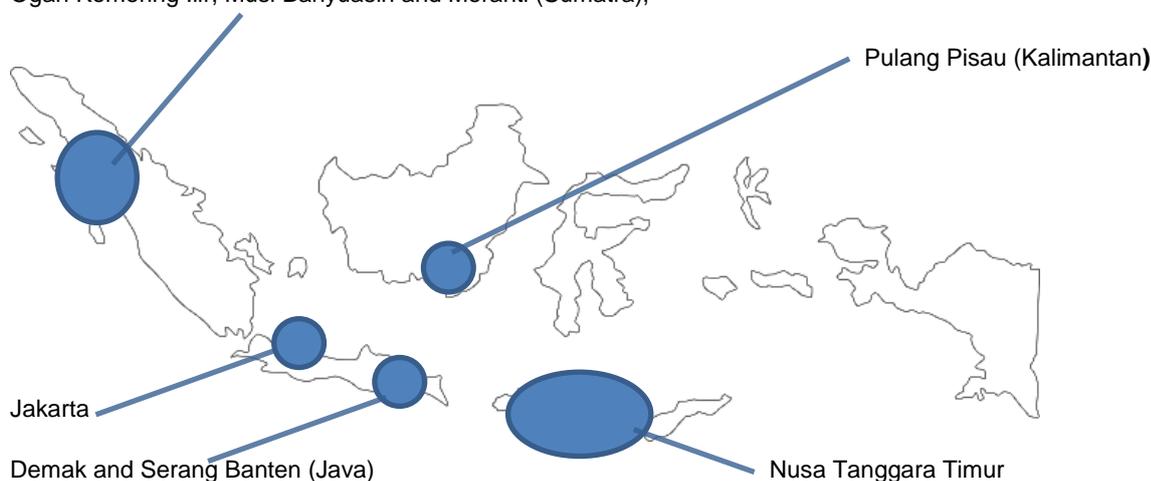
Overall lead: **CARE Nederland** – Kartika Juwanti

### 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

Ogan Komering Ilir, Musi Banyuasin and Meranti (Sumatra),



### Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	1,190,803	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)	505,674	Palang Merah Indonesia	1	2,3,4,5	
Wetlands International	830,685	Wetlands Int'l - Indonesia	4	1,2,3,5	EU DEVCO – UN Environment Eco-DRR programme
Climate Centre	350,000		2	1,3,4,5	
<b>total</b>	<b>4,061,436</b>				

## Indonesia Country Summary

**Contextual information** | The current policy environment in Indonesia is dynamic. Indonesia's Presidential Election in 2019 means that policymakers are rushing to meet commitments and secure a legacy for the Joko Widodo presidency, and turbulence from this point on is anticipated until the election results come out. By the end of 2018 opportunities to influence change will reduce as political jostling increases, and if there is a new President in 2019, significant changes in every Ministry are to be expected. If the President remains in power, we expect to be able to consolidate all our gains and to retain momentum in policy dialogue again by mid-2019. The impact on PfR achievements is likely to be significant if new relationships have to be built at national level, though of course Indonesia's international commitments to for example, the Sustainable Development Goals, 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 (DM) law and related DRR policies and regulations enable IRM standards, are harmonized with each other, and facilitate strengthening IRM in the implementation of relevant sectoral policies (current status: constrained)**

- The Disaster Management Law was successfully listed for revision in the Legislative Program 2015-2019. However, it has not been selected for the priority list for 2018. With the upcoming elections in 2019, the prospect for revision of the Law is limited. There is also a significant decrease of interest and commitment from most of the coalition members who have been fighting for the revision of DM Law. Rather than fully stop working on DM law revision, PfR Indonesia proposes a change on the Theory of Change to adjust with current situation, redirecting efforts to several DM related policies.

**Trajectory 2. Coherent reflection and/or mainstreaming of IRM to relevant national policies and/or guidelines operationalising the commitments of Indonesia to the 2030 global agreements (current status: on track)**

- A study on 'coordination and integration of CCA-DRR into spatial and development planning' was completed by the Climate Centre and informed the National Masterplan for Disaster Management.
- All PfR partners are contributing to the development of SDG indicators and the corresponding National Action Plan in Indonesia, specifically for goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15.

**Trajectory 3. Village, district and provincial development plans and budgets in NTT (and potentially other provinces) maximize funds allocated through national development programmes (with a focus on Village Law) for IRM, in a manner that is gender sensitive and that can inform mainstreaming of IRM in development plans at the national level (current status: on track)**

- The Strategic Environmental Assessment document in Kupang city now includes IRM principles and is responsive to gender, and also incorporates the new Medium-Term Development Plan for Kupang City (2017 – 2021).
- In NTT, one village Annual Development Plan now includes IRM principles and is responsive to gender.
- The local government in Kupang District has incorporated the IRM approach in the revised Medium-Term Development Plan for 2018 ensuring women's participation and allocation of budgets in the village planning process.

**Trajectory 4. The resilience of lowland communities is increased and their vulnerability to risk and disaster decreased through the provision of healthy lowland ecosystems. (current status: on track)**

- The Ministry of Environment and Forestry incorporated PfR input regarding the IRM approach, principles and practices in a number of national strategies and guidelines; it has also provided budget for mangrove restoration for a community-based organization in Kota Sawah Luhur, Serang.
- The Urban Farming Grand Design for Jakarta Province for 2018-2030 has incorporated urban farming, climate change reduction through increasing productive green areas in the city, considering flood risk in urban farming practice, and using collaboration amongst actors for urban farming in Jakarta

**Trajectory 5. A Watershed Management Approach and its accompanying regulatory framework is incorporated into village and district development plans in the Sikka District in NTT, in a manner that can inform further mainstreaming on the national level (current status: on track)**

- The watershed management plan of Dagesime-Magepanda in Sikka District has been agreed by District, Province, and village governments. It has also been integrated into village development plans in 7 villages.

- The national disaster management agency and national development planning ministry agreed to use resilient city assessments and recommendations conducted by PfR partner KARINA as reference for determining resilient city indicators

#### Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level

- PfR partners engaged in a number of trainings and workshops, mainly directed at staff of their organisations and the partner NGOs and CBOs. This way, civil society capacity was strengthened on topics such as gender, PME, negotiation, Forecast based Financing - using climate and weather-forecast information, integration of climate change and DRR, Building with Nature, and peat restoration.
- Gender is referred to specifically as topic of a number of training sessions; marginalized groups are included in the form of local community-based organisations.

#### Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

Knowledge has been developed and captured in a number of ways, through studies, videos, training modules. For example, IFRC/PMI have conducted a study on DRR and CCA, and the documentation of IRM and advocacy best practices in the form of a number of videos (on YouTube) and articles. The Climate Centre has done a review of SDG indicators, a learning paper on learning existing initiative to disseminate maritime weather forecast to fishers, and various training modules. CARE developed a baseline research for the communities targeted under trajectory 3, and modules on IRM and gender. Wetlands has conducted ecosystem mappings, participatory risk assessments, policy analysis and guidelines. KARINA has made a report on learning on the integration of the watershed development plans into village development, and documented evidence of the effectiveness of IRM. See the country report for a complete overview.

Materials are shared on organisational websites, the PfR Indonesia newsletter, and social media. Several gaps have been identified including the need to regularly and consistently put any produced KM&L materials into the PfR library and to ensure that the active involvement of women is better captured. Gender mainstreaming is critical component in PfR's work, and therefore the use of more gender sensitive language in all produced documents is indispensable.

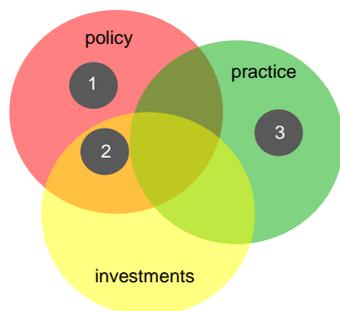
**Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy** | The Embassy has organised a Strategic Partnership meeting to discuss progress of Strategic Partnerships in Indonesia, particular focusing on gender and the SDGs. The embassy facilitated a field visit for Dutch ministries to the Building with Nature Site in Demak. The representative of the Netherlands Embassy participated in the workshop of urban farming grand design making in DKI Jakarta province, organised by KARINA and CARE. Requests to Embassy: Under PfR, Building with Nature has become one of the IRM practices that is being promoted to the policy makers as an effective way in mitigating disaster risks. The Embassy might support in expanding the outreach activities. There may also be an opportunity for collaboration in trajectories through the agriculture council, who have the same main stakeholders such as BAPPENAS and the Village Ministry. CARE and KARINA continue to explore opportunities for potential collaboration on the topic of urban agriculture. A follow up discussion in the Hague with MOFA is required, related to possible funding from the Dutch government for urban agriculture to support the implementation of the Grand Design in Jakarta.

**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 (a number of concrete examples are given in the country report). Trajectories 2 and 5 also relate to the global trajectory on urban resilience (on the topics of urban farming and resilient cities), and trajectory 5 is linked to the global trajectory on risk-informed investments as well (through a guideline on integrating watershed management into spatial planning).

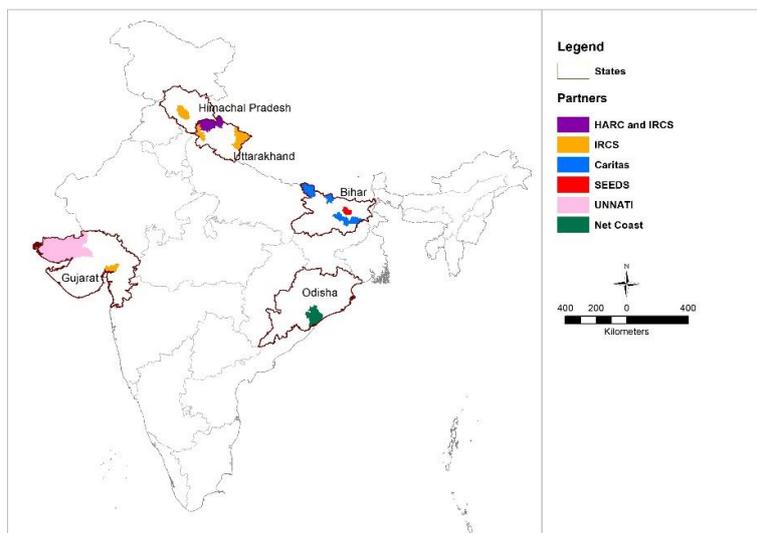
## India

Overall lead: **Wetlands International South Asia – Dushyant Mohil (Country Lead)**

### 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	927.893	Wetlands Int. South Asia, HARC, SEEDS, NETCOAST – implementing CSO partner network	1,2,3,	1,2,3	EU DevCo Upscaling Eco-DRR - Implementation of community-based Eco-DRR in Odisha, Bihar and Gujarat - Mainstreaming Eco-DRR in state level development programs in Kerala and (to a lesser extent) in Odisha
Cordaid	505.481	Caritas Bihar, UNNATI		1,2,3	
NLRC	185.579	Indian Red Cross Society		1	
Climate Centre	331.390			1,2,3	
CARE	31.813				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,982.156</b>				

### General remarks

Cordaid has withdrawn from India as of end 2017. Hence, it has been agreed that Wetlands International South Asia, as of January 2018 onwards, will coordinate, guide and contract all implementing NGO/ CSO partners, including those formerly contacted by Cordaid. The budget allocated for Cordaid for the period 2018 – 2020 will be handed over to WI–South Asia. The NGO Kalvi Kendra which has been implementing in Tamil Nadu, has withdrawn from the programme as of end 2017 because of registration issues.

## India Country Summary

**Contextual information** | Significant changes in the country context:

- PfR India has been invited by the National Disaster Management Authority to review the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and provide recommendations on ecosystem-based DRR and CCA.
- A National Regulatory Framework on Wetlands Conservation and Management was notified in 2017.
- Increasing policy focus on conserving urban wetlands to address water risks. National programmes of the Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) are being revised to this effect.

Changes in programme implementation in response to the changes in the country context:

- Emphasis on knowledge development on urban wetlands in context of water mediated risks
- Development of case studies, policy briefs and guidelines on how to integrate IRM approaches in National/District Disaster Management Plans
- Build on conducive policy environment: engage with NDMA to develop national level guidelines on Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction
- Seek enhanced investments in risk reduction measures through collaboration with Gram Panchayat Development Programs & leverage financial resources from these on-going development programmes.

**Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories** | In 2017 PfR India CSO partners worked on capacity development of the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) and engaged with district authorities to integrate IRM approaches in Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) and District Disaster Management Plans (DDMP's). At State level the partners worked with government departments to integrate IRM approaches in sectoral programmes. At National level, engagement focussed on strengthening wetlands' regulations and improved uptake of climate information in disaster management.

Key outcomes:

- 33 PRI's are supported in revision of their community-based risk reduction plans. Women and marginalised groups included in the community DRR committees.
- Integration of IRM approaches in 2 DDMP's.
- Recommendations to integrate IRM in NDMP provided and followed up with NDMA. Including section on socially marginalised groups and their capacity in disaster management planning/response.
- National regulatory framework for wetlands revised and State level guidelines developed for wetland prioritisation.
- In two landscapes, PfR has supported PRIs in leveraging Rs 1.63 Crores (Euro 0.2 million) from three on-going government programmes (MNREGA, Indira Awas Yojana and Sanitation Program) to support implementation of village level risk reduction plans.
- Engagement with the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (agency of Ministry of Corporate Affairs) led to inclusion of wetlands and ecosystem-based adaptation within their Management Development Programme for Corporate Social Responsibility.
- PfR assisted the PRIs in implementing ecosystem-based risk reduction interventions in three landscapes. Women and marginalised sections within communities are involved in identification of ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction interventions.

Challenges in implementation PfR India programme

- Implementing IRM approaches on ground requires multi-disciplinary work which is in contrast with 'silo' or thematic structure of government entities
- 'Full-fledged' proof of IRM concepts and best practises are still in a developing phase
- Implementation of Nature Based Solutions for risk reduction requires capacity to work across geographical scales and administrative boundaries. The existing capacities of CSOs need to be significantly strengthened in this context.

Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level

Capacity Strengthening areas	Project Response	Use of built capacity
Use of IRM approaches in assessing landscape scale risks	IRM training workshop (March 15-17, 2017, New Delhi)	PfR enabled four landscape scale risk assessments to identify specific intervention opportunities
Integration of IRM approaches within DDMP and community scale plans	Ad-hoc approaches adopted in the first phase of PfR is being synthesised into a checklist and implementation recommendations	Partners are pursuing integration of IRM within four DDMPs and 42 GPDPs
Integration of IRM approaches within State Disaster Management Plans	A systematic review process of SDMPs within one state has been initiated	Orientation workshop held with Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
Identification of ecosystem-based interventions for DRR	Workshop on use of Ecosystem Services Share Value Assessment tool (November 25, New Delhi)	Assessments have been initiated within one landscape, to be concluded in 2018

**Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning** | In 2017 the following knowledge/capacity development materials were produced:

1. IRM capacity development module for CSOs comprising the following themes:  
Introduction to IRM - Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction - Ecosystem Management and Restoration for DRR - Sustainable Livelihoods and IRM - Gender and Inclusion - Climate Change Adaptation - Engagement for Policy, Investment and Practice
2. Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity Assessment (HVCA) toolkit to assist in assessment of landscape risks
3. [Policy brief](#) recognising the role of wetlands in DRR was published in collaboration with Ramsar Convention
4. [Blog](#) to illustrate how IRM works at village level

**Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy** | Netherlands Embassy in Delhi is periodically informed of programme implementation progress. The Embassy has facilitated connecting PfR India partners with Deltares, who is working on basin scale modelling for River Ganges. Together with the Embassy, PfR is exploring contacts with the private sector to support application of IRM approaches at community scale or into business practices.

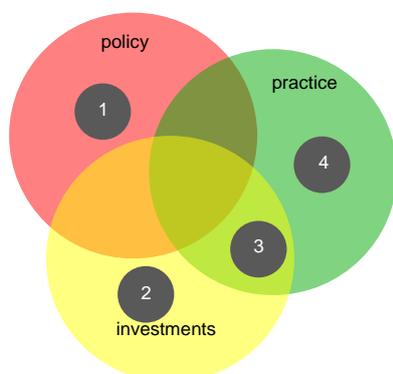
**Linking country plans to global plans** | The country plan is linked to global plans targeting global policy frameworks. A brief summary

Global Trajectories	Linkages to country plan
Sendai Framework for DRR	SFDRR Priorities are included in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HVCA tool</li> <li>• IRM modules</li> <li>• Briefing note on incorporating IRM modules within DDMP</li> </ul> The community DRR plans, aimed to address underlying drivers of risks, are key tools to implement SFDRR at the level of villages and landscapes
SDGs	Elements of SDG 6 & SDG 15 are included in the HVCA tool and IRM module Engagement of PfR partners with decision & policy makers in target landscapes & States seeks consideration of SDGs in GPDP's DDMP's and SDMP's.
Climate and UNFCCC policies and Processes	PfR contributed to the draft India 3rd National Communication to UNFCCC Emphasis on building CSO and community capacity to use weather/seasonal forecasts in Disaster Management Planning at various levels.
Risk informed Investments	Being addressed in engagement for community level risk reduction plans and DDMPs

## Kenya

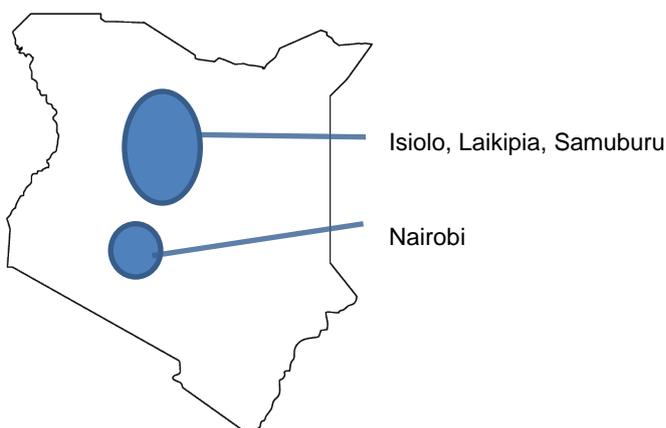
Overall lead: **Cordaid** – Zeituna Roba Tullu

### 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

Location: national level, 3 selected counties (Isiolo, Laikipia, Samburu county), and in Ewaso Nyiro river basin and Tana river basin.



### Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (in Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
Cordaid	1,513,956	IMPACT, MID-P	4	1, 2, 3	Resilience projects (private funds)
NLRC	275,822	Kenya Red Cross	1	X	
Wetlands International	804,174	Wetlands Int'l - Kenya	2	3	
Climate Centre	350,000	ICHA	3	X	
CARE	34,697				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,978,649</b>				

### General remarks

PfR Kenya activities take place at national level, in 3 selected counties (Isiolo, Laikipia, Samburu county), and in Ewaso Nyiro river basin and Tana river basin.

## Kenya Country summary

**Contextual information** | General elections and an accompanying tense political situation in 2017 brought new challenges and opportunities for PfR Kenya, many of which slowed the planned activity implementation. In addition, Kenyan civil society space is shrinking at county level and local CSOs are faced with stiff competition for financial resources as most donors prefer to work directly with the county government. However most of these counties lack the capacity to effectively articulate IRM issues in their programmes, policies, and legislations; and thus the role of CSOs is still crucial and inevitable in the dialogue and dissent agenda for IRM. In addition, more opportunities for IRM influencing are opening up at county and national level, and PfR Kenya has strong links with CSOs at both these levels with whom we are working on IRM. It is evident that PfR Kenya partners need to put more effort in mobilising resources for IRM solutions to build on the available IRM knowledge base for influencing policy and practice in the target counties. The re-elected president of Kenya has come up with four agendas his Government will be focusing on from 2017 to 2022. The four agendas which are food security, manufacturing, access to health care and affordable housing, are in line with the PfR advocacy agenda 2016-2020 in relation to strengthening community resilience.

**Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories** | Despite the prolonged drought and political unrest following the 2017 elections, PfR Kenya has achieved some significant milestones since its inception in 2016. The Country team was able to establish and strengthen relationships with county and national governments in the project sites. To strengthen these partnerships PfR alliance members have signed MoUs with significant stakeholders like the National Environmental Management Authority and the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA). These MoUs are geared towards enhanced cooperation with governments and the private sector on areas of risk management. The new leadership at county level is also open to PfR's IRM agenda, for instance the Isiolo County Government has given PfR partners the opportunity to coordinate all activities among the CSOs in the county related to DRM policy formulation. The positive feedback and commitment expressed by the county government in support of the PfR policy agenda has already contributed positively in implementation progress of activities at county level. The PfR Kenya Country team has revised its Theory of Change for the second time since 2016 and made adjustments where necessary. The risks and assumptions which were developed in 2016 were also revised to fit into the changing environment for policy dialogue in Kenya.

**Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework** | Partners have further developed their internal capacity to enable IRM advocacy; the CSOs are able to assess and understand information, use/utilise their knowledge on IRM and apply it in their own work. An example of this is the training of 10 Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) from Samburu and Laikipia county on governance, institutional management, resource mobilisation and linkage to relevant agencies. After the training Loisukut WRUA wrote a proposal to the Water Sector Trust Fund with IRM aspects and received funding to implement activities of the sub catchment management plan, and Kudoti WRUA received support from the Laikipia Wildlife Forum to develop its sub catchment management plan. In addition, partners have enhanced their capacity to facilitate. For example, the NGO Merti Integrated Development Programme (MID-P) trained a sub county peace committee and 10 WRUAs on conflict resolution. As a result of this, conflict within warring neighbouring communities in Merti area is now reduced and there is greater focus on project implementation.

**Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning** | In the reporting period January to June 2017, PfR Kenya partners concentrated on creating new knowledge and sharing already existing knowledge from PfR1. Internal capacity building was also intensified to ensure that the alliance members and implementing partners have the required skills for KM&L. As a follow up, a knowledge management training was conducted in September 2017 and a knowledge management strategy for Kenya developed. A [PfR Kenya website](#) was set up to enhance linking and learning on IRM practices and knowledge. PfR Kenya had the opportunity to interact with other stakeholders in the county to share their experiences in policy dialogue and also link with like-minded organisations in the PfR project areas. Such initiatives lead to establishment of DRR working groups in Samburu and Isiolo counties to lobby for the enactment and implementation of DRR laws and policies. The implementing partners MID-P and IMPACT also worked closely with community-based organisations such as the WRUAs by building their capacities on IRM, organisational management, leadership and resource mobilisation. The partners used the available IRM documents and practices for influencing their attitudes towards risk informed planning and management.

**Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy** | Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy was done through participation in networking and learning sessions. The Embassy supported PfR with the establishment of an MoU with a flower farm, to facilitate an IRM dialogue in the investments domain (July 2017). PfR also held an exchange

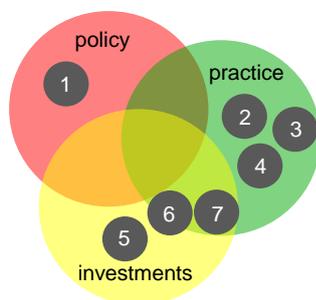
about the MoU of the Netherlands Embassy with KEPSA (Kenya Private Sector Alliance) on sustainable business (July 2017).

[Linking country plans to global plans](#) | PfR Kenya has participated and promoted global trajectories through integration in the country's long and medium term plans, as well as the Africa Agenda 2063 of the African Union. For example, PfR Kenya participated in and hosted several side events at the UNFCCC COP23, and PfR Kenya supported Indigenous Peoples Major Group to review the National report on the implementation of the SDGs.

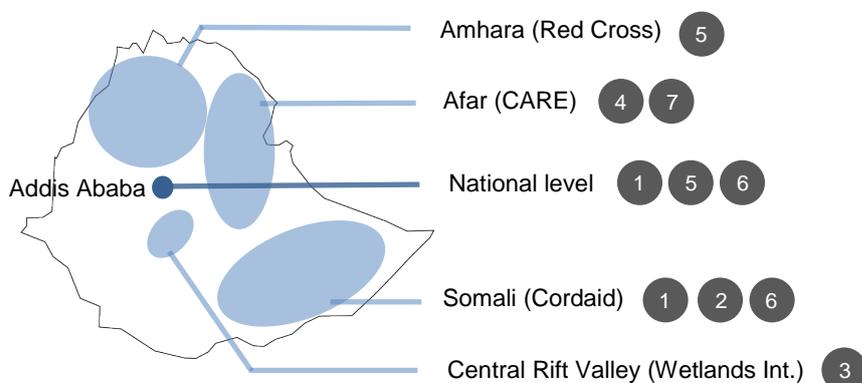
## Ethiopia

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

### Dialogue trajectories



1. Integrated Risk Management integration in regional DRM 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



### Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (in Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
Care	1,034,951	Care Ethiopia	4,7	5,6	
Cordaid	1,855,450	Cordaid Ethiopia ACPA	1,2,6,	3,4,	RESET II, Resilience projects (private funds), DEVCO/UN-E (2018)
NLCC	1,517,020	Ethiopia Red Cross Society	5	2,3,4,6,7,	Chronic Crisis, DEVCO/UN-E (2018),
Wetlands International	724,640	Wetlands International Ethiopia	3	1,6,7,	Chronic Crisis, DEVCO/UN-E (2018),
Climate Centre	330,000			2	DEVCO/UN-E (2018)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,462,061</b>				

### 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.

## Ethiopia Country summary

**Contextual information** | Major contextual changes across the country are: drought and linked internal displacement, gradual decrement of NGO's from operating at grass root level, establishment of Ministry of Livestock. The most important barriers are: instability, drought and gradual phase out of CSO networks. New significant opportunities are: establishment of new Ministries and CSO clusters in government offices, that need to be harnessed through establishing partnership and active engagement with clusters. Country Team reviewed its plans to ensure the good implementation of the planned activities. PfR is working with local community-based institutions where there are no local NGOs; PfR focusses on activities that require no movement during periods of instability; PfR will also work with credible international NGO's.

**Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories:** [examples from T1, T3 and T6](#)

### **Trajectory 1. Integration of IRM in regional DRM implementation strategies: on track**

Evidence of progress: the PfR project objectives and activities are accepted by the Regional government and Sector actors (Afar, Somali and Amhara Regions); consensus is built on strategies for the implementation of the activities under this trajectory; detailed action plans are prepared, or are about to be prepared, together with the Regional sector bureaus.

### **Trajectory 3. Management and utilisation of water and land resources to provide local development opportunities: on track**

One of the outcomes of this trajectory is that the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MEFCC) of Ethiopia, at national level, drafted a new proclamation on wetlands protection which considers IRM elements. PfR partner Wetlands International and the MEFCC held a consultative workshop, to discuss the content and shape of the proposed draft proclamation on wetlands protection, and enriched it with input from some selected stakeholders. The way forward is to engage with wider stakeholders on the draft legislation.

### **Trajectory 6. Responsible Foreign Investment: Ensuring investors adhere to IRM principles and support communities to have increased resilience to climate shocks and impact by integrating IRM in their investment plans: constrained**

Due to the current situation in the country, the PfR team made some amendments in the 2018 plan.

**Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level** | Trainings and workshops were held, as well as participation in learning events, to strengthen capacities of PfR members and NGO and government partners. There is a strong focus on knowledge and information sharing and learning as basis to explain IRM and relate to government staff and CSOs / NGOs. All PfR partners did attend trainings on facilitation, negotiation or collaboration skills.

### **Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning**

- CARE has produced to country / regional assessments and documents ('Drought resilience frameworks in Horn of Africa', 'Small scale irrigation and water harvesting in Ethiopia', 'Participatory rangeland planning', 'Landscape level degradation in Southern Ethiopia', 'Towards sustainable biofuels in Ethiopia').
- Red Cross Climate Centre and Ethiopia Red Cross Society have produced several guiding and research documents regarding Climate Change Adaptation and seasonal forecasts.
- Wetlands International is working on 'Assessment of Wetlands for National Restoration Potential in Ethiopia and finalised support to the Rift Valley Lakes Basin Authority for [their website](#) development:
- There are still gap to be addressed, including limitation on knowledge management capacity among the Country Team and lack of knowledge and skills on Climate Finance and how to access Climate funding.

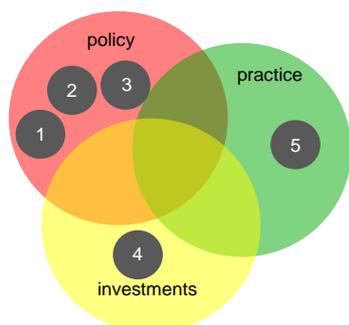
**Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy** | The Embassy has facilitated experience sharing on how advocacy activities could be done in Ethiopia, during the Strategic Partnerships Dialogue & Dissent (D&D) platform meeting. The Embassy, Cordaid and other Alliances Consortia have identified areas of collaboration; especially private sector development issues will be dealt with jointly. Requests to Embassy: (1) bring topics brought in by D&D partners into discussions with government agencies or at other forums (using their opportunities); (2) link up D&D partners with other projects / partners funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Embassy for exchange of information, coordination and collaboration; (3) provide advice to D&D partners, e.g. on upcoming trade missions.

**Linking country plans to global plans** | All 7 trajectories are linked to the SFDRR and several SDGs (esp. SDG 2, 6, 11, 13); 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 to Risk-informed investments.

## Uganda

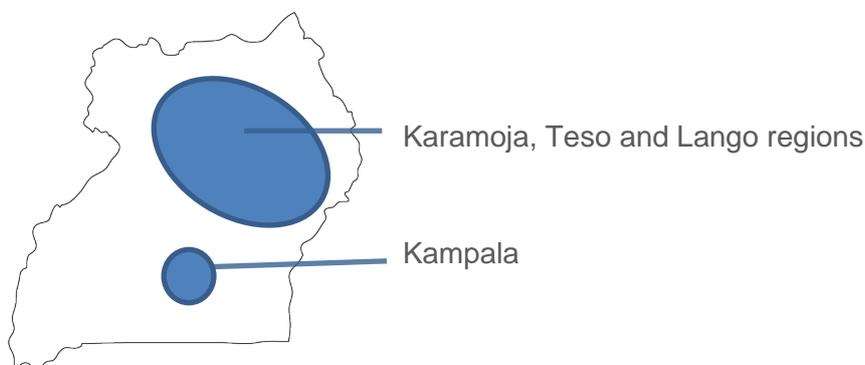
Overall lead: **Cordaid** – Moges Bekele

### Dialogue trajectories:



- 1 Integrated Risk Management approach mainstreamed in development policies re. climate change
- 2 IRM approach mainstreamed in development policies re. 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

**Location:** national level and in Karamoja, Teso and Lango regions in the north-eastern and eastern parts of Uganda



### Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (in Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	916,436	Facilitation for Peace and Development (FAPAD)	1	2, 4, 5	
Cordaid	1,764,386	SOCADIDO, ECO-Uganda, PELUM-Uganda, PFfCC	5X	1, 3	Resilience projects (private funds and NPL), Integrated Water Resource Management project (GIZ)
NLRC	505,674	Uganda Red Cross	3	5	
Wetlands International	627,432	-	2, 4	X	
Climate Centre	200,000	-		1, 3, 5	
<b>total</b>	<b>4,013,928</b>				

### Remarks

PfR activities take place at national level and in Karamoja, Teso and Lango regions in the north-eastern and eastern parts of Uganda

## Uganda Country summary

**Contextual information** | The Uganda government is active in the fight against environmental and wetlands degradation and several policy and legislation reviews in the environment and natural resources sector are ongoing. This provides PfR Uganda with opportunities to lobby for inclusion of IRM principles. However, encroachment of wetlands and protected areas still continues, and climate change is driving people towards living in more fragile ecosystems. This counteracts the positive message and efforts to protect ecosystems. In addition, there is a push from government side for CSOs to focus on tangible interventions at community level in addition to software or lobby interventions. This current context does not influence PfR Uganda original planning, goals, or Theory of Change and assumptions.

### Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

Achievements at national level policy - PfR is involved in review and facilitation of CSO participation in:

- The Climate Change Bill which reached the final draft stage. PfR has collaborated with the Climate Change Department on developing a new IRM and gender sensitive Climate Change draft bill, which will be validated by Parliament before presentation to the Cabinet for approval. PfR influenced the bill by advocating for the inclusion of IRM principles through facilitation of CSO consultations, review of draft versions and gap analysis, media outreach, and improvement of capacity of Parliamentarians to deliberate on IRM in Climate Change bill debates. With around 1/3 of the recommendations given by PfR and CSO partners being adopted, the IRM approaches and considerations are fairly well reflected. Still further IRM advocacy dialogue will continue until final approval of the Bill.
- The draft Wetlands Bill (2009) of Uganda will be reviewed. The government recognised PfR partners for their IRM approach, resources and experts, and the government has assigned PfR to mobilise other CSOs to participate in the Wetland Management Policy review process. PfR will be engaged so that the revised Bill will have IRM approaches in order to reduce risks emanating from mismanaged wetlands resources.
- The Office of the Prime Minister acknowledges the role of PfR (through Uganda Red Cross Society) to be part of the lead team for the national DRM Bill development.
- Climate resilience related activities, such as adaptation interventions at community level, have been included by government as an objective in the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience, a 5-year plan to be submitted by the Climate Change Department to the World Bank. This will lead to the development of clear implementation strategies for climate resilience based on PfR experiences on IRM (and similar approaches).

At district level, PfR supported policy development and implementation as follows:

- In the Otuke, Kasese and Isingiro district development plans IRM activities are now taken on board, including climate change related activities and cross district landscape planning. Review of Otuke, Amuria and Katakwi district management contingency plans led to inclusion of IRM principles, by supporting a review, capacity enhancement of the disaster preparedness and management committees, and a re-organisation of district disaster management committees in Kumi and Katakwi districts.
- The Environment and Natural Resources bill for Otuke district and two Wetlands by-laws at sub county level have been revised and now include guidance on wise use of wetlands resources.

On Investments, PfR in Uganda has started to influence the review of the Environmental Assessment Regulation by facilitating the CSOs consultation process. Recommendations were submitted as position paper to the National Environment Management Authority.

In promoting IRM practices, local achievements can be reported on the following:

- a) (planned) inclusion of resilient livelihoods activities in district plans and budgets (in Kumi, Ngora, Katakwi, Amuria, Napak and Nakapiripirit Districts) including climate smart agriculture and beekeeping (Otuke);
- b) establishment of weather information / forecasting centres (in Otuke, Katakwi, Amuria, Napak and Nakapiripirit Districts);
- c) (planned) support to Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) by District Commercial Officers (in Amuria, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Napak and Nakapiripirit Districts);
- d) increased awareness of ecosystem management and restoration and planned actions on environmental conservation;
- e) improved disaster risk understanding and IRM integration in district development planning in Ngora, Amuria and Katakwi Districts.

**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 among others training on outcome reporting, formulating advocacy messages on IRM, and inclusion of practical methodologies for upholding gender principles in climate management actions. Also PfR

looked at the implication of the NAP for the agriculture sector, which is critical in informing and shaping recommendations on IRM for consideration in the NAP-Agriculture and its results framework. The use of social media was applied for communication during the Community Based Adaptation conference - CBA11, held in Kampala in 2017 (capacity to communicate). The advocacy capacity skills of wider CSO networks were strengthened through training, e.g. of members of the RiamiRiam Civil Society Network in Karamoja Region and the Multi Stakeholder Forum of Otuka District.

**Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning** | Many KM&L activities were undertaken, including field visits to document IRM best practices of the local implementing partners, to profile and document best practices from PfR1. This enhanced the learning capacity of local partners and supports policy gap analysis and development of position papers (see main outcomes). However, some challenges remain, including: i) as most Policies and IRM documentation is English, there is need for translation and simplification for the vulnerable communities (e.g. pastoralists) to understand these better; ii) there is a need for equipment such as a television screen, video camera and projector to follow proceedings in Parliament, for the partners PELUM-Uganda and the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change.

**Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy** | The Netherlands Embassy in Uganda invited all Dutch NGOs to discuss about the NGO regulation which followed the NGO law approved in 2016, with the objective to understand its implications for operations and to find out if there is any obstacle in the wider operational context for NGOs.

Further collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy has been limited, as during this reporting period the contact person PfR at the Embassy – the regional Climate Advisor - left. The Embassy is in the process of filling the position by April 2018.

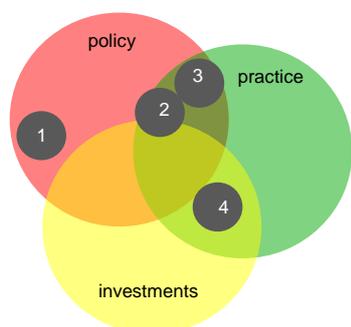
#### **Linking country plans to global plans**

- Sendai Framework for DRR: PfR Uganda is engaged in National Disaster Preparedness and Management policy and the ongoing process for developing a Bill in 2018. At district level, PfR Uganda will continue to dialogue on institutional arrangements, resilience planning, etc.
- SDGs: PfR Uganda has influenced the adoption and scaling up of IRM practices such as Climate Smart Agriculture and resilient livelihoods, access to financial services, access to weather information, local level natural resources management policies, etc.
- Climate and UNFCCC policies and processes: PfR Uganda has been engaged in the National Climate Change policy development, draft National Climate Change Bill, National Climate Change Indicator Guidelines for mainstreaming climate change interventions into different Ministries and departments, etc., which links climate finance and risk screening.
- New Urban Agenda / urban resilience: The focus of PfR Uganda is more on rural communities, so there is no link with the global dialogues on urban resilience.
- Risk-informed investments: PfR is involved in the process for developing an implementation plan on the National Climate Smart Agriculture Framework by government and CSOs, the Wetland management policy and Bill, and IRM sensitive investments.

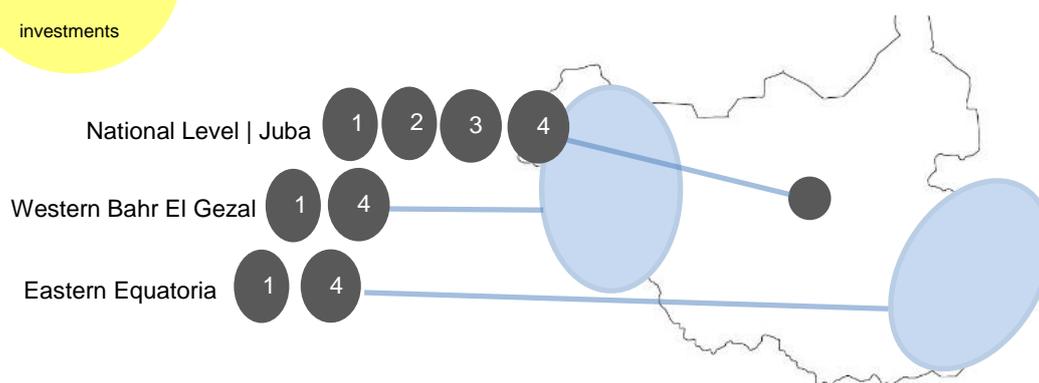
## South Sudan

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	830.969	Cordaid South Sudan	1	3, 4	PRO-ACT Resilience (EC), Resilience measures (private funding)
NLRC	551.644	South Sudan Red Cross	2, 4	1	3FM Youth
Wetlands International	201.394	Wetlands Int'l - South Sudan	3		Kinnaite Wetlands Management Plan
Climate Centre	164.180			2, 4	
<b>total</b>	<b>1.748.186</b>				

### 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.

## South Sudan Country summary

**Contextual information** | The overall context of South Sudan has no significant changes as far as the conflict and external challenges are concerned. Starting from 2017, there has been a significant move from government, donor and other stakeholders to focus and look at resilience and long terms development interventions and not just the immediate humanitarian needs. The Government of South Sudan began reviewing and developing long term policies and strategic plan that entail resilience and long-term development. This important change is in favour of PfR partners to influence policies, practice and investments by engaging directly with government through technical and financial support in developing risk sensitive strategic plan.

Based on contextual changes there might be a need to reconsider the Theory of Change, and the earlier assumptions made as well as the influence these changes have had on the stakeholders/dialogues. The trajectories under each domain are still relevant and feasible with the improvement of the overall security situation and context of the country in 2017. The PfR partners established an excellent working relationship with sector ministries and key stakeholders that leverage to control the sphere of influence and interest of key actors including government.

**Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories** | On the 9<sup>th</sup> of May the state ministry of environment and health recognised PfR as a strategic partner and a key actor in IRM by signing a MoU to formalise the partnership in Eastern Equatoria state. By being part of the DRM policy process, PfR has the ability to influence DRM policies and practices at national, state and county level. The workshop organised mid-2017 made ministry staff and Imatong State Government officials to improve their understanding of IRM. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management reviewed their strategic plan for the next three years in a workshop in which all PfR partners were able to make suggestions for the IRM principles to be included. With technical support from PfR partners the three years strategic plan of the ministry became risk sensitive and geared toward building resilient communities. The ministry is planning to launch and disseminate the strategic plan with key stakeholders, PfR partners will implement the strategic plan at the state and county level in Western Bahr El Gezal and Eastern Equatoria in selected counties. Government line ministries and other partners, including donors, now have increased attention to IRM, which will hopefully be the first step in cascading IRM advocacy efforts in other guidelines, policies and practices.

**Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level** | The partners have been cooperating much better in the last year because of joint planning and implementation, mutual involvement in various policy trajectories with stakeholders. Trainings on IRM have been conducted as well as conferences with key partners and stakeholders. Local Civil Society organisations' capacity has improved because of the IRM capacity building training; better understanding of Integrated Risk Management is leading to better implementation and community involvement. Mentoring and coaching by PfR partners will continue, as well as engagement at state and county level. One focus area is on integrating IRM concepts in the development of youth: the youth strategy regarding resilience building has been developed further.

**Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning** | Two booklets have been published by Cordaid through PfR on experiences and success stories on community managed disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and peace building. These have been shared with stakeholders and donor communities at state and national level. Wetlands conducted several studies and will share the reports with state and national level authorities in order to strengthen coordination between these levels. Cordaid and its local partners conducted a Participatory Disaster Risk analysis.

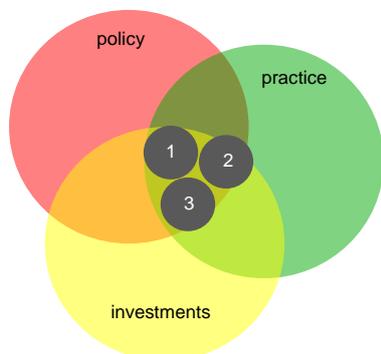
**Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy** | The Netherlands Embassy in Juba is actively involved in the PfR programme. Visits and updates are part of the cooperation and representatives of the embassy attended the PfR planning meeting, National Adaptation Planning workshop and the Youth project graduation day.

**Linking country plans to global plans** | South Sudan country team has participated in and promoted global trajectories like the Sendai Framework for DRR, the SDG's, Climate and UNFCCC policies and Processes, risk informed investments through involvement in the NAP process, and attended the COP 23 and the Cancun Global Platform on DRR. Besides, the team has been part of the Kinnaite Wetlands Management Planning process.

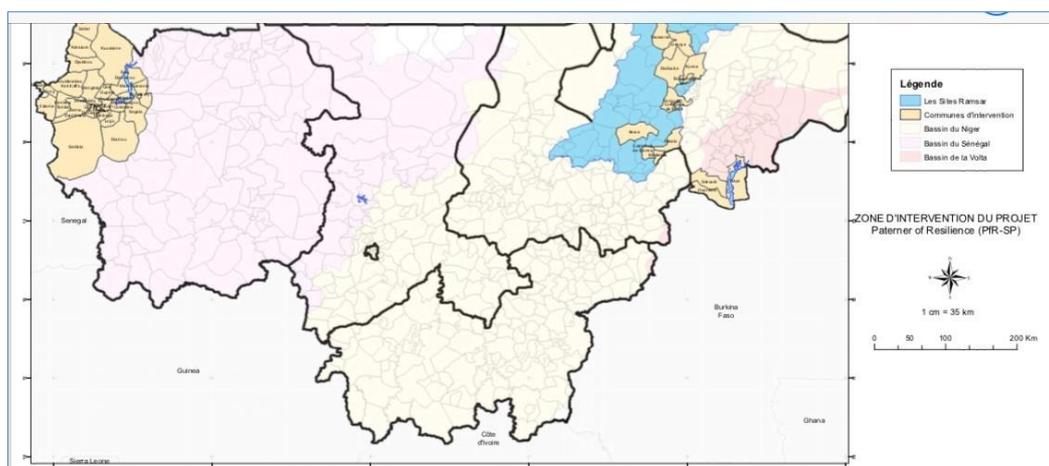
## Mali

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 vulnerable groups (pastoralists, seasonal fishermen) to land
- 3 Improve National Strategy for DRR through introduction of Integrated Risk Management



### Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (in Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	994,171	CARE Mali	2	1,3	PADIN – food security
NLRC	1.438,234	Mali Red Cross	3	1,2	Senegal basin program
Wetlands International	927,894	Wetlands International – Mali	1	2, 3	BAM-GIRE – IWRM (integrated water resources management) in Niger River Basin
Climate Centre	397,668			1,2,3	
<b>total</b>	<b>3.757,957</b>				

### General remarks

PfR Mali partners work together on all trajectories in the Inner Niger Delta, the Sourou/ Volta River and at national level. In 2018 the partners are starting up trajectories/activities in the Senegal River Basin. In each river basin one partner has the lead:

- Inner Niger Delta: Wetlands International Mali
- Sourou/ Volta basin: CARE Mali
- Senegal basin: Mali Red Cross Society

## Mali Country summary

**Contextual information** | The context within which PfR operates has changed because 'security' has now become a major issue in Central Mali, which is one of the intervention areas of PfR. The Theory of Change of PfR is still valid and, despite some changes, the objectives and assumptions have been discussed and validated in the PME workshop in September 2017. The first objective is about fisheries and has two components: application of the fisheries law to address overfishing, and timely information about water releases from dams in order to avoid hazards (floods or too little water inflow downstream). The second objective aims to ensure access to land for pastoralists and seasonal fishers, with an emphasis on women and youth, through effective implementation of existing legislation notably in the Inner Niger Delta, Sourou and Kayes basins. The third objective is to influence the national DRR strategy. The aim is that communities in Bankass, Djenné, Mopti and Kayes have financed local development plans that include contingency plans to prevent and mitigate floods, droughts and disease outbreaks.

**Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories** | The main achievement in 2017 is that farmers, fishers and pastoralists of the Inner Niger Delta and the Sourou Basin have formed coalitions and collaborate instead of competing for water and land resource. PfR Mali works with 80 associations and cooperatives of farmers, fishermen, pastoralists and women. In 2017 PfR supported the organisation of coalitions in 3 districts, to better address the risks they face and allocate the increasing scarce sources for their livelihoods: land and water. It is the first time that these different groups collaborate rather than compete for the same resources. The coalitions promote good practices such as respect for fishing regulations, for designated logging areas and places where cattle can pass. They also provide early warning and early action advice to their members in relation to expected floods and droughts. PfR Mali team provided capacity building of these associations and cooperatives including training in lobby and advocacy skills and guidance on the key steps of bottom-up coalition forming. The coalitions engage with authorities and politicians to demand secured access to land and water and financial support of their local disaster risk reduction plans. As a result, local and national authorities increasingly plan based on Integrated Risk Management, for example the municipalities programme now integrate IRM actions in their five-year plans. Next to that, the Direction of Civil Protection is recognising the importance of IRM.

**Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level** | All outcomes are important but those related to the development of coalitions between CSOs stand out because they are good advocates as they experience first-hand the problems with their livelihoods resulting from increasingly scarce natural resources. In setting up coalitions, special attention has been given to nomadic fishers, nomadic pastoralists and communities of people with disabilities to ensure inclusion of marginalised and vulnerable groups. A start has been made to strengthen the capacities of these groups. The exposure of women to hazards is not indicated specifically in the national DRR strategy and plan, though women are essential in the management of the household (site protection, health, food), as well as in the management and wise use of natural resources. There is a low presence of women in national and district level risk management bodies and in citizens' associations. PfR Mali programme aims to reverse this trend by ensuring more space for women in strategic decision-making bodies and in coalitions.

**Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning** | In relation to KM&L, PfR carried out a wide range of activities relevant for each of the 3 objectives, including the following:

- Baseline study to establish a reference situation for PfR2
- Feasibility Study of the "Forecast Based Financing" Mechanism in Mali.
- Study on IRM opportunities in the Sourou Basin
- Lessons from the simulation of regional and national contingency plans
- Capitalisation of PfR1 Success Cases
- Realisation of a TV magazine on PfR in the Inner Niger Delta, photo and advertorial exhibition
- Start develop PfR Mali Communication Strategy, training of PfR Mali team in communication
- Strengthening collaboration between the decision-makers of Mali and Burkina

**Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy** | A quarterly meeting framework has been agreed between PfR Mali team and the NL Embassy in order to update each other and plan concrete actions in which Embassy contribution is highly desired. The Netherlands Embassy designated a PfR focal point. There are synergies between PfR and a range of other projects and programmes supported by the Embassy, including the Wetlands International BAMGIRE programme and the CARE PADIN2 programme.

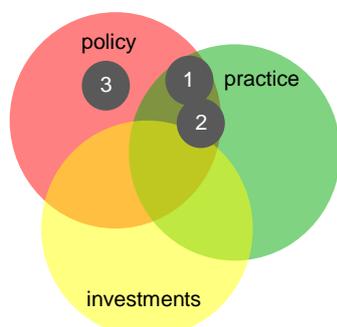
#### Linking country plans to global plans.

- Sendai: PfR Mali team was part of Mali national delegation at the Global Platform in Cancun, May 2017 and provided policy support related to IRM.
- Mali national authorities started to strengthen institutions that can help to address risks, which is already resulting in increased political commitment to disaster risk reduction. The country is engaged in the establishment and development of national, regional, local and communal platforms to promote DRR in the context of development. Mali has a national disaster management platform with a legal framework.
- SDGs: trajectories 1 and 2 focus on the SDGs to make ecosystem considerations a priority for investors, policies and best practices. Specific exchanges with the Environmental Agency for Sustainable Development have begun so that PfR can influence to contribute to it.
- Climate and UNFCCC policies and processes: PfR Mali promotes NAP through the influence of the local development plans to integrate IRM at the level of 15 municipalities in the Mopti region.
- Investments that take into account risks: flood information through OPIDIN has enabled rice producers in the Rice Office in Mopti, to make arrangements and adapt their culture to the information provided.

## Haiti

Overall lead: **Red Cross** – Annalisa Lombardo

### Dialogue trajectories



1. Integrate DRR, Climate and the role of ecosystems at 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	505,674	Haiti Red Cross	1,2,3,		
Climate Centre	197,016			1,2,3	J'adapt
total	702,689				

### 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 of PfR will be put in practice.

The start-up phase of the programme was interrupted due to cyclone Matthew (late 2016), which caused delays.

## Haiti Country Summary

**Contextual information** | The focus of the programme in 2017 was very much on trajectory 1 and 2: The nexus of Disaster Risk, Climate Change and the role of ecosystems integrated in Haitian school curricula. After an interrupted start of the programme in the 1<sup>st</sup> year, the Haiti PfR team has been catching up in 2017. In order to bring more focus in the programme the Theory of Change and the trajectories were fine-tuned.

**Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories** | A key success of Trajectory 1 in 2017 was the request from the Ministry of Education to form a working group where institutions and organisations involved in both public and private school education come together. The Ministry of Education proposed that key government actors; Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Environment, Department of Civil Protection and Haiti Red Cross, have a dialogue and discuss the way forward including a consultation with UN actors. The Ministry of Education acknowledged the importance of mainstreaming IRM in policies and educational curricula and enhancing practice at the local level. Haiti Red Cross (HRC) reached out to UNDP in 2017, as well as ClimaHT, Plan-Haiti, and CARE-Haiti.

PfR contacted the national electric company late October and an initial visit to the Péligre dam was organised. The team opened informal exploration with dam operators about the possibility of sharing early warning information in the event of possible dam releases, in order for HRC to be able to better prepare downstream communities at risk of flooding. A quite positive reception at the dam opened the door to active collaboration. As a result, HRC decided to plan a workshop with the local branches both upstream and downstream of the dam on the concept “Forecast based Financing” for strengthening contingency action planning based on early warning information. During the IFRC global meeting in Antalya in November, the HRC President and PfR team met with the Dominican Republic Red Cross President about a vision for collaborative advocacy and cooperation in developing a robust Early Warning System at the river basin scale, which has resulted in a joint cross-border advocacy plan.

**Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level** | In July HRC fine-tuned a capacity building strategy for lobby and advocacy; to achieve a national scope HRC is targeting the people active in leadership roles in the 14 branches (presidents and local committee members). The Theory of Change thinking was applied to first build an understanding of PfR and the concept of IRM. This was followed by training in the understanding of IRM to integrate climate considerations into local contingency plans, and to learn how to plan for effective early action with Forecast based Financing. In December, the members of the local committees embraced the concept of programming forecast-based flood risk preparedness action and advocating for development of the Artibonite basin early warning system. PfR aims to support advocacy for development of robust early warning early action systems that can serve multiple actors.

**Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning** | In July, PfR, supported by the Haiti Red Cross Training Centre, organized a Training of Trainers workshop to train 32 facilitators from the Haiti Red Cross, including 4 Youth leaders and a high-level representative from the Ministry of Education on the implementation of the IRM concept in schools. The internal capacities of the project coordinating team concerning KM&L deepened, thanks to a workshop in Cancun, Mexico. Specifically, the capacities strengthening concerned the competencies in the interactive communication methods on IRM, media relations, knowledge management and skills in setting up a working plan for presentation of J'Adapte curricula and climate adaptation.

**Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy** | The Netherlands does not have an Embassy office in Haiti: there is some contact between the PfR team in Haiti and the Netherlands Embassy in Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic, but so far contact has been limited.

### Linking country plans to global plans

**Sendai Framework for DRR:** The training sessions conducted in July 2017 with managers of regional branches as well as those organized in Cap-Haitian for local coordinators of the North and North-East in October 2017 enabled the HRC to strengthen itself and to introduce the concept of fast-track financing at the base of early warning (understanding of Forecast based Financing mechanisms) with key actors. These activities have a direct link with priorities 1, 2 and 3 of the Sendai framework: “1-understand the risks of disaster; 2-strengthen disaster risk governance to better manage them; 3-investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

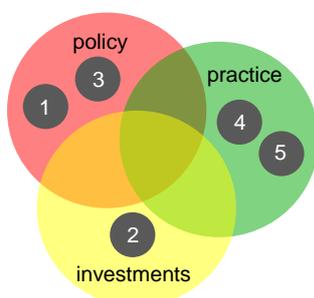
**SDG's:** The Training of Trainers led to creation of a network to strengthen the implementation of the Y-ADAPT program. Members of this network have trained young people from the north who prepared an action plan and

conducted a training campaign on environmental management in schools in Cap-Haitian. PfR conducted several sessions for volunteers of the Red Cross Youth in Port-au-Prince. This helps strengthen and retain its volunteers for the benefit of vulnerable people. These activities are directly related to the SDG's and comply, in particular, with paragraph 45 of Resolution A/RES/70/1 : "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

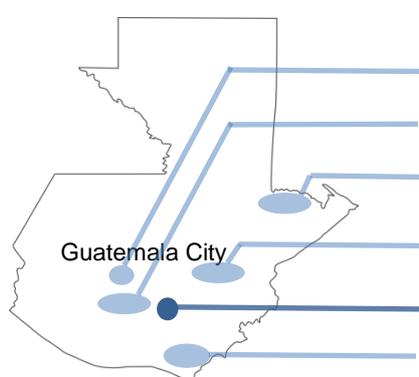
## Guatemala

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



- Santa Cruz del Quiché (Red Cross) 2 3
- Quetzaltenango and Sololá (CARE) ALL
- Puerto Barrios, Livingstone (Izabal) (Wetlands Int'l) 4
- Zacapa, Usumatián, San Cristóbal (Cordaid) ALL
- National ALL
- Taxisco, Guazapacan, Chiquimililla (Wetlands Int'l) 2, 4, 5

### Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (In Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	1,000,107	Care Guatemala	1, 5	2,3,4	Empowerment of Gender Approach in DRR / MACF II
Cordaid	487,455	Caritas Zacapa	2	1,3,4,5	Resilience measures 2016-2017 (private funding)
NLRC	137,911	Guatemala Red Cross	3	1,2,4	X
Wetlands International	406,505	Wetlands International Panama	4	1,2,3,5	X
Climate Centre	156,000	Climate Centre representative	-	1,2,3,4,5	X
total	2,187,978				

### General remarks

The PfR Strategic Partnership programme in Guatemala will phase out after 2018, with only CARE remaining until the end of 2019. The partners will continue with the regional component of the programme until end 2020.

## Guatemala Country Summary

**Contextual information** | Globally there have not been mayor changes that affect Guatemala, for example the impact of the new stance of the US government towards climate change has not been felt yet. The context in which the project is being carried out is still the same as during the assessment in the start-up phase. Therefore, there will be no changes in the implementation of the trajectories. The Theory of Change has been reviewed and adjusted according to the results and harvested outcomes. For Guatemala, the national programme ends in 2018. Cordaid/Caritas Zacapa will not continue at national nor regional level after 2018. It is still uncertain if Wetlands International will keep some activities at the regional level in 2019. For now, CARE, the Red Cross and the Red Cross Climate Centre will carry on with the regional plan until end 2019. Therefore, we decided to focus our activities for the remaining of 2018 on the exit strategy to see which actors can assume our leadership, how to make certain processes and tools sustainable and document processes.

**Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories: [two examples from T4 and T5](#)**

### **Trajectory 4. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT OF THE IRM APPROACH: [on track](#)**

- The Educational Modules are becoming a tool that is being used by other actors, implemented at various levels and new territories different from what was originally planned by PfR. An example is the use of the educational modules by CONALFA (National Literacy Council). According to figures from 2016, Guatemala has a total population of 16.548.168 of which 12,13% are illiterate.<sup>1</sup> The decision of CONALFA to develop and design PfR's educational modules for Guatemala's literacy programme at national level implies several unexpected impacts: training of up to 1.2 million people, mostly marginalised and 15 years and older.

### **Trajectory 5. EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE IRM APPROACH: [on track](#)**

- In 2017, PfR focused its work on both civil society and governmental actors. Two new government allies are SEPREM and the Gender Unit of SE-CONRED. This joint work was at policy level in which PfR supported with knowledge on IRM and CARE's expertise on gender equality. CEPREDENAC shared the gender equality approach within IRM at national as well as regional level. Women's CSO Asociación Madre Tierra was supported by PfR to incorporate the IRM approach in their internal organisational processes, and the women's CSO ASODECHAPE was supported to include the IRM approach in the Land Use Plans for their village.

**Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level** | In 2017 PfR has been working closely with civil society, especially at the level of the territories. PfR has given not only technical support, but also capacity strengthening to the CSOs they work with; ASOCAMCHI, Mancomunada de Cambio Climático y Género Región Oriente, and women's organisations ASODECHAPE and Asociación Madre Tierra. This has led to more collaboration between the CSOs and important outcomes such as the development and presentation of their own Land Use Plan, based on IRM, to the municipality. At national level, there has been recognition of PfR's expertise and the importance of IRM approach by COCIGER. Specific capacity strengthening activities have focused on external communication (workshop with 40 CSO representatives), collaboration/knowledge and information/leadership, political dialogue, and the capacity to mobilise. Capacity strengthening activities have specifically sought to include women and women's organisations.

**Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning** | PfR has been focusing its work on integrating IRM into a number of tools used by national agencies and municipalities – for example the Guide for Municipal Development and Land Use Plans. IRM has been integrated into a course on Territorial Planning. Finally, the Educational Modules have been updated, and a collaboration has been established with the academic sector. Documentation on IRM tools and documents has been consolidated. The tools and IRM approach have been promoted at a number of national and regional events. A present gap: there is a need for additional documentation of evidence and experiences, as well as the development of a Training of Trainers for the Educational Modules.

**Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy** | The embassy has given PfR the opportunity to present the programme during different activities. For example, during the Dutch Week in Guatemala, held between 27<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> of March 2017, PfR shared their experience with strategic allies from the embassy. In February 2017, PfR was invited to a meeting with the embassy's Central American strategic allies in San José, Costa Rica. Regarding the regional plan, the embassy has offered support in establishing contact with different stakeholders with whom we might want to collaborate, in order to carry out our regional activities regarding the ISA, tools for municipal planning and educational modules. This support is expected for trajectories 1, 2 and 4.

**Linking country plans to global plans** | The country plan identifies many linkages to the global trajectories, with the main focus on the Sendai, Paris Agreement and SDGs global trajectories, and a limited number of links with the global trajectories on urban resilience and risk-informed investment.

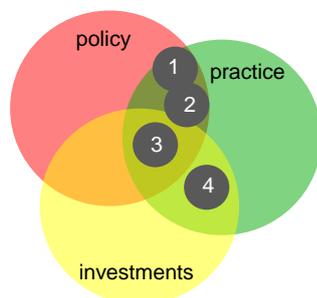
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<sup>1</sup> Source: <http://www.conalfa.edu.gt/>

## Asia region

Overall lead: **Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre** – Donna Lagdameo (based in the Philippines)

### 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	79,011		1		DEVCO/UNEP (2018-2020)
Cordaid	125,214	Cordaid regional coordinator	2, 3		DEVCO/UNEP (2018-2020)
NLRC	321,793		4		DEVCO/UNEP (2018-2020)
Wetlands International	220,926	Wetlands International South Asia	1, 4		DEVCO/UNEP (2018-2020)
Climate Centre	515,000		2, 4		DEVCO/UNEP (2018-2020)
<b>total</b>	<b>1,261,944</b>				

### General remarks

In the original proposal and budget we planned for two sub-regional projects in South-East Asia and South Asia; later it was decided to develop one overall 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** | PfR Asia regional plan is mainly developed to complement the PfR country-level dialogues and engagements in India, Indonesia and the Philippines. In 2017, we witnessed how countries, organisations and communities continued to find ways to cope with the negative impacts of disasters and adapt to rising risks. One of the main changes observed over the past year, is the increase in resilience initiatives on the ground. While in 2015-2016, planning focused on implementation of the global agenda's, there is now an increase in actual action. There is growing interest of stakeholders in sharing good practices, learning new ways to make communities more resilient and having stronger voices in decision-making. PfR in Asia has not only been a contributor in this space, PfR is a recognised partner in many countries, including in its efforts to implementing the 2030 global agendas in a coherent way. Furthermore, 2017 showed that the resilience narrative is getting stronger. While there are still ongoing discussions about definitions and ways to measure progress, in Asia there seems to be a common understanding among communities, governments and institutions on the relevance of resilience in the lives of people. For a region battered by a growing number of extreme and slow onset events, the narrative is becoming more concrete: resilience is about people's lives and livelihoods and about the ecosystems that support them, and it is about how best to work together with all relevant stakeholders to be ready for the changing and evolving risk patterns ahead of us.

**Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories** | After successful engagements at the Asia Ministerial Conference on DRR (AMCDRR) in 2016, the regional plan really took shape and started to be implemented in 2017. As from 2017 onwards, PfR had the opportunity to start engaging with and advocating to new and a wide variety of regional partners either through organisational links and personal networks of alliance members. By maximising these windows, the Asia team was able to have a broader reach more in terms of preaching the IRM gospel and telling the IRM stories to help operationalise resilience building targets in the region. Below some examples of the progress made:

- Through the IFRC, PfR was able to be part of the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change and with that could contribute to the narrative of its Joint Statement on Climate Change to the UNFCCC COP23. This is exceptional because this closed member-states-only-group rarely opens the door for CSO engagement.
- PfR participated in the Pacific and ASEAN Peer Exchange - Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Governance and Regional Mechanisms, which allowed advocacy for IRM through cross-regional learning experiences, best-practice lessons, knowledge sharing and networking.
- In 2017, parties/countries continued to work on their respective NDCs and NAPs. To give some additional push on these commitments (and other related ones), regional bodies in Southeast Asia took an extra step through the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change. Entry into this regional working group was hard and so when PfR was given the opportunity to share and influence discussions through the IFRC, it gave PfR a very strategic voice.
- The model "Building Resilient Municipalities" was developed by Cordaid to engage actors, government, CSO's, community groups, faith-based, academia and private sector in municipal wide data collection, analysis and planning of their climate risk strategy. A model that supports regional and national dialogues.

**Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level** | In 2016 and 2017, the team mainly focused on strengthening the capacities of each other, by taking each other along during their dialogues and focus on a 'learning-by-doing' approach. Besides that, there have been a couple of examples where at regional level the team members helped to support capacity building efforts of others. Through the Philippine Red Cross, PfR could support the capacity strengthening of young people at the East Asia Red Cross Youth Summer Camp on Climate Change Adaptation.

**Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning** | The regional team has, and still is, focusing on knowledge documentation, documentation of cases and tools, in support of their trajectories. Furthermore, the team is in the process of getting an even clearer understanding of how IRM practices are contributing to the progress of countries in realising their commitments to the Asia Regional Plan on Sendai, as well as their national commitments (SDGs, NDC, NAP and SFDRR). The team initiated a partnership with the Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities to undertake research on slow onset events in target municipalities to support their advocacy at national to global level.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy | Not Applicable.

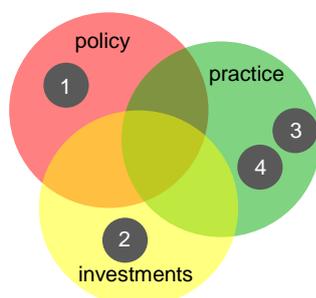
Linking country and regional plans to global plans.

- Sendai Framework for DRR: The regional team developed and rolled out an engagement strategy during the AMCDRR in 2016 and is preparing itself for the next AMCDRR.
- Sustainable Development Goals: There is no separate trajectory for the SDGs in the Asia plan, but the SDGs as cross-cutting priorities in the region. PfR countries continue to engage in SDG-related indicators and discussions at country level that help strengthen their regional stand.
- Climate and UNFCCC Policies and Processes: The regional team focuses on mainstreaming IRM in Regional Operationalisations of the Paris Agreement. Main focus has been on the ASEAN working group on Climate Change.
- Urban Resilience: The regional team is building evidence for Urban IRM practices and contributes to the development of resilient cities indicators that can be used in the region and beyond.
- Risk-informed investments: The regional team is using the experience of the national dialogues with the Central, Public and Private Banks in the Philippines on how to support low-carbon, climate resilient development in the country, as a model for other countries to use, as well as for regional discussions.

## 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	79,010	CARE Uganda, Ethiopia		1, 4	DEVCO/UNEP (2018-2020)
Cordaid	398,409	Cordaid regional coordinator	3, 4	1, 2	DEVCO/UNEP (2018-2020)
NLRC	183,881	ICHA (based in Kenya)	1	3	DEVCO/UNEP (2018-2020)
Wetlands International	132,556	Wetlands International (Kenya)	2	1	DEVCO/UNEP (2018-2020)
Climate Centre	240,000	RCCC representative (Uganda)		1	DEVCO/UNEP (2018-2020)
<b>total</b>	<b>1,033,856</b>				

### General remarks

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

1. AU Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
2. AU / NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development
3. AU Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa
4. 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 (EAC) Agreement on the Nile River Basin Cooperative Framework.
8. EAC Climate Change Strategy
9. 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** | Due to drought, cross border dynamics are becoming more and more prevalent and donors interest is increasing. There is a need to engage PfR country teams in advocating for cross border issues, also including pastoralists movement in dryland areas. Drought might affect priorities of governments, NGOs and donors, shifting to immediate needs. The Horn of Africa (HoA) team together with the PfR country teams need to advocate for integrating IRM principles in emergencies, to strike a balance between humanitarian aid and development / enhancing community resilience.

**Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories** | The HoA team decided to revise the Theory of Change, integrating gender, which was lacking before. The PfR members are also members of international or regional CSO networks.

Each of the PfR members participated in regional events or programmes in order to advocate for IRM:

- Policy: Kenya Red Cross presented at the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Forum a Kenya case study on Forecast Based Financing. Cordaid, together with the Coalition for European Lobbies on East Africa Pastoralism member Ethiopia Pastoralist Forum, discussed IRM principles with IGAD. Wetlands International participated in the Nile Basin Development Forum in Kenya.
- Investments: Wetlands International was able to get community recommendations on LAPSSET accepted and will advocate for the same in Ethiopia and South Sudan. LAPSSET is the regional programme on the Lamu Port- South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor.
- Practice: PfR partners participated in and organised a session in the Conference held in Uganda in 2017 on Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change (CBA11).

All these interventions led to enhanced understanding on IRM of the different attending stakeholders.

**Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level**

- Resources to implement: The human resources allocated to the regional HoA programme were not always sufficient. Per January 2018 there will be a full-time regional coordinator based in Kenya.
- Learning and Collaboration: Linkages with country teams needs to be strengthened, and more strategic engagement and collaboration is needed (looking for synergies between national and regional IRM issues and opportunities).
- External communication: Need to improve on advocacy messaging and targeting.
- Ability to relate: All PfR members participate in regional forums and/or networks and engage with regional institutions, such as the IGAD and the African Union.

**Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning** | Wetlands International mapped investments with potentially negative effects on communities and their environments in two river basins in Kenya and plans to do similar mapping in Ethiopia and Uganda. These mappings are shared amongst the HoA countries, for joint exchange and learning. PfR members noted a limited attention for gender issues in the regional programme. This will be improved in the next period. The Gender Marker was applied during the PME workshop in 2017 which resulted in recommendations on how to better integrate gender in the programme.

**Linking country plans to global plans**

- SFDRR, SDG 11 and Urban resilience: engagement with African Union on Strategy for DRM, and with UNISDR's 20 Resilient Cities Initiative (especially 3 cities in the HoA region).
- SFDRR: engagement with African Union on Strategy for DRM, and with IGAD on Drought Resilience and on DRM Strategy.
- Climate policies and SDG 2 and 13: African Union's policies on Pastoralism in Africa and Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development (CAADP / NEDAP); COMESA's policy on Food Security in Pastoral Areas; East African Community's policy on Climate Change.
- Risk-informed investments: Nile Basin Initiative / EAC's agreement on the Nile River Basin

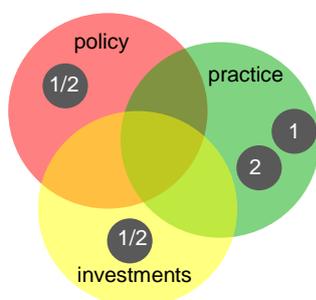
## West Africa region

Overall lead: Wetlands International Mali – Mr Ibrahima Fofana

### Integrated Risk Management Dialogue in Mali, Guinea Conakry 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 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	79,011	Wetlands International Mali	1	2	BAM-GIRE – Upper Niger water management
CARE	79,011	CARE Mali	2	1	PADIN – regional food security programme
NLRC	197,525	Red Cross Mali National Society	2	1	Programme in Kayes
Climate Centre	184,355	Climate Centre representative		1, 2	
total	539,902				

#### 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.

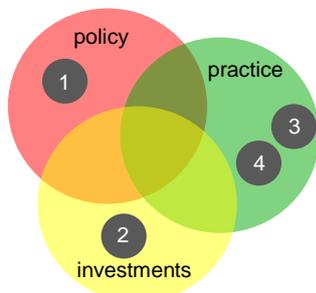
Main engagement groups (partners & lobby/advocacy target groups):

- 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).

## Central America and Caribbean region

Overall lead: **CARE** – 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	70,010	CARE Guatemala	1, 2,3		Empowerment of Gender Approach in DRR / MACF II
Cordaid		Caritas Guatemala		1, 2, 3	
NLRC	137,912	Guatemala Red Cross		1, 2, 3	
Wetlands International	79,534	Wetlands International Panama		1, 2, 3	
Climate Centre	167,000	IFRC/RCCC representative	4	1,2,3	IFRC: IDRL legislation and resilience programme
<b>total</b>	<b>463,456</b>				

### General remarks

Cordaid regional involvement is under its Guatemala country budget. Cordaid is phasing out its presence in Central America after 2018. The involvement of Wetlands International after 2018 has yet to be determined.

## 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. One important task planned in Q4 2017 was a regional study which is an important basis for further regional planning. After this consultation there might be some adaptations (mainly sharpening) of the regional programme. Due to the interest in regional “hydro-humanitarian cooperation” between Haiti and the Dominican Republic which emerged late in 2017 and is gaining traction with the two Red Cross National Societies as well as their respective governments, a focus on IRM dialogue in the shared Artibonite basin is foreseen for 2018, and Haiti Red Cross’ early indicators of potential for cooperation with the Peligre hydro dam is also an area for regional IRM dialogue on developing multi-sector multi-user basin-scale early warning and restorative basin management systems.

**Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories** | Main regional activities of PfR during 2017 were participating at regional events to start to position PfR and to promote the IRM approach, as well as sharing the IRM products and tools. Main allies have been SE-CONRED, CEPREDENAC and COCIGER. One important outcome as participants of the Official Country Delegation during the Global Platform for DRR was that PfR’s work was included in the Official Statement of Guatemala. In the Caribbean region, principal activities have been collaboration with CADRIM to design and deliver a pilot online Climate Change course for Small Island States, collaboration with PIRAC, the IFRC Regional Caribbean Intervention Platform, supported by the French Red Cross, to develop a Concept Note on introducing Forecast Based Financing, discussing it with prospective regional partners (e.g. Haiti Red Cross and the Caribbean regional disaster & emergency management agency) and submitting it to potential funders (Agence Francaise de Development and the German Ministry of Environment). Knowledge-sharing between PfR Guatemala and Haiti has been encouraged, including exchange of Guatemala’s PfR1 educational modules, sharing of educational programming and materials from PIROI (Indian Ocean) and meetings with respective ministries of Education. Besides, alignment with the IFRC Roadmap for Resilience in the Americas and PfR IRM objectives and activities has been made.

**Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level** | Focus in 2017 was on exploring the scope for the regional programme, and activities aimed at strengthening regional civil society.

**Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning** | PfR has focused on sharing their tools at a number of regional events, and with the Central American Regional Disaster Management organisation CEPREDENAC. In the Caribbean a good example of knowledge sharing is the online course on climate adaptation by the IFRC’s Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Reference Centre, CADRIM, the first climate course to be tailored to the needs of small-island developing states.

**Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy** | There has been no collaboration yet with the embassy at regional level. The embassy in Costa Rica has offered to help us get in contact with different stakeholders in which we might be interested to collaborate with, to carry out our regional activities regarding the ISA, tools for municipal planning and educational modules. We will also require assistance from the Hague in engaging with the embassy in the Dominican Republic. If IFRC supports a bi-national meeting in 2018 between the Dominican and Haitian Red Cross national societies, and if we are able to programme some PfR sessions, this could be an opportunity to invite the participation of the embassy.

### Linking country plans to global plans

- Sendai Framework: support government institutions in preparation and participation of regional platforms on DRR in America, participation of PfR in global events on DRR for launching products and tools, sharing knowledge, policy dialogues, providing evidence and exploring partnerships
- SDGs: PfR is identifying opportunities for policy dialogue in the Central American region, linked to Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement and SDGs.
- Paris Agreement: a training was given to show how National Societies can engage in the National Adaptation Planning process.
- Investment: Potential for regional dialogue on hydro-humanitarian cooperation at the GFDRR Understanding Risk Forum; potential for PfR participation and contributions in the Forecast Based Financing regional dialogue

## 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	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, Usulután, San Cristobal
NLRC	Guatemala Red Cross Society	Santa Cruz del Quiché, National
Wetlands International	Wetlands International	Taxisco, Guazapacán, 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
Cordaid	Caritas India	Bihar
	UNNATI	Gujarat, national
Wetlands International	Wetlands International South Asia	Odisha, national
	SEEDS	Bihar, national
	HARC	Uttarakhand
	NetCoast	Odisha
NLRC	India Red Cross Society	Uttarakhand, Himanchal Pradesh, Gujarat
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

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

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

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

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

<b>Uganda</b>		
<b>Alliance member</b>	<b>Implementing partner</b>	<b>State/Province</b>
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		

## Annex 5 Inspiring story

### Risk management pilot gives hope to Kinatarkan islanders and beyond

*By Sumi Martin*

**Something magical occurred in a shed on a pleasantly hot afternoon on Kinatarkan island, in the Philippines, in mid-November last year. What was intended to be a debrief 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 even 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 Anat Prag, head of Cordaid Philippines – collaborators of a pilot Integrated Risk Management project to address acute water shortages and dwindling 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 rousing 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 five Netherlands-based organizations, which Cordaid Philippines is part of, and which is present in the Philippines and nine other countries.

Back in the shed, Mr Tribulano kicked off discussions by noting that the success of the pilot project undertaken from April to December last year, meant that the Kinatarkan Integrated Plan would be revisited to ensure that the project's water and livelihood interventions would be incorporated into the Plan for replication and long-term sustainability of the island's resources and communities' livelihoods. The understanding gained on climate and disaster risk, as well as the capacities of existing water and land resources will also be reflected in the Plan. Kinatarkan is a little strip of an island located in Cebu province, in the middle of the Philippines, with a population of about 8,000 people. It was affected by the 2013 Typhoon Haiyan which devastated the country.

Almost everyone in the shed took the opportunity to express their delight at what they had witnessed and offer support towards sustaining the gains of the project. An NGO specialising in business training made an offer to train villagers in marketing their produce. A representative of the Cebu Provincial Environmental and Natural Resources Office said legal support to protect the island's natural resources, was on standby if needed. A church-based NGO noted that the project had given the island community financial freedom – produce from the island is now sold on the main island of Cebu. And a representative from the Santa Fe municipality – approximately 1.5 hours by boat from Kinatarkan and which includes Bantayan island, a tourist hot spot - said the Kinatarkan experience would be used as a guide in the preparation of the municipal-wide Local Climate Action Plan – climate action funding is available from the Government but is contingent on sound analysis and a plan. Santa Fe is part of the wider province of Cebu.

Also present in the shed were leaders of the island's three villages. They noted that there was no need anymore “to go to other islands to buy vegetables for ourselves”. More importantly, they could now gain incomes from their produce – incomes which could supplement or perhaps even replace fishing as a livelihood. According to the villagers, fish catch was so poor that some fishermen had even resorted to sailing all the way to the waters in Palawan province, the most westerly point of the Philippines. Significantly, for all three village leaders, they noted that the pilot project and the harvest festival marked the first time all three villages, had come together.



*Mr Tribunaldo ... the recent harvest represented the "first fruits" of integrated risk management*



*Gourds and other produce on display at stalls during the festival.*

The spontaneity witnessed in the shed, was similar to what took place during the actual festival. About 100 woven handbags and purses featuring beautiful colour schemes and attractive designs were snapped up by a women's cooperative invited to the festival. The cooperative from Cebu also ordered an additional 200 units stored in the villages.

The festival was held in a large, open clearing, with stalls set up on one side and a large marquee on the other for guests and villagers. The stalls featured mainly fresh agricultural produce, and some cassava-based snacks and handicraft. Located nearby were spacious vegetable plots with row after row of produce such as kangkong (water spinach), eggplant, okra, tomatoes and chilli peppers. One vendor attests: "Before I used to grow vegetables for my own family's consumption. Now I grow to sell and earn money".

Interventions undertaken to address the main risks identified on the island – an acute water shortage due to in part to a depleting groundwater affected by salt water intrusion which is turn is possibly linked to climate change, and dwindling fishing and farming livelihoods – were varied. To address the water problem, mini dams and rain water tanks were erected, along with innovative, low-cost water production units called desalinators that function by producing fresh water droplets from sea water through a process of condensation – each unit can produce 3 litres of water per day. Efforts have also been undertaken to refurbish wells built as part of Typhoon Haiyan recovery efforts, by humanitarian actors. Well maintenance and water collection are undertaken by villagers themselves through schedules on notice boards and well care-takers.

Livelihoods interventions include training for villagers in climate-smart vegetable growing, and climate-smart cassava growing. Farming techniques include another low-cost innovation called drip irrigation that enables an efficient use of water – re-used plastic mineral water bottles are installed on vegetable beds, and water stored in the bottles is released in droplet form over a prolonged period of time through a small hole punched in the bottle cap. Other techniques include inter-cropping cassava with mung beans to increase soil health - prior to the project, the cassava grown by the community was of a variety that depleted the soil of its essential nutrients, thereby reducing crop harvest and sustainability. The agricultural initiatives were undertaken with the support of private partner, East West Seeds, which supplied seeds and on the ground expertise – the seeds are of an open-pollinated variety that is important for sustainability and the ability to produce need seedlings. The entire project – from assessments and planning to training, planting and harvesting – was based on the very first island-wide assessment – utilising the IRM approach.

For Ms Prag, the spontaneous coming together of stakeholders in the shed, was a pivotal moment. She views it as the start of a "platform of stakeholders" that is vital in expanding the advocacy and practice of the IRM approach. Platform building is something which Cordaid is also investing in and witnessing in two other geographical areas, Coron island in the province of Palawan, and Guiuan municipality in the province of Eastern Samar.

Of course, the IRM pilot project - undertaken with funding external to PfR comprising assistance from Caritas Singapore and Cordaid private funds - was the crucial first step in getting the “buy-in” from local authorities and other stakeholders. Cordaid’s investments in the pilot in Kinatarkan and other locations, have included dedicated field-based staff. Once that is in place, the task of advocacy becomes easier, she explains. This strategy is working because Mr Tribulano is confident that the risk management approach adopted in Kinatarkan can be applied throughout small island municipalities in the province, including Cebu city. And as with the case in Kinatarkan, the PDRMO will be committing financial and human resources to the upcoming initiative in Cebu city, and in new municipalities in northern Cebu.

Under the 2016-2020 programme for the Partners for Resilience in the Philippines, Cordaid’s task is to build the capacity of targeted local government units and civil society organizations so that they are able to access different funding opportunities which support IRM initiatives. If the Kinatarkan experience can materialise in the second year of the 2016-2020 programme, the remaining years are definitely something to look forward to.



*Beautiful handwoven bags which were snapped up quickly at the festival*



*The desalinators which are able to produce 3 litres of water a day*

## 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
<b>IRM capacity build (outcome)</b>	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	5	5	2	11	14	6	9	10	10	7	<b>79</b>
<b>IRM capacity build (outcome)</b>	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	3	9	1	56	83	14	68	11	7	7	<b>259</b>
<b>IRM capacity build (output)</b>	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	4	9	1	23	81	2	68	19	7	2	<b>216</b>
<b>IRM capacity build (output)</b>	Number of CSOs included in programme	Total # of organisations (PFR and non-PfR) involved in the programme	DD6: # of CSOs included in SPs programmes	22	14	3	67	107	89	77	24	17	7	<b>427</b>
<b>IRM capacity build (output)</b>	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	6	5	3	44	47	17	33	4	9	3	<b>171</b>

<b>IRM capacity build (output)</b>	Key government and institutional stakeholders engaged	# of key government and institutional stakeholders engaged	n/a	20	21	1	27	103	24	23	11	20	4	<b>254</b>
<b>IRM capacity build (output)</b>	Key knowledge institute stakeholders engaged	# of key knowledge institute stakeholders engaged	n/a	7	10	1	7	12	2	3	3	5	0	<b>50</b>
<b>IRM capacity build (output)</b>	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	4	2	2	1	23	5	2	10	5	1	<b>55</b>
<b>IRM capacity build (output)</b>	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	3	5	15	2	2	3	5	1	<b>43</b>
<b>IRM capacity build (output)</b>	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.	0	3	1	29	6	2	0	15	5	1	<b>62</b>

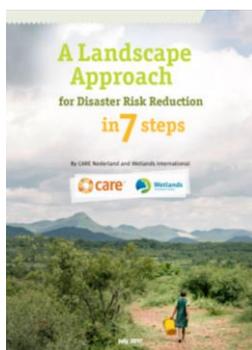
*Note: outcome indicators regarding progress on the dialogues (linked to DD1: # of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development) are reported by the alliance members who are leading the specific dialogue trajectory. This is done based on the so-called "ladders", scores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

## Indicators for Strategic direction 2: Engagement with stakeholders

		Policies and legal frameworks	Investments	Practices
<b>Ultimate goal</b>	<b>5</b>	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 Publications & videos

## Reports



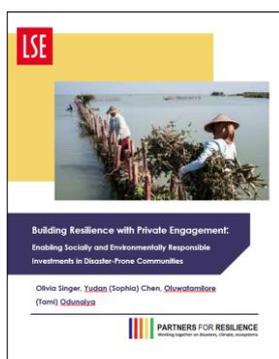
### A Landscape Approach for Disaster Risk Reduction in 7 Steps

The use of a landscape approach, although not new, is gaining prominence as an approach to effectively reduce disaster risk, adapt to climate change and enhance community resilience. Based on the experience of CARE and Wetlands International in the Partners for Resilience alliance, and on best practices developed by other experts, this paper synthesizes the main characteristics of the landscape approach and suggests seven steps when adopting a landscape approach.



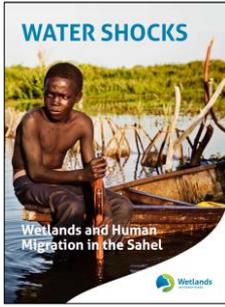
### Integrated Risk Management Explained

CARE Nederland has developed materials on IRM for the CARE family to facilitate the uptake of IRM into Care's programmes worldwide. In September, Care Nederland finalised a paper explaining Integrated Risk Management. Summary of this paper: *Climate change and ecosystem degradation place new demands on disaster risk reduction approaches. We describe Integrated Risk Management (IRM) as an enhanced, holistic approach to increase community resilience by integrating disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration. In this document, we set out CARE's approach to IRM, explain our current thinking and the key characteristics of the approach, CARE's Theory of Change, and how IRM links to international frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework.*



### Building Resilience with Private Engagement: Enabling Socially and Environmentally Responsible Investments in Disaster-Prone Communities

Partners for Resilience is pleased to have the London School of Economics (LSE) conduct a research on mitigating risks from investments to protect and manage both social and environmental interests of societies. This report was commissioned by PFR as a consultancy project for students of MSc Development Management at the London School of Economics and Political Science. It seeks to answer the question of how to make investments robust and informed to social and environmental risks. This topic is of vital importance because responsible investments are fundamental for a consistent and sustainable process of development, and ultimately contribute to building/ strengthening resilience of people and their societies. Hence, to ensure robustness and responsiveness in investments, risk minimisation is a must. The report answers this question with a focus on investments in water infrastructure. *Draft report was shared in April 2018.*



### **Water Shocks: Wetlands and Human Migration in the Sahel**

A new report linking the loss of wetlands in the Sahel region to increased social tensions and involuntary migration into Europe.



### **Risky business: Integrated solutions for expanding coastal cities**

Hasty, business-as-usual solutions to managing disaster risks in expanding coastal cities can undermine sustainable development and actually put people, urban infrastructure and valuable land at greater risk.



### **Y-Adapt curriculum**

*Available in English and French*

Y-Adapt is a curriculum for young people consisting of games and playful activities.

It helps them to both understand climate change and to take practical action to adapt to the changing climate in their community.

*(Click on image to go to the full report)*

## Videos (PfR and PfR contributions)



### Moving Forward Together – Urban Resilience in Jakarta

Cordaid's urban resilience project in Marunda, an impoverished neighbourhood of Jakarta, made this beautiful short movie. KARINA Yogyakarta is recently implementing a programme called MURIA (Marunda Urban Resilience in Action) in the village of Marunda (Kelurahan Marunda) in North Jakarta. This programme is to address problems identified in Marunda such as 1) poor sanitation and limited access to clean water, 2) livelihood, 3) ecosystem degradation, and 4) policy and regulations. Referring to those identified problems, MURIA was developed to create 1) safe water, sanitation, hygiene and environmental health; 2) risk proof livelihood; and 3) participatory planning.



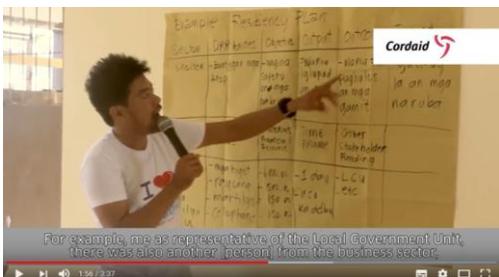
### Short film by Environment, Conflict and Cooperation Platform

What does climate security mean for the humanitarian community? Maarten van Aalst, Director of the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, explains in this short film why it is important to not only focus on long-term reduction of GHG, but also the short-term necessity of adaptation. This, he states, requires the engagement of a wide community – including the humanitarian community



### Heat wave flash mobs: how to organise?

They came out of the blue and stopped people in their tracks. In crowded markets, in parks and even at the airport, a 15-member Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) contingent of young staff and volunteers had found a new way to inform people how to prepare for heatwave temperatures that hit 43°C in Delhi..... You can read the full story [here](#) - and watch the **video**. In case you are interested to use flashmobs as a way of raising awareness, and getting your message across - **watch this instructional video**



**“Working together towards urban resilience in the Philippines”**: a short movie made by Cordaid on promoting urban resilience by working together with communities and local government:



**B-Roll Y-adapt Haiti.** Young people at the Haitian Red Cross (HRC) share their thoughts on their Y-Adapt experience -- a new programme comprising games-based and interactive sessions inspiring youth to develop their own climate adaptation strategies and community advocacy.



**14 videos on Forecast-based Financing (FbF) operations**

The Red Cross Red Crescent has developed the concept of forecast-based financing (FbF) to fill gaps in the humanitarian system by using the science of weather and climate to anticipate possible impacts in risk-prone areas and mobilize financial resources automatically before a potential disaster to implement early actions and enable effective preparedness for response.

*(Click on image to go to the video)*