

Annexes

Annex 1 List of Acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| ASEAN | Association of South East Asian Nations |
| AU | African Union |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CCA | Climate Change Adaptation |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DCF | Dialogue Capacity Framework |
| D&D | Dialogue & Dissent |
| DRM | Disaster Risk Management |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West Africa |
| EMR | Ecosystem Management and Restoration |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| GCA | Global Commission of Adaptation |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GIDM | Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management |
| GPDRR | Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction |
| GPG | Global Policy Group |
| HLPF | High Level Political Forum |
| IFRC | International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies |
| (I)NGO | International Non-Governmental Organization |
| IRM | Integrated Risk Management |
| LAPSSET | Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport |
| LGU | Local Government Units |
| MOFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NAP | National Adaptation Plan |
| NAWE | Network of African Women Environmentalists |
| NDC | National Determined Contributions |
| NLRC | Netherlands Red Cross |
| PfR | Partners for Resilience |
| PME | Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SFDRR | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| ToC | Theory of Change |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention |
| UNISDR | United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction |
| VNR | Voluntary National Reviews |
| WaL | Water as Leverage |
| WRUA | Water Resource Users Associations Network |

Annex 2 About Partners for Resilience

Who we are - Partners for Resilience

The Partners for Resilience alliance started its collaboration in 2010 and continued its work under the strategic partnership with the Netherlands government in 2016. The alliance was founded by five Dutch based organizations: CARE Netherlands, Cordaid, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, Wetlands International and the Netherlands Red Cross and evolved into a global network of about 50 partner civil society organizations 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 organizations, and community-based organizations.

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](#) approach (IRM - see also annex 6), 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.

Communication

- Watch this short [introduction video](#) to know more about Partners for Resilience
- Watch [this animation](#), explaining integrated risk management

PfR is using several **communication channels** through which we share our **stories** and **knowledge products**.

PfR website: www.partnersforresilience.nl

- **PfR external newsletter:** [Spring 2019](#), [Autumn 2019](#), [Spring 2020](#), [Autumn 2020](#), [Spring 2021](#).
- **PfR's online library:** For visiting/ registration of the PfR library [click here](#).
- **Twitter:** Follow PfR's [@PfRglobal](#) Twitter account.
- **Facebook:** [Facebook internal](#) & [external](#) pages.
- **LinkedIn:** PfR can be found at [LinkedIn](#) as well.
- **YouTube:** The PfR channel can be found [here](#)

Beautiful end of programme products have been made in 2020: for a selection of the 2020 publications, resources & videos please check out annex 8 of this report.

Annex 3 Theory of Change

Ensuring outcomes can be delivered in an ever changing world

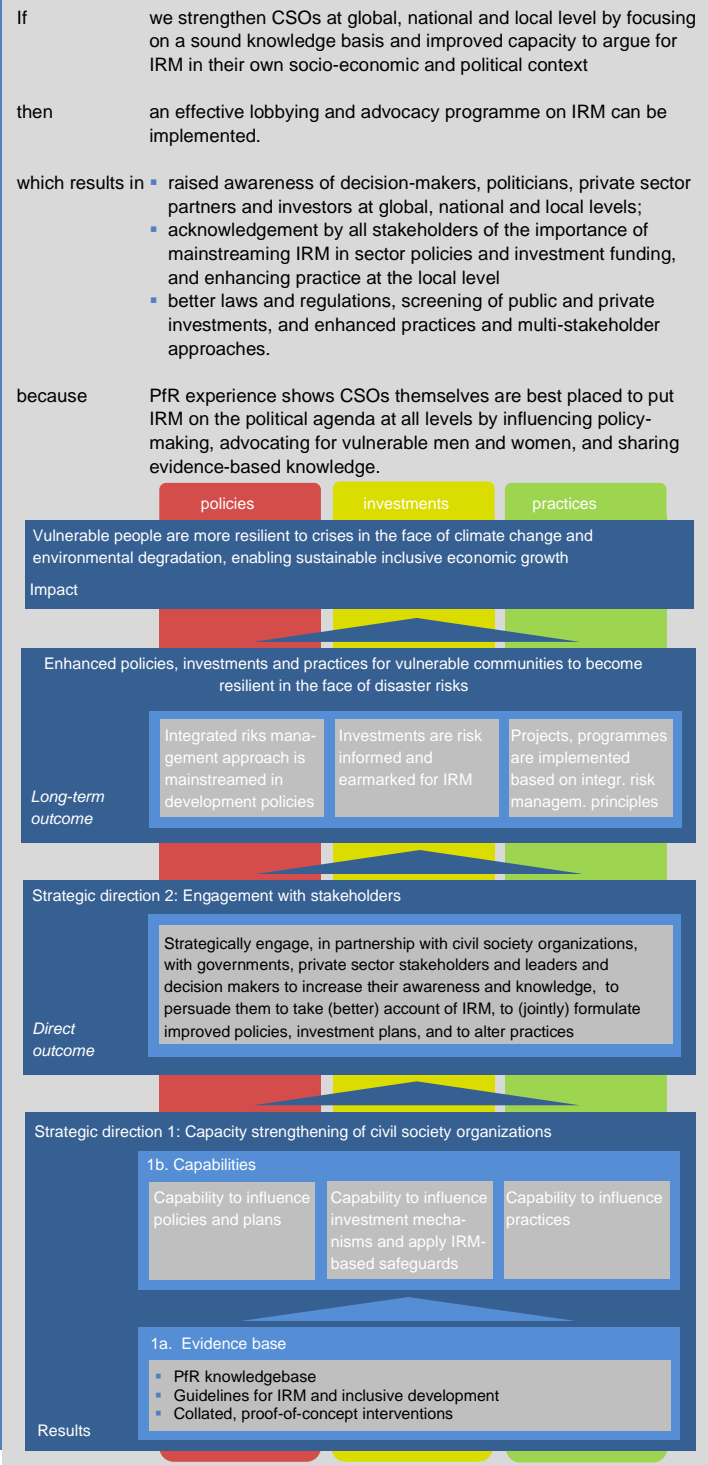
Disasters and development are at odds: disasters wipe out development gains of individuals, households, communities and entire countries. The number of disasters is growing, affecting more people and causing increasing economic damage. Continuing development as business-as-usual will prevent the attainment 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



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 organizations for lobby and advocacy** - strengthening Southern civil society organizations and communities (through these organizations) in their lobby and advocacy on IRM in the interest of all people in society, so that these communities, supported by partner organizations, 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 for each PfR country programme. The frameworks present the status of capacities, listed by the organizations 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 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 into 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 4 Country/ regional/ global overviews

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

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 towards the 2020 goals.

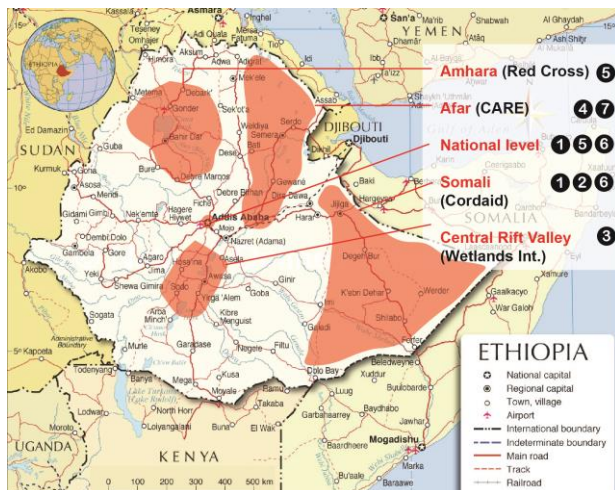
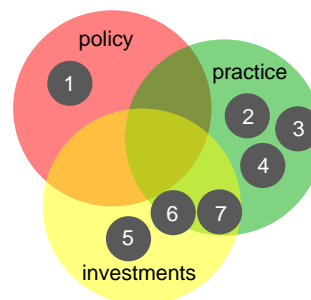
Order of appearance (alphabetical)

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

Ethiopia

Overall lead: **Cordaid** – Ayichalim Zewdie

Dialogue trajectories



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

Partners and budget

| Alliance member | Budget (in Euro) | Implementing partner | Leading | supporting | Complementing programmes |
|------------------------|------------------|---|---------|------------|---|
| CARE | 935,000 | CARE Ethiopia | 4,7 | 5,6 | Eco-DRR |
| Cordaid | 1,478,030 | Cordaid Ethiopia ACPA, Somali Regional State DRM Bureau | 1,2,6, | 3,4, | RESET II, Resilience projects (private funds), Eco-DRR |
| NLRC | 1,418,045 | Ethiopia Red Cross Society | 5 | 2,3,4,6,7, | Chronic Crisis, Eco-DRR |
| Wetlands International | 720,050 | Wetlands International East Africa | 3 | 1,6,7, | Chronic Crisis; Climate Resilient Flyways Central Rift Valley Lakes (IKI, Germany); Basin in Balance Central Rift Valley Lakes (NL sustainable water fund), Eco-DRR |
| Climate Centre | 300,000 | Climate Centre Representative | | 2 | |
| Total | 4,851,125 | | | | |

General remarks

Due to the long process to get approval from the regional governments, programme implementation in Somali region (instead of earlier planned Oromya region) and in Afar region only started end of 2017. The activities at national level and in Amhara region started as planned. Due to the delayed start up, the budget for Ethiopia has been scaled down: budget has been shifted mainly to the Uganda programme. In 2019 there has been a significant context change, especially in the political space for civil society organizations. In 2020 conflict in several regions raised again, leading to a large number of refugees to Sudan, and internally displaced people.

Ethiopia country summary

Contextual information

Compared to 2016, several contextual changes have been observed, such as the improvement in CSOs operational environment in relation to the CSOs proclamation. Following the leadership change in Ethiopia, the level of conflicts has gradually increased. The COVID-19 outbreak negatively impacted planned operations.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

The most significant outcome achieved, is the completion of IRM sensitive Regional Disaster Risk Management (DRM) implementation strategies in Somali, Afar and Amhara regions. IRM has been mainstreamed in the DRM strategy, implementation guideline and in the DRM communication strategy. To achieve this, PfR Ethiopia organized several IRM dialogue workshops for the concerned decision makers and officials of the regional bureaus. PfR provided continuous capacity strengthening to the regional sector's bureau staff and other relevant government stakeholders on the IRM approach and on the linkage between EMR, CCA and DRR. Financial support has been provided to the Regional DRM Bureau to commission the strategy development process. Finally, day-to-day technical support has been provided to the Regional Bureaus in the process of developing the strategy. According to the PfR country team, the following are the main enablers for this success:

- Strong partnership with the government at various level.
- The new CSOs proclamation which has opened space for CSOs to engage in policy advocacy.
- Experiences and evidence from the PfR programme 2010-2015.
- Programme alignment with government priorities and needs.

The following have been identified as barriers: the outbreak of COVID-19, instability due to political and ethnic conflict, disasters, like drought, flooding, locust invasion, and high turnover of high-level officials.

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

PfR organized various capacity strengthening trainings on IRM and rangeland management. Exposure visits were made on themes as IRM, policy advocacy, the Ramsar convention, and wetlands, eco-system and rangelands management. Financial and technical support to strengthen CSO's capacities resulted in major achievements:

1. CSO's, government stakeholders and academic institutions having enhanced skills and knowledge for the practical application of the IRM approach and principles.
2. Targeted implementing partners and consortium member organizations have improved negotiation and policy dialogue skills and knowledge.
3. CSO's have a better understanding of existing Government DRM and EIA policy documents and strategies followed by the identification of limitations in these.
4. CSO's have improved capacity for practical application of IRM, integrating IRM in Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) programmes at grassroot level: CMDRR Associations prepare and implement development and contingency plans.
5. CSO's have improved capacity to generate evidence. For example: participatory scenario planning on early warning and participatory action and climate adaptation budget tracking.

The main enablers for the success in capacity strengthening are the technical capacity and knowledge among consortium partners, and the experiences and evidence from the PfR programme 2010-2015. The main challenges were the limited staff and high local staff workload, and the lack of financial resources for non-contracted advocacy allies. With regards to gender there are still religious and cultural barriers which affect women roles. However, all the strategic documents which PfR commissioned, such as the IRM sensitive, DRM implementation strategy, the [ESIA guidelines](#), the [Jigjiga University curriculum](#) and the [IRM Training of Trainers manual](#) include a gender sensitive approach. In addition, in the CSO's/ CBO's capacity strengthening efforts, PfR has put maximum effort to ensure there is a fair representation of women. The establishment and strengthening of CMDRR associations in the targeted communities ensured equal representation of men and women in the leadership of the associations. A strong gender analysis has been undertaken in the impact evaluation.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

The most important learning is that working in a consortium facilitates and helps pooling expertise and eases networking with various think-tanks for mutual learning and generation of knowledge. The main products developed for knowledge management and learning, and to create evidence are:

- The production and dissemination of a contextualised [IRM advocacy training manual](#).

- [GIS investments mapping](#), focusing on PfR areas in Central Rift Valley. This encompassed mapping of infrastructure projects such as dams, dykes, irrigation schemes and embankments using GPS. A mobile GPS application was developed to assist in data collection and dissemination of information regarding the upcoming, ongoing and completed infrastructural projects in the area of interest. An integrated spatial database was developed to mirror the data collector, targeting national and regional water security, climate resilience and disaster risk reduction, governmental and non-governmental agencies, financiers and investors, donor and development agencies, researchers, and all stakeholders with an interest in IRM in the region and publish the results as an online web map.
- The [study](#) conducted on budget tracking of climate finance by CARE Netherlands gave a clear understanding about the mobilisation and allocation of the climate budget, and on how decisions are made and how the budget is disseminated and utilised.
- The [Map Book for Dolo Ado Woreda](#) provides a mapping of existing ecosystems, as well as its services and its rehabilitation and restoration needs. The training on how to use the map book was provided to implementing partners and the soft and hard copies produced were shared with all stakeholders.
- Documentation and [broadcasting of bad investment practices](#) in Amhara region motivated regional sector bureaus to act on non-environment and community sensitive investments.
- The context study undertaken in Amhara, Somali and Afar regions enabled PfR to undertake evidence based IRM dialogue at different levels.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

The main tool for the collaboration between the Netherlands Embassy and PfR was the Dialogue & Dissent platform. Unfortunately the platform has been non-functional for the last two years, despite efforts by PfR to revitalize it. Collaboration between the Netherlands Embassy and PfR was positive on the Power of Voices proposal rejection; PfR Ethiopia could share its concerns and the implication of the discontinuation of PfR on the overall results of the present programme with the Ministry, through Mr. Tim Kos from the NL embassy.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans

The country level plan and implementation of PfR activities, especially in capacity strengthening, are linked to regional level IRM capacity strengthening initiatives. The development of the IRM advocacy manual is a good demonstration in which country expertise and resources were pooled to develop the regional IRM advocacy manual. Sharing local level evidence from the countries supported the IRM policy dialogue efforts of the regional programme. Wetlands International's initiative to lobby the Ethiopian Government to adopt the regional Ramsar convention was a local initiative which involved the PfR regional team for advice and technical guidance. The Ethiopian focal person, who is also part of the regional team, has contributed to a great extent in terms of information sharing, facilitation of joint planning and organization of various regional learning events.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 outbreak started at the end of the PfR programme period during which member organizations were highly engaged in completing remaining activities, especially in monitoring and evaluating results of projects, generating evidence for documentation, writing success stories, and preparing sustainability and exit strategies. Hence, the outbreak caused movement restrictions and closure of offices which seriously affected the implementation of the planned activities and budget utilization. Besides, it limited the communication and interaction of the consortium and implementing organizations with relevant district, regional and global level stakeholders. The crisis urged partners to shift part of their budget to COVID-19 emergency activities.

Sustainability

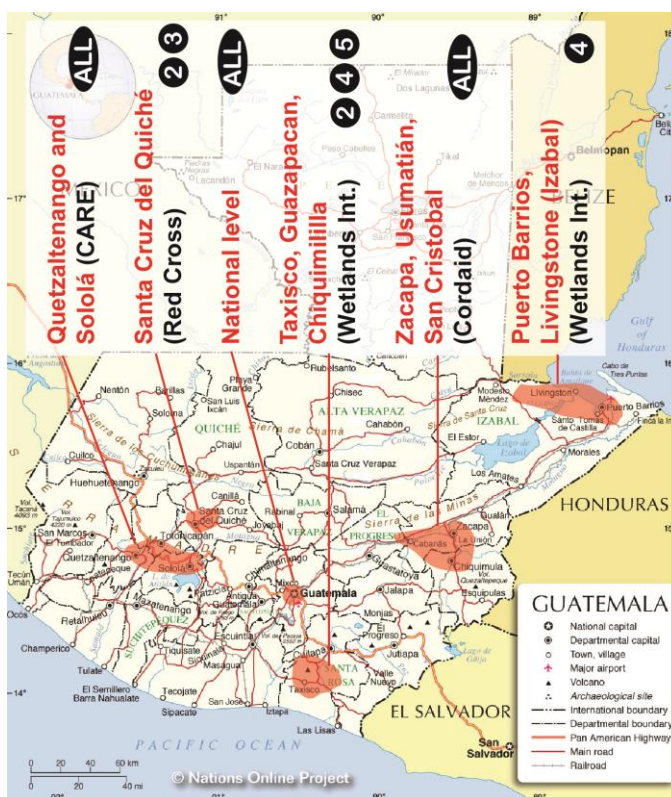
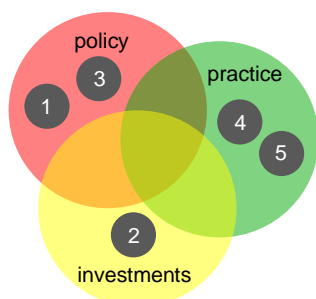
Most of the policy outcomes achieved are endorsed by the regional governments, supporting the sustainability of the IRM integration. Hence, it is expected that IRM will be part of the regular government plans in the future. Some outcomes related to the practice domain are taken up by the government, such as participatory scenario planning on seasonal forecast advisory. Besides, the participatory rangeland management guideline has been endorsed and fully taken up by the Afar regional government. Mainstreaming IRM approach in the DRM curriculums of the universities will ensure the sustainability of IRM approaches in the regions, and ensures the scaling up and sustainability of CSOs & government staff IRM capacity. Even though the PfR programme is not going to continue as it was, country level consortium member organizations will keep this momentum of working together to share ideas and identify issues of common interest to influence policies at regional level, making use of regional level events like the International Day of Disaster Risk Reduction (13 October) and others. Similarly, the organizations will try to mobilize funding to ensure the sustainability of PfR outcomes and output and ensure the implementation of strategic documents at grassroot level.

Guatemala (country programme ended in 2019)

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

Dialogue trajectories

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



Partners and budget

| Alliance member | Budget (In Euro) | Implementing partner | leading | supporting | Complementing programmes |
|------------------------|------------------|--|---------|------------|---|
| CARE | 1,041,121 | CARE Guatemala | 1, 5 | 2,3,4 | Empowerment of Gender Approach in DRR/ MACF II |
| Cordaid | 553,293 | Caritas Zacapa | 2 | 1,3,4,5 | Resilience measures 2016-2017 (private funding) |
| NLRC | 125,001 | Guatemala Red Cross | 3 | 1,2,4 | |
| Wetlands International | 366,420 | Wetlands International Central America | 4 | 1,2,3,5 | |
| Climate Centre | 148,342 | Climate Centre representative | - | 1,2,3,4,5 | Y-adapt |
| Total | 2,207,176 | | | | |

General remarks

The PfR Strategic Partnership programme in Guatemala phased out in 2018-2019, with CARE remaining active until December 2019. In the remaining programme time, the partners -except Cordaid- continued scaling the Guatemala programme to the Central America region. Some country-level activities continued in support of this.

Guatemala country summary

Contextual information.

The programme started in 2016 in an optimistic spirit; presidential elections late 2015 ended the decades-long dominance of the two main parties in Guatemala and saw the imprisonment of the ruling president and vice-president. The country was considered ready for a change in favour of transparency, accountability and people's participation in governance. The ToC for Guatemala was written based on this optimistic perspective. There was fertile ground for advocacy and most of the ties with government established under the previous PfR programme 2020-2015 had remained intact. Many government institutions were willing to collaborate with PfR on the development of IRM materials. The various natural disasters that hit Guatemala and the region in 2016-2020 kept disaster risk reduction high on the agenda. Early 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic started and governments in the region declared a complete lockdown with little economic compensation plans.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories - 2020 key outcomes, and overall reflections on lobby & advocacy process/ milestones/ outcomes in the period 2016-2020

Until the end of 2019, PfR actively collaborated with the key Guatemalan institutions. The team remained focused on the generation of Spanish IRM training materials and training of civil society organisations. At the start of 2020, it was felt that a year-long regional advocacy offensive could be successful. But the pandemic caused plans to change. All regional events targeted were cancelled and were not replaced by virtual alternatives. Activities were limited to the completion of the advocacy toolbox and assistance to Guatemala's disaster management authorities (CONRED and the Ministry of Health). The most significant outcomes should be seen in this light.

- **Trajectory 1**, Inter-Agency Strategic Agenda: Coordination for IRM between the Ministry of Education, MARN, CONRED and CONAP. The PfR-influenced policy documents and IRM materials withstood the changes in government late 2019. Moreover, in collaboration with two important government institutions, SEGEPLAN (Presidential Secretariat for Planning and Programming) and INSIVUMEH (National Institute for Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology), two publications saw the light; [the Methodological guide for the elaboration of the Municipal Development and Land Use Plans](#) (2019) and the [Methodological Guides for Risk Management, Vulnerability Reduction and Improvement of Climate Change Capacity in Guatemala](#) (2020). Both guides are now used on a nation-wide scale. PfR succeeded to integrate the use of these tools in CEPREDENAC's toolkit for the region as well. A new opportunity was the replication of the inter-ministerial coordination at the local level. PfR supported CONRED to install the *Territorial IRM Platform* which will remain active post 2020, with technical and financial support from other agencies.
- **Trajectory 2**, IRM in municipal planning processes. SEGEPLAN, responsible for training local authorities on municipal planning, agreed to jointly review their training materials and included the IRM principles. SEGEPLAN now executes a training campaign with its own funds in all 340 Guatemalan municipalities. At local level, the pilot work with community-based structures like COCODES and COMUDES, took off at a modest scale and did not meet the expectations as formulated in the ToC in 2016. This field of work could be the single topic for a follow up programme or similar initiative with the objective of community-based organisations and community people becoming more meaningfully involved in local planning.
- **Trajectory 3**, Advocacy of civil society for IRM legislation in the country. Rather than pursuing in vain to influence the legislative process on IRM in Guatemala, PfR focused at providing training on IRM to NGOs and CBOs that have the potential to reach out through their regional networks, like TECHO, COCIGER, Scout Association of Guatemala, Madre Tierra and CENTRARSE. Clear outcomes are especially at the Guatemala level; there are no clear regional outcomes yet at programme closure.
- **Trajectory 4**: IRM knowledge management. The [Inter-University platform](#), INTERU-GRD, has been established with support of PfR. The INTERU-GRD offers publications on IRM related topics, IRM tools, videos, forums, seminars and Massive Open Online Courses. Moreover, last September it co-organised the *Americas and Caribbean University Virtual Forum* together with REDULACC. This is a good start for regional outreach.
- **Trajectory 5**: Gender is incorporated in the other trajectories through tools developed by PfR which all address working with vulnerable groups. CARE's [Igualdad Casa Adentro](#) tool ("Gender equity starts at home") has proven to be useful for training of government staff, local authorities and community-based organisations. PfR's support to the creation of gender monitoring units in CONRED is an outstanding result. At regional level, modest results were booked with an internal policy review of the *Regional Consensus for Risk Management Network* on aspects of gender and vulnerable groups.

Progress/ reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organisational level for 2020 and in relation to 2016 to 2020.

Capacity strengthening was done in two stages. Firstly, training materials have been developed in collaboration with relevant government institutions. Secondly civil society organisations, including 11 universities, have been trained using the approved training materials. Gender and vulnerable groups were incorporated into among other's CARE's [Igualdad Casa Adentro](#) training modules which were part of the IRM training to CSOs, universities and government institutions. INTERU-GRD's capability to manage the inter-university IRM knowledge platform by itself is the most striking outcome of the programme. The main barriers for capacity strengthening on lobby and advocacy were threefold: staff changes required partners to re-establish contacts with institutions and start over, which led to delays or loss of earlier achievements. Due to the diverse academic levels among civil society actors, the content and the understanding/ participation of actors has been complex. Furthermore, civil society actors sometimes required financial aid to attend trainings, which PfR was not eager to provide. This generated a lack of motivation among participants and limited participation. The main enablers were the success of the PfR's Inter-Agency Strategic Agenda and how key government players picked up IRM (e.g. INSIVUMEH, SEGEPLAN). The methodology of the *Jornadas de Resiliencia (Resilience Days)* at national and local level proved to be an important tool for inter-institutional dialogue and exchange with civil society to promote IRM. [PfR's Educational Modules](#) for the training of teachers opened doors to interact with municipalities, women's groups, conservation organisations and illiterate people.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning | At the start of the programme in 2016, PfR Guatemala was concerned about the lack of IRM teaching materials in the Spanish language, which was therefore prioritized. This has led to the co-creation and translation of documents used to train civil servants, technicians and representatives of CBOs and NGOs. The eight key publications developed can be found [here](#).

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy | There has been little contact with the Netherlands Embassy in Costa Rica, which in earlier occasions expressed little interest in PfR's work.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans.

1. Stepping up Guatemalan country level training programmes and policies to a regional level is relatively easy due to good organisation at government level (CEPREDENAC, SICA, etc.) as well as NGO level. It is unfortunate that regional dissemination of PfR documents and policies was hindered by COVID-19 and the slow adjustment of the regional knowledge exchange mechanisms to the new situation.
2. Linking up with insular countries like Haiti and other French- and English-speaking Caribbean islands has been cumbersome. Exchange of training materials was hampered by the contextual differences.
3. Concerning the important global themes of the SDGs, Sendai, Paris Agreement, etc., Guatemala, as much as neighbouring countries in the region, is well inserted in the global discussions. Government is present in the international arena and translates international treaties into national policy. PfR has been active in national dialogue round tables on Ramsar, Climate, Sendai, etc. and supported the dialogue and publication of their results, such as the [National Action Plan of Climate Change](#) for Guatemala.

COVID-19

Please see under *Central America and Caribbean Region*

Sustainability

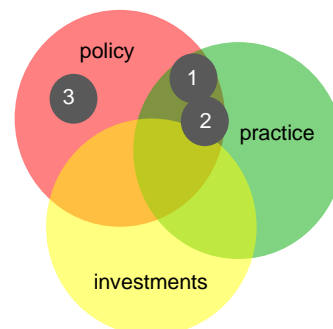
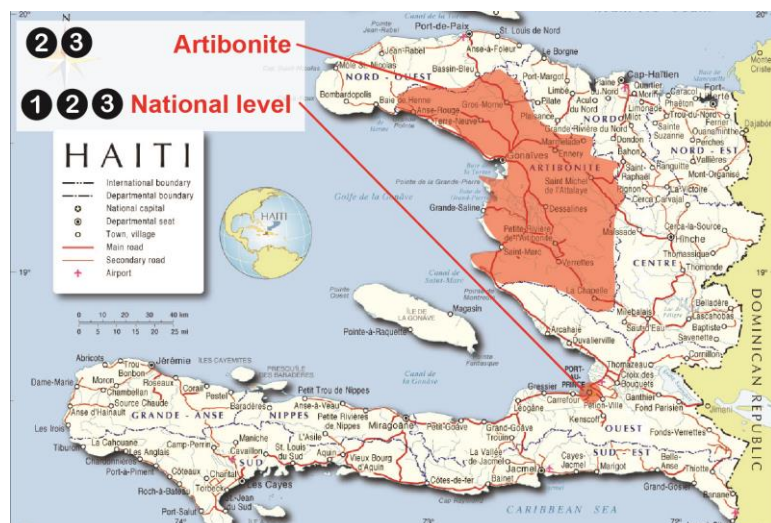
PfR has produced manuals and policy papers in collaboration with various governmental institutions, which have been officially approved. Moreover, the documents 'survived' the changes of government after the presidential elections in 2015 and 2019. This is likely to continue as some of these publications have become part and parcel of ministerial training programmes. The PfR team has trained various civil society organisations like TECHO, Guatemala Scout Association, CENTRARSE and Madre Tierra and 11 academic institutions in Guatemala that have a long trajectory of self-sufficiency and that have collaborated in the programme purely out of interest in the topic of IRM. Putting these principles into practice has demonstrated not to incur additional expenses, so the main capacity strengthening outcomes are likely to be sustained beyond the duration of the programme.

Haiti

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

Dialogue trajectories

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



Partners and budget

| Alliance member | Budget (in Euro) | Implementing partner | leading | supporting | Complementing programmes |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------|------------|--------------------------|
| NLRC | 629,519 | Haiti Red Cross Society | 1,2,3, | | Green Pearl, Eco-DRR |
| Climate Centre | 260,000 | Climate Centre Representative | | 1,2,3 | Y-Adapt |
| Total | 912,519 | | | | |

General remarks

Haiti has become a member of the PfR family in 2016. Efforts to strengthen capacities for (IRM) lobby and advocacy continued throughout the programme, through adapted training materials and Training of Trainers. The Artibonite basin was added to the programme in 2017: the IRM concept will be put in practice in this basin.

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

Haiti benefits from some complementary programmes, like to [Eco-DRR programme](#), implemented with support from UN-Environment and funded by EU-Devco, and some other programmes supported by the Netherlands Red Cross/ [Prinses Margriet Fund](#), like the *Green Pearl*. For the Green Pearl programme the Netherlands and Haiti Red Cross are working together with [Commonland](#), an organization which specializes in landscape restoration, and with [LEOS](#), an organization which supports in developing the initial business models and value chains. Data analyses of the Red Cross data team 510 are used for the identification and monitoring of project areas.

Haiti Country Summary

Contextual information - developments in 2020 and link to contextual differences since 2016.

Haiti is in a persistent socio-political crisis. Since 2018, the situation has worsened due to the multiplication of socio-political protests and lockdowns. The country has increasingly faced scarcity of basic goods for households. In addition the impossibility to move basic products freely and easily within the country has resulted in government and international organisations continuing to focus mainly on short term humanitarian response. The year 2020 has been another challenging year for Haiti. The COVID-19 pandemic has been an addition to the already troubled context, which led to temporary travel restrictions and more long term impossibility to organise meetings, trainings and workshops. From March to July, the government and international organisations feared a dramatic widespread of the virus in Haiti leading into a big number of death due to the low development of medical infrastructures. PfR had the obligation to adapt to that situation and supported the Red Cross response to the pandemic by working with the local authorities on preventing and diminishing the virus transmission rate.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories - 2020 key outcomes, and overall reflections on lobby & advocacy process/ milestones/ outcomes in the period 2016-2020

In 2020, PfR Haiti continued to progress towards achieving its dialogue trajectories objectives, and at the beginning of the year it looked like the lobby and advocacy would lead to positive results, both at local and national level. Due to COVID-19 and the new restrictions this became very challenging. At local level, PfR partner, specifically the Red Cross youth service, continued to actively mobilise youth at local level, to be trained on IRM using the Y-Adapt curricula. During the year, the youth of Tiburon municipality, in the South district, prepared a climate change adaptation plan for their municipality. The youth took the lead in its implementation and engaged on a dialogue with local authorities, which resulted into a presentation and dialogue session of the adaptation action plan with the local authorities. The plan and initiative was approved, and local authorities highlighted the importance of having youth taking leadership on IRM at local level (Watch this short [video](#) to learn more on Haiti youth engagement) At national level, the 2016-2020 dialogues with the government and key stakeholders working in IRM supported the new positioning of the Haitian Red Cross as a strategic partner for the implementation of IRM and environmental protection and restoration. Due to this the Haitian Red Cross was able to present a proposal and getting selected by WFP (2020) to implement a community resilience programme, with a 2 Million USD budget funded by USAID.

Progress/ Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organizational level for 2020 and in relation to 2016 to 2020.

Through the five year long capacity strengthening process of PfR, stakeholders including the Red Cross youth and the Haitian Red Cross completely engaged into the IRM approach. The capacity strengthening of the Red Cross youth directly resulted into the engagement of youth in advocating and implementing IRM activities. [The Y-Adapt training](#) to engage youth into IRM actions is now an integral part of the Red Cross youth service, which will continue to be replicated in new programmes. The Haitian Red Cross has gained capacities on two main components. The first is its increased capacity to dialogue and advocate on IRM and environmental protection, which resulted in a partnership with the Ministry of Environment and a grant of the WFP to implement IRM activities. The second component was the ability to integrate gender and social inclusion into its operations, resulting into the development of a national strategy opening the door for the integration of more gender related aspects into its organisational development.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning. 2020 key outcomes on KML + links to key resources developed in the period 2016-2020

Knowledge products have been developed to support the lobby and advocacy work, especially on "Advocacy towards the conception of an harmonized and coordinated Early Warning Early Action system in the Artibonite basin". PfR supported the elaboration of the lower [Artibonite flood risk assessment](#), which was/ is a valuable key product in the dialogue with key stakeholders involved in the elaboration and management of early warning systems, including the hydro-meteorology agency, civil protection agency, and the dam management Authority. The [assessment report](#) has been presented and shared to those authorities and is available in the PfR library. The programme has developed two practical guides. The first one to train Haitian Red Cross staffs and volunteers on [how to use and contribute to Open Street Map](#), as a tool to better manage territories. The second one is a [practical guide on GPS](#) to train Haitian Red Cross staffs and volunteers on how to use a GPS device and record GPS data. They are both available in the PfR library as well as in Haitian Red Cross office.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

There is no Netherlands Embassy in Haiti, and therefore PfR has developed a relation with the Embassy representatives based in the neighbouring country of the Dominican republic. The NL Red Cross/ Haiti Red Cross programme and approach in Haiti, including PfR, have been presented to the ambassador and embassy representatives. PfR benefited from the visit of the Princess of the Netherlands accompanied by the ambassador in 2018; they visited the PfR programme implemented in the South East district. In view of the results and engagement of PfR in Haiti, the Princess of Netherlands committed into investing on IRM and environment protection and restoration for the next 20 years through the [Prinses Margriet Fund](#).

Linking country plans to regional and global plans.

During the dialogue trajectories elaboration and implementation of activities, links and connections have been identified with the Sustainable Development Goals, especially with the SGD-4 on quality education through inclusion of IRM in education programmes using the Y-adapt curricula and mobilisation of the Red Cross youth. Dialogue trajectory 2 was fully in line with the Sendai Framework priority 1: understanding risks. The flood analyses of the Artibonite basin contributed to a better understanding of the (flood) risk situation in the area.

COVID-19

In the first months of the COVID-19 pandemic, until the month of April, there was a major shift in virtual communication and meetings. There was an increase of will of the partners and stakeholders to continue the strategic dialogues on mobilizing investments in resilience building, integrating the development of early warning and early action systems that integrate information on hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities of the population, especially in the context of management and restoration of natural resources. The restriction of advocacy actions, caused by the health situation in the country, has remained worrying in the face of the increase in victims of the COVID-19 pandemic. The situation created mistrust and isolation of the stakeholders which made the dialogues difficult. Partners had to focus on responding to the crisis caused by the pandemic. This caused the abandonment of activities related to the PfR programme. It is necessary to underline the decrease in the economic capacity of the beneficiaries due to the galloping inflation the country is experiencing, caused by the depression of the national currency against the US dollar. The mobility of actors and in particular programme staff has been reduced drastically since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sustainability

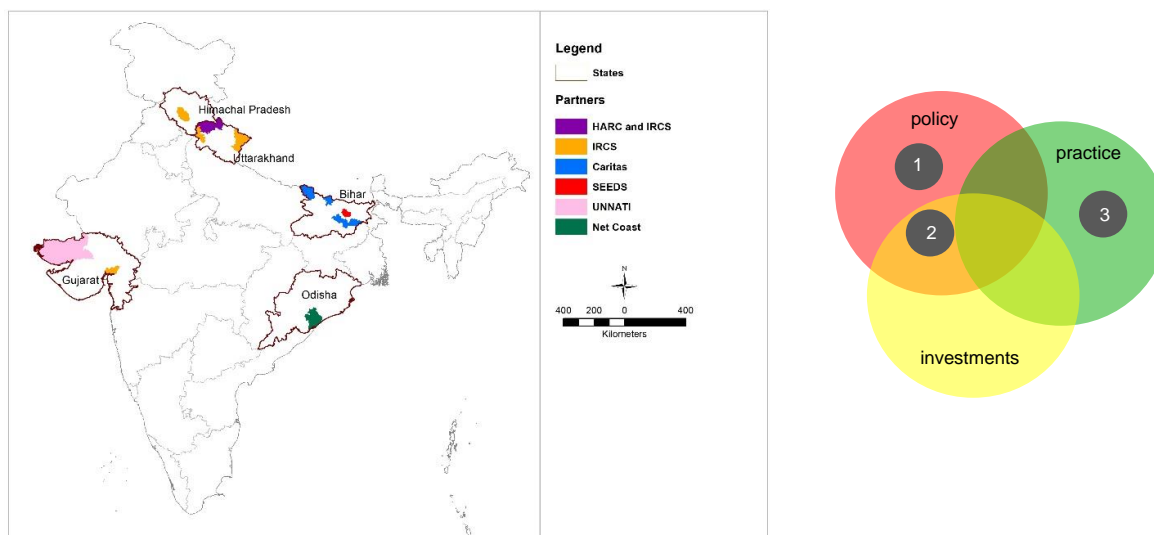
The Haitian Red Cross will continue to sustain the enhanced positioning acquired as a key proponent and stakeholder in disaster risk reduction, climate and environment. It will continue efforts to strengthen early warning and early action, and promoting the community based landscape approach to strengthening resilience and reversing environmental degradation. A strong relationship has been developed with the ministries of environment and education, as well as with the hydro-meteorology agency, all of whom are now contacting and inviting the Haitian Red Cross in workshops and meetings beyond the scope of the PfR programme, which shows their interest to involve Haiti Red Cross in their wider programmes and activities. The updated national Red Cross youth strategy now includes IRM, adopted by the Red Cross youth and accompanied with new IRM trainings, in particular Y-Adapt. IRM and Y-Adapt are now integral parts of the Red Cross Youth practices and PfR's objective to mainstream youth participation across all Haiti Red Cross activities will continue. There is good evidence already as youth participation in being replicated in other Red Cross programmes.

India

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

Dialogue trajectories

- 1 Disaster Risk Reduction 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 Disaster Risk Reduction programmes address underlying causes and prevent creation of new causes



Partners and budget

| Alliance member | Budget (in Euro) | Implementing partner | leading | Supporting | Complementing programmes |
|------------------------|------------------|---|---------|------------|--------------------------|
| Wetlands International | 1,220,404 | Wetlands Int. South Asia, HARC, SEEDS, UNNATI, Caritas India, NETCOAST – implementing CSO partner network | 1,2,3, | 1,2,3 | Eco-DRR |
| NLRC | 184,357 | Indian Red Cross Society | | 1 | |
| Cordaid | 228,742 | HARC, SEEDS, UNNATI, Caritas India | | | |
| Climate Centre | 340,000 | Climate Centre representative | | 1,2,3 | |
| Total | 1,973,503 | | | | |

General remarks

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

India Country Summary

Contextual information

India was hit by floods, droughts, locust storms and COVID-19 in 2020. The pandemic has reiterated the need to strengthen community resilience; the most vulnerable were severely affected. Local government and PfR partners in Odisha were particularly challenged by Cyclone Amphan, which made landfall in May, while communities were still reeling from Cyclone Fani that impacted Odisha the year before. Local hospitals and government institutions were mostly engaged in addressing the COVID crisis but as the news of Cyclone landfall developed, they changed to getting people into safe shelters and social distancing became a secondary concern. Community members were housed with returning migrants having a high number of COVID-19 positive cases. The cyclone eventually passed Odisha but caused extensive damage in Bengal with over 80 lives lost, and impacting the Sundarbans damaging more than 30% of the mangrove [forest](#). Losses are estimated to be over US\$ 13 billion.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories - 2020 key outcomes, and overall reflections on lobby & advocacy process/ milestones/ outcomes in the period 2016-2020

The key 2020 achievements were the identification by the Ministry of Environment of 130 wetlands for priority restoration in the next 5 years. PfR contributed in 2017 via the revision of the national regulatory framework of wetlands and a module that offers practical guidance on integrating Nature based Solutions within district disaster planning, drafted by PfR in collaboration with the National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. A significant event was the mobilisation of community members to form a human chain with over 17,000 people to protect a wetland in [Bihar](#). The biggest change over the past 5 years is that disaster management, which was previously merely seen as an issue of response only, is now regarded a collective process, going hand in hand with development planning. This is mainly visible at the level of municipalities (Gram Panchayats), in their Development Plans and to a lesser extent at District and State levels. Council and community members have evolved to mainstream risk reduction measures into their Development Plans, prioritize ecosystem risk reduction and climate change adaptation and follow up on these plans with their local government. As a result of PfR, currently 52 municipality plans in 8 states (Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Bihar, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh) now include IRM measures and over 30 municipalities are implementing a large variety of IRM-based measures, ranging from tree plantation, restoration of water bodies, drip irrigation, composting to solid waste management. To a slightly lesser extent PfR influenced four new or reviewed District Disaster Management Plans. The fact that the Kanthkot Development Plan was taken up as a model by the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management is huge and potentially affects all Gram Panchayats Development Plans in the State to include IRM measures. The PfR partnership has enabled drafting of national level policy documents that include Eco-DRR approaches, like the *National Disaster Plan* and the *National Wetland Rules and Guidelines for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems*.

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

The 52 municipal councils, their communities as well as all 6 PfR implementing partners understand risks and the landscape approach. The understanding of communities regarding ecosystem management has grown and restoration is now topic of deliberation and decision at council level. In local planning, spatial and temporal dimensions of hazards (risk-drivers) are taken into account. While people used to work according to administrative boundaries, they now realise that landscape planning and boundaries are more important when discussing water-mediated risks. A major challenge however is that, even though there is willingness of local leaders to work towards inclusive and participatory development, the environment is not that conducive, like the existing social structures and the cultural atmosphere. In order to address these issues, build leadership and increase participation of vulnerable gender groups, the work required to achieve transformational change would be much more in-depth and time-intensive. The programme investigated how gender perceptions have a bearing on ecosystem services and how risks affect genders differently. All Gram Panchayats development processes ensured that the strategic and practical needs of the different gender groups were addressed, but equal participation was not always easy. Before, only panchayat (village council) members and politically strong people decided. Now with CSOs facilitation, problems of different ages/ genders/ marginalised sections of community are addressed and mainstreamed. A remaining bottle neck is that decision power is often with State or Central government and hence it is important to work towards gender equity at that level too. While there are a few clear examples of collaboration between the consortium members and CSO partners, collaboration between them remained limited as they operate in landscapes far away from each other. The PME and other workshops supported mutual learning, and gradually, to understand IRM much better. Disaster events themselves, where theory became practice, were very effective learning moments.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

This year, PfR India significantly increased its development and use of knowledge products, which have received local, national and global coverage. The blog "[making Chennai Resilient](#)" on climate resilience received a lot of attention. Our policy briefs, like the [Ramsar policy brief on wetlands and disaster risk reduction](#), and the [IRM policy checklist](#) for integration within district disaster management plans, enabled dialogues with governments at different levels, leading to increased interest of government to adopt integrated approaches to risk reduction.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

The embassy is increasingly involving PfR in private sector events, e.g. PfR was part of the Netherlands India trade and technology mission on invitation of the embassy. There is great interest from the NL Embassy in the [Water as Leverage](#) (WaL) programme. The Ministry of Environment at the national level is part of the WaL engagement. PfR has supported WaL by providing information on processes, and through connecting key stakeholders. WaL plans to further expand its work and engagement with the water resources ministry. PfR will support engagement by providing a list of possible cities where the WaL programme can be implemented as well.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans

There is mutual added value in working at the global and regional level. The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Geneva, May 2020) made it easier to engage with high level Indian officials. PfR was invited by the national government to be part of the preparatory discussions, during which PfR could share key IRM messages. During the conference, key communications were shared via the whatsapp group of the India delegation which PfR was part of. The Indian delegation attended [PfR's networking event at the Global Platform](#). Urban floods are on the rise in India. The current focus of the government is to build resilient infrastructure in coherence with the urban agenda. PfR will further engage to promote coherence of the urban agenda and to promote natural infrastructure for risk reduction. Planning at the local level is done to accommodate climate risks helping agriculturalists plant their crops accordingly. The plans take different climate time scales into account. The resources leveraged by developmental programming are all done to advance the SDGs.

COVID-19

Most of the programme team was engaged in distributing essential humanitarian needs and supporting various efforts initiated by the government during this time of crisis. Workshops with village leaders and other stakeholders had to be conducted virtually, which was not successful as many people are not digitally literate and network connectivity is often bad. For future orientation, workshops need to be organized for local stakeholders to stay connected. Seeds and Caritas in Bihar carried out response activities. Additionally all partners assisted panchayats (village councils) in developing COVID-19 response plans in Gujarat, Uttarakhand and Odisha. The partners assisted government in setting up isolation wards for returning migrants, raising awareness on safety measures and conducting sanitation drives. Furthermore PfR supported households with one month ration with masks, sanitisers and food. Selected households were not included in the public distribution system, are living around wetlands and depend on daily wages or wetlands. PfR provided psychosocial support and counselling and enlisted women's self-help groups to prepare face masks and distributed them to ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activists) and Aanganwadi (local mother and child care centres) workers. Partners have been part of coordination meetings with the district administration and other government actors.

Sustainability

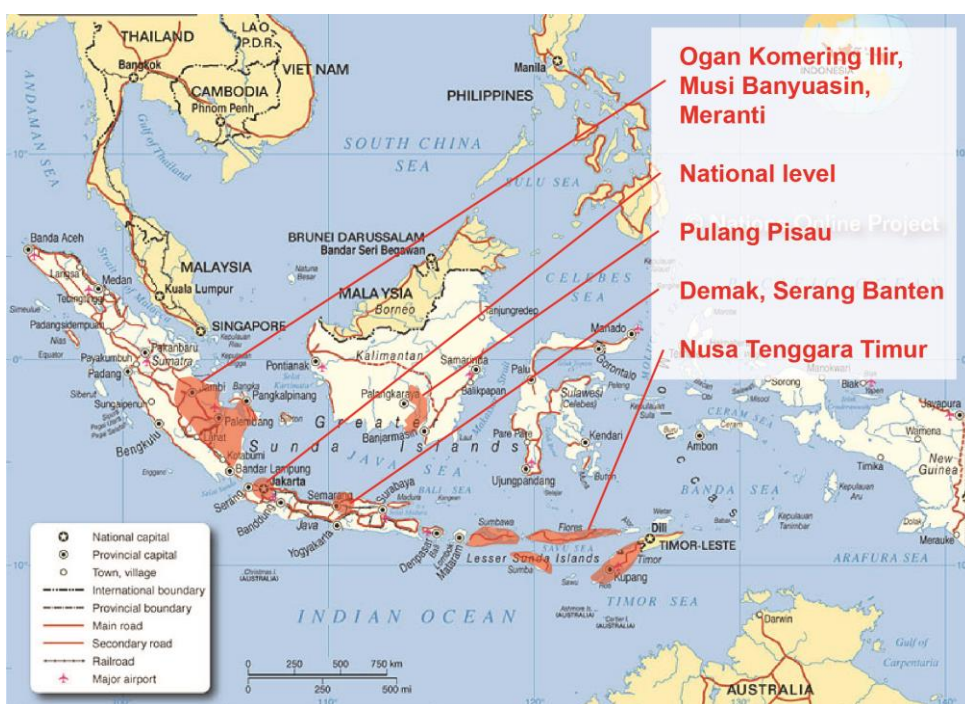
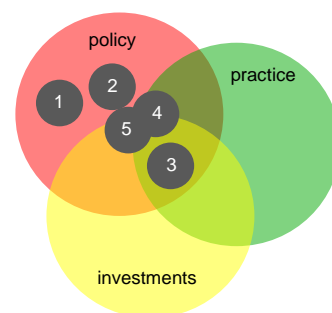
Work done at municipal level will be sustained as planning takes into account activities from the previous year, that now include IRM measures. The restoration of 130 wetlands in the entire country will be carried out in the next five years. Early Warning Systems will continue without doubt as they are community-owned. A lot of the results beyond the municipal level -at district, state and national level- are policy changes. While these are important outcomes, they exist on paper and continued lobby is necessary to ensure these achievements will be sustained in practice. This cannot be ensured once the programme ends. However, government officials at the block and district levels have been enthusiastic about incorporating IRM ideas and ask CSOs for their input into planning as well as implementation. The inclusion of IRM components in Gujarat State training modules of the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management is another example of sustainability. Wetlands International is now a key technical and knowledge partner of the Ministry of Environment on supporting wetland conservation guidelines and rules. Unnati is recognized as technical partner to the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management and Caritas to the Bihar State Disaster Management Authority, supporting policy development and capacity strengthening of the government.

Indonesia

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

Dialogue trajectories

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



Partners and budget

| Alliance member | Budget (Euro) | Implementing partner | leading | supporting | Complementing programmes |
|------------------------|------------------|--|---------|------------|--|
| CARE | 1,336,000 | CARE Indonesia | 3 | 1,2,4,5 | Eco-DRR |
| Cordaid | 1,043,807 | Karina KWI (Caritas Indonesia), CKM | 5 | 1, 2, 3, 4 | Resilience measures (private funding and 2 foundations), Eco-DRR |
| NLRC (via IFRC) | 469,855 | Palang Merah Indonesia | 1 | 2,3,4,5 | Eco-DRR |
| Wetlands International | 834,210 | Wetlands International Indonesia, Walhi Riau, Walhi South Sumatera, Yayasan Petak Danum, Purun Institute | 4 | 1,2,3,5 | Building with Nature (with Eco-shape, DWF), Eco-DRR |
| Climate Centre | 250,000 | Climate Centre Representative | 2 | 1,3,4,5 | |
| Total | 3,933,872 | | | | |

Indonesia Country Summary

Contextual information

Mid-2019, Joko Widodo has been re-elected as Indonesia's President, allowing him to continue his ambition to bring Indonesia as one of strongest economies by 2045. Referring to the National Development Plan 2020-2024, an important priority is to develop disaster resilience. Simultaneously, the space for (international) NGOs is slowly reducing, with the government monitoring more closely where NGOs are working. For PfR it is important to maintain and strengthen both formal and informal government relations, and to work according to existing processes. Like in other places the COVID-19 pandemic had a large impact on people's lives and livelihoods.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories - 2020 key outcomes, and overall reflections on lobby & advocacy process/ milestones/ outcomes in the period 2016-2020

- Trajectory 1: The Disaster Management Law Bill passed by the House of Representatives as the House's initiative regulation on May 12th 2020. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government assigned the Indonesia Red Cross (PMI) DKI Jakarta office as one of the members of the Province's task force for Climate Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation.
- Trajectory 2: A Memorandum of Understanding has been reached between PMI and the Indonesian Meteorological Agency on the provision of weather and climate forecast and dissemination to the larger public. In an online session during the annual DRR Day (13 October), the Ministry of Home Affairs provided confirmation on authority of Village Administrative to use the Village Funds ("Dana Desa") for village-level emergency situations with no prior declared district-level emergency situation.
- Trajectory 3: In June 2020, 8 villages allocated village funds for activities with a gendered IRM approach into their annual development planning and budget; in June 2020, district regulation on village budget management in TTS district stated the allocation of funds for disaster preparedness and emergencies.
- Trajectory 4: Government of Indonesia Enacted Perpres 18/2020 on midterm development planning which included land subsidence mitigation and adaptation measures. The village authority of Jabiren enacted the head of village decree 6/2020 on the masterplan of peat fire prevention and management.
- Trajectory 5: Sigi district head issued regulation 3/2020 on Sigi Disaster Emergency Management Plan, which is the main reference for emergency response for all types of hazards in the district. It ensures IRM principles to be inserted into the disaster emergency and recovery stages. The Indonesia Master Plan for Disaster Management 2020-2044 included the landscape approach and other IRM principles.

In all trajectories, PfR objectives were met, in some cases beyond expectations. Policies and programmes initiated by the government have integrated the IRM principles. Furthermore people at risk, such as women and other vulnerable groups, are taken into consideration in designing policies or programmes (T3). This was **enabled** by the existing relation with government agencies, and the recognition of PfR at village, district and provincial levels (T3), the strong working relation within the alliance, and senior management support (T1), other initiatives with similar objectives (T2), flexibility and adaptability of the organisations and a good understanding of the policy processes (T4, T5), the strengthened capacities of CSO partners (T5), and strong knowledge management and learning (5). **Barriers** have been the COVID-19 pandemic and related measures, the lack of flexibility in internal procedures to match the speed of changing policy agenda's (T1), risk of losing momentum when the policy agenda changes (T3, T5), turnover in government officials (T3, T5), policy and advocacy not being a strategic area within organizations (T2), decreasing support of the (national) government for mangrove restoration and protection (T4), the fact that sectoral regulation often depends on leaders' vision and mission (T4), time it takes for regulations to be implemented (T4), lack of learning willingness from CSO staff on the IRM substances (T5).

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

- T1: At sub-national level, PMI (Red Cross) Jakarta Office has strong capacity to move from a project administrative role to an active advocacy player in DKI Jakarta Province. PMI/ national headquarter level became more aware of the importance of policy dialogue and advocacy to sustain the work done. This resulted in various integrated community risk reduction projects all over Indonesia.
- T2: Collaboration between the Climate Centre and PMI has increased over the years, especially in the development of forecast-based early action, now integrated into PMI's disaster management strategy. Besides, there is increasing PMI engagement and capacity for developing policy dialogue on use of Village Funds ("Dana Desa") during village-level disaster emergency situations, including for early action.
- T3: Partners have good abilities in facilitating the required training to communities and the government, especially in integrating IRM in planning and budgeting. CIS Timor has developed good practices in building infiltration wells, advocating for the "Green Kupang" policy; CIS Timor facilitated strategic studies

to identify expected environmental impacts. The gender working group has been active in ensuring gender mainstreaming in planning and budgeting, addressing women's empowerment and protection.

- T4: Walhi Riau and Yayasan Petak Danum increased their capacity in understanding problems and formulating solutions using IRM. Both organisations use the [IRM policy checklist](#) (2019).
- T5: Maumere Diocesan Caritas monitored the impact of the improved policies on watershed management in 20 villages using the IRM Policy Checklist. The provision of the IRM guideline for the Caritas Indonesia Network and the Watershed Forum Capacity Strengthening Guideline for the Integration of Watershed Management Plan into Development and Spatial plan ensures to sustain the continuous capacity strengthening of those CSO partners after the end of PfR in 2020.

Reflections: The internal main **enabler** is the institutional mandate as the basis for policy advocacy works, especially when it is beyond institution's traditional roles (T1). Externally, public trust in the institution's position is critical to give way for the proposed dialogue path and advocacy efforts (T1). Many dialogues were achieved in collaboration with the alliance. Shared objectives, trust and complementarity are the success factors in performing the partnership (T2, T4). The level of knowledge related to IRM, policies and practices has strengthened partners dialogue and advocacy capacities (T3). Good coordination and collaboration with the government was another important advantage (T3,T4), as well as a strong CSO or multi-stakeholder platform strategic plan from Caritas Indonesia (T5), and strong partners CSOs with increased advocacy capacity (T5).

Barriers: The focus on disaster preparedness and response roles has developed a tendency to see heroic roles in the field, rather than behind the scenes roles (humanitarian diplomacy). The development of the Forecast-based Early Action approach within PMI increased the workload, while several disasters also required time from staff (T2). As the window for policy dialogue and for feedback is short, conventional capacity strengthening (training, visit exchange) is not suitable (T2). COVID-19 required changes in activities and budgets and had an impact on many activities; lack of leadership, staff turnover, and incapability of performing continuous learning have been serious concerns over time, as well as the elections, which shifted priorities of government staff (T5).

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

| | |
|----|--|
| T1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMI's Humanitarian Diplomacy self-learning online portal, manual and animations • PMI's best practice documentation and IRM Advocacy Guideline for Red Cross community volunteer |
| T2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forecast-based early action – related products: feasibility study report, policy brief on forecast-based early action, policy brief on Village-Fund for disaster emergency situation • Module and approach on introducing maritime weather forecast to coastal communities |
| T3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PfR Knowledge Management Platform www.pfrindonesia.id • Indonesia Flagship Report • Module, flyer and infographic gender-based violence |
| T4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRM Law and Policy Checklist 2.0 • Policy paper: analysis of Intertidal flood and land subsidence • Paludiculture website and database, Press release and comm marerials on Paludiculture land subsidence |
| T5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of the Dagesime Magepanda and Ria Wajo Watershed Management Plan • Policy Brief on the Integration of Watershed Management Plan in Sikka to Village Mid-Term Development Plans • Policy brief of Indonesia Resilient City Indicators (48 proposed resilient city indicators) • Capacity Strengthening Guideline for Watershed Forum to Integrate the Watershed Management Plan into a Development and Spatial Plan • Awarded short documentary movie "Resilient Ones from the East of Indonesia" |

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

Collaboration has been limited; the relation with the Netherlands Embassy focused on exchange of information and the participation in annual partnership meetings. Themes for future collaboration have been identified. In the last year there have been only two activities:

- PfR attended a virtual meeting organised by the NL Embassy in Indonesia on bilateral priorities, in Indonesia especially on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and environment restoration.
- The embassy delivered a keynote speech during the webinar of accelerating adaptation through building with nature that highlighted the strong collaboration between Indonesia and the Netherlands on nature-based solutions, and ecosystem based disaster risk reduction.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans.

Linkage to a global programme allows more trust from partners (T1), information and resource sharing, knowledge exchange, and filling the gaps (T2). Integrating IRM into policies and programmes at country, regional and global levels requires support and cooperation from actors at all levels (T3). It can synergise and accelerate

policy processes (T4), and give visibility. It is a way to align with organisations' goals (e.g. regarding the SDGs), to scale up and replicate successful DRM plans in Indonesia and beyond. With PfR inputs the disaster management planning scaled across the country. Besides, PfR Indonesia shared the resilient city indicators to other countries (T5). One important learning is that some regional and global activities are not relevant to the local context. Next to working together, there has been national-global or national-regional linkages on knowledge sharing.

COVID-19

Due to COVID-19, some activities have been postponed many times, or moved online, which made access and running of those difficult. Most targets have still been met but some policy activities have been postponed. Meetings done online were not always optimal and effective (T3, T4, T5), especially in villages where internet signals are constrained (T3). Staff has been sick and overwhelmed by the pandemic response. Government priorities changed, revenues declined and budgets were reallocated. In May, PfR revised its budget, and re-allocated some funding to COVID response. One positive outcome from the COVID-19 pandemic was the concrete adaptation on how PfR works in Indonesia; to reduce (health) risks all planned activities had to be implemented in different ways. The long distance between alliance members, partners and governments was actually cut during the pandemic as all meetings took place virtually; virtual advocacy brought everyone together in easier and simpler procedures and gave more opportunity to engage or address more stakeholders.

Sustainability

With respect to the **dialogue trajectories**, PfR has contributed to a great number of plans/ budgets/ policies/ roadmaps/ guidelines (e.g. the National Adaptation Plan, and the Watershed Forum Capacity Strengthening Guideline). The integration of IRM will define actions and will guarantee budget allocation in the coming years. PfR has worked closely with the media and community mobilizers to sustain the IRM principles. Civil society partners are using PfR advocacy tools and initiatives (also kept in online platforms) to influence plans. Regarding **strengthened capacities**, local partners have the capacity and have knowledge and expertise to support the government in formulating policies and programmes. Forums and networks have been established, through which the PfR legacy will continue. Tools, knowledge, and trainings are well documented and are available (also in online spaces) in institutions, to be integrated in alliance and partners strategies.

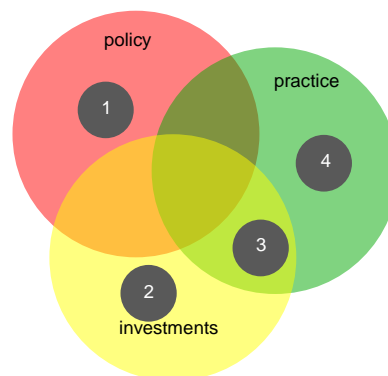
Kenya

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

Dialogue trajectories



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



Partners and budget

| Alliance member | Budget (in Euro) | Implementing partner | leading | supporting | Complementing programmes |
|------------------------|------------------|---|---------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Cordaid | 1,363,781 | IMPACT, MID-P, Laikipia Wildlife Forum, Kenya Law Reform Commission, Nairobi University | 4 | 1, 2, 3 | Resilience projects (private funds) |
| NLRC | 250,000 | Kenya Red Cross | 1 | X | |
| Wetlands International | 848,369 | Wetlands International Kenya, IMPACT, MID-P | 2 | 3 | |
| Climate Centre | 358,000 | ICHA | 3 | X | |
| Total | 2,820,150 | | | | |

General remarks

PfR Kenya is active at national and country level. PfR started in 3 selected counties in Northern Kenya: Isiolo, Laikipia, and Samburu. In these counties focus was on building resilience of local communities, mainly pastoralists, living in two river basins: Ewaso Nyiro river basin and Tana river basin. In 2019, the programme expanded to two more counties: Meru in upper Tana Basin, and Marsabit in Lower Ewaso Nyiro Basin.

Kenya Country summary

Contextual information

2020 has been an interesting and challenging year for PfR Kenya due to significant contextual changes socially, economically, politically, environmentally and legally. Socially the challenges of corruption and impunity in the government sector has been a major challenge with corruption cases still affecting the operation of some County Governments. There has been misappropriation of funds meant for COVID-19 response, with the judiciary struggling to convict those who are involved in these scandals. The pandemic had an immense impact on PfR's work. However the positive aspect of the pandemic is the advancement in the use of technologies to continue working virtually and to be able to reach a wider audience through the use of social media and smartphones. This reporting period has seen sustained peace in the country through the political brokerage called the 'handshake' which has given birth to a strategy to unite all Kenyans under the building bridges initiatives (BBI). Looking back from 2016, the country was divided into ethnic and political lines and the BBI has helped in bringing peace between the Government and the opposition party. This situation has contributed to some programme successes especially in the policy formulation and lobby processes. There has been a positive outcome in revenue allocation at county level to enhanced equally among the communities in all the 47 counties in Kenya. There has been politicization of funding landscape: for instance more support moving to a few counties and focus shifted to humanitarian response rather than long term resilience. Good rains since last year have been a blessing for many communities. However, disasters such as floods and locusts affected livelihoods, especially in the arid and semi-arid lands in 2017 and early 2019. The process of policy influencing has been slow and sometimes with barriers, such as high staff turnover at government offices. Some of the policy processes e.g. the community land process in Isiolo, has been interfered with by politicians leading to a challenging situation in moving forward. Economically local communities benefitted from the locust cash transfer at County level and nationally the economic stimulus programme in response to COVID-19 is assisting Kenyans to adjust to the pandemic impact.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories - 2020 key outcomes, and overall reflections on lobby & advocacy process/ milestones/ outcomes in the period 2016-2020

The adoption of disaster risk management policies for Isiolo and Laikipia are successful milestones. PfR Kenya has made [investments mapping along the Ewaso Nyiro and Tana River basin](#) and used these to engage relevant stakeholders in order to ensure that investments along these river basins are risk proof. Cordaid has initiated a partnership with a private investor in Laikipia to reduce resource-based conflicts between a foreign investor and local communities during droughts. PfR Kenya sustained the camel caravan campaign for climate change adaptation beyond the programme timelines; government takes a leading role in organizing it each year with support from the local stakeholders. At county level, Isiolo has been able to adapt its *climate change adaptation fund act* and has allocated funds to support local adaptation initiatives supported by PfR and other stakeholders in the county. [The gender, PWD and youth act](#) was adopted and the county of Isiolo is in the process of allocating resources to support women and marginalized groups. During the last 5 years, there has been a rise in the support of other donors and partners on IRM initiatives at the local level. For instance, Nontonto WRUA received 5.7 Million Kenya shillings to support water resources management activities. Women groups such as Natuum and Malka in Laikipia and Isiolo have received funding from different donors to support local IRM initiatives. PfR also faced some challenges: the long policy processes led to some policies and legislations still pending adoption at county and national level. Frequent droughts and floods have affected PfR's resilience work, with government and some donors funding short term emergency work rather than longer-term resilience programmes.

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

Capacity to collaborate: PfR partners agreed that their capacity to collaborate has led to immense changes in achieving programmatic outcomes under the Dialogue and Dissent programme. Through collaborations with national and county government on advocacy issues, PfR influenced many policies and legislations on DRM, CCA and environment at all levels. Collaborations have led to the formation of new alliances and forums e.g. PARAN and ICCN where the IRM agenda has been taking lead in enhancing resilience. Two alliances have been established to represent the voice of marginalised pastoralist communities in Isiolo, Samburu, Marsabit and Laikipia, ensuring that government prioritises the needs of the marginalised groups through budget allocation of targeted development initiatives. Through enhanced collaborations the alliance was able to co-facilitate, co-fund and co-organize meetings, workshops, events and campaigns to enhance their reach and amplify their voices.

Capacity to negotiate: PfR Kenya enhanced its capacity to negotiate with government, CSOs, the private sector and other stakeholders, ensuring the strengthening of institutional frameworks for risk reduction at local and county level. This capacity was strengthened through training sessions, mentorship and accompaniment. PfR achieved its 2020 goals on policy influencing, both at national and county level, and influenced the formulation

and adoption of the DRM policies in Isiolo, Samburu and Laikipia. A policy on women, youth and persons with disabilities was adopted by the County Government of Isiolo, after successful negotiations with the respective authorities. Funding for women groups has increased, and they have been capacitated to apply for development funds and to implement projects as per their priorities. In terms of mainstreaming gender, the country team managed to ensure that women and marginalised groups are included in the committees and community planning groups like the Water Resources Users Associations and LAPSSET. Through PfR's lobby work, donor support to women institutions and women groups have increased. At the policy level, participation of women and youth in decision making has been significant. Local partners realised the importance of gender mainstreaming and developed organizational gender policies and strategies. Still challenges remain, such as the lack of appropriate tools targeted at gender data collection. There is need for holistic responses to address gender issues (beyond programming) especially in areas where cultural dynamics are involved. This may include changes in legislation.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

PfR Kenya has developed several KML tools including a knowledge management strategy for MID-P staff. Learning forums have been set up, for instance the Camel Caravan reflection and learning, and the Nawasco learning exchange. Frequent sharing & learnings sessions at the organizational level are taking place. Nine Case studies have been developed, reflecting on 5 years of Dialogue & Dissent. Other important knowledge products are several policy brief, e.g. on [LAPSSET](#), and the community land act study. Several documentaries have been made on the [Camel Caravan](#), and a documentary on water and resilience "[River of brown waters](#)". PfR Kenya contributed to PfR's COVID-19 podcast, for the "[Now You Hear Us](#)" video, filming has been done in Biliko.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

Over the last 5 years, PfR participated in bi-annual strategic partnerships meetings. Partnership programmes like "Watershed", also implemented by Wetlands International, offered opportunities to link PfR with work done by other partnerships. In 2019 PfR/ Cordaid participated in a field mission to Laikipia County with a Dutch delegation.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans.

PfR Kenya supported the regional programme in the replication of good experiences and practices in Kenya to the regional level. For example the LAPSSET initiatives in Kenya have been replicated in Ethiopia in terms of developing the investment maps. PfR Kenya has developed knowledge management tools and capacity learning tools which were used by the regional team. Working together across the three levels ensured sustainability of our consolidated approach, ensuring the community voices are connected with the global agendas.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an immense impact on the programme. PfR faced challenges in continuing its lobby and advocacy work because of the lockdowns, related restriction in movements and social distancing measures. PfR re-allocated funds to COVID-19 response in the PfR target communities to enhance community resilience to the pandemic. This meant that some of the important ongoing initiatives were halted or cancelled. The COVID-19 crisis slowed down PfR's lobby work with the Government and most policy processes did not proceed as expected. The present pandemic also meant that most of the activities had to be done virtually which brought opportunities for technological innovations, but also brought challenges for reaching out to target groups who do not have the opportunity to participate virtually (due to lack of internet availability, computer literacy and smartphone affordability). At the community level, the fight against the virus spread is challenged by the stigma in the society for those affected which leads to fewer people going to get tested and seeking medical help.

Sustainability

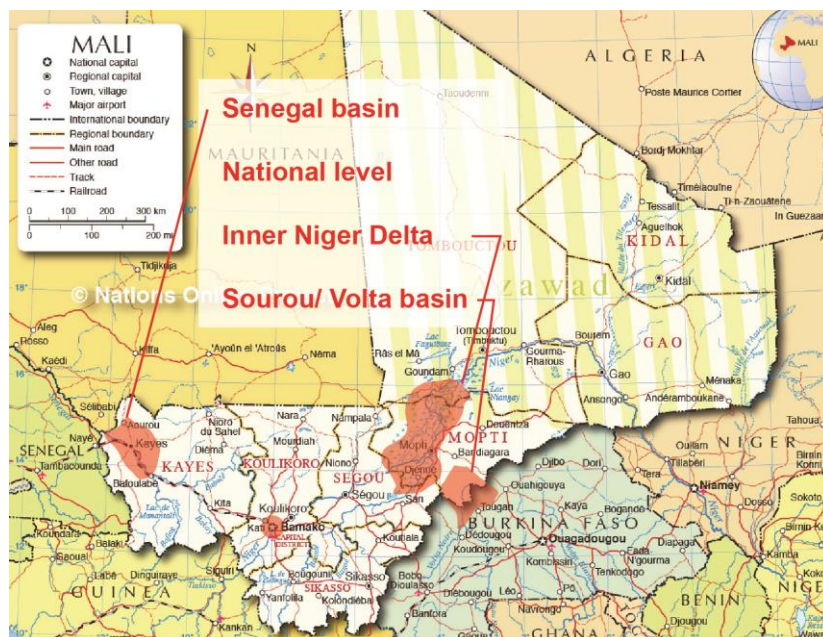
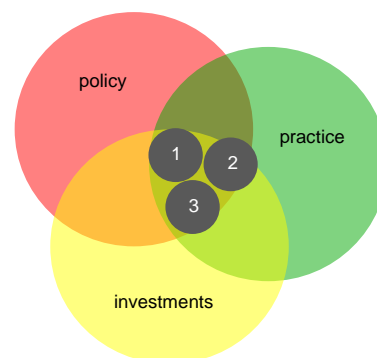
The IRM initiatives under the 4 trajectories implemented in Kenya will be sustainable beyond 2020. The team took advantage of opportunities such as enhanced resource mobilization for IRM initiatives at the community level. This has led to some positive outcomes, such as the growth of EMU Sacco in membership and in members having access to loans to finance climate-smart solutions to enhance their livelihoods. PfR partners could attract more funding for resilience and response. MID-P raised funds for resilience work and locust response. IMPACT was able to attract more donors and implemented local IRM initiatives through the PARAN alliance. At alliance level, good outcomes have been experienced from our collaborations with national and local Government in joint facilitation, capacity strengthening and co-creation of knowledge. Increased capacities in negotiation and influencing enabled PfR to engage in policy processes. Several policies, legislation and government programmes have mainstreamed IRM. The capacity to collaborate and form alliances or networks is an important milestone which contributes to sustain the programme beyond 2020. Being part of other alliances and networks has led to an increased sphere of influence of PfR partners and enhanced the resource base for evidence-based advocacy at local levels.

Mali

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

Dialogue trajectories

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



Partners and budget

| Alliance member | Budget (in Euro) | Implementing partner | leading | supporting | Complementing programmes |
|------------------------|------------------|--|---------|------------|--|
| CARE | 1,051,000 | CARE Mali | 2 | 1,3 | PADIN – food security |
| NLRC | 1.269,421 | Mali Red Cross | 3 | 1,2 | Senegal basin programme |
| Wetlands International | 915,399 | Wetlands International Sahelian Office | 1 | 2, 3 | BAM-GIRE – IWRM (integrated water resources management) in Niger River Basin |
| Climate Centre | 235,000 | Climate Centre Representative | | 1,2,3 | |
| Total | 3.470,819 | | | | |

General remarks

In each river basin one partner has the lead in programme implementation: in the Inner Niger Delta: Wetlands International Mali, in Sourou/ Volta basin: CARE Mali, and in Senegal basin: Mali Red Cross Society. The context in Mali is characterized by insecurity through violence, presence of terrorists and self-defence groups and the proliferation of small arms.

Mali Country summary

Contextual information

2020 was marked in Mali by a military coup, the change of President and the dissolution of Parliament. Insecurity and conflicts in the region of Mopti persisted with no outlook on improvement. In fact, the situation worsened through the lifetime of PfR. Due to COVID-19 several activities came to a stand-still and a contingency plan was implemented instead. The coalitions proved their value during this crisis.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories - 2020 key outcomes, and overall reflections on lobby & advocacy process/ milestones/ outcomes in the period 2016-2020

The IRM coalitions established and supported by PfR helped to boost advocacy from local to national level. Positive results in the lives of these users materialized through institutional changes such as the “Convention for Fisheries Management”, resulting in respected breeding grounds and safeguarding of fishing as a means of subsistence. Besides, access to land for women and young people has been secured with a land transfer protocol, countersigned by mayors and sub-prefects. Crucial in the context of insecurity is the reduction of conflicts over the use of land and water through the establishment and signing of Land Commissions and fishing councils at the district, commune and village level. Collection and dissemination of meteorological and hydrological data has started to improve resilience practices for communities in the Mopti region with a partnership protocol signed between the local IRM coalition of Bankass and the local manager of the agro-climatology station of Bankass. From local to regional level contingency plans have been developed and simulations have taken place. This all took place under the control and with support of local authorities, which strongly enhances sustainability. Mopti deputies appointed five IRM champions (of which 2 are women) who are fully supported to play their leadership role to strengthen resilience. A positive factor was the growing awareness of state services, which faced a better organized and more pressing social demand from the coalitions, for which they tend to take better account of these demands despite the resource constraints they face. For example, community vulnerabilities are taken into account in the case of floods. Continued attention and support is necessary though. “True integration”, especially of water management and climate smart agriculture is not yet guaranteed. The integration of IRM elements in municipal development plans is yet to be translated into practice. A more in-depth review could be planned for the next cycle of these municipal plans.

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

PfR invested strongly in the creation, organization and capacity development of fishermen, pastoralists, farmers and foresters into unions and [IRM coalitions](#) from village to district (cercles) and regional level in Mopti and Kayes. This is the main achievement of the PfR programme. Localities were selected because of their dependence on river basins. In 2019 and 2020, the two regional coalitions in Mopti and Kayes connected with like-minded umbrella CSOs, in particular the National Coordination of Users, the Association of Professional Farmers Organizations (AOPP), the National Network of Journalists and Communicators for the Environment and Sustainable Development (RNJCEDD) as well as with the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. Another element of their capacity strengthening was their exposure to strategic actors at the national level such as the deputies of the Mopti region and the National Directorates for fishing, hydraulics, civil protection.

The use of the CARE gender marker (conducting a gender analysis) started in 2019. The major challenge has always been the cultural acceptability of women in leadership positions carrying out resilience and advocacy. To overcome this, PfR supported (existing) women's groups to participate and to occupy important positions in the unions and coalitions. Success is illustrated by the fact that 50% of the IRM champions are women, who will continue beyond PfR from their new position to advocate for the specific needs of women in terms of access to agricultural land, to fisheries and vegetable gardening.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning. 2020 key outcomes on KML + links to key resources developed in the period 2016-2020

The approach to knowledge management and learning has been pragmatic. PfR made available and translated several unknown conducive national policies into local languages, always accompanied by training sessions about these policies and how local implementation could be fostered. The media was used to disseminate information about flood risk and collaboration with a newly formalised journalist network. An increasing cross-fertilization of non-PfR programmes is taking place across, in particular with other programmes funded by Dutch government or with technical support from Dutch organizations. For example, the results of the [BAMGIRE programme](#), which is supported by the Netherlands and coordinated by Wetlands International in Mali, benefitted

a disaster preparedness and response programme of the Mali Red Cross. The BAMGIRE programme results refine the flood forecasts in the upper Niger within the framework of the "Forecast-based financing" mechanism for the anticipation of floods in the Niger.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

During the year, the Embassy made various visits to Mopti, and continued its effort to support synergy of various Dutch-funded projects and programmes in the Inner Niger Delta. The Embassy could further support the programme through influencing the Malian authorities, especially the Ministry of Water, to communicate better on water releases from the dams, so that these releases do not disturb the fishing sector.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans.

PfR in Mali works in line with the global priorities regarding the Sendai Framework on DRR, the SDGs and UNFCCC policy processes. PfR contributed to the Mali Voluntary National Review on progress towards the SDGs. Political commitment to disaster risk reduction is currently much stronger in Mali and national authorities have started to strengthen institutions to manage disaster risk. A national platform, created in 2005 and with a legal framework, is helpful in this regard. As a prelude to the Global Platform on DRR in Geneva, Mali, through its DRR platform, made an assessment of the achievement of the Sendai objectives in order to see its progress in accordance with its commitments. During the Geneva meeting, the head of the Malian delegation clearly explained the important role of PfR in contributing to the achievements of the Sendai objectives. He explained that Mali's National DRR Strategy will ensure the acceleration of the simulation of contingency plans at the local level, which was initiated by PfR.

COVID-19

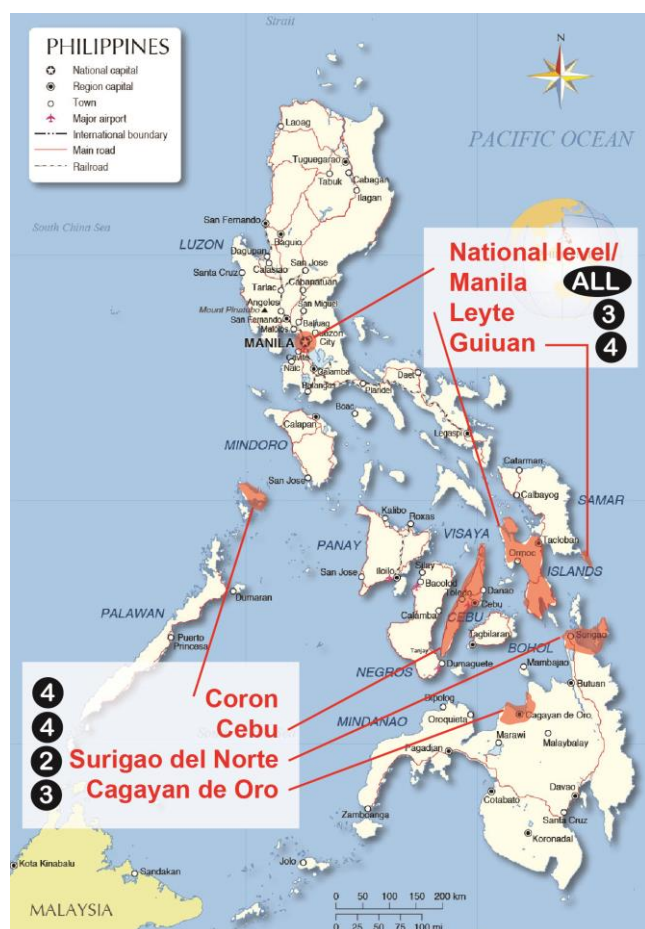
PfR used part of the Dialogue & Dissent budget to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. PfR distributed hygiene kits and tents, and shared information to build awareness, among others through (radio) communication on social distancing. In addition, state measures prevented the implementation of several activities, which prompted the development of a continuity plan. The earlier mentioned coalitions played an important role in sharing information on COVID-19 and on prevention measures to be taken.

Sustainability

The creation, capacity strengthening and eventually maturity of the IRM coalitions, with well-developed plans, tools, committed people and support from authorities, will ensure continuation of advocacy for IRM measures. Other programmes of PfR partners that continue beyond 2020 in the region will continue working with the coalitions. The two regional IRM coalitions have become members of the national farmers union and the West African Union of users of natural resources. The formalization in 2020 of the partnership between the IRM Regional coalition of Mopti and the National Network of Journalists and Communicators for the Environment and Sustainable Development guarantees future collaboration between journalists and the coalitions.

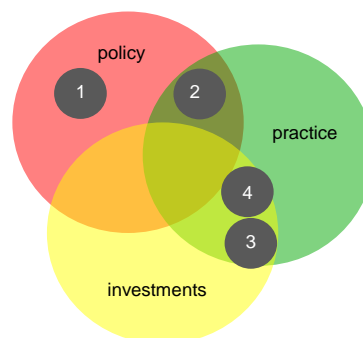
Philippines

Overall lead: **Netherlands Red Cross** – Josephine Meerman



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 | 1.126,000 | CARE Philippines, ACCORD | 2 | 1,3 | |
| Cordaid | 1,571,663 | Ecoweb, HIPADA, HIPPE, ICSC, Diocesan social action centre Malolos, East West Seeds Philippines | 4 | 1, 2, 3 | Resilience measures (private funding and Caritas Singapore) |
| NLRC | 1.279,842 | Philippines Red Cross | 1 | 2,4 | 3FM Youth |
| Wetlands International | 816.090 | Wetlands Int'l Philippines, Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council | 3 | 2,4 | |
| Climate Centre | 365,101 | Aksyon Klima | | 3,4 | |
| Total | 5,158,696 | | | | |

General remarks

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

Philippines Country summary

Contextual information

2020 has proven to be subject to significant changes, which has impacted the envisioned outcomes. The COVID-19 pandemic and its associated movement restrictions has led to government units redirecting their policy, budget and programme priorities. PfR was able to shift priorities and funding towards the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, during the pandemic, the rhetoric of the government related to human rights continued. An anti-Terror Law was passed which may impact organizations and human rights, humanitarian and environmental advocates. It became clear in 2020 that assumptions made at the start of the programme related to access to (climate) finance have not manifested themselves. It remains concerning that proposals are still in the process of approval, due to political barriers and a lack of capacity and transparency.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories - 2020 key outcomes, and overall reflections on lobby & advocacy process/ milestones/ outcomes in the period 2016-2020

Regardless the challenging context and shift in priorities in 2020, PfR could continue most envisioned outcomes, thanks to the local partners continuing their advocacy efforts. At national level, PfR has been able to influence and mainstream IRM principles in the updated National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan. PfR is in the course of influencing the consultation processes and draft DRR Bill, as well as the NAP, NDC, and the Manila Bay Sustainable Development Master Plan. PfR has positioned its partners to continue doing so post 2020. Key NGOs and government agencies have bought the IRM evidence and approach, like DENR, ICSC, ACCORD, the Philippines Red Cross and the River Basin Management Councils. Some partners have made concrete commitments to replicate the IRM approach, one of the outcomes PfR was not able to reach by 2020 due to the contextual changes. At local level, CSOs and networks composed of a variety of different stakeholders including the government, private sector and academe, are ready to drive the process forward and to secure increased resilience investments. 2020 has demonstrated that the strengthened IRM capacities are relevant; these skills have been successfully applied in managing multiple and compounding risks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, chronic conflict, and a series of destructive typhoons. This will prove to be one of the key enabling factors to successfully continue the PfR legacy. Nevertheless, this success will remain to be dependent on the priority setting of the government and its ability to overcome its siloed approach towards more coherent planning.

Progress/ Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organizational level for 2020 and in relation to 2016 to 2020.

Through the 5 year long capacity strengthening process of PfR, stakeholders including CSOs, networks and champions have completely bought into the IRM approach. Through capacity strengthening activities, contextualisation and unpacking of the IRM approach, PfR has been able to connect community action to the resilience principles. As a result, communities realized their experiences with resilience work, giving them the courage to act and advocate. They are committed to continue to lobby for integrated risk management during the hardest of times. Throughout the country, champions and drivers of change have emerged that are able to lobby for, mainstream and implement IRM at various levels. Moreover, networks composed of stakeholders ranging from CBOs to private sectors have been established with a clear operating structure and high capacity to lobby for increased investment. CSOs, networks and champions have developed tools and action plans post 2020 and are ready to take the lead in moving the ever changing IRM concept forward in the future context. One of the key lessons for the country team is therefore that capacity strengthening as such can be seen as a key advocacy strategy. [These video's](#) give a good picture of the capacity strengthening done under the programme.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

Knowledge products have been a crucial feature of the advocacy trajectories, and will be one of the key elements within the sustainability strategy. Several knowledge products were developed to outline the approaches used. Examples are the [Climate Change Adaptation Framework](#), the Philippines Red Cross concept brief, Water Quality Management Area action plans, and business canvasses on integrated river basin management and payment for ecosystem services. Key CSOs such as the Institute for Climate and Resilient Cities (ICSC), and government agencies such as DENR, recognize the importance of these approaches and have internalized them as a basis for further development work in the Philippines, both in PfR locations as well as in new ones. The knowledge products are therefore key to duplicate the IRM approach in different areas and to bring the approach to scale across the country. Next to products depicting the process, advocacy products and trajectories have also been captured and developed. Several policy briefs have been created to support CSOs and champions in strengthening their advocacy messages. This evidence has been used directly to further advocacy trajectories at various levels. Evidence from the Philippines was for example featured in the [World Disaster Report](#). PfR also

worked on opportunities to ensure the storage and sharing of the developed products for future endeavours. The documentation of the Philippines is stored in the PfR library, as well as within the [RILHUB platform](#).

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

PfR Philippines has experienced its engagement with the embassy as active and supportive. The collaborative work between the embassy and PfR was further deepened in the last year. PfR was able to share concrete evidence and examples on IRM to the embassy, and likewise PfR was open to the ideas offered by the embassy. This was particularly important within the Manila Bay process, where PfR was able to find common ground and shared solutions. During the planning for the phase out of PfR, the embassy has been of great support in discussing the exit strategy and how to best take forward the PfR legacy. The various organizations look forward to continuing the dialogues and to creating linkage in the years to come related to continued programming in the various PfR locations including Mandaue and Manila Bay.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans.

The linkages between local, national, regional and global levels have been key for successful advocacy. At the local level, the global trajectories have been introduced to create understanding on their content and contribution to overall resilience-building. The global trajectories in turn serve to facilitate support to the specific advocacy proposals at local and national level. Based on the programme results, local champions have played a crucial role in bringing forward the IRM approach at regional and global level. They have been able to contextualize and unpack the IRM approach and have linked it to concrete actions. Through this approach, the case for IRM has become concrete and convincing and has made PfR more effective in its advocacy. Partners and champions in the Philippines are ready to take this advocacy forward at various levels. They are committed to continue sharing their stories and evidence in future events – such as during the Climate Adaptation Summit ([CAS21](#)) in collaboration with the embassy. Evidence of PfR Philippines has been integrated in various Green Climate Fund funded projects and the Building with Nature initiative by Wetlands International across the Asia Pacific. Lessons learnt on community engagement within large scale development and infrastructure projects gained through PfR's engagement in the Manila Bay Sustainable Development Master Plan will be integrated in the Community of Practice of the Dutch water sector.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has hit the Philippines hard and has resulted in the longest lockdown worldwide. The measures put in place have had a significant impact on people's livelihoods, exacerbating their vulnerability. It has restricted the movement of PfR and government staff, and has led to a redirection of programmatic, policy and budget priorities. As a result, the envisioned pathways for advocacy in 2020 were postponed or cancelled. At the same time, it gave way to apply IRM in different contexts and spark unforeseen innovations. CSOs have utilized the developed capacities and PfR networks to deliver timely and targeted COVID-19 response. Meanwhile, local partners were able to keep driving the PfR processes. PfR had not envisioned this level of drive and commitment of actors to perform in the face of COVID-19, and it has shown that partners are ready to take over the process and have the capacity to do so. Moreover, PfR seized this opportunity to lobby for a resilience approach within the new-normal and within recovery programmes. The country team was able to present technical papers to the NDC process and advocated for the IRM approach within the national dialogues on COVID-19 recovery. PfR has pushed to shift to ecosystem based tourism in the economic recovery after the pandemic.

Sustainability

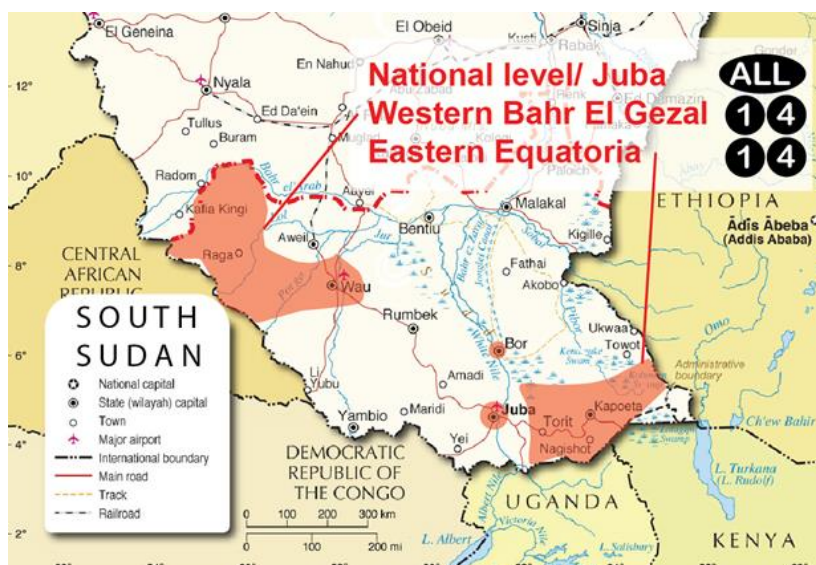
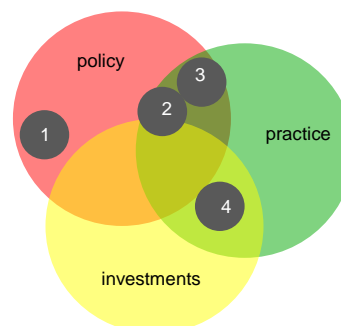
Across the board, PfR Philippines leaves behind capacitated partners, networks and CSOs that are willing and adamant to drive the processes forward. Most of these CSOs have institutionalized the IRM concept in current and future strategies and in tools and processes – the Philippines Red Cross has integrated IRM in its staff and volunteer training tools, ACCORD has institutionalized the approach across all its projects, and Multi-Stakeholder Alliances and River Basin Management Councils have been accredited and have action plans and/ or business canvasses to continue the approach and lobby for increased investments. At sub-national and local level, IRM has been mainstreamed in Local Government Unit policies, programmes and investments. External donors will continue to support the investment in IRM. Some of these investments have been secured – such as building with nature in Asia; others are in the pipeline. The experiences PfR gained through ten years of implementation has proven how to mainstream IRM and has led to a vast amount of evidence of the approach. This evidence has been captured and will be used by partners, networks and CSOs at different levels to continue and scale-up the implementation and to provide a basis to further investigate the application of the IRM approach in different realms (such as gender, conflict, the new normal). Overall PfR therefore believes that particularly at subnational and local level structures, systems and capacities are in place and a legitimacy for investment in IRM beyond the life of the PfR programme has been created.

South Sudan

Overall lead: **Netherlands Red Cross – Stella Munyi**

Dialogue trajectories

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



Partners and budget

| Alliance member | budget | Implementing partner | leading | supporting | Complementing programmes |
|------------------------|------------------|--|---------|------------|--|
| Cordaid | 828,912 | Cordaid South Sudan, HARD, UNYMPDA, RAAH | 1 | 3, 4 | PRO-ACT Resilience (EC), Resilience measures (private funding) |
| NLRC | 562,183 | South Sudan Red Cross Society | 2, 4 | 1 | 3FM Youth |
| Wetlands International | 241,259 | Wetlands International Eastern Africa | 3 | | Kinnaite Wetlands Management Plan |
| Climate Centre | 110,000 | Climate Centre Representative | | 2, 4 | |
| Total | 1.742,355 | | | | |

General remarks

Due to the outbreak of violence, mid 2016, the initial inception plan could only be resumed, completed and agreed in 2017. South Sudan continues to face one of the most violent humanitarian crises in the world resulting from both human and naturally induced disasters despite the signing of the revitalized agreement to form a new government. PIR has successfully contributed in influencing South Sudan's national Disaster Risk Management Policy: implementation of the policy/ translation of the policy into local action plans remains challenging. Humanitarian needs in South Sudan remain large.

South Sudan Country summary

Contextual information

South Sudan continues to face a humanitarian crises resulting from both human and naturally induced disasters. Despite the signing of the revitalized agreement and the formation of a new government at central level, parties to the conflict are still deadlocked over allocation of state control, triggering instability. Natural hazards such as floods, droughts and associated risks significantly increased destabilization of lives and livelihoods. The institutions and policies at national and state levels still need to be strengthened in the face of environmental degradation. Investments are required in regulation, livelihood options and risk-informed development. The COVID-19 pandemic was a major challenge in the world, including in South Sudan.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

The country team continued their dialogue engagement with government line ministries, including with the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and Forestry and Environment ministries. In 2020, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management launched its strategy to implement the Sendai Framework with technical support from the UNDRR (Nairobi). PfR engaged with the Ministry of Youth to incorporate aspects of IRM into their finalized policy document. Youth has developed adaptation plans of action in Central Equatoria State, evidencing awareness on climate change risks. PfR supported the Ministry of Transport/ Department of Meteorology in strengthening Early Warning systems. Furthermore, PfR continued supporting the development of State-level integrated risk management plans in Torit. The Torit State Ministry of Health and Environment facilitated a validation workshop and provided comments on the Kinnaite Wetlands Management Plan. Stakeholders, including UN Agencies and other Non-state actors, recognized the importance of inclusion of IRM in adaptation plans. This was evidenced through their engagement in the research of possible adaptation practices for South Sudan.

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

The 2020 capacity strengthening goals were not fully met because of challenges due to COVID-19. Planned capacity strengthening interventions such as IRM training of the three Water Resources Users Associations within the Kinnaite watershed, community awareness sessions on climate change and adoption, and planned refresher trainings could not take place due to travel restrictions and the banning of gatherings. Many of the meetings were organized virtually, which was only partially successful due to internet connection problems. Local partners have received training and are gradually strengthened in using social media to reach out to a broader audience. This is especially the case for the youth: the use of social media is very beneficial for young people who are normally left out of major discussions within the country but have a major role to play in issues of climate, environmental degradation and disaster risk reduction. The video "[Now you hear us](#)" shows how the Kinnaite Wetlands Working Group, initiated by PfR, and several local civil society groups are empowered to join hands with local government in Torit State to address access to, and tensions over water and land resources, in the Kinnaite watershed area. The Torit State government endorses the Kinnaite Wetlands Management Plan, which incorporates issues of community access to resources, the safeguarding of ecosystems, and climate change adaptation.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

The Climate centre and the South Sudan Red cross worked on a research, compiling possible adaptation practices for South Sudan. Case studies have been developed on five topics: market approach on [energy saving stoves](#) and issue of deforestation, solar irrigation, the role of the CMDRR Committee in flooding in Bor, Solid Waste Management, and pollution issues due to the extractive industry. Some of these cases were shared on International DRR Day, 13 October 2020. Wetlands report "[Kinnaite Catchment](#)" combines an environmental risk assessment with ecosystem mapping in the Kinnaite Catchment of Eastern Equatoria State in South Sudan. The area has been dealing with many problems over the last decades including civil war conflicts, floods and droughts. The targeted use of ecosystem services can be an effective tool in disaster risk reduction. This report provides a baseline for food and water security and future catchment management plans for disaster risk reduction.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

PfR maintained regular email and phone contact with the Netherlands Embassy to share updates regarding the programme, seeking feedback from the Embassy. PfR invited the Dutch Embassy to participate in some key meetings such as the annual International DRR day. However, due to the COVID-19 prevention measures limiting attendance to large gatherings, the Embassy could not always attend.

Linking country plans to global plans

Connecting country to regional/ global plans: Next to Sendai and the SDG's, and compliance with the UNFCCC processes, PfR developed feasible models of linking climate change adaptation with livelihoods, which were shared with other agencies to consider scaling up for climate action. PfR also worked on a compilation of possible adaptation practices which will assist in the attainment of adaptation ambition in the Paris Agreement.

COVID-19

Due to restrictions in movement and government imposed travel bans, some of the partners not based in-country could not manage to come in and support remaining activities. Most of the activities that were to be implemented in 2020 (refresher trainings, major meetings, both in-country and regional, assessments, workshops) had to be cancelled and funds have been channelled to COVID-19 response. Partners were able to support communities in mitigating the impact of COVID-19. Vulnerable people received cash vouchers to buy food and other basic human requirements. Masks were produced locally to be distributed to persons without financial resources. Besides, communication messages to strengthen awareness and to take prevention measures were spread widely in an effort to prevent COVID-19 infections to spread further.

Sustainability

The inclusion of the South Sudan Red Cross in the *Technical Working group on Climate Change Adaptation* under the Ministry of Environment is one of the indicators of the sustainability of the PfR achievements. The platform created by working together as an alliance is an important technical instrument to deliver on community resilience against climate risks. The PfR partners in South Sudan are committed to continue working together in raising resources to continue influencing the climate and disaster management agenda.

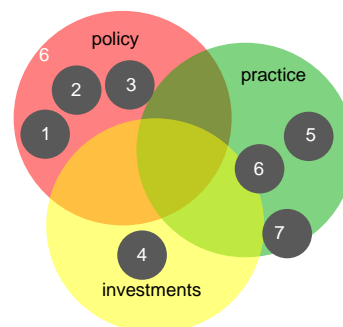
Uganda

Overall lead: **Cordaid** – Rachel Kyoziira



Dialogue trajectories:

- 1 IRM 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 & earmarked for IRM
- 5 Targeted programmes and projects have adopted and support weather information services
- 6 Targeted programmes and projects have adopted and support Climate Smart Agriculture
- 7 Targeted programmes and projects have adopted and support Financial Inclusion



Partners and budget

| Alliance member | Budget (in Euro) | Implementing partner | leading | supporting | Complementing programmes |
|------------------------|------------------|---|---------|---------------|--|
| CARE | 991,034 | Facilitation for Peace and Development | 1 | 2, 4, 5,6,7 | Eco-DRR |
| Cordaid | 1,987,431 | SOCADIDO, ECO-Uganda, PELUM-Uganda, PFFCC | 5,6,7 | 1, 3 | Resilience projects (private funds and NPL), Integrated Water Resource Management project (GIZ), Eco-DRR |
| NLRC | 556,279 | Uganda Red Cross Society | 3 | 5,6,7 | Eco-DRR |
| Wetlands International | 712,053 | Wetlands Int. Eastern Africa, ECO Uganda | 2, 4 | X | Eco-DRR |
| Climate Centre | 270,000 | Climate Centre Representative | | 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 | |
| Total | 4,516,797 | | | | |

Remarks

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

Uganda Country summary

Contextual information - developments in 2020 and link to contextual differences since 2016.

In 2020 Uganda witnessed a period of electioneering towards 2021 Presidential elections marred by violence, limiting partner activities. Besides, many other happenings slowed down PfR's activities, and influenced PfR's country 2020 planning, goals and strategies. As the occurrences presented an opportunity to have laws on natural resource governance strengthened, government and policy makers saw this otherwise. Locusts infestation, COVID-19 and rising water levels presented an urgency in policy formulation and strengthening. However, attention was directed to response and pleas to have policy as a priority were futile. PfR focused its efforts on what was possible to achieve and made headway on the National Climate Change Bill.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories - 2020 key outcomes, and overall reflections on lobby & advocacy process/ milestones/ outcomes in the period 2016-2020

Achievements at national policy level:

- The **Climate Change Bill** is still pending, awaiting final reading at parliament. PfR has collaborated with the climate change department and the Parliamentary Committee of Climate Change on developing a new IRM and gender sensitive draft Climate Change Bill, which will be validated by Parliament before presentation to the President. PfR facilitated CSO consultations, trained policy makers on IRM, and reviewed draft versions, resulting in a [gap analysis](#). Besides PfR reached out to the media and strengthened the capacity of Parliamentarians to deliberate on IRM in Climate Change Bill debates. With around 80% of recommendations made by PfR and CSO partners being adopted, the IRM approach and considerations are fairly reflected. Lobby and dialogue will continue until final approval.
- Regulatory impact assessment and principles for the **wetlands policy** have been developed. The government recognized PfR partners for their IRM approach, resources and experts and assigned PfR to mobilize other CSOs to participate in the Wetland Management Policy review process.
- The Regulatory Impact Assessment and principles of the **National Disaster Preparedness & Management Bill** have been developed. The office of the Prime Minister acknowledges PfR's role to be part of the leading team for the national Bill development.
- The government included climate resilience related activities, such as adaptation interventions at community level, as an objective in the **Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience**, a 5-year plan submitted by the Climate Change Department to the World Bank. This will lead to the development of clear implementation strategies for integrating climate resilience, based on PfR's experiences on IRM (and similar approaches).

At district level, PfR supported policy development and implementation on:

- IRM inclusion in Otuke, Kasere and Isingiro **district development plans**, including climate change related activities and cross district landscape planning.
- Review of Otuke, Amuria, Katakwi district management **contingency plan** to include IRM principles. PfR supported the review, the capacity enhancement of the disaster preparedness and management committee, and the re-organisation of the district disaster management committees in Kumi and Katakwi districts.
- The **Environment and Natural Resources Bill** for Otuke district and two **wetland by-laws** at sub-counties to guide wise use of wetlands resources.

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

- a) (planned) Inclusion of resilient livelihoods (Kumi, Ngora, Katakwi, Amuria, Napak and Nakapiripirit districts) including [climate smart agriculture](#) and beekeeping (Otuke).
- b) The establishment of weather information centres/ weather forecasting (Otuke, Katakwi, Amuria, Napak, and Nakapiripirit districts).
- c) (planned) Support to [Village Savings & Loans Associations](#) by District Commercial Officers (Amuria, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Napak and Nakapiripirit districts).
- d) Increased awareness of ecosystem management and restoration and actions on environmental conservation.
- e) Improved disaster risk understanding and IRM integration in district development planning in Ngora, Amuria, and Katakwi districts.

Outcomes envisaged on the Wetlands Policy and Bill and the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Bill could not be achieved. However, at the practice level ordinances and bye-laws on wetlands management were enacted and are implemented. Capacity strengthening of district disaster management committees was appreciated especially during the reporting on floods, landslides and rising water levels during the lockdown, during which movement of ministry staff to conduct assessments was not possible.

Progress/ Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organizational level for 2020 and in relation to 2016 to 2020.

Capacity strengthening activities targeted PfR Uganda staff and CSO partners, as well as media and parliamentarians, through among others training on outcome reporting, formulating lobby and advocacy messages on IRM, and inclusion of practical methodologies for upholding gender principles in climate management actions. Besides partners were strengthened regarding the implication of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for the agriculture sector which is critical in informing and shaping recommendations on IRM for consideration in the NAP. The Uganda Red Cross lawyer supported partners to understand policy processes, and how different policies relate to each other and what to look out for in policy formulation processes.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning. 2020 key outcomes on KML + links to key resources developed in the period 2016-2020

Many learning activities have been undertaken, including field visits to document IRM best practices of the local implementing partners to profile and enhance the learning capacity of local partners, policy gap analysis, development of position papers (see main outcomes), gender in IRM, studies on bee keeping, revenue enhancement, effects of climate change on gender, and energy efficiency (biomass stoves). However, some challenges remain. For example: as most policies and IRM documentation is in English, there is need for translation and simplification for the vulnerable communities such as the women, men, pastoralists and youth.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

The collaboration with the Netherlands embassy has been smooth although not as often as desired due to the lockdown and the large portfolio of the contact person. The embassy lobbied the EU delegation and UNDP to ensure the Climate Change Bill remains a priority during the lockdown and after.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans

- Sendai: PfR Uganda is engaged in the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Policy and the ongoing process for developing a Bill. At district level, PfR Uganda continued to dialogue on institutional arrangements and resilience planning.
- 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 in the form of Village Saving & Loan Associations, access to weather information, and local level natural resources management policies.
- Climate and UNFCCC policies and processes: PfR Uganda engaged in the National Climate Change policy development, the draft National Climate Change Bill, and the National Climate Change Indicator Guidelines for mainstreaming climate change interventions into different Ministries and departments. This also links to climate finance and risk screening. PfR participated in preparations for the Africa Climate Week: although the event could not take place, PfR was recognized as a major player at the national level.
- Risk-informed investments: PfR was involved in the process of developing an implementation plan on the National Climate Smart Agriculture Framework by government and CSOs, as well as the Wetland Management Policy and Bill and IRM sensitive investments.

COVID-19

Long term planning and closure activities were hampered especially during the lock down. The Disaster Management Bill was shelved as the focus was on emergency response. Activities on the Wetlands Policy and Bill were also stalled as physical meetings were not possible.

Sustainability

At the practice level, the gains registered will be largely sustained due to strong community structures established and the economic empowerment. What is still needed is enacting policies to sustain the gains.

- Structures have been established like the Climate change committee which will ensure the National Climate Change Bill is enacted into law.
- The Regulatory Impact Assessments and principles developed for the NDPM and Wetlands policy and Bill will be key in furthering these processes, as these are key in guiding the process of policy formulation.
- Overall government line ministries have appreciated IRM and integrated these in their work which will ensure that work continues even before policies are enacted.

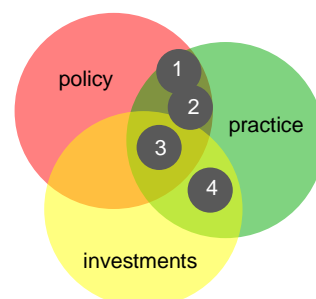
At institutional level, integration of IRM in local organizations programmes and enhanced capacities of multi-stakeholder platforms will ensure knowledge and practice is sustained.

Asia region

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

Dialogue trajectories

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



Partners and budget

| Alliance member | Budget (in Euro) | Implementing partner | leading | supporting | Complementing programmes |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------|--------------------------|
| CARE | 180,000 | CARE regional coordinator | 1 | | |
| Cordaid | 125,144 | Cordaid regional coordinator | 2, 3 | | |
| NLRC | 321,793 | NLRC regional coordinator | 4 | | |
| Wetlands International | 295,004 | Wetlands International South Asia | 1, 4 | | |
| Climate Centre | 628,333 | Climate Centre Representative | 2, 4 | | |
| Total | 1,550,274 | | | | |

General remarks

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

Asia Region Summary

Contextual information

The 2020 regional activities planned were almost completely dropped due to the COVID-19 pandemic, setting lower outcome achievements from the national to regional levels. Key advocacy platform meetings and the Adaptation Futures 2020 conference (planned to be held in Delhi, India) were postponed. COP-related online dialogues were useful but more limiting than face-to-face and 'informal' engagements.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories - 2020 key outcomes, and overall reflections on lobby & advocacy process/ milestones/ outcomes in the period 2016-2020

Some of the key actors influenced at the regional level throughout the project phase include the IFRC, Asian Development Bank, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Global Network of CSOs for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) resulting in concrete and lasting outcomes. Highlights of 2020 have been that climate change adaptation, community-based disaster risk reduction and ecosystem resilience is now an integral part of the (ASEAN) Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response Workplan 2021-2025, which has been agreed by 10 signatories ASEAN countries on 27 November 2020. Facilitated by the IFRC, IRM components were picked up by National Societies and government departments in new countries like Pakistan, the Maldives and Myanmar. The CSO Yayasan Shee Indonesia has adopted the IRM approach for regional advocacy beyond 2020, partnering with Philippines CSOs to enable effective localization of NAP implementation, especially for drought mitigation. Between 2016 and 2020 we see the following key outcomes across the trajectories:

- **Trajectory 1:** IRM is reflected in the Asia Regional Plan on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Multi-stakeholder bodies like the IFRC, CGIAR-International Water Management Institute, the Global Network of CSOs for Disaster Reduction, and even the Asian Development Bank have adopted IRM principles as part of their strategies, work plans and advocacy agenda at the regional and global levels. For example, ADB's contingent disaster financing for natural disasters' recognizes for the first time Early Warning Early Action and Forecast-based Financing.
- **Trajectory 2:** IRM is mainstreamed in identified regional operationalization of the Paris Agreement. Through the IFRC, PfR was able to be part of the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change and 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. The IFRC expanded IRM in its regional operational plan 2020 as part of some country programmes, including boosting adoption of the Y-adapt programme in the Pacific region.
- **Trajectory 3:** IRM approaches towards resilience building in urban areas are recognized and applied. Urban fora are adopting IRM principles like the landscape approach, Early Warning Early Action, community resilience and heatwaves. The Netherlands government continued to partner with PfR on urban resilience in the three PfR countries – on Manila Bay in the Philippines and the Water as Leverage programmes in India and Indonesia. The Asia region contributed to the development of the Climate Centre [Heatwave Guide for Cities](#) and used this to disseminate messages on climate change adaptation and urban resilience at various regional fora.
- **Trajectory 4:** IRM approaches are promoted to mobilize/ channel financing and investments to take resilience to scale. The ADB uses the IRM principle of localization to shape its *Community Resilience Partnership Programme* to directly invest at the community level to strengthen local resilience. Stronger IRM messages and examples are now seen in National Adaptation Plans, among National Designated Authorities and the Green Climate Fund. National designated authorities have begun to accept the role of local actors in driving participatory risk analysis. The GCF is discussing the importance of Early Warning Early Action, taking technical inputs for Forecast based Financing and is requesting IRM-related components in funding requests.

Progress/ Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organizational level for 2020 and in relation to 2016 to 2020.

In 2020, IRM was chosen as one of the 12 pre-conference Master Classes for participants of the Adaptation Futures, and in turn CSO capacities have been strengthened on this topic. Furthermore the regional team has focused on strengthened localization of its agenda by ensuring that local champions (with a strong focus on women and marginalized groups) understand local-to-global linkages and make use of opportunities to share local case studies, best practices, and stories at regional events. Finally, IRM elements have been included in the enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment tools of the IFRC. PfR Asia has focused on institutionalizing its

agenda, and therefore ensured capacity strengthening on IRM, and continuation of lobby and advocacy beyond the programme.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning. 2020 key outcomes on KML, and key resources developed in the period 2016-2020.

Multiple publications and resources have been produced across the region in 2020. Besides, the team contributed to (global) publications:

- The [Asia Regional Forecast-based-Financing case study \(+ annex\)](#), used towards the APMCDRR in March 2021.
- A Disaster risk financing study with case studies from all three Asia PfR countries.
- A PfR Alliance Learning document on working with the private sector, based on the Water as Leverage (Chennai and Jakarta) and the Manila Bay experiences.
- The UNDRR publication: '[Words into Action for Nature-based Solutions](#)'.
- A [Practitioners Guide for Climate Change Adaptation Framework](#) was produced, which will continue supporting practitioners keen to roll out the Climate Change Adaptation Framework approach.
- A regional Cartoonathon was organized to jointly focus on learning and the end results – 6 cartoons – can and will be used as ways to continue critical conversations related to resilience building.

Linking country and regional plans to global plans

The Asia PfR alliance members could maximize their strength, resources and best practices to successfully engage at the regional levels with processes, platforms and key stakeholders that align with the global PfR programme. PfR was also able to provide additional push to the related national-level work:

- Sendai Framework: Each of the three PfR countries' national DRR plans reflect IRM principles and those will have direct impact on the outcomes of the Sendai Framework at the regional level and the global level. Furthermore the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response Workplan 2021-2025 will deepen the implementation of the Sendai Framework within the region.
- Paris agreement: IRM messages are included in the Asia Pacific regional draft resolutions/ recommendations/ consultation notes for the Technical Expert Meeting on Adaptation (TEM-A) which in turn are reported at the COP. PfR participated at regional and global Green Climate Fund and UNFCCC dialogues, contributing with case studies and best practices in regional and global publications.
- SDG's: The Philippines' IRM work has been promoted by the GNDR. In Indonesia, the government has endorsed IRM in its Voluntary National Review presented at the UN High Level Political Forum 2019. All work implemented and promoted by the alliance partners continues to contribute to the SDGs.
- Urban Agenda: IRM is applied in the New Urban Agenda plans of Indonesia and the Philippines, as well as in Myanmar. PfR shared existing research findings from the region at the [10th World Urban Forum](#).
- Risk-informed investments: The Green Climate Fund is recognising IRM approaches like Early Warning Early Action and Forecast based Financing in screening country proposals.

COVID-19

CSOs partners have been busy with COVID-19 responses, which resulted in activities being postponed or cancelled. However, pandemic restrictions have boosted the work in virtual spaces, creating new opportunities. This resulted in wider participation of more stakeholders in certain meetings, in which community members being directly in touch with high officials, which could strengthen the long-term resilience dialogues at various levels.

Sustainability

- IRM principles have been embedded in the Asia Regional Plan to implement the Sendai Framework on DRR. Countries and organizations in the region have agreed and committed to reach their collective targets based on the plan. This gives some assurance that at least in the next 10 years, the push for IRM principles and approaches will continue. Besides the 3 country teams in Asia are leaving behind and are "transferring" various IRM tools, case studies and approaches. These continue to provide inspiration in countries to scale-up their resilience efforts. While the Technical Examination Process on Adaptation (TEP-A) and its accompanying Technical Examination Meetings on Adaptation (TEM-A) ended in 2020 by a COP mandate, the Asia Pacific regional climate week will continue once the pandemic ends. PfR has been able to sustain its strong contributions from Asia to those processes. This has put PfR partners in a strategic position to continue engagement in the process. With strong national and sub-national champions and key regional partners, PfR is confident that this will continue.
- With specific examples and tools from PfR being included in the enhanced *Vulnerability Capacity Assessment* training materials of the IFRC that will be rolled out in Asia Pacific, PfR will continue to

provide inspiration and concrete examples on how to apply and mainstream IRM in plans, programmes and policies. These training materials will be used globally within the IFRC. IRM components like Forecast based Financing, nature-based solutions and Early Warning Early Action – all critical for adaptation - are part of IFRC's Operational Plans 2021-25 that will be rolled out through the National Societies in the region. Furthermore, the IFRC will engage with NAPs through the National Societies in the region.

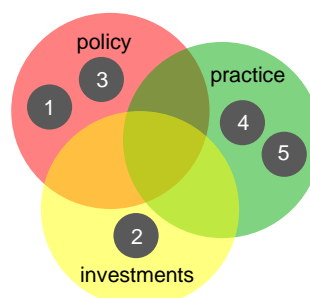
- GCF and ADB continue financing anticipatory action/ Forecast based Financing/ Early Warning Early Action as part of their institutional priorities.
- Private sector engagement: the Netherlands government recognises the importance of bringing in local voices in large master planning processes as a result of Manila Bay sustainable Development Master Plan and Water as Leverage engagements.
- PfR partners and CSOs in three cities: Yangon in Myanmar, Jakarta in Indonesia and Mandaue City in the Philippines have decided to cooperate on the New Urban Agenda beyond 2020 by using the IRM approach and learn from each other to work on urban resilience in the selected cities.

Central America and Caribbean region

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

Dialogue trajectories

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



Partners and budget

| Alliance member | Budget (in Euro) | Implementing partner | leading | supporting | Complementing programmes |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|------------|---|
| CARE | 305,000 | CARE Guatemala | 1, 2,3 | | Empowerment of Gender Approach in DRR/ MACF II |
| Cordaid | | Caritas Zacapa (until 2018) | | 1, 2, 3 | |
| NLRC | 140,000 | Guatemala Red Cross | | 1, 2, 3 | |
| Wetlands International | 109,010 | Wetlands International Panama | | 1, 2, 3 | |
| Climate Centre | 237,991 | IFRC/ Climate Centre representative | 4 | 1,2,3 | IFRC: IDRL legislation and resilience programme |
| Total | 792,000 | | | | |

General remarks

The national programme in Guatemala has come to an end in 2019; good foundations have been laid down in the national programme that were used for scaling the work done and experiences gained under the trajectories 1-5 in Guatemala to the regional level - mostly SICA¹ countries, through SICA regional bodies, and to the Caribbean region.

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

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

Central America and Caribbean Region

Contextual information

Contextual information

The 2019 presidential elections in Guatemala, El Salvador and Panamá brought about the expected political changes. In the region, staff changes take place in all government institutions after elections, and consequently contacts need to be re-established. Nevertheless, the regional NGO networks remain in place and the policies of the new government in Guatemala seem to continue to take IRM into account, which gives a positive outlook for 2020-2025. Haiti continued to be socio-politically instable; 2019 was marked with socio-political instability and scarcity of essential goods, which caused Haitians to riot and organise marches against government. PfR Haiti had to review its programming to find safe spaces for the team, volunteers, local authorities and CSOs to meet.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories I

- Trajectory 1: Interinstitutional coordination for IRM. The importance of interinstitutional coordination has been recognized by CONRED with the installation of an IRM Round Table at departmental level in a third region in Guatemala. This is important evidence for CONRED when taking this philosophy to the regional Central America level. In Haiti, PfR started a working group on environmental education with the Ministries of Education and Environment and other institutions to coordinate and discuss development and IRM mainstreaming into their policies.
- Trajectory 2: IRM in Municipal planning processes. The Ministry of Planning has clearly adopted PfR's [Municipal Development and Land Use Planning tool](#) and secured own funds to use these tools in all 340 municipalities in Guatemala. This experience is taken to the region through the SICA (Central American and Dominican Republic Integration System) structures, but no outcomes at regional level could be harvested yet.
- Trajectory 3: Strengthening CSOs/ NGOs for advocacy purposes. PfR has encountered interest from various new CSOs in Guatemala that have potential to reach out in their regional networks, among others TECHO, the Guatemala Scout Association, and CENTRARSE. PfR has assisted these CSOs with training and transfer of methodological tools to scale up at regional level. In Haiti, the Haitian Red Cross has continued to position itself as a partner to be considered on IRM, Gender and Social Inclusion, training youth district focal points and the university youth association, as well as Red Cross volunteers in fifteen communities in the Artibonite river basin. For advocacy purposes a database was created showing geospatial data on flood risk in the Artibonite basin. Haiti Red Cross has teamed up with The Nature Conservancy to jointly train volunteers on the broad spectrum of IRM topics.
- Trajectory 4: IRM knowledge management. The academic sector in Guatemala is reaching the goal for this trajectory; the creation of a platform for exchange of IRM knowledge, supported by a consortium of 11 universities in Guatemala, [INTER-U](#). This is a good start for regional outreach.
- Trajectory 5: Gender. This is one of PfR Haiti's strongest 'selling points'. In Guatemala gender is incorporated in all trajectories through the tools that were developed by PfR and that deal with working with vulnerable civil society groups and institutions that promote gender equality. The tool '[Equidad Casa Adentro](#)' (Gender equity starts at home) has proven to be a useful tool in this respect.

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

The Haitian Red Cross has adopted gender and social inclusion in their policy and developed and submitted two project proposals on IRM and Gender and Social Inclusion. Similarly, Red Cross youth trained its district coordinators to diversify its activities from WASH and health activities to IRM and environmental protection. Besides, IRM was integrated into the Haiti Red Cross national strategy. In Central America, the organisations trained in IRM/ Gender and Inclusion have adopted the ideas and incorporated these themes into their policies. The first regional exchanges could be recorded in October when the Dominican Red Cross invited the Guatemala Red Cross to present the *Vulnerability and Capability Analysis*, with a focus on ecosystems, to its volunteers.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

In Haiti a report on the [geospatial analysis of the flood risk in the lower Artibonite river basin](#) accompanied with a participative [mapping guideline on Open Street Maps](#) were developed as well as a [guide on how to use GPS](#) for volunteers (2019). Both have been taken up in the PfR library and have been shared with partners. Furthermore, an article on GIS and Early Warning systems has been published on the Haitian Red Cross website, as well as an article on lobby and advocacy training and on the Y-Adapt refresher training for youth facilitators. In Guatemala, the creation of a platform for exchange of IRM knowledge, [the INTER-U](#), supported by a consortium of 11 universities in Guatemala, is a first step in creating a sustainable flow of information in the region.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

Despite various invitations from PfR side, there has been no contact with the Netherlands Embassies in the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

Linking country plans to global plans

- Flood analyses of the Artibonite basin contributed to the understanding of the risk situation in Haiti (Sendai Framework).
- Quality education through involvement of IRM in education programmes was met through the Y-Adapt programme in Haiti and the launch of the Interuniversity platform for IRM in Guatemala (SDG 4).
- Knowledge and monitoring on gender equality has been strengthened and taken up by CSOs/ NGOs in Guatemala (SDG 5).
- PfR Haiti's sensibilisation on waste cleaning and waste management in the markets and schools to stop blockages and to avoid urban floods contributes to the Urban Resilience agenda (SDG 11).
- Climate Action through Y-Adapt in Haiti and Guatemala has received enormous response from youth (SDG 13).
- Both teams in Haiti and Guatemala are well connected now to national and regional networks to further convey the IRM message in the region (SDG 17).

COVID-19

Due to the pandemic, regional and global summits were canceled in 2020 and it turned out to be very complicated to replace them by virtual meetings. PfR's regional advocacy plan for 2020 completely fell through. Part of the budget was reallocated to COVID-19 response. The most vulnerable people were assisted to cover their basic food, water, hygiene, protection and mental needs in over 100 communities in the 4 departments of Sololá, Suchitepéquez, San Marcos and Quetzaltenango. Assistance was geared especially towards community leaders, pregnant women, midwives, Maya therapists and health personnel. PfR contributed to the installation of sanitary metal covers and chlorine dispensers in community water systems, as well as training of community organizations to operate the installed disinfection systems. PfR and Madre Tierra organised the delivery of supplies and equipment. Madre Tierra was trained by the local health authorities to organise community brigades, registration posts for diagnosis, awareness information and referrals to the health services. To that effect, Madre Tierra provided a bridging function between response, recovery, preparedness and improved resilience in these communities. Through their IRM training, Madre Tierra staff had a basic understanding of what is expected of the local community structures in times of disasters and how they should relate to the local authorities. Building on that, Madre Tierra has expanded its expertise to COVID-19 prevention and response activities for the most vulnerable and increased its legitimacy as a CSO working on disaster risk reduction. From now on, health risks will form part of the risk inventories carried out in the communities. PfR promoted and co-financed the preparation of a *Rapid Gender Analysis* with PfR funds and other funds from CARE and UN Women in order to steer the COVID-19 response activities towards women and other vulnerable groups by all parties in Guatemala. The results were disseminated through the UN system in Guatemala and the various thematic and institutional round tables involved in disaster response.

Sustainability

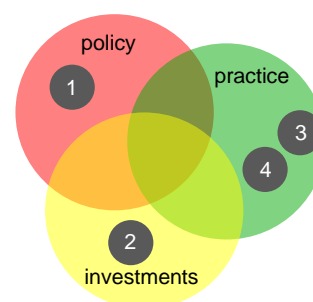
The PfR team Guatemala has trained various civil society organisations with a regional reach, like TECHO, Guatemala Scout Association, CENTRARSE and Madre Tierra and 11 academic institutions in Guatemala that have a long trajectory of self-sufficiency and that have collaborated in the programme purely out of interest in the topic of IRM. The main capacity strengthening outcomes are likely to be sustained beyond the duration of the programme, and could lead to scaling of PfR's legacy to the regional level.

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 | 115,000 | CARE Uganda, Ethiopia | | 1, 4 | |
| Cordaid | 414,653 | Cordaid regional coordinator | 3, 4 | 1, 2 | |
| NLRC | 161,600 | ICHA (based in Kenya) | 1 | 3 | |
| Wetlands International | 89,994 | Wetlands International (Kenya) | 2 | 1 | |
| Climate Centre | 433,333 | Climate Centre representative (Uganda) | | 1 | |
| Total | 1,214,580 | | | | |

General remarks

(*) Selected regional frameworks for the Integrated Risk Management [gap analysis](#) are:

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

Horn of Africa Region Summary

[Contextual information - developments in 2020 and link to contextual differences since 2016.](#)

2020 has been a unique year with the outbreak of COVID-19 which has impacted programme implementation. Despite the challenging circumstances, enhanced appreciation of the IRM approach was noted as can be seen in the adoption of components of IRM in strategies, implementation plans and other policy impacting declarations, such as the [Africa DRR Platform Declaration in Tunisia \(2018\)](#) and the Geneva Declaration (2019). The significant outcomes in 2020 is the development of the draft African Union Climate Change Strategy that has IRM mainstreamed. The African Union recognized IRM among the core strategies to realize the vision of Agenda 2063 for an African continent resilience to the impacts of climate change. On investments, the Transboundary Wetlands Management of Sio-Siteko, Sango Bay-Minziro and Semliki Delta have been validated and adopted by the Members of the Technical Advisory Committees from the governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The 3 Transboundary Wetlands Management proposed actions to enhance resilience of communities living around the wetlands against disasters, such as floods along Semliki river, and to improve people's livelihoods. The validation and adoption of the Transboundary Wetlands Management actions by the Technical Advisory Committees enhances ownership by countries and goodwill for implementation. Additionally GIZ has provided funding to Wetlands International for early investment initiatives within the Sio-Siteko wetland. Investments within Sio-Siteko will contribute to the resilience of communities and improved livelihoods. The funding ensures implementation of activities proposed in the management plan including prevention of flooding. Further results of IRM mainstreaming have been realized at the global level, especially regarding the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which was made possible by the programmes strategy on local-regional-global linkages. Key events have been the regional and global DRR platforms held in Mauritius, Mexico, Tunisia and Geneva, and the UNFCCC - TEP A and COPS in Marrakech, Bonn and Katowice. Technical complementarity drawn from the diversity of resources and joint implementation made it possible to leverage on resources both technically and financially. The programme had one main challenge: the absence of contracted CSOs at the regional level for which a number of activities targeting CSOs could not be undertaken.

[Progress/ Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organizational level for 2020 and in relation to 2016 to 2020.](#)

The development of the [IRM training manual](#) is a major achievement in capacity strengthening. The product that was developed through collaborative work espoused a lot of learning along the process. The training manual has been widely adopted and applied beyond the Horn of Africa Region. The programme has successfully put in place an Investment Database providing useful information on risk sensitive investments. PfR established and strengthened the capacity of the Management Committee for Sio- Siteko transboundary wetland in Kenya and Uganda. The Horn of Africa Learning event held in Ethiopia in 2018 is another proud moment for the Horn of Africa team. Through this event the Horn of Africa team strengthened the internal capacities for the Horn of Africa programme team and the PfR Country teams through information exchanges and learning sessions. This helped in understanding the linkages and complementarity between the country and regional Programme. The learning event and the IRM Manual have enhanced internal collaboration between country programmes and the regional programme. It should be noted that the regional Horn of Africa programme had no contracted CSOs thus there were no specific goals on CSO capacity strengthening. Opportunistic moments have been utilized in which PfR strengthened the capacity of CSOs through engagement in several lobby and advocacy events, mostly at regional level. Most capacity strengthening activities targeted country teams for coherence in lobby and advocacy activities. These were enabled by the presence of regional platforms on which advocacy could be conducted, like the African DRR Platform. Additionally the availability of sufficient backup tools such as the IRM training manual contributed to the capacity strengthening agenda. Diverse technical capacities available to the partnership was another enabler. In all activities keen attention has been given to gender and inclusion of vulnerable groups, for example inclusion of the youth, women and marginalized groups during the formation of Sio-Siteko Wetlands Users Association and the Sio-Siteko Transboundary Wetlands Management Committee.

[Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning. 2020 key outcomes on KML + links to key resources developed in the period 2016-2020](#)

PfR has developed several products. These include the online investments database that identifies impacts of investments within the region for evidence-based dialogue to ensure risk-sensitive investments. Furthermore, the monograph for Sio-Siteko wetland and the accompanying scientific study on Sio-Siteko Trans Boundary Wetland that informed the [Sio-Siteko Transboundary Wetlands Management Plan](#) is another major achievement. A policy brief has been developed for *Reducing Climate Risks and Vulnerability for the Women, Girls and Small Holder*

farmers among pastoralist communities in Uganda and Kenya. To improve access to the IRM manual, it has been digitized.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans

There are more country plans and global declarations now recognizing integrated risk management as an important approach to resilience building. IRM has been incorporated in the African Union Climate Change strategy and the [Sio Siteko Wetlands Management plan](#), which are major milestones towards realizing the targets of the Sendai Framework for DRR, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda, as well the Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 6, 11 and 13 .

COVID-19

The restriction in movements, border closure and work from home decree led to a cancellation or postponement of planned activities, especially those targeting external stakeholders. The effect was a slow-down of lobby and advocacy processes. While there was opportunity to shift some activities to virtual spaces, the enthusiasm and the energy in these activities was lost. Short term emergency responses had an impact on running programmes: resources have been re-allocation and human resources were shifted towards management of COVID-19 programmes. A long term resilience planning would have allowed for a well-coordinated short term response while cushioning the ongoing programmes.

Sustainability

The draft African Union Climate Change Strategy has to go through a further process before final approval by the Africa Union Commission. PfR is confident that other donors, especially the European Union and the United Nations who are already supporting this process, will continue their support. GIZ supports the implementation of the Sio-siteko wetlands management plans and the Conservation Investment Plans which is set to continue. Additionally, the establishment of the Sio-Siteko Transboundary Wetlands Committee comprising key government representatives ensures ownership and mainstreaming within the agreement on the cooperative Framework Nile Basin and commitment of resources from country TACs to implement the Transboundary Wetlands Management Plans. These are important steps in the institutionalization of IRM. The IRM manual and training cascaded to the implementing partners ensures that these capacities are utilized beyond the programme period; capacitated IRM trainers will remain active in the region. The engagement of the PfR partners in global networks and regional platforms (like GNDR, CELEP and the African Regional Platform for DRR) has created a level of awareness on integrated risk management and PfR trusts that the members of these networks and platforms include PfR Alliance members to jointly take the IRM agenda forward.

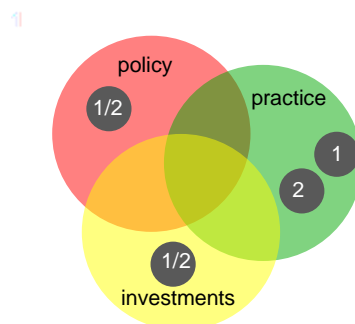
West Africa region

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

Integrated Risk Management Dialogue in Mali, Guinea and Burkina Faso

Dialogue trajectories

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



Partners and budget

| Alliance member | budget | Implementing partner | leading | supporting | Complementing programmes |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------|------------|--|
| Wetlands International | 140,158 | Wetlands International Mali | 1 | 2 | BAM-GIRE – Upper Niger water management |
| CARE | 109,728 | CARE Mali | 2 | 1 | PADIN – regional food security programme |
| NLRC | 96,973 | Red Cross Mali National Society | 2 | 1 | Programme in Kayes |
| Climate Centre | 250,000 | Climate Centre representative | | 1, 2 | |
| Total | 596,859 | | | | |

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 and lobby/ advocacy target groups:

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

West Africa Region Summary

Contextual information - developments in 2020 and link to contextual differences since 2016.

The external context was not very favourable with political instability in Guinea and Mali, persisting insecurity in the Inner Niger Delta and the COVID-19 pandemic. This programme had to adapt to reduced and online working, focusing on handing over the legacy of PfR to the new regional network ROGIR.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories - 2020 key outcomes, and overall reflections on lobby & advocacy process/ milestones/ outcomes in the period 2016-2020

Integrated Risk Management is gaining ground in the region, not only with the Niger Basin Authority and the African Development Bank who actively support IRM, but also with the G5 of the Sahel, who referred to IRM in a communiqué addressed to the African Union in 2019. Together with ECOWAS, PfR contributed to the development of a cross-border contingency plan for Mali, Guinea, and Burkina-Faso. However, implementation was hampered due to the COVID-19 crisis. The main achievement of the programme has been the establishment of the West Africa IRM Network "ROGIR", composed of regional umbrella CSOs that bring together farmers, pastoralists, fishermen and foresters from Mali, Burkina-Faso and the Republic of Guinea as a joint force for dialogue with authorities. Members are the Coordination Régionale des Usagers des Ressources Naturelles du Bassin Du Niger, Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs Agricoles, Réseau des Journalistes Environnementaux de l'Afrique de l'Ouest; Réseau Billatal Maroobé; the IRM coalition from Mali and the Association pour la Promotion de l'Elevage au Sahel et en Savane. The ROGIR president is a member of the Steering Committee of the programme for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC), financed by the Niger Basin Authority and the African Development Bank. In this capacity he is lobbying the Niger Basin Authority and the African Development Bank to reinstall the earlier agreed budget within PIDACC for civil society that, end 2020, is no longer available. This budget is important for the strengthening of civil society organizations through their coalition building in order to monitor all investments related to water resources in the Niger basin.

Progress/ Reflection on capacity strengthening and the Dialogue Capacity Framework, including gender and inclusiveness considerations at organizational level for 2020 and in relation to 2016 to 2020.

Various online capacity strengthening activities took place during the year with the ROGIR members. Topics were institutional strengthening (with a self-assessment and SWOT analysis), DRR and in particular the ECOWAS DRR strategy. A high-level round table with ministries (Civil Protection, Social Development, Water, Agriculture) and other strategic actors took place on "Appropriation and challenges of incorporating Integrated Risk Management into public policies and strategies". PfR, ROGIR and the Mali IRM coalitions organized this important event which allowed the different ministries to engage in discussions on IRM, in particular the connection with rural development policies. PfR was the moderator of this high level event. During the last bi-annual PME meeting, some of the PfR regional partners were present and important linkages with the various Mali coalitions could be made. The regional programme started only in 2018, and did not develop a gender analysis nor strategy. Although the Mali country programme, that inspires the regional programme and partners, worked in a gender-sensitive way, real gender transformation would need more concerted efforts. Early 2020, the five member CSOs of the regional network ROGIR agreed on statutes and regulations and obtained official recognition. This allowed them to start forging partnership relations with sub-regional institutes in favour of IRM.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning. 2020 key outcomes on KML + links to key resources developed in the period 2016-2020

PfR raised awareness of the need to integrate the entire chain of actors concerned by national and transnational floods, and for better management of these floods. Institutions to be involved are national hydro-meteorological services, national DRR platforms, civil protection directorates, basin authorities, universities and ECOWAS. The ECOWAS DRR division, the DRR platform in Mali and the Directorate in charge of DRR in Guinea are now aware of the need to make a cross-border contingency plan. The involvement of the network of environmental journalists was helpful to bring this issue to the fore². There is now an active Whatsapp group on agro-hydrometeorological

2 <https://www.maliweb.net/echos-de-nos-regions/gestion-integree-des-risques-la-coalition-regionale-de-kayes-presente-ses-resultats-2901905.html>
<https://maliactu.net/mali-risques-et-catastrophes-gir-mali-celebre-ses-10-ans/>
<http://info-matin.ml/gir-osc-se-familiarisent-strategiques-regionales/>
<https://www.unisdr.org/files/globalplatform/dclarationdumaligenve2019.docx>

issues that include people from technical services as well as PfR staff, ROGIR members and television stations such as Africable, TV Nieta, ORTM and all radio stations and newspapers that have made documentary series on IRM. This group will sustain beyond the programme's lifetime. The exchange visits to Togo and Uganda were decisive and inspired other information exchanges and agro-hydrometeorological discussions involving a whole series of actors. The following knowledge products were released in 2019:

- Philippe Roudier, Cheikh Kane, Antoine Leblois, Benjamin Sultan, Sébastien Weber: "Deux exemples de stratégies de gestion du risque agricole en Afrique de l'Ouest: services climatiques et assurances indicelles". In: Faire face aux risques en Agriculture. Perspectives croisées de chercheurs et de professionnels. Sylvie Lupton, Véronique Chauveau-Aussourd, Hanitra Randrianasolo-Rakotobe (eds). p.239-256. Éditions L'Harmattan. ISBN : 978-2-343-18139-4. July 2019.
- Report of the Conference "[Santé et Changements Climatiques: Soigner une humanité à +2°](#)". [Conférence Mondiale de la Croix-Rouge](#)", Cannes, France, 15-16 Avril 2019.
- Report of the round table of Abidjan on conflict, climate risk and resilience in West Africa: "[People's experience of conflict, climate risk and resilience Abidjan roundtable, 4 April 2019 Leigh Mayhew, Julie Arrighi, Cheikh Kane and Salvatore Farfaglia](#)":
- PfR gave a presentation during the conference "Understanding Risk", in November in Abidjan.

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

The West Africa programme works in line with the PfR global priorities regarding the Sendai Framework on DRR and the SDGs. Regional authorities, in particular ECOWAS, have started strengthening the institutions that should help them to resist risks. As a result, there is growing political commitment to DRR in Mali and Burkina Faso as they are engaged in the establishment and development of platforms, from communal to national level, that promote DRR in the context of development.

[COVID-19](#)

In June 2020, ROGIR developed a COVID-19 response plan, which demonstrates the commitment of its members to fight against the virus. PfR trained ROGIR members in July 2020 on social distancing. The members in Guinea distributed hygiene kits.

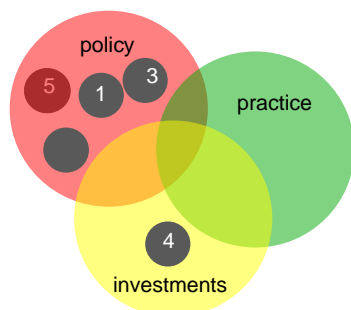
[Sustainability](#)

The IRM coalitions that have been developed in Mali in the course of the PfR programme and who now have lobby strategies and activities, are connected to the National Coalition of Users, that is an affiliate of the regional Coordination of Users, which is a member of the newly created regional network ROGIR. In fact, the permanent secretariat of ROGIR is housed at the Coordination of Users in Bamako. Through this linkage, PfR experiences will continue to be shared and inspire women and men farmers, fishermen, pastoralists and foresters in the entire region.

Global programme

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

Dialogue trajectories



1. Influence policy dialogues and support the formulation of implementation plans linked to UNFCCC Paris Agreement
2. Influence policy dialogues and support the formulation of implementation plans linked to the New Urban Agenda-Habitat III
3. Influence policy dialogues and support the formulation of implementation plans linked to the Sendai framework for DRR
4. Promote IRM principles in policy dialogues and gather evidence to influence risk-informed investments
5. Influence policy dialogues and support the formulation of implementation plans linked to the SDGs

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 the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda and the UNFCCC Negotiations. PfR continues to use its 'place at the table' to make local voices heard.

The investment domain is mainstreamed in all four agreements: policy dialogues must ultimately translate into increasing investments to scale up DRR initiatives that mainstream key policy commitments, as well as raise awareness on investments that cause maladaptation. Additionally, a component under investments focuses on advancing Environmental, Social and Governance issues of responsible investments, including scaling the adaptation focus in the climate agenda where adaptation action still lies on the margins of mitigation.

Global programme summary

Contextual information

Global mega trends including climate change impacts, ecosystem degradation, rapid and unplanned urbanization, high population of youth, migration, growing inequality, conflict and economic downturns, and extreme poverty all combine to increase risks of already vulnerable people. The interconnectedness of these trends demand approaches that are integrated and consider larger landscapes to address risks. PfR initiated the year with a detailed assessment of the status of the global programme, and reached an agreement on the continued importance of focusing on key policy processes in the Climate, Urban, Sendai and SDG agenda, to ensure that developed policies are translating into concrete integrated actions and investments on the ground. There is an increased urgency to lobby for policy dialogues that must ultimately translate into increasing investments to scale up DRR initiatives that mainstream key policy commitments. Additionally, a component under investments will be focused on advancing environmental, social and governance issues of responsible investments, including scaling the adaptation focus in the climate agenda where adaptation action still lies on the margins of mitigation. To effect this change, various stakeholders were identified through a stakeholder mapping which recognizes the interlinkages to different policy processes.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

Sendai Framework for DRR - Engaging Governments on Target E Implementation

- In 2018 and 2019 PfR contributed to the preparations at national and regional levels for the Global Platform for DRR that was held in May 2019 in Geneva. PfR contributed to agenda setting by closely collaborating with country and regional teams and jointly exploring opportunities for engagement with inter-governmental organizations, UN entities, the private sector, academia and CSOs. The global policy group worked closely with UNDRR in shaping concepts for various sessions by being part of the organizing team in the run up to the conference. Africa and Asia regional teams, together with the global team, actively participated in the Geneva meeting, bringing their experiences from the Regional Platforms as well as country initiatives on Target E implementation.
- [PfR's participation at the GPDRR in Geneva](#) was effective with PfR successfully influencing official positions of country governments, hosting side events, and providing panel speakers in various sessions. PfR ensured that the Global Platform concepts for various key sessions included the people-focus, landscapes and nature-based solutions. Moreover PfR successfully hosted a networking event with about 125 participants with a panel that included strong PfR community advocates, like Ambassador Henk Ovink and IFRC Under-Secretary General Dr. Jemilah Mahmood. Several engagement opportunities, including with UNDRR and Arise Asi/ India have arisen from the networking event.
- At European Union level, PfR participated in strategic discussions with the DG's ECHO and DEVCO with two specific objectives: to identify how the outcomes of the Geneva Global Platform were taken into account in the Climate Talks, and to pinpoint and monitor trends and windows of opportunities to enhance PfR's narrative on integrated approaches to managing and reducing risks by strengthening resilience of communities.

Sustainable Development Goals

- PfR effectively engaged in the SDG dialogues on the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process as part of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July. Through the Netherlands Red Cross PfR initiated engagement with the Malian and Indonesian country team to support their positioning to their national government to contribute to the drafting of their country's VNR report with a focus on highlighting case studies from PfR's work and its contribution to the SDG agenda. The process of VNR reporting is government-led and it has been observed that CSOs are quite often not in the loop in drafting these reports, a gap PfR is using to advocate with governments for inclusion of CSOs in the process. Indonesia's VNR process, led by PfR/ CARE, as well as Mali's process in 2018 (through engagement of the Mali Red Cross) was instrumental in having some PfR examples included in the report, and putting a spotlight on community engagement being central in the SDG implementation. At the 2019 HLPF, PfR/ NLRC made an intervention highlighting the close links between disasters and development, calling on governments to implement development initiatives that are socially and environmentally conscious as the SDG agenda cannot be achieved if maladaptation impacts poorly on already vulnerable communities.

Paris Climate Agreement

- PfR engaged on the Climate Agenda through the Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA), the Climate Summit (including lead up processes through actively influencing various action tracks as well as the GCA's Flagship Report and engagement at COP25). Under the GCA, PfR focus was on 'Preventing Disasters' action track seen as a "key delivery mechanism" for the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership; providing input on nature-based solutions, including pushing for a case study on Building with Nature to be included in the Flagship Report; liaising closely with Commissioners Sheela Patel on the urban track and IFRC Secretary General As Sy on preventing disasters. The IFRC was selected to host the GCA Secretariat. Parallel to the GCA process was the interaction with various stakeholders including the Dutch Government in related events, such as preparing for the Climate Summit (PfR engaged in various advocacy events in New York). The Climate Summit was a milestone event for PfR to bring the focus on climate action on local communities. The focus on raising ambition for adaptation links strongly with PfR's focus on the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) process and the inclusion of the adaptation ambition expressed by some governments for this process, and which PfR has highlighted as a key priority going into 2020. The relationships established has created further entry points. For example, through the NDC Partnership, PfR is directly supporting the governments of Uganda, Kenya and Guatemala to enhance their NDC ambition.
- On COP25: PfR has sustained its engagement throughout 2019 in the UNFCCC process – from the constituted to subsidiary bodies to the intersessional meetings and the Climate Change Conferences in Bonn, Bangkok and Poland. PfR's presence allowed for sharing the many good practices from communities including innovative actions happening on the ground. PfR's overall objective is to "demonstrate its capacity and role in climate change adaptation to attract both partnership and financing, and influencing the UNFCCC dialogue to promote focus on resilience building and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable people." PfR engaged directly with parties and party blocks, especially those who are members of the constituted bodies; influencing discussions in country and agency pavilions; influencing discussions in the global climate action agenda (Marrakech Partnership); and informal showcasing through side events.

Investments

- Under Investments, Wetlands International, in collaboration with the Netherlands Water Partnership, provided inputs into the Netherlands International Water Ambition (NIWA) consultation meetings on 6 March¹, resulting reference in the NIWA to integrated and inclusive water management for safety & security, to Building with Nature, as well as to the linkages between sustainable water management for peace & security. Wetlands, together with The Nature Conservancy, got funding confirmed to further develop the *Global Mangrove Watch*, a mangrove mapping tool to make geospatial data on mangroves available to support enhanced policy and practice on mangrove conservation and restoration.
- Following participation at the *Principles for Responsible Investments meeting* in September, the Netherlands Red Cross discussed with the World Bank their interest to engage civil society on responsible mining (Mining, climate change and ecosystems). Netherlands Red Cross engaged Wits University to jointly develop an internal position paper that can potentially support dialogues with the World Bank in 2020 and beyond, building on previous work done with them on land resource management. The entry point takes advantage of the Netherlands Government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) support to the World Bank facility on the Climate Smart Mining initiative, launched in 2018.

Women and Environmental Protection

- Following multiple engagements with UN-Environment, PfR was accepted as a partner in the [Network of African Women Environmentalists](#) (NAWE), launched on 8 March 2019 by UN-Environment together with the Africa Development Bank, Waangari Mathai Foundation and UN Women. The Network plays a fundamental role in championing women change leaders on the adaptation and restoration agenda. PfR's partnership to UN-Environment and NAWE links to the Global Landscapes Forum, a knowledge-led multi-stakeholder forum dedicated to promoting the landscape approach where PfR can amplify its networks and expand the reach of its audience on promoting integrated risk management.

Some overall reflections

- The analysis of the trends in 2019 suggests that the global agendas' tracks are less and less isolated. In this regard, PfR drew many lessons from country teams on opportunities and challenges in policy making processes, useful for lobby at global levels. Kenya and Uganda demonstrated and documented the complexity of DRR/ Climate Adaptation policy development, useful for cross-learning and for

supporting the unlocking of blockages in lobbying at global level (where concrete examples were presented, for example at the Global Platform for DRR 2019), and mobilizing political support for increased attention to policy development (*contexts allowing). More evidence will be developed in 2020 in the lead up of the COP26 with the work on NDCs, NAPs and adaptation communications.

- With 2020 as the deadline for the implementation of Target E of the Sendai Framework, it was agreed between global and country teams to strengthen collaboration and support lobby efforts where policy development on DRR remain a priority. In this regard, an analysis on the target E implementation has been conducted within the countries where PfR is active.
- Several initiatives undertaken in 2020 have not yet yielded outcomes, but promise to have positive impacts on policy processes and stakeholders. From the engagement in the Organizing Committees in the Global Platform for DRR, where for example PfR led work on 'Cities at the forefront of Urban Resilience,' to engaging UN-Habitat at the UN Habitat General Assembly, there are entry points created to open up policy engagement space for the urban poor, an increasing landscape for attention.
- With the VNR engagement process having gained traction PfR is pursuing the importance of linking the SDG agenda more strongly to other trajectories including to processes such as the NDC's.

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

The Global Policy Group (GPG) contributed to capacity strengthening through the hands-on lobby efforts it engaged in with regional and country teams at various international events. Often, when GpG facilitates dialogues at various policy processes and events, colleagues mention they appreciated GpG's skills in high-level dialogues, some with political sensitivity and their ability to access various stakeholders, creating entry points for engagement useful for their capacity enhancement in lobby. However, there is a challenge in assessing and systematically documenting how actual lobby done jointly with colleagues from the regional and country teams contributes to capacity strengthening because of the informality with which these exchanges were being done. Additionally, there is a wealth of expertise from regional and country teams who equally empower teams at the global level through their vast knowledge of policy development processes, the intricate politics they navigate and firsthand information from the frontlines.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

The global policy group contributes to knowledge management mainly through documenting experiences in policy dialogues. Numerous policy briefs were prepared for various global events, and various impact stories/ analysis from the various engagements have been written.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Government

Collaboration between PfR and Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs Inclusive Green Growth Department continues. Engagements have focused on preparations for the Climate Summit, and opportunities through the NDCP which the Netherlands Government has been chairing. Other engagement opportunities include dialogue opportunities with the Netherlands International Water Envoy who has supported PfR in various platforms including bringing a strong political voice to debates on inclusion and community engagement at the Global Platform for DRR in Geneva in May 2019. The Netherlands Permanent Representative to FAO in Rome was supportive to PfR and created opportunities for dialogues on food security and ecosystem management at various High-Level discussions, where partnerships with WFP and FAO were discussed with NLRC.

Linking country plans to global plans

Dialogue opportunities through policy processes and partnership-building have demonstrated linkages between the regionally, nationally and locally identified policy themes (and the related risks they seek to address). PfR actively facilitated entry points for engagement for regional and country teams and identifying opportunities that brought local/ national voices to global platforms to amplify PfR's work from community frontlines. PfR's global-regional-national linkage in international policy dialogues created policy space for engagement and strengthened political support from governments on the work PfR does at various scales. The linkage particularly strengthens the global dialogues through the evidence brought from 'the ground' and by those directly working on various risks and supporting community-led solutions. Additionally, the global team finds it an invaluable experience to engage in national and regional processes where global ambitions meet 'local' realities with both teams using the 'hands-on lobby moments' to strengthen each other's capacities.

Annex 5 Alliance members & implementing partners (in 2020)

| Ethiopia | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Alliance member | Implementing partner | State/ Province |
| CARE | CARE Ethiopia | Afar Regional State, National |
| Cordaid | Cordaid Ethiopia | Somali Regional State, National |
| | Aged and Children Pastoralists Association (ACPA) | Somali Regional State, National |
| NLRC | Ethiopia Red Cross Society | Amhara Regional State, National |
| Wetlands International | Wetlands International Ethiopia | Central Rift Valley, National |
| Climate Centre | | National |

| Guatemala/ Central America | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Alliance member | Implementing partner | State/ Province |
| CARE | CARE Guatemala | Guatemala, Central America region |
| NLRC | Guatemala Red Cross Society | Guatemala, Central America region |
| Wetlands International | Wetlands International Central America | Guatemala, Central America region |
| Climate Centre | | Guatemala, Haiti, Caribbean |

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

| India | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Alliance member | Implementing partner | State/ Province |
| Wetlands International | Wetlands International South Asia | Odisha, national |
| | SEEDS | Bihar, national |
| | UNNATI | Gujarat |
| | Caritas India | Bihar |
| | HARC | Uttarakhand |
| | NetCoast | Odisha |
| NLRC | India Red Cross Society/ RC branches in 5 states | Uttarakhand, Himanchal Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam, Andhra Pradesh |
| Climate Centre | | National |

| Indonesia | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Alliance member | Implementing partner | State/ Province |
| CARE | CIS Timor | Nusa Tenggara Timur |
| | CARE International Indonesia | Nusa Tenggara Timur, National |
| Cordaid | CKM | Nusa Tenggara Timur |
| | KARINA Indonesia | Nusa Tenggara Timur, Jakarta, National |
| Wetlands International | Wetlands International Indonesia | Demak and Serang Banten (Java), Sumatra, national |
| | Walhi Riau | Meranti |
| | Walhi South Sumatera | Ogan Komering Lir. Musi Banyuasin |
| | Yayasan Petak Danum | Pulang Pisau (Kalimantan) |
| | Purun Institute | Ogan Komering Lir |
| NLRC | Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) | Nusa Tenggara Timur |
| Climate Centre | | National |

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

| Mali | | |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Alliance member | Implementing partner | State/Province |
| CARE | CARE Mali | Sourou basin, Inner Niger Delta, National. |
| Wetlands International | Wetlands International Sahelian Office | 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. |

| Philippines | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Alliance member | Implementing partner | State/Province |
| CARE | CARE Philippines | National |
| | ACCORD | National |
| CORDAID | HIPADA: the Hinatuan Passage Development Alliance | Surigao del Norte (Mindanao) |
| | HIPPE: Hinatuan Passage Partnership for People Empowerment | Surigao del Norte (Mindanao) |
| | Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities | National, Guiuan Eastern Samar, Coron, Palawan, Bantayan, (Cebu), Mandaue, (Cebu) |
| | Ecoweb, Ecosystems Work For Essential Benefits | National, Guiuan, (Eastern Samar) |
| | Diocesan Social Action Center Malolos | Malolos and Paombong, (Bulacan, Manila Bay) |
| | East West Seeds Philippines | Coron, (Palawan), Paombong, (Bulacan, Manila Bay) |
| | Cordaid Philippines | National |
| NLRC | Philippines Red Cross Society +3 local branches | National |
| | | Cagayan de Oro |
| Wetlands International | Wetlands International | Surigao del Norte |
| | Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council (CDORMBC). | National, Manila Bay, Agusan Rver Basin/Mindanao, Tacloban-Palo National Cagayan de Oro River Basin |
| Climate Centre | Aksyon Klima | National |

| South Sudan | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Alliance member | Implementing partner | State/Province |
| NLRC | South Sudan Red Cross Society | Eastern Equatoria, National |
| Cordaid | Hope Agency for Relief and Development (HARD) | Eastern Equatoria, National |
| | Upper Nile Youth Mobilisation for Peace and Development (UNYMPDA) | Eastern Equatoria, National |
| | Rural Action against Hunger (RAAH) | Eastern Equatoria, National |
| | Cordaid South Sudan | Eastern Equatoria, National |
| Wetlands International | Wetlands International Eastern Africa | Torit region, Kinetti Catchment |
| Climate Centre | | National |

| Uganda | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Alliance member | Implementing partner | State/Province |
| CARE | CARE Uganda | Lango sub region, National |
| | Facilitation for Peace and Development (FAPAD) | Lango sub region |
| Cordaid | Soroti Catholic Diocese Development Office (SOCADIDO) | Teso sub region |
| | Ecological Christian Organization (ECO) | 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, Lango sub region |
| Wetlands International | Wetlands International Eastern Africa | National |
| | ECO Uganda | Karamoja |
| Climate Centre | | |

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



Annex 6 IRM core principles

[Watch this animation](#), in which integrated risk management is explained in an easy to understand manner.

Core principles of Integrated Risk Management



TRENDS AND PREDICTIONS

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



ACROSS DIFFERENT TIMESCALES

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



BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER DISASTERS

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



REDUCE DRIVERS OF RISK

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



LINKING LOCAL TO GLOBAL ACROSS DISCIPLINES

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



COMMUNITY CAPACITIES AND ASSETS

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



A LANDSCAPE APPROACH

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



ENABLING INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

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

Annex 7 IATI INDICATORS – newly achieved in 2020

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

| RESULT TITLE | INDICATOR IATI | SPECIFICATION | Link to MOFA Indicator | Ethio- pia | Guate- mala | Haiti | India | Indone- sia | Kenya | Mali | Philip- pines | South Sudan | Ugand a | Asia | Centra l Ame- rica | Horn of Africa | West Africa | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------|----------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|------|------------------|----------------|------------|------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------|
| IRM capacity build (outcome) | CSO's (PfR-Partners) with increased Integrated Risk Management dialogue capacity | # of PfR partners with increased dialogue capacity | DD5: # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| IRM capacity build (outcome) | CSO's with increased Integrated Risk Management dialogue capacity | # of non contracted organizations with increased dialogue capacity | DD5: # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities | 6 | 1 | - | 25 | - | 10 | - | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 |
| IRM capacity build (output) | Number of CSOs trained on dialogue capacity for IRM | # of non-contracted CSOs of which staff or volunteers are trained on IRM dialogue capacity | n/a | 23 | - | - | 25 | - | 38 | 7 | 17 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 111 |
| IRM capacity build (output) | Number of CSOs included in programme | Total # of organizations (PFR and non-PFR) involved in the programme | DD6: # of CSOs included in SPs programmes | 29 | - | - | 25 | - | 11 | 4 | 180 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 249 |
| IRM capacity build (output) | Number of policies, practices, investments influenced / worked on | # of policies, practices, investments trajectories being worked on (level 1 and up) | DD4: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/co nstituency | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|-----|---|----|---|---|----|---|------------|
| IRM capacity build (output) | Key government and institutional stakeholders engaged | # of key government and institutional stakeholders engaged | n/a | 5 | - | - | 10 | - | 7 | - | 465 | - | 25 | - | - | 10 | - | 522 |
| IRM capacity build (output) | Key knowledge institute stakeholders engaged | # of key knowledge institute stakeholders engaged | n/a | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | 82 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 89 |
| IRM capacity build (output) | Resolutions adopted that reflect IRM principles at conferences/platforms attended by PfR | Total # of resolutions adopted that reflect IRM principles at conferences/platforms attended by PfR | n/a | - | 1 | - | - | - | 8 | - | 5 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| IRM capacity build (output) | Dialogue trajectories with a specific focus on inclusive development | # dialogues with specific focus. Based on analysis of each trajectory | DD2: # of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development | 5 | - | - | 11 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| IRM capacity build (output) | Number of times CSOs succeeded in influencing the debate and agenda setting | Aggregation of country reports by CTNL (no specific countries named for this indicator in IATI). Country numbers based on joint analysis. | DD3: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage. | 6 | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | 10 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 26 |

Note: the 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

Every 6 months country, regional and global teams organize PME meetings during which they reflect and analyse progress made on Capacity Strengthening, linked to strategic direction 1 "Capacity Strengthening of CSO's", and progress made towards the selected dialogue trajectories, linked to strategic direction 2, "policy dialogues".

Per dialogue trajectory teams have to find out if any change can be observed, what change happened exactly due to which event/ trigger/ etc., expected or unexpected, and what has been the contribution of PfR or others (e.g. influencers PfR works with). Furthermore teams discuss possible evidence regarding PfR's possible contribution, what has been learnt as a team, what worked well/ did not work well, and how to explain why certain issues did work well or not. Besides, based on these overall reflections, teams will look into possible adjustments required towards the selected trajectories or towards the earlier made assumptions.

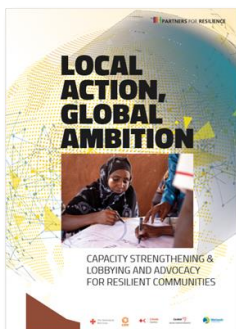
Based on this reflection workshop and analysis of the present state of affairs regarding the selected trajectories, a brief narrative report is prepared by the country, regional and global leads that clearly shows what has happened/ did not happen over the past 6 months, with an explanation that provide further details. The report describes also if and how the programme will be adapted based on the main findings. Lastly, the meetings and the report provide sufficient information to report in IATI on progress made on the different dialogue trajectories. For this progress reporting, PfR makes use of the below "ladders", which show progress/ changes in key stakeholders' behaviour.

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

Annex 8

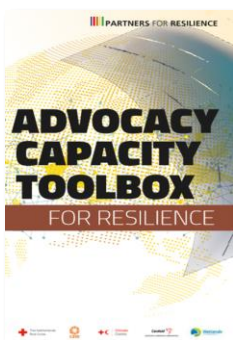
Publications, resources & videos

(Click on image to go to the full report)



PfR's Flagship report – local action, global ambition

This flagship report shows the major results Partners for Resilience has achieved in its ten years of working on Integrated Risk Management, and specifically in the past five years under the programme Dialogue & Dissent of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It shows impact, successes, lessons learned and recommendations from the rich experience of working on community resilience by strengthening capacities of CSOs and influencing practice, policy and investments. PfR is calling for strong multi-stakeholder participation in development processes of policy and investments, specifically promoting the role of women, youth and the elderly.



Advocacy Capacity Toolbox for Resilience

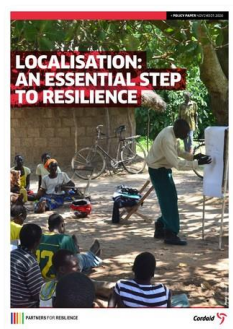
This Advocacy Capacity Toolbox for Resilience provides PfR's best used tools to anyone looking for practical resources to support advocacy capacity related to Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation, and Ecosystem Management and Restoration.

The tools are almost all available online; short descriptions and relevant links are available in the toolbox.



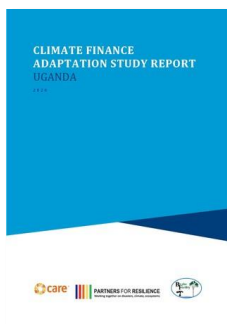
Strengthening community resilience in conflict: learnings from the PfR programme

This report describes the main findings and recommendations of research carried out for the PfR alliance on how the PfR programme is affected by – or may affect – conflict. Although PfR works in different conflict-affected countries and contexts, it does not address conflict or insecurity explicitly. It is therefore important to consider whether PfR could or should address conflict more explicitly. The research was conducted by consultants and researchers from the International Institute of Social Studies, the Hague.



Localisation: an essential step to resilience

This brochure explains why localisation is crucial to strengthen community resilience. Localisation and local leadership in development cooperation and humanitarian assistance aim to make development and humanitarian work more effective and relevant. Localisation ensures that those who are nearest to the crisis and those who are most affected, have the required prevention, preparedness and response capacity. This enables them to respond quickly and appropriately.



Climate finance adaptation study report Uganda

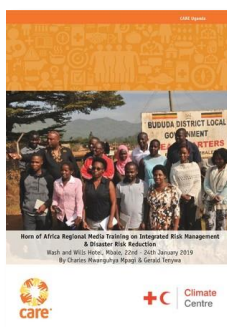
This report is part of an international pilot project on climate adaptation finance tracking. The project engaged civil society organisations in 6 developing countries (Ghana, Uganda, Ethiopia, Nepal, Vietnam, and Philippines) to assess multilateral and bilateral international support for climate change adaptation.

In Uganda the study was initiated by CARE and led and coordinated by Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility.



CARE Climate Adaptation Finance: Fact or Fiction

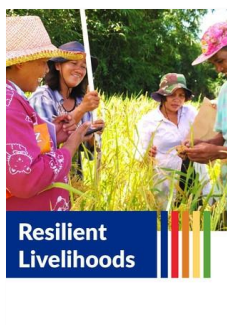
This CARE research investigated how much of the reported international funds for Climate Adaptation were actually spend on adaptation. The project engaged civil society organisations in 6 developing countries (Ghana, Uganda, Ethiopia, Nepal, Vietnam, and Philippines) to assess multilateral and bilateral international support for climate change adaptation. The report shows among others that donors overreport the funds they have invested in adaptation. It calls for transparency and an increase in climate adaptation investments.



Horn of Africa Regional Media Training

PfR engaged with media houses in the region to strengthen their knowledge on climate change. For this, PfR Uganda organized a three-day regional Media Practitioners' training workshop on Integrated Risk Management and Disaster Risk Reduction.

The workshop brought together 34 (9 females and 25 males) journalists from selected media houses in Uganda and Ethiopia, while Kenya was represented by The East African staff based in Uganda.'



Portraits of Resilience Philippines: Resilient Livelihoods

The practice of ACCORD on resilient livelihoods has evolved through various humanitarian actions in response to typhoons Bopha and Haiyan, with theoretical and practical contribution from other humanitarian and disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and ecosystem management and restoration (also referred to as integrated risk management) projects. Households can make their livelihoods more resilient by adopting strategies to diversify, protect, and strengthen livelihood assets and capacities..



The Climate Centre Urban Action Kit

This Urban Action Kit is a quick-start, low-cost, do-it-yourself guide to urban resilience activities that will increase a community-based organization's visibility and engagement on urban issues. Activities in the Kit require little to no funding; are short-term engagements; and use existing networks and skills. The Kit can be accessed in two formats, as activity cards or as a booklet, and is available in several languages. The kit is accompanied by a set of videos, one for each module, which can be found [here](#).

Check out the full collection (21) of inspiring stories in the [PfR library](#)
(Click on image to go to the specific story below)

PATTERNS FOR RESILIENCE: Improving outcomes

PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE www.resiliencepartners.orgPARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE www.resiliencepartners.org

PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE | Inspiring stories

STANDARD FOR THE INDUSTRY

BARTNERS FOR RESEARCH

IDENTITY AND SEXUALITY

[illegible]

Videos - Click on image to go to the video. Watch more videos on [PfR's YouTube channel](#)



Now you hear us – Indonesia

Water scarcity is a growing problem in Oekiu village, Indonesia. Based on Jupiter's experiences with rainwater harvesting, a solution seemed at hand. Supported by PfR, the villagers have been strengthened to negotiate with the government. The idea is now replicated in many other villages, and is part of village development plans.



Now you hear us – Haiti

Youth in Haiti, supported by Partners for Resilience, has organized themselves and has developed plans to deal with climate change and to restore degraded ecosystems in their area. They presented their plans to the local government who is now happy to support the measures they proposed.



Now you hear us – South Sudan

In the Kinnaite Wetlands Working Group, initiated by PfR, several local civil society groups are empowered to join hands with local government in Torit State to address access to, and tensions over water and land resources, in the Kinnaite watershed area. The Torit State government endorses the Kinnaite Wetlands Management Plan, which incorporates issues of community access to resources, the safeguarding of ecosystems, and climate change adaptation.



Now you hear us – Kenya

Climate change is affecting the north of Kenya: periods of drought are becoming more frequent, and so is water scarcity. Local communities have organised themselves in Water Resource Users Associations and work together with the local government on solutions. This film shows how people in Biliqo village are working on solutions to deal with climate change.



Now you hear us, impact COVID-19 - Indonesia

In this film people from Indonesia tell about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on their daily lives, and how they find solutions to deal with this new reality. Even more crucial than before, having access to water.



Now you hear us, Impact COVID-19 – Haiti

In this video youth from Haiti tell about the impact of COVID-19 on their lives. They are ready to take action, in order to build awareness in their own community and to ensure a clean and healthy environment.



Now you hear us, Impact COVID – South Sudan

In this video, people from South Sudan share how COVID-19 is impacting their lives. Furthermore they share the need for good water resource management and the protection of wetlands in their region.

Now you hear us, impact COVID – Kenya

In this video farmers in Kenya tell about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on their lives and livelihoods, and how they work together with the county government to find solutions to withstand this crisis.

Building Mangroves in Tacloban, the Philippines

After the devastation of Typhoon Haiyan, the communities in Tacloban realized that long term strategies are needed to become more resilient to hazards. Restoring mangroves is one intervention to mitigate the impact of Typhoons.

Watch the [full movie](#), or the [shorter](#) version

Voices of Manila Bay

The current condition of Manila Bay is impacting people's livelihoods and is putting people at risk. The Bay is very polluted and plans are being made to turn Manila Bay back into the beautiful place it once was. People living in the area like to think along about possible solutions.

Watch the [full movie](#), or the [shorter](#) version

Guiuan, a resilient Island in the Philippines

Partners for Resilience has supported Guiuan municipality in developing a resilience strategy. A new multi-stakeholder platform identifies common priorities for action, and people work together to tackle resilience priorities in their municipality.

Watch the [full movie](#), or the [shorter](#) version

Videos – We bend we do not break



We bend we do not break – Ethiopia Kediga from Ethiopia - Drought? We can handle it.

Kediga Humed works hard and is dedicated to changing her life for the better. She farms and lives in the Beladulo village in the Afar region. Recurrent droughts make life for pastoralists like Kediga both difficult and unpredictable.



We bend we do not break – Mali Fanta from Mali - Her land, her future

Fanta Bocoum is a 41-year widow living in Ouenkoro, Mali, in the Inner Niger Delta. When Fanta became a widow, she was forced to abandon her land. Fanta lobbied for changes to land tenure and the allocation of land to women



We bend we do not break – Indonesia Jupiter from Indonesia - Small scale, big impact.

Jupiter Tenistuan is a 60-year-old man living in Oekiu, Indonesia. The challenging water shortage in his community is projected to worsen. In preparation for the dry season, Jupiter took the initiative to dig a well next to his house to create a source of clean water.



We bend we do not break – Uganda Kelle from Uganda - Beekeeping queen

Kelle and her family had to flee from their home in the Lango region of Uganda to IDP camps. When Kelle's community returned to their village, the landscape had changed. The community used negative coping activities, like charcoal and bush burning. This needs to change.



We bend we do not break – Guatemala Raquel from Guatemala - Mother Earth

Raquel Vásquez knows there is an innate connection between the Earth and women: "They both feed the world. They both give life." Raquel leads the grassroots organization Madre Tierra in Guatemala.



We bend we do not break – Philippines Alvin from the Philippines – Resilient fishers

Alvin Martin lives and fishes in Navotas, Philippines. Alvin's fishing community is affected by climate change, water pollution and solid waste, as well as stark competition by large commercial fishing companies. For Alvin, the climatic and economic uncertainty led him to get involved in advocating for his community.