



PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE

Reaching Impact and Ownership

Annual Report 2019

Strategic Partnership Dialogue and Dissent 2016 - 2020

Partners for Resilience (PfR)

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The Netherlands
Red Cross



Care



Cordaid

BUILDING FLOURISHING COMMUNITIES



Climate
Centre



Wetlands
INTERNATIONAL

We Bend we do not Break

*Launched at PfR's networking event at
the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
Geneva, May 2019.*

This publication highlights how the implementation of an Integrated Risk Management (IRM) approach leads to social transformation and more resilient communities that are well prepared to deal with a diversity of shocks and challenges. The protagonists are the people themselves, sharing how their lives and the lives of members of their communities have improved.



(Please click on image to go to the online 2 min. videos)

Photo front page:

Mr. A. Martin returning back home in Navotas, following a day of fishing in Manila Bay, Philippines.

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In 2019 the Partners for Resilience (PfR) programme was moving at full steam at all levels. PfR made significant progress and impact, while ownership and leadership from Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) on policy dialogues continued to further increase, with increasing attention paid to gender and inclusion.

PfR concentrates on geographical areas that are characterised by vulnerability, poverty and limited civic space. Population growth, urbanisation, climate change and environmental degradation are trends that underly and further exacerbate the risks that communities face. Conflicts, often of a local nature related to access to resources, are a further compounding factor that erodes people's coping capacities. While expectations for governments to address these risks are high, the reality shows that their capacity is often low: policies and plans are in many cases weak, and (financial) resources for implementation are often insufficient, most notably at municipal levels. Civil society actors have crucial educating and advocating roles to play, but face constraints in engaging with government and other actors. Civic space is shrinking in some countries, but there are also positive developments, notably in Ethiopia.

In these contexts, PfR brings together local actors – (vulnerable) community groups, local government, CSOs and other stakeholders. Through dialogues shared priorities are defined, and plans are developed to jointly address the challenges. Difficult as these circumstances are, PfR is proud of the successes it has achieved.

What went well:

- **Sustained civil society capacity:** the partner CSOs have made significant progress towards sustainability, particularly in the capacities of institutionalization, formalization, identifying and supporting champions on Integrated Risk Management (IRM), and strengthening the CSOs' knowledge base.
- **Integrated policy dialogues from local to global:** our experience shows that there is increasing coherence between the global Climate, Urban, DRR and Sustainable Development agendas with PfR's crosscutting engagement demonstrating the synergies a programme such as PfR brings to policy dialogues. PfR contributed to agenda setting and key sessions at global events ensuring inclusion of IRM messages such as a focus on inclusion, landscapes and nature-based solutions. PfR linked these global dialogues with dialogues at regional and national levels, to ensure policies are grounded in reality and translated into concrete actions. Notable examples are the [Global Platform for DRR](#) in Geneva, the [IFRC 2030 Strategy](#) and the [NAWE network](#).
- **Institutionalisation of Integrated Risk Management (IRM) in civil society and governments:** PfR is now recognised as a neutral partner and trusted source of expertise in many countries. This is reflected in the inclusion of IRM in development plans, creating a supportive enabling environment for dialogues.

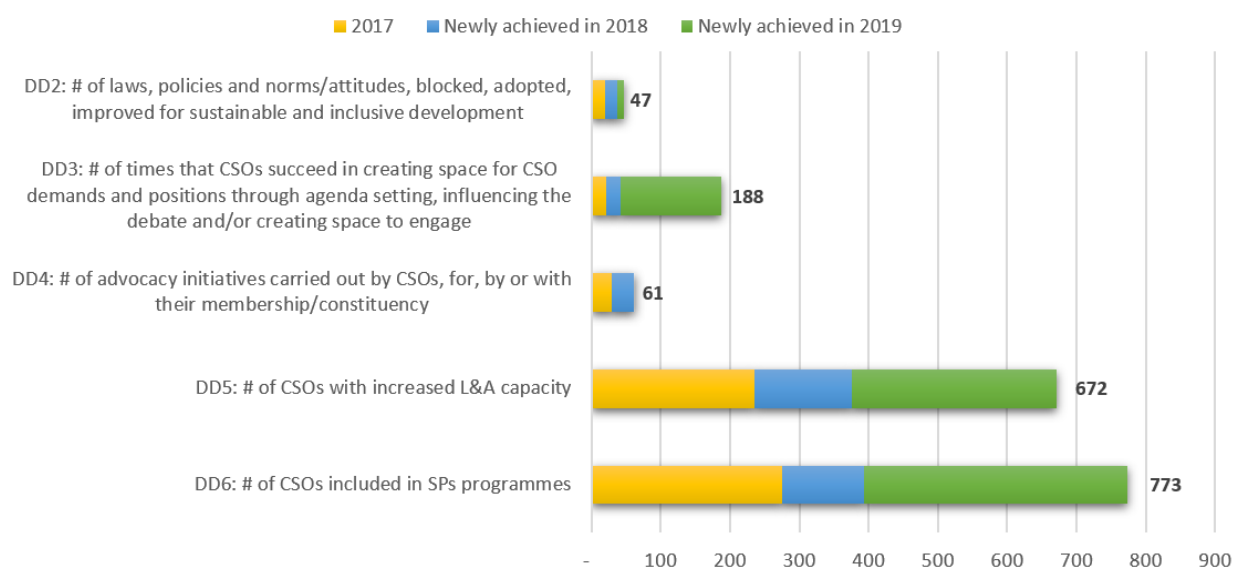
What PfR has learned:

- **Capacity challenges on diversifying the funding base and further institutionalization and documentation:** it remains a challenge for (especially smaller) CSOs to diversify their funding base, and a key lesson in this regard is that in capacity strengthening it is necessary to specifically focus on capacities related to sustainability. Resource mobilization, institutionalization and documentation are top priorities in order to increase the legitimacy and effectiveness of CSOs.
- **Service delivery and pilots help to advance lobby and advocacy:** continued generation of evidence to support dialogues is essential. In May 2019 PfR started a three-year programme to focus on upscaling Eco-DRR interventions, in collaboration with [UN Environment \(UNEP\)](#) and funded by the European Commission. This new programme complements PfR, on top of other programmes, to ensure strengthened CSO capacity and evidence, and to continue to increase the resilience of communities.
- **Conflict sensitivity is an integral part of Integrated Risk Management and on occasion PfR works on conflict resolution.** PfR works in contexts affected by conflict and violence. While not given much attention in the Theory of Change, conflict sensitivity turns out to be an integral part of PfR's approach, and in some situations PfR is contributing to conflict resolution by addressing the drivers of conflict.

2019 in numbers:



Indicator progress 2017-2019:



2 Impact, progress, results and learnings

In 2019 the programme was moving at ‘full steam’ at all levels due to the capacity strengthening and energy from the previous three years. PfR made significant progress and impact, while ownership and leadership from local CSOs on policy dialogues continued to further increase with increasing attention paid to gender and inclusivity. In hindsight 2019 is an even more important year for implementation, due to the COVID-19 crisis that the world is currently facing, the impact of which PfR [anticipates](#) will be severe on vulnerable communities.

In this chapter the main milestones are discussed for capacity strengthening and policy dialogues (2.1) as well as the collaboration and ownership of local organisations (2.2). Inclusivity (2.3), the enabling environment (2.4), and ToC assumptions (2.5) are elaborated upon, ending with a paragraph on challenges and how they have been overcome (2.6) and learning and best practice (2.7). For more details on the programme and the background of PfR please check the appendices.

2.1. Milestones and progress regarding the two main goals: Capacity Strengthening of civil society organisations and on policy dialogues (lobby and advocacy).

Capacity strengthening of civil society organisations

The contracted partner CSOs have continued to work towards the Capacity Strengthening 2020 Goals, making good progress as evidenced in the self-assessment Dialogue Capacity Framework (DCF), and the [Capacity Strengthening Analysis](#) which PfR undertook in 2019. With growing experience, and the end of the programme nearing, capacity gains were especially consolidated on key aspects of sustainability as some of many examples show:

- **Institutionalization** - in the Philippines, ACCORD has been a partner organization since the beginning (2010) of PfR and building upon their successes of the past 10 years, are now comfortably engaging independently in national level advocacy.
- **Formalization** -- in Mali in early 2019, the Regional Coalition of Mopti, ‘Benka’ obtained its official registration and recognition which gives them not only a legal basis to operate and to lobby, but also facilitates partnership development with key stakeholders. Three months later, they had developed and validated their three-year strategic plan (2019 -2023) plus 2019 annual plan.
- **Resource mobilisation (for local resilience)** – in Kenya, local implementing partners MID-P, IMPACT, LWF and KRCS have strengthened their capacities in resource mobilization and have attracted new funding from USAID, ECHO, World Bank and Christensen Fund to leverage PfR resilience activities at grassroots level in additional counties in the area.
- **Advocating for the scale up of successful models of engagement** - the Ethiopian PfR consortium member organizations and implementing partners staff engaged in the PfR project have improved their capacity in terms of lobby, advocacy and negotiation skills (e.g. through a training on [mutual gains approach](#)). The consortium member organizations have been able to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with local government bureaus to mainstream IRM.
- **Identifying and supporting IRM champions** - in Mali there is a cultural and social barrier towards women being leaders in resilience and advocacy actions. To overcome this, existing women’s groups organized around micro credit and income-generating activities were involved in the selection of IRM champions. As a result, so far, 50% of the champions are women, which is important for their opportunity to advocate for access to land.
- **Strengthening the knowledge base and documentation of CSOs on IRM** - during the PfR write-shop in India in October, PfR and other CSOs realised that they do not have to necessarily wait for evidence from renowned institutions to support their work, but instead can develop their own policy briefs and case studies, speaking as witnesses of vulnerable people with limited access to natural resources and advocating on their behalf.

Policy dialogues (lobby and advocacy)

Our experience of working on policy dialogues over the last few years shows that there is **increasing coherence between the global Climate, Urban, DRR and Sustainable Development agendas**. PfR’s crosscutting engagement demonstrating the synergies a programme such as PfR brings to policy dialogues.

The engagement has been aimed at ensuring that developed policies are translating into concrete integrated actions and investments locally. In this regard, the global policy work drew many lessons from country and regional teams on opportunities and challenges in policy making processes, e.g. from documentation in Kenya and Uganda on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/ Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) policy development, useful for lobby engagement at global levels. At the same time the global lobbying activities contributed to capacity strengthening through opportunities for hands-on joint lobby efforts between the global group and regional and country teams.

On **Sendai (SFDRR)** the main event was the [Global Platform for DRR](#) in May 2019 in Geneva. PfR contributed to agenda setting and various key sessions ensuring inclusion of IRM messages focussed on inclusivity, landscapes and nature-based solutions, in addition to optimizing outcomes from dialogues from national and regional levels that were preparatory processes for the global platform. The outcomes of the global platform were then taken back to the national level, where work continued on the development of national and local DRR plans and strategies (e.g. in Ethiopia), as well as initiating work on analysis of implementation of Target E of the Sendai Framework. The outcomes also informed PfR's messaging for COP25. PfR successfully hosted a [Networking Event](#) which drew a good 120-125 participants with diverse speakers that included community advocates and high level representatives at Ambassador and Under-Secretary General level.

The integration of DRR, CCA and sustainable development was captured in the [African position paper for the global platform](#), in addition the [Global Declaration](#) (chairs summary) included components of IRM as well. Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which have now been transformed into a grant agreement between the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC - acting on behalf of Partners for Resilience) and the Africa Union (AU), have been developed in close consultation with the AU to lead the development of the African Union Climate Change Strategy, providing opportunity to integrate Eco-system Management and Restoration (EMR) and Disaster Risk Reduction components in the regional climate strategy.

On **SDG dialogues** the main event of focus in 2019 was the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July. In preparation, PfR team in Indonesia influenced their government in drafting it's country's [Voluntary National Review \(VNR\)](#) by highlighting some case studies from PfR's work and its contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals agenda. Building on the positive experience of Mali in 2018, **PfR Indonesia worked with its government (Ministry of National Development Planning) in the drafting of the VNR** and ensured PfR case studies were included. PfR underlined the importance of risk-informed decisions for sustainable development and bringing national experiences to the international arena. At the 2019 HLPF, PfR through IFRC's privileged position to intervene in closed sessions, highlighted to Member States 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.

The UN Climate Action Summit in September focused more strongly on humanitarian concerns than had been anticipated, both with the summit itself and in events alongside it. PfR helped shape summit workstreams on resilience and adaptation, centred on the most vulnerable and on the management of climate shocks, collaborating closely with the UK government in the run-up. PfR also closely coordinated with the Netherlands government, among a small group of countries supporting the UK and Egypt. Furthermore, PfR helped harness synergies with IFRC Secretary General As Sy's role in the **Global Commission on Adaptation**.

The strong humanitarian focus was emphasized in the IFRC's [Cost of Doing Nothing report](#), supported by PfR and produced jointly together with the World Bank; it included strong messages on humanitarian impacts. The launch of the **Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)** was among key commitments at the Climate Summit, announced by the Prime Minister of Bangladesh and with a secretariat hosted by the IFRC. PfR helped shape the [Nature Based Solutions for Climate Manifesto](#) – a prominent summit initiative and contributed to the commitment to urban resilience.

PfR strengthened our collaboration with the NDC partnership and are helping Guatemala, Kenya and Uganda compile their national contributions. Earlier in the year, the IFRC [Heatwave Guide for Cities](#), which PfR developed together with at least 25 partners, was launched by IFRC President Francesco Rocca alongside the High-Level Political Forum for the Sustainable Development Goals in New York, generating extensive media coverage, e.g. in the [New York Times](#).

Over the past few years, Partners for Resilience has invested strongly in the promotion of **climate-smart disaster law and policy** work, including tool development to strengthen capacities. As a strategic opportunity, the Netherlands Red Cross Society and Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre identified [IFRC's Disaster Law](#) team as an important partner to reach many more National Societies. PfR has collaborated with and supported the IFRC disaster law team in various regions to promote alignment between the DRR law work and climate-smart laws and policies. PfR used the International Red Cross Network itself to establish enhanced capacities of actors within and beyond the PfR countries. The work has taken an enormous leap forward over the past few years and has now become a standard element of IFRC's work and national society advocacy guidance in the 192 countries that IFRC is representing. One of the results of this collaboration was the **adoption of a resolution on Climate-smart Disaster Law and Policies and Climate and the Environmental crisis** recognised as one of the major 5 challenges in the [IFRC 2030 strategy](#) at the International Red Cross Conference in December 2019. It will also encourage cooperation between States, National Societies and others in scaling up climate change adaptation and DRR, and ensuring greater linkages between humanitarian, development and climate change adaptation efforts.

Under **Investments**, PfR/ Wetlands International, in collaboration with the Netherlands Water Partnership provided input into the NIWA (Netherlands International Water Ambition) consultation meetings. Furthermore, Wetlands International, together with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), got funding confirmed to further develop Global Mangrove Watch, a mangrove mapping tool that will make geospatial data on mangroves available to support enhanced policy and practice on mangrove conservation and restoration.

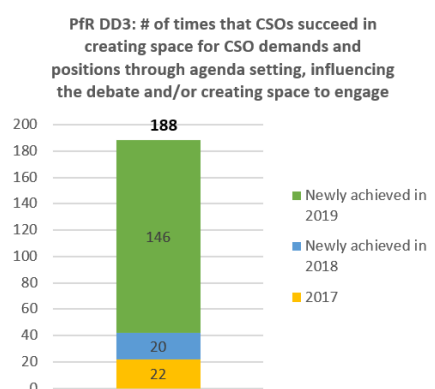
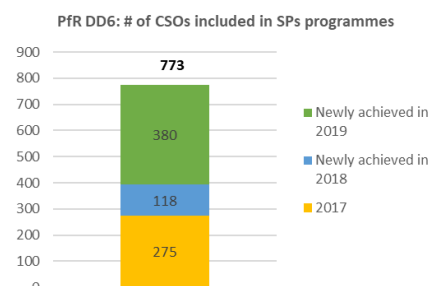
On **women and environmental protection**, following multiple engagements with UN-Environment, PfR was accepted as a partner in the [Network of African Women Environmentalists \(NAWE\)](#). The Network comprises UNDP, the UN Climate Technology Centre and Network, the Africa Development Bank, the Waangari Mathai Foundation, FAO and UN Women and a network of young Climate and Environmental activists, as well as Royal Houses from Kingdom of Buganda and Prince of Monaco. The NAWE network plays a fundamental role in championing women change leaders in the adaptation and restoration agenda. NAWE also 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 the IRM approaches.

2.2. Cooperation with local organisations: participation, ownership and added value working in partnership

Cooperation, local ownership and subsidiarity are central to the Partners for Resilience vision. Alliance members decentralize power and responsibility to enhance local resilience and to support self-managed, locally owned development. Since 2011, PfR has worked with over 50 contracted civil society organizations, community-based organizations, and multi-stakeholder platforms to help communities assess risk, as well as plan, implement, evaluate and learn from policy dialogues.

The number of (contracted and non-contracted) CSOs in the programme (indicator DD6) has increased from 275 in 2016 to 773 in 2019. The number of times CSOs succeeded in influencing the debate and agenda setting (indicator DD3) has increased from 22 times in 2017 to 146 times in 2019. These are **promising results regarding participation and ownership for CSO advocacy**.

This is supported by qualitative data of increased collaboration and independence, where capacities have been built and the network of CSO partners extended to pursue their own lobby and advocacy (e.g. Impact and Mid-P in Kenya, SEEDS in India, ACCORD in the Philippines).

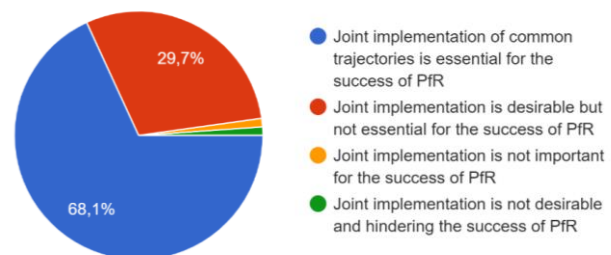


Another valuable example comes from South Sudan, where in one of the most challenging humanitarian crises in the world, PfR, through the South Sudan Red Cross, held an IRM training for its volunteers and replicated it at state level with Cordaid partners (RAAH, HARD and UNYMPDA) in Wau, Bor and Narus. The Y-Adapt training engaged young people in promoting climate smart resilience resulting in 25 youth trained and 6 core teams selected to roll out Y-Adapt in 2 universities, 8 secondary schools and 6 community groups.

While these are promising examples of how a national CSO uses its educational and communicative role, often they work in close collaboration with PfR alliance partners. We also see contexts whereby the PfR programme is treated as 'just another project' and does not always get the attention it deserves to make a full long-term impact. This is not surprising given multiple priorities and funding sources of CSOs in a country, and therefore continuous internal lobby and advocacy takes place to ensure that (over time) CSO leadership is informed, aware, and becomes champions to promote the importance of the IRM approach to address disasters and increase community resilience.

Furthermore, the Global Policy Group, focusing on the implementation of four international frameworks, among them the SDGs, **drew many lessons from country teams on opportunities and challenges in policy making processes**. Kenya and Uganda demonstrated and documented the complexity of DRR/ Climate Adaptation policy development and inclusion of CSOs in these processes. Exchanges on such lessons across PfR is 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](#)). It also mobilised political support at national level in other countries for increased attention to policy development.

The added value of working in a partnership is highly appreciated, as was observed from an internal online questionnaire across a representative sample group of 115 PfR colleagues and contracted CSOs in July 2019. It is interesting to observe that 30% of respondents mentioned that joint implementation is desirable but not essential for the success of PfR. This strengthens the belief that a 'one size fits all approach' is not the solution. Collaboration, alignment and cross-organization learning is desirable and encouraged, however this should not be forced or demanded as local conditions and working relations can affect the effectiveness of the alliance in reaching its results. Continuity in collaboration continues to build trust levels and it can be observed that following four years of implementation (and in some cases nine years), partners, including CSOs, have established effective working relations and trust to reach their lobby and advocacy targets.



2.3. Inclusivity: gender and vulnerable groups

Inequality remains a pervasive threat to resilience. Climate change and disasters disproportionally affect the vulnerable, and **inequities will deepen unless vulnerable people are specifically targeted**, particularly those that face intersecting inequalities ([CARE 2019](#)). 2019 saw increasing attention to gender and inclusion in PfR programming, in particular in the area of analysis and monitoring. Main milestones include the development of the [Step-by-step Guide to Inclusive Resilience](#) (also published on Reliefweb and Preventionweb), the piloting of CARE's gender marker in Uganda, Philippines, Indonesia and the PfR gender review.

The gender review highlighted that **there is a shared and increasing awareness of the importance of gender in PfR**. At the same time, due to multiple priorities from the start, gender approaches were applied in an ad hoc manner, and not systematized across PfR. The review identified **several main opportunities for improvement**: 1) monitoring of changes in gender equality; 2) explicit attention to gender and inclusion in the theory of change; 3) planning and budgeting for gender expertise. The report and recommendations will be finalised in 2020, with some first actions already taken in response – one of which is the improved gender section in the 2019 reports, with the gender marker now applied across PfR.

Some countries pay explicit attention to gender (Indonesia, Guatemala/ Central America), in others it is more implicitly included, and some countries/ regions acknowledge that gender integration requires attention (Ethiopia, Haiti). Some highlights from 2019 include (see also the annexes):

- In *Indonesia*, PfR organized **specific meetings for women** to help them prepare for formal village development meetings and reveal the different perspectives of men and women on development. PfR also **engaged men** to develop their views on gender equality and create space for women to speak.
- In *Haiti*, youth-led community dialogues have resulted in **increased awareness** on gender and social inclusion. The Y-Adapt Red Cross youth groups are gender balanced, and recently a gender advisor has joined the team.
- *Philippines*: **a female champion** shared her community's PfR experience during the Senate hearing for the Department of Disaster Resilience, showing how women are empowered by building their dialogue capacity on IRM and how PfR creates spaces for community women to advocate at the national level.
- In *South Sudan*: both women and men are involved in PfR energy saving initiatives, based on their respective strengths and expertise, which makes the work easier and the intervention, including its result, more accepted by the entire community. PfR gave feedback on [gender in the national DRR strategy](#), which was subsequently incorporated.
- In the *Horn of Africa*, a study has been carried out on the impact of investments on smallholder farmers, women and girls among pastoral communities. The final product of the study contains **recommendations which are gender sensitive** and the response will empower women.

Inclusion of vulnerable groups

In the first half of 2019, PfR carried out an analysis regarding the inclusion of vulnerable and marginalised groups in the programme, finding that there are many good examples of inclusion, but that these are often not documented. In addition, there was need for more support to reach out and include the most marginalised. To address this a [“Step-by-Step Guide to Inclusive Resilience”](#) was developed, to guide Disaster Risk Reduction and Integrated Risk Management practitioners to promote and mainstream inclusion of the most marginalised in IRM practices and policy influencing processes.

Some contexts pose serious challenges to an inclusive approach, as shared for example by the India team:

“There is willingness of local leaders to look forward and work towards inclusive and participatory development, however the environment for that is not conducive, the social structure and cultural atmosphere being a barrier. In order to address these issues, build leadership and increase participation of vulnerable (gender) groups, the work required would be much more in-depth and more time needs to be invested over a longer period of time to achieve transformational change”.

There are good examples of PfR playing a facilitating role, reaching out to specific marginalised groups, ensuring they are part of planning processes and their voices are being heard. For example, in the development of the *Manila Bay Sustainable Development Master Plan*: PfR and its local partners ensure that communities living in Manila Bay are risk informed and able to bring their voices to the table. To learn more about this, watch: [Voices of Manila Bay](#) and also check annex 8 with publications, resources and videos.

In Kenya PfR contributed to positive changes for [economic empowerment of Persons with Disability \(PWDs\)](#). In Isiolo County, the inclusion of PWDs in a meaningful development agenda was a major challenge because they did not understand and utilize the available opportunities as provided by the Constitution and Disability Act. To address this, PfR partner MID-P organised a Lobby and Advocacy training for PWDs, with the ensuing lobby leading to the passing of the *Isiolo County Youth, Women and Persons with Disability Enterprises Development Fund Act and Regulations 2019*. The Government of Isiolo allocated a total of 18 million Kenyan Shilling (approx. €150,000) to a revolving fund to support PWDs.

2.4. Context, enabling environment and civic space

PfR concentrates on geographical areas that are characterised by vulnerability and poverty, and limited civic space. Population growth, urbanisation, climate change and environmental degradation are trends that underly and further exacerbate the risks that communities face. Conflicts, often of a local nature related to access to resources, are a further compounding factor that erodes people's coping capacities. A clear example is the [locust infestation](#) in the Horn of Africa Region eroding the resilience of the most vulnerable, who were already exposed to droughts and conflicts, even further. The West Africa Region saw a degradation of the security situation. Haiti continued to be socio-politically unstable in 2019 which led to impossibility to organise activities/ meetings at national level and a ban in organising field visits in the districts. For further context analysis please check out appendix 4.

Developments in the enabling environment for CSOs to work on IRM differ per country and context. In 2019 PfR saw examples of continued shrinking civic space, e.g. in Uganda where CSOs were required to re-register with the NGO board. This fits the observed trend reported by other countries (e.g. Indonesia) that governments are monitoring more closely how and where NGOs are working. However, we also saw positive developments providing more space for CSOs to engage in policy dialogue on IRM. For example, the Indian central government doubled the budget for disaster management (however mostly for relief and not for disaster risk reduction). In Ethiopia succession of political leaders across the country and a new less restrictive CSO law, supported PfR in 2019 in continuing its policy influencing work.

At the regional level in the Horn of Africa, the process continued to adopt the [Intergovernmental Authority on Development transhumance protocol](#) allowing migration in search of pastures and water which is paramount to the very survival of transhumant pastoralist communities. Furthermore, there is growing recognition for IRM as a key aspect to focus on, also in conflict affected states.

Globally, policy space remained open for dialogues, allowing PfR and its network of partnerships entry to political spaces, e.g. in the preparation and follow-up of the Global Platform on DRR May 2019 and the New York Climate Summit. There are concerns though that some influential spaces remain exclusive and are heavily represented by stakeholders from high-income countries.

Lastly, 2019 saw several instances of good collaboration with Dutch embassies. Examples include involving PfR in private sector events (like [Water as Leverage in India](#) and Indonesia), participation and exchange on key events (e.g. launch of Eco-DRR programme in Uganda, PME workshop in Philippines), and joint visits to programme working areas (e.g. in Niger Delta, Mali). These examples provide inspiration for further collaborations.

Inspiring story: Sustainable alternatives to age-old traditions

In Uganda, tens of thousands of people depend on wetlands that are under pressure. There is now a rescue plan in which women play a crucial role, taking lead to ensure the rescue plans are adhered to by other people in their respective communities.

Vulnerable wetlands are relatively common in Uganda yet are essential for the population. The marshes are an indispensable source of water for humans, animals and agriculture, and play an important role for bee keeping and collection of wood. The rise of industry and climate change pose a worldwide threat to these unique biotopes. Water-rich nature dries up, species disappear, and land erodes.

Together with other aid organisations and the Ugandan government, PfR devised a rescue plan with protected strips of swamp. This rescue plan is divided across various communities, and translated into new sustainability policies to farmers, entrepreneurs and housewives. The swamps are crucial resources to maintain a balanced eco-system, which enables local communities to sustain their lives and livelihoods.

The core of the rescue plan is that within the protected strips, no trees can be harvested for the production of charcoal and no crops such as rice, beans and cassava may be grown. These activities are harmful because they cause the swamp to dry up and then wash away the fertile upper layer in the rain. Sarah is one of the local women taking a leading role in the protection of wetlands. ***“I want my community to have a good life and nature to be preserved. I can do that by opening my mouth and telling politicians about our situation. Using my qualities for the benefit of the community, that is my mission for the future”.***

The full story can be read on [PfR's website](#), and was published in a supplement (p.8) of the Dutch Newspaper [Trouw](#), in the context of International Women's Day (8 March). Photography: Mona van den Berg.



2.5. Assumptions Theory of Change

The Theory of Change (ToC) of the Partners for Resilience programme has six main assumptions (see ToC annex 3). These assumptions are based on the underlying belief of PfR in its role with regards to capacity strengthening, influencing policy making and the focus on community-based resilience. Overall, from feedback of country teams in 2019, we can say that the assumptions are still valid, and most teams are well under way to achieve the long-term objectives of the programme. As the Philippines team describes it: *‘Clearly emerging connections between the different trajectories are becoming visible.’* In this paragraph PfR would like to highlight two examples showing on the one hand how an assumption has proven to be valid and on the other hand how one of the assumptions is challenging. Furthermore, PfR sees one bottleneck that could have been captured as an assumption in the ToC of the programme.

The first example focuses on the assumption ***“Though the political space may be limited, CSOs know how to manoeuvre and position themselves to influence policy”***. This is exactly what the PfR actors in the Horn of Africa programme have been doing. The programme targets regional policies, legal frameworks and development strategies that are anchored in quasi-government institutions. These institutions have wide mandates, complex/ bureaucratic systems that delay decisions, divergent interests and limited budgets. The Horn of Africa team, kept abreast of various processes and saw opportunities where political space allowed for the influencing of the updated African Union Strategy for Climate Change and the [African Position Paper for the Global Platform for DRR](#).

The second example is related to the assumption ***“Sustainable investments need practical tools and guidance based on IRM principles”***. This assumption has proven to be a challenge in several contexts as most teams are confronted with the complexity and power issues on (infrastructure) investments that influence resilience. The existence of practical tools and guidance is not enough to reach sustainable investments. In hindsight, the assumption was potentially rather technocratic, disregarding the real-world power issues on investments. In Ethiopia for example, the team conducted a [Mutual Gains Approach training](#) in January 2019. PfR Ethiopia felt that negotiation skills are needed to acquire a seat at the table and navigate stakeholder interests when it comes to major investments (e.g. on environmental damage due to Soda Ash factory).

Finally, it can be argued that an assumption could have been added focusing on the **stability of the external environment**. This might seem obvious, but political instability has proven to be an obstacle in various intervention areas, namely in Haiti, South Sudan and West Africa. Making this assumption explicit from the start could have resulted in a more pro-active anticipation of the related risks for the programme. Since 2020 is the last year of the programme, taking external instability better into account can be considered a lesson for future interventions. For now, the teams will do their utmost best to achieve the intended objectives despite the challenging circumstances, for instance through the formulation of contingency planning and relocation of some activities (see section 2.6).

2.6. Challenges and how they have been overcome

Like every programme, PfR has faced a variety of substantial challenges that needed to be overcome or required PfR to set different and more realistic goals.

Service-delivery and pilots help to advance lobby and advocacy

One of the challenges that was identified early on in the programme, was the absence of concrete community work, which is essential as evidence to support dialogues. Therefore it was with great pleasure PfR could announce that in May 2019 the European Commission awarded a three-year project to [UN Environment Programme \(UNEP\)](#), in collaboration with PfR, to focus on scaling-up Eco-DRR interventions and promote large scale implementation of Eco-DRR in five countries. The main aim of this project is to develop different models for demonstrating large-scale implementation of Eco-DRR, which advance implementation of the Sendai Framework and the SDGs. The total budget for PfR's activities is USD 4,095,000 and implementation has started in the focus countries: Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia and Uganda. Another complementary programme is the [“Green Pearl”](#), a collaboration between PfR partners in Haiti. The programme has successfully tested a landscape restoration model for increased resilience and DRR in the Grand Fond.

Capacity strengthening challenges: diversifying the funding base, further institutionalization and documentation

For CSOs to engage confidently and meaningfully in national level advocacy, the programme has mainly focused on capacity strengthening in terms of lobby and advocacy skills. However, over the years it became evident that capacity strengthening is required in additional skills such as resource mobilization and communication which turned out to be more challenging. Support to civil society partners needs to be given to diversify their funding base, so they can raise funding for IRM and advocacy separate from PfR. There are some success cases (as noted in section 2.1) but in other countries it remains challenging. In addition, institutional capacity strengthening as well as capacity strengthening in documentation was needed so that CSOs would be better able to communicate the successes and the evidence generated by the PfR programme since 2016, as input for their ongoing dialogue trajectories. Country teams started creating more case studies, success stories, and topical papers in 2019, and in the final year of the programme documentation and writing skills are subject of further training and exchange.

Private sector engagement

Another challenge for some countries continues to be the identification of a structured approach for engagement with the private sector. During 2019 efforts have been made to share the learnings across the alliance from available good examples, such as the engagement with the Manila Bay Sustainable Masterplan, the Water as Leverage programme in India and Indonesia and instances where the private sector was identified as a key player at local multi-stakeholder platforms. A clear example is the documentary on the [Manila Bay process](#) (filmed in 2019, published in 2020). It should be recognised that the humanitarian and NGO sector often do not have a 'natural fit' with multi-national companies, apart from Corporate Social Responsibility programmes. However, renewed and altered ambitions on a local scale can be observed in the programme, where water, environmental and climate impact on businesses are being discussed with Small Medium Enterprises and local Chambers of Commerce.

Through further strengthening CSOs capacity and aligning interest and support with governments, future steps can be taken to engage with the private sector and/ or to influence investment plans, such as further influencing policies and licenses. For example through criteria for tender procedures to be all inclusive and include social and environmental responsibility and accountability through multi-stakeholder platforms and community engagement. An important connecting and brokering role can be played here by the Netherlands embassies.

Conflict

Many countries where PfR is operating continue to experience situations of conflict which impacts programme implementation. In some cases, partners do not have the specific approaches and skills required for conflict resolution or doing so might not fit within their mandate. At the same time there are country teams that continue to broaden their approach and scale their effort. The example from Mali ([AR 2018 – p 23](#)) has been expanded from the very local level to an approach applied in more formal structures at the regional level too. To support a more systematic approach to working on conflict in different contexts, PfR commissioned research into IRM and conflict (discussed in more detail in the next chapter) and these findings will be available in 2020.

Required change of geographical focus

Finally, PfR has been faced with increased instability in Haiti as a result of the social and economic crisis during the second half of 2019, which has limited the access to the Artibonite district and prevented on the ground support from the Climate Centre. It was decided to change a part of the programme to the region Sud as the situation there is more stable, and the region is easier to access. While this change is not ideal, it was the most realistic solution in the remaining time frame.

Best practise: Promoting platforms for cross-programme learning exchange

PfR continues to take advantage of its multi-country structure by promoting cross-programme learning and exchange to strengthen the implementation of the programme. This included the Country and Regional Leads week which was introduced in 2017 and has become an annual practice, bringing together all country and regional leads as well as global programme management and advisory positions. The event provides an opportunity to strengthen programme planning and implementation through sharing and learning from each other's experiences and collaboratively shaping the future direction of the programme. In 2019 the Country and Regional Leads week focused on collective discussion on issues which came out strongly in the mid-term stock-take; sustaining the programme, inclusion of gender and marginalised groups, regional programmes, linking PfR's work from local to global, and evidence base and communication. *"I think the Country and Regional Leads week is a great opportunity for cross fertilisation of ideas and exchange of knowledge. It provides the opportunity for conversations which can be continued virtually throughout the year"*, as shared by a participant. In the future a more diverse composition of partners and CSOs can be envisioned at this event.

In addition to the Country and Regional Leads week, there were opportunities for thematic and regional learning exchanges including a regional learning meeting in the Horn of Africa and a Global Capacity Strengthening workshop held in Kampala, Uganda. The aim of the Horn of Africa regional learning meeting was to consolidate experiences from the different PfR country programmes and allow for richer and deeper learning and evidence building in the region. The Kampala Capacity Strengthening meeting provided an opportunity to validate the [capacity strengthening analysis](#) conducted earlier in the year with representatives from PfR countries and regions. During this meeting, partners formulated the so-called Kampala Declaration (July 2019) focussing on recommendations for future capacity strengthening.

Lessons learned: write-shops are effective to advance messages and actions in lobby and advocacy by CSOs

Write-shops are proving to be effective platforms of advancing the lobby and advocacy goals of CSOs as demonstrated in a regional policy write-shop convened jointly by the Asia regional team in India with replication in Indonesia and the Philippines. This resulted in skilled understanding of the IRM Policy Checklist and creation of concrete knowledge products such as [case studies](#) and [policy briefs](#) that were successfully used in advocacy by in-country CSOs and at regional advocacy platforms. Capacities built also resulted in higher level influencing at the national and regional levels. In turn this means that IRM principles are reflected in key national policy documents. IRM approaches are also part of work plans, advocacy focus and outcome documents of CSOs participating at regional and global platforms. These CSOs include the [IFRC](#), the [Global Network of CSOs for Disaster Reduction](#), the [Global Resilience Partnership](#) and the [UN Global Compact](#).

Lessons learned: coordination across multiple levels has benefits but requires a long-term engagement strategy.

Coordination between local, national, regional and global levels at international events and maximising the value of working across these different levels, is a critical pillar in the PfR programme approach, however, was also highlighted as a challenge at the country and regional leads week 2019. An open and honest discussion about expectations and ideas on how to strengthen this area of work took place. This led to concrete areas for improvement which were taken up in 2019 including; timely and inclusive communication and coordination in preparing for events, joint strategy development including clarity on roles and responsibilities and emphasis on preparation and a clear understanding of what to bring and take away from the event. This yielded positive results at critical events like the [Global Platform for DRR](#), held in Geneva in May, and the [Climate Summit](#) in New York in September.

Lessons learned: sustainable change requires institutionalisation of IRM both within CSOs and government and the strengthening of multi-stakeholder platforms.

As the programme enters its final year a key learning is the recognition that sustaining long term positive change brought about by implementing IRM in policy and practice, requires institutionalisation of the approach within both government and local CSOs. This is reflected in the assumption in the ToC that: 'there is political interest at all levels in IRM', but ensuring this in practice has required expanding capacity strengthening

activities to cover both governments and CSOs, as without the understanding, appreciation and readiness by governments to work on IRM, lobby and advocacy efforts of CSOs would have limited success.

This has not come without challenges but through such efforts PfR is now recognised as a neutral partner and trusted source of expertise in many countries. Complementary to this are efforts to align IRM approaches with government development planning and budgeting to support the long-term implementation of IRM. Successful examples include drafting of state level IRM plans in South Sudan and integration of IRM into village level development plans India, Philippines and Indonesia.

Another critical area of learning in relation to sustaining the results of the programme is the need to work with multi-stakeholder platforms. PfR has focused on strengthening the capacity of existing multi-stakeholder platforms and structures or establishing new platforms where none exist. In addition to capacity strengthening on IRM, in some cases this includes building up the systems and structures of such platforms, for example training in book-keeping, standard operating procedures in finance as well as supporting formal registration so they can access programmes linked to government investments. For example, in the Philippines PfR has supported the [Guiuan Recovery and Sustainable Development Group for Resilience](#), which allows stakeholders, including the local community, to collaborate to develop municipal climate change plans, projects and resource mobilization strategies. See next page for an inspiring story.

Lesson learned: conflict sensitivity is integral part of integrated risk management and on occasion PfR works on conflict resolution.

PfR has become increasingly aware of the fact that the programme is both directly and indirectly involved in contexts that deal with conflict. This reality continues to present new challenges, at the same time realising that PfR does not have a full understanding of our potential role in these contexts and how to address conflict or insecurity explicitly in our work. PfR therefore decided in 2019 to commission research on IRM and conflict carried out by the Institute of Social Studies at the Erasmus University Rotterdam with the aim of understanding whether PfR should and could address conflict more explicitly and if so, providing recommendations how that could be done more systematically in practice. Initial findings from the report suggest that conflict sensitivity is already an integral part of the approach and that conflict resolution is happening in some situations where PfR is making efforts to address the drivers of conflict due to the interlinkages and impact on the ability to implement IRM. The full findings and recommendations will be available in 2020 and will be used in the implementation of an exit strategy and as a basis for future programmes under the partnership umbrella.

Inspiring story: Sustaining Integrated Risk Management in the Philippines

Guiuan is one of the most vulnerable municipalities in the Philippines and was the site of the most destructive typhoon to make landfall in Philippine history, typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) in 2013. PfR has supported Guiuan on its journey from recovery to resilience and has helped to put in place the foundations to sustain the resilience of the local communities into the future.

Between 2017 and 2019, PfR supported Guiuan to pilot the Climate Change Adaptation Framework approach which involved establishing a multi-stakeholder cooperation platform, now known as Guiuan Recovery and Sustainable Development Group, to cultivate relationships between state and non-state actors and work as a single unit to collaborate in planning and mobilising resources for resilience strengthening action.

This process paved the way in 2019 for the development of various proposals submitted to the national government and international climate finance to address food security, water management and water storage as well as coastal environmental protection that Guiuan depends on for food and almost all economic activities, including a proposal to the National Climate Change Commission's People's Survival Fund valued at 127 million pesos, and the Green Climate Fund valued at US\$10 million. In addition to these special funds, the Guiuan Local Government Unit is focused on improving existing budget allocations and requests borne out of this improvement will be coursed through the province and regional government offices. Inspired by the actions of Guiuan, other municipalities in the Philippines are building their own local actor driven resilience strategies and proposals for the Green Climate Fund and other development and climate funding windows.

"I am proud of what Guiuan has done already, the results and the products of the platform are there, we hope with these preparations we are already having now, we can say that we've already achieved the resilience we want to achieve", Rectito Melquiades, Coordinator Guiuan Recovery and Sustainable Development Group.

Watch a [full movie](#), or the [shorter](#) version, on the work of Partners for resilience in Guiuan.



Guiuan Recovery and Sustainable Development Group, August 2019

Annexes

Annex 1 List of Acronyms

AU	African Union
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
CONRED	Coordinadora Nacional para la Recucción de Desasters/ National Coordination for Disaster Reduction
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCF	Dialogue Capacity Framework
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa
EMR	Ecosystem Management and Restoration
EU	European Union
EWEA	Early Warning Early Action
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
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
PwD	People with Disabilities
SDG's	Sustainable Development Goals
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToC	Theory of Change
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
VSLA	Village Saving & Loan Association
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: Cordaid, CARE Netherlands, Wetlands International, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre 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

PfR is using several **communication channels** through which we share our **stories** and **knowledge products**, in which significant progress has been made in 2019:

- **PfR website:** www.partnersforresilience.nl
- **PfR external newsletter:** [Spring 2019 newsletter](#) and [Autumn 2019 newsletter](#)
- **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](#)

For a selection of the 2019 publications, resources & videos please refer to annex 8 of this report.

Annex 3 Theory of Change

Ensuring outcomes can be delivered in an ever changing world

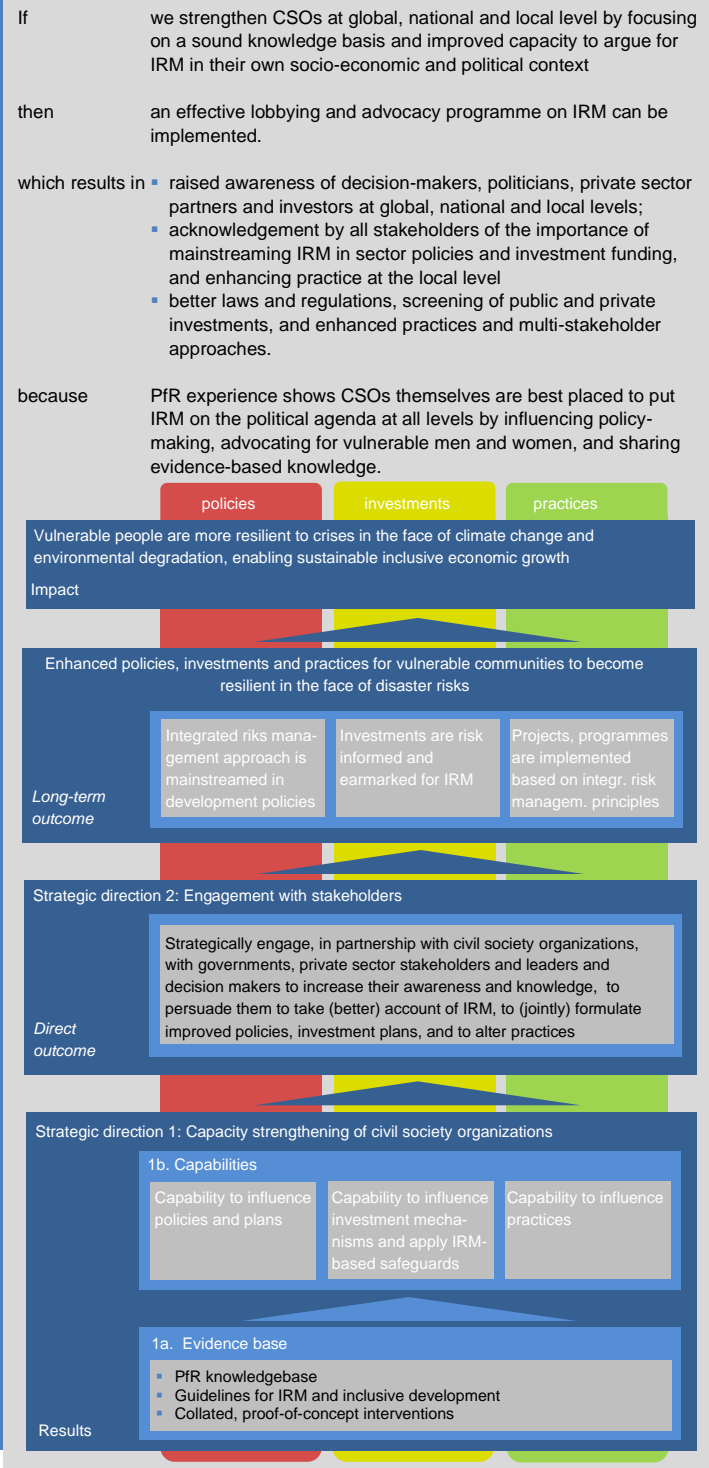
Disasters and development are at odds: disasters wipe out development gains of individuals, households, communities and entire countries. The number of disasters is growing, affecting more people and causing increasing economic damage. Continuing development as business-as-usual will prevent the attainment 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 in 2019.

Order of appearance (alphabetical)

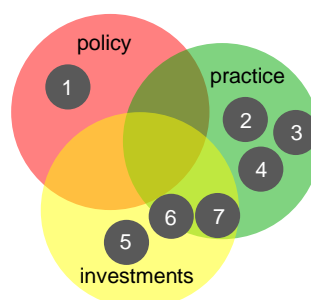
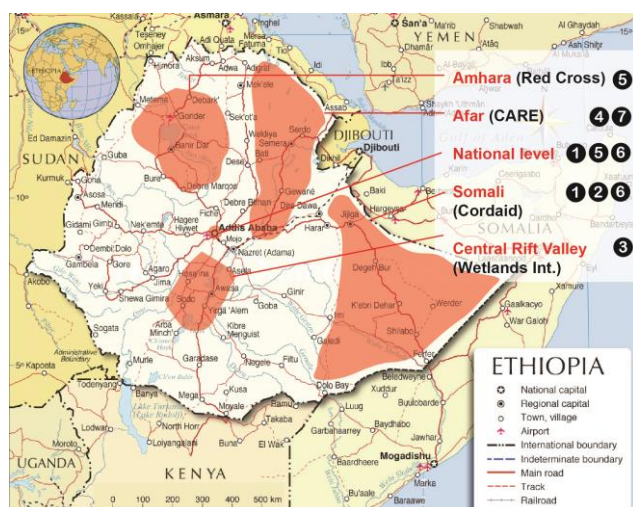
- Ethiopia
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- India
- Indonesia
- Kenya
- Mali
- Philippines
- South Sudan
- Uganda
- Asian Region
- Central America Region
- Horn of Africa Region
- West Africa Region
- Global

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.

Ethiopia Country summary

Contextual information

There is a significant context change especially in the political space for civil society organizations. The *Charities and Societies Proclamation* that has been hampering the engagement of CSOs in advocacy and lobby activities was replaced by the new law that facilitates and provides more space for CSOs to engage in previously prohibited interventions. This change was followed by the replacement of political leaders across the country in almost all government institutions and sector Ministries, Bureaus and offices at national, regional and woreda level. PfR's most important government stakeholders were part of this. The change has brought professionals in leadership positions by laying off those politically affiliated, but incompetent leaders. This has improved the relationship between the sector bureaus and the PfR alliance member organizations which instantly helped PfR in smoothening and speeding-up implementation processes. The contextual change does not enforce the country project to change its trajectories and theory of change.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

- Regional Disaster Risk Management Strategies which mainstream IRM have been prepared for the Somali & Afar Regions.
- The understanding and application of the national Disaster Risk Management policy and the Strategic Programme of Investment Framework strategy was enhanced in Amhara, Somali and Afar regions sector Bureaus at regional levels. This has been manifested by the focus given by the government to the priority areas of the policy documents.
- The Afar Region Pastoral & Agro-pastoral Development Bureau has started mainstreaming IRM into its Rangeland Management guideline.
- IRM was mainstreamed in the community-based watershed management guideline prepared by Natural Resource Management Directorate of Ministry of Agriculture.
- Seasonal weather conferences and multi sectoral advisory production are becoming common practices in Amhara, Afar and Somali regions by the regional Bureaus especially agricultural, Meteorology, Health and natural resource Bureaus.
- Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission with other stakeholders reached in agreement on the preparation of the accession document – for accessing membership of Ramsar Convention – for submission to the Council of Ministries/ Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Ministry of Water developed national water tariff guidelines which consider IRM.
- Somali, Afar & Amhara Regions developed draft IRM inclusive Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines.

With regards to gender and inclusion of marginalised groups, PfR Ethiopia harmonized meteorology & traditional forecasts and produced advisories which were tailored to reduce the impact of risks on men & women livelihoods. For example, the advisories indicate availability or scarcity of water & feed for small ruminants which are important for women community members. The drafted Disaster Risk Management implementation strategies have given attention to gender equality and put in place strategies to ensure equal involvement and benefits to men, women, boys & girls. Furthermore, the new water management policy of the country, which is in the process of revision, has been made gender sensitive due to the efforts made by the PfR alliance member organizations and other national level stakeholders.

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

A negotiation training was given to staff of CARE, Wetlands International, Cordaid, ACPA, ERCS, Racida and non-contracted stakeholders. The trainees have built their capacity to negotiate with decision makers and government officials using the [Mutual Gain Approach](#). As a result, the consortium member organizations have been able to sign more MoUs than ever with the Local government Bureaus to mainstream IRM. Next to this, NGOs, academic institutions and CSO representatives improved their capacity in Lobby and advocacy and negotiation and this has been demonstrated in the policy dialogue workshops undertaken in 2019 as well as development of strategies and implementation guidelines that are IRM mainstreamed. Lastly, capacity building trainings and visits were organized to communities to enhance understanding about good practices. In the process, it was ensured that women are involved in the process and that the role of women was well discussed and documented.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

A DRR/ DRM assessment study was conducted on the Somali, Amhara and Afar Regions. The study assesses the status of DRR/ DRM operations and systems in the three regions and the extent to which the regional DRR interventions and plans, programmes and systems are IRM sensitive and integrating the three components of Integrated Risk Management. Another key achievement has been the mainstreaming of IRM in the regular BSc and MSc programmes of the Semera and Jigjiga Universities which have revised their Curriculums. Key lessons on watershed interventions, sustainable wetland management and area closure activities have been documented to inform the PfR activities.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

Wetlands International participated in a consultative meeting with the Netherlands Embassy staff based in Addis Ababa. The consultation focussed on Dutch based investments in Ziway-Shalla sub-Basin. The Embassy is keen to see Wetlands International active engagement in dialogues on the sustainability of investments and environment in the Central Rift Valley.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans

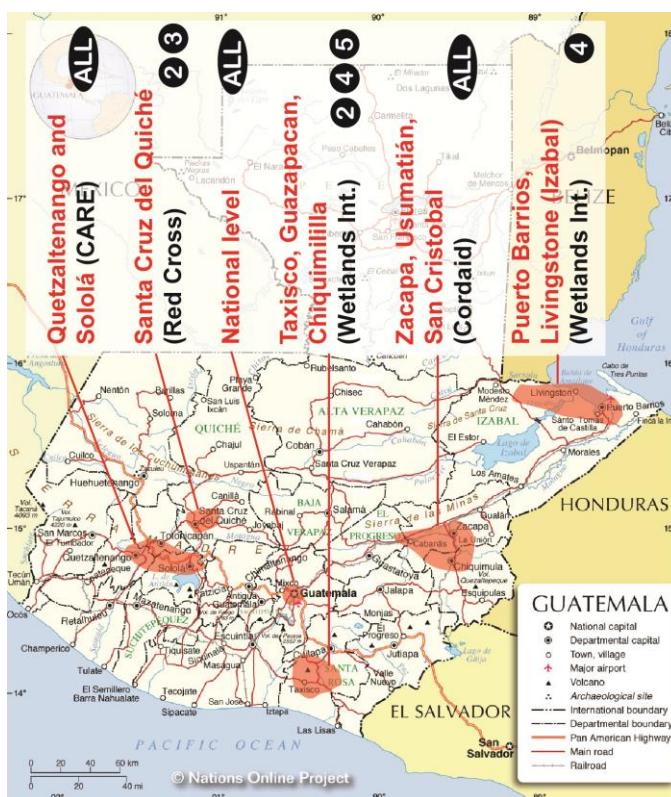
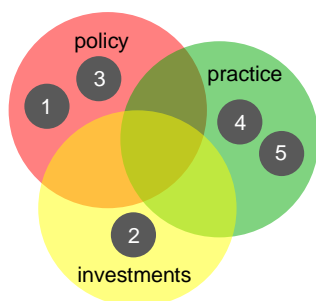
Dialogue trajectories are in line with the global trajectories. All trajectories are linked to one or more of the Sendai priorities and several SDGs: for example, SDG 6-Clean water & sanitation, SDG13-Climate action, SDG16-Peace, justice & strong institutions. In addition, the foreign investment trajectory is in line with the global risk-informed investments trajectory and the access to climate fund trajectory is in line with Climate & UNFCCC policies & processes.

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

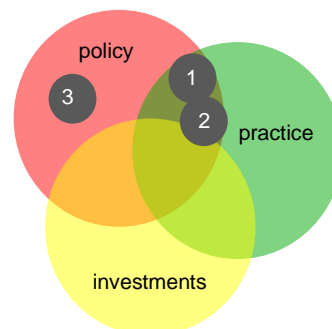
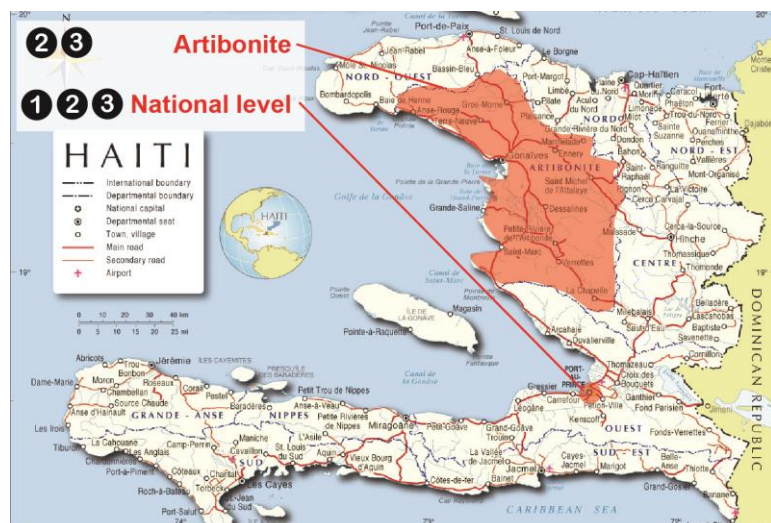
The PfR Strategic Partnership programme in Guatemala phased out in 2018, with only CARE remaining active until December 2019. In the remaining programme time, the partners -except Cordaid- continue scaling the Guatemala programme to the Central America region.

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

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

Haiti 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 support 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

Haiti continued to be socio-politically instable; 2019 being marked with two periods of socio-political instability in February-March and September-December. A deepening fuel shortage on top of spiraling inflation, lack of safe drinking water, environmental degradation and food scarcity caused Haitians to block roads and highways, set fires, attack property and loot businesses. The riots led to massive marches against the government. PfR Haiti had to adapt and review its programming to the unstable situation throughout the year to find safe windows where activities and dialogues could take place with less risk for the teams and for volunteers, local authorities, and CSOs being able to participate.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

- Trajectory 1: The Haitian Red Cross youth district focal points have increased their knowledge on gender and social inclusion and are developing activities with/ for youth in their district. Furthermore, PfR facilitated a workshop on the integration of gender and social inclusion. The university association ECCAUE is the first external youth organization trained to actively implement IRM activities. PfR started a working group on environmental education with the Ministries of Education and Environment and other institutions to coordinate and discuss development and mainstreaming.
- Trajectory 2: A training on disaster preparedness and response of Haitian Red Cross volunteers took place. This resulted in knowledge increase of fifteen communities to prepare and do activities on early warning along the Artibonite river basin. Furthermore, a database has been created which shows geospatial data on the flood risk in the Artibonite. Scientific and technical proof from different organizations support and confirm the spatial analysis, which can be used to support advocacy.
- Trajectory 3: The Haitian Red Cross has continued working on positioning itself to be a serious partner to be considered on IRM, gender and social inclusion.

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

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 independently without support of a partner National Society. The Red Cross youth diversified its activities that were mostly focused on the mobilization of youth for WASH and health activities into youth engagement for IRM and environment protection. Besides they take up gender and social inclusion challenges and they are the first to train its district coordinators on this. The Red Cross youth has integrated IRM into its national strategy to ensure the mainstreaming into its services, and to ensure sustainability.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

In 2019, a report on the [geospatial analysis of the flood risk in the lower Artibonite river basin](#) has been developed, accompanied with a participative mapping [guideline on Open Street Maps](#), as well as a [guide on how to use GPS](#). The documents were taken up in the PfR library and 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 Y-Adapt refresher training for youth facilitators.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

There has been no contact with the Netherlands Embassy which is based in the Dominican Republic.

Linking country plans to global plans

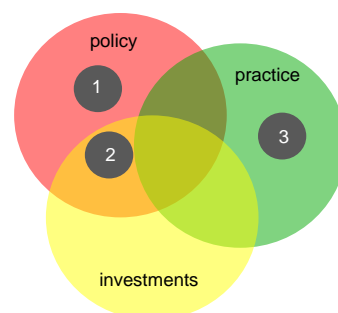
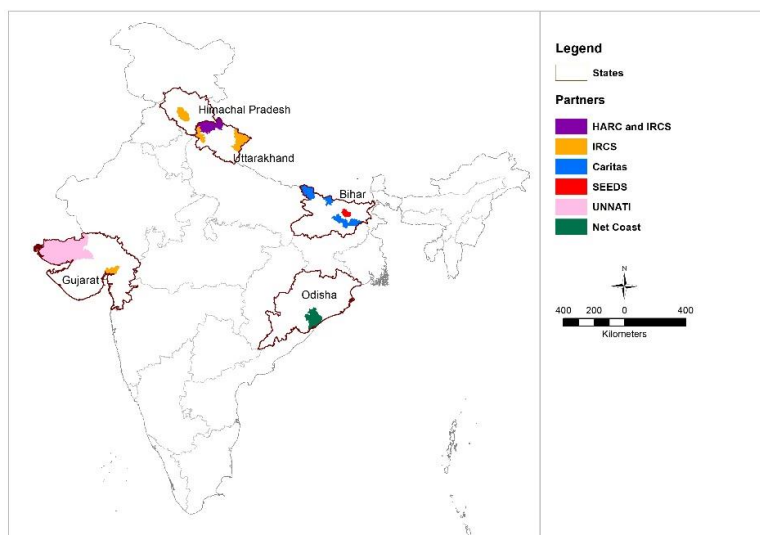
Flood analyses of the Artibonite basin contributed to the understanding of the risk situation (Sendai framework). Quality education through involvement of IRM in education programmes (SDG4) was met through the Y-Adapt programme. SDG 5 - Gender Equality was given attention through capacity strengthening activities. SDG 13 - Climate Action through Y-Adapt, SDG 17 - Haitian Red Cross is part of PfR network. Sensibilisation on waste cleaning/ management in the markets and schools to stop blockages and avoid urban floods contributes to urban resilience.

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 contacted by Cordaid. The budget allocated for Cordaid for the period 2018 – 2020 has been handed over to Wetland International South Asia.

India Country Summary

Contextual information

During the monsoon season (July-September), parts of the country in Assam, Bihar and Odisha were ravaged by floods, affecting over 13 million people, resulting in the deaths of over 1,750 people. Economic losses due to the flooding events are estimated to be 10 billion USD. Urban flooding incidents are on the rise in India with major cities like Patna inundated for a week. PfR partners in these areas modified their programmes to respond with relief and evacuation.

In addition, Orissa had cyclone Fani in May, a very unusual period for such a large scale cyclone, affecting over 36% of the population of the State. This all shows that the focus of the programme on water mediated disaster remains relevant more than ever. In November, the very severe Cyclone Bulbul occurred. [The Sundarbans wetlands, a Ramsar site in West Bengal, effectively shielded Kolkata](#) and large parts of West Bengal, Southern Odisha and Bangladesh from the complete wrath of the cyclone. Increasingly, the importance of protecting ecosystems is acknowledged due to such events. For example, Cochin municipal government in Kerala, [demolished a multi-stored building that was built in a wetland](#).

The central government has [doubled its budget for disaster management](#) (mostly for relief) and has urged states to increase disaster risk mitigation budgets in response to rising disaster related losses. Civil society, including PfR, has been asking for such a budget increase for years.

Progress made (selected outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

From the national level to the village level there is a greater recognition of wetlands for their role in water security and buffer to natural hazards, and the need for an integrated risk management approach. This is reflected by:

- On 30 July 2019, the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) selected the Gram Panchayat (=village) Development Plan of Kanthkot, Gujarat, to be further developed into a model risk informed development plan for upscaling at State level. The GIDM revised their template and process document prepared in 2018 in order now to address disaster and climate risks and the related management of natural resources. This outcome has been a breakthrough for advocating the IRM approach at Gujarat State level. Aryapatti village in Bihar, where PfR supported the formulation of their Development Plan, was nominated "resilient village" as one of five nominated villages from the State.
- On 30 April 2019, the Government of India identified 130 wetlands for priority restoration in the next five years and has asked states to submit their respective integrated risk management plans by October 15, 2019.
- In June 2019, eight flood affected community members in Saharsa District, Bihar, started lobbying their district and village governments for establishing a river monitoring station as an Early Warning System for floods. Village governments now start to look at risk from a future perspective, considering ecosystem degradation as a major driver of risk. They are including ecosystem protection in the village development plans and are leveraging funds from public programmes and line departments to implement them.
- The Indian Meteorological Department signed a comprehensive formal agreement with the Indian Red Cross Society to reach Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) to the 'last mile' and implement forecast-based action in flood-hit rural and urban areas. The agreement has enabled Indian Red Cross volunteers to cover 40 districts across the four States of Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand with EWEA. Red Cross State branches mobilized volunteers and pre-positioned stocks before the 2019 monsoon floods and cyclone Vayu to expedite response. Following EWEA, villagers were able to safeguard their cattle, grain, harvested produce and personal assets.
- The Tamil Nadu State branch, following its work with Water as Leverage in Chennai, has made IRM principles core to their disaster management plan by investing in cleaning and rejuvenating of water bodies and promotion of plantation in all districts of the State. This is part of the 2020 Disaster Management Plan.

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

- There is willingness of local leaders to look forward and work towards inclusive and participatory development, however the environment for that is not conducive, the social structure and cultural atmosphere being a barrier. In order to address these issues, build leadership and increase participation of vulnerable gender groups, the work required would be much more in-depth and a lot more time needs to be invested over a longer period of time to achieve transformation change. In a project mode when there are certain activities to be completed in a stipulated time duration, it becomes very challenging to achieve transformation change.
- All frontline red cross volunteers in Assam, Gujarat, Uttarakhand are receiving IRM training as part of the regular Social and Emergency Response Volunteers (SERV) curriculum on first-aid and disaster management. Some national-level SERV trainings also incorporated IRM orientation. The State of Himachal Pradesh has mainstreamed climate risk reduction as part of its work with youth.

- In Naugaun watershed, Uttarakhand, an equal number of women and men hold the position of elected village leader. Women are encouraged to decide on issues which are prioritized by community members. These women leaders helped facilitate these dialogues in different block/ district and partner CSOs. Women village council members are especially included in IRM trainings and they have led changes in their communities.
- During the PfR write-shop in October, PfR and other CSOs realised that they do not have to wait necessarily for evidence from renowned institutions; they can develop their own policy briefs and case studies, speaking as witnesses of vulnerable people with limited access to (natural) resources and advocating on their behalf.

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 programme. The Ministry of Environment at the national level is part of the Water as Leverage engagement. PfR has supported WaL by providing information on processes, and by connecting key stakeholders. WaL plans to further expand work and engagement with the water resources ministry, and 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, which took place in Geneva in May 2020, made it easier to engage with high level Indian officials, that are normally very difficult to get to speak. 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 being shared via the what's app group of the India delegation which PfR was part of. The Indian delegation attended PfR's networking event at the Global Platform.

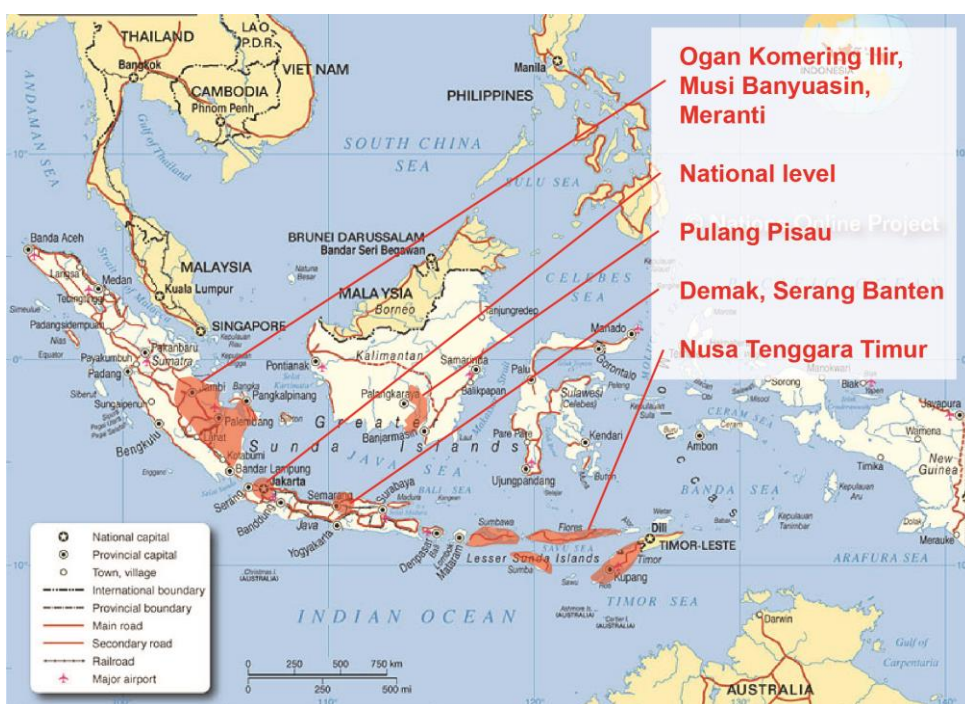
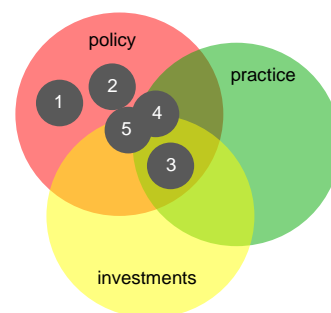
Urban floods are on the rise in India, the current focus by the government is to build resilient infrastructure in coherence with the urban agenda. PfR will further engage to promote coherence of the urban agenda especially promoting natural infrastructure for risk reduction. Planning at the local levels are 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.

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 what and where NGOs are working. For PfR this means that it is important to maintain and strengthen both formal and informal government relations, and ensure we work according to existing processes.

Progress made (selected outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

- Trajectory 1: The Disaster Management Law Revision was incorporated as priority legislation agenda in the national legislation priority programme list 2019-2024.
- Trajectory 2: Prudential, an insurance company, adopted and supported PMI (Red Cross) Bogor to install the affordable flood alarm in several flood-prone locations in Bogor District.
- Trajectory 3: Eight Villages in the Regency of Kupang and Timor Tengah Selatan allocated village budget for activities which incorporated IRM gender responsive principles. The budget allocation from the Village Fund to these activities ranges between 53% and 9%.
- Trajectory 4: The Deputy of Natural Resources Coordination, Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment enacted and issued the Decree of SK No 05/DII/Maritim/11/2019 on the establishment of a National Working Group on Land Subsidence mitigation and adaptation.
- Trajectory 5: An MoU has been signed between the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning and Ministry of Environment and Forestry to integrate watershed management into spatial planning.

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

Reporting continues to improve. This year we see impact made by PfR through CSOs who are non-contracted partners, but whom we engaged and strengthened their capacities. Good progress has been made towards achievement of the Capacity Strengthening 2020 goals but some additional support is needed: 1.) Capacity on Knowledge and Information; 2.) Capacity to Negotiate and 3.) Capacity to Facilitate.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

A wide variety of knowledge products has been produced, mainly for advocacy/ policy purposes, like policy briefs, and research evidence. All partners are working jointly towards a sustainability strategy of PfR Indonesia knowledge materials. A consolidation of knowledge products from PfR1 and PfR2 has been done to prepare an overall publication of selected knowledge products in 2020.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

PfR attended regular strategic meetings at the Embassy, exchanging information with other Strategic Partners on the ongoing developments. PfR shared their role in assisting the Government of Indonesia for the COP25. The Embassy responded positively and referred us to the EU Delegation representing the Netherlands. Additional interaction has taken place in relation to the Water as Leverage process in Semarang.

In May 2019, during his official visit to the Netherlands, the Head of the Indonesian National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) conducted bilateral meetings with PfR, inviting PfR to strengthen the relationship between Indonesia and the Netherlands on Disaster Risk Reduction particularly in providing support for the ongoing research by Indonesia on its disaster history. Back in Indonesia, BNPB invited various stakeholders including the NL Embassy to discuss next steps. PfR conducted a follow-up meeting with the Senior Advisor for ASEAN and Timor Leste at the NL Embassy to discuss potential contribution including connecting the research team from BNPB to organizations in the Netherlands.

Linking country plans to global plans

Cases and experience from the Indonesia programme have been showcased and presented at international events such as the Global Platform for DRR, the COP25, the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the SDGs and the Ramsar Convention. Simultaneously global frameworks are providing a framework for advocacy and design of national and local plans, for example the urban resilience indicators and the translation of SDG13.

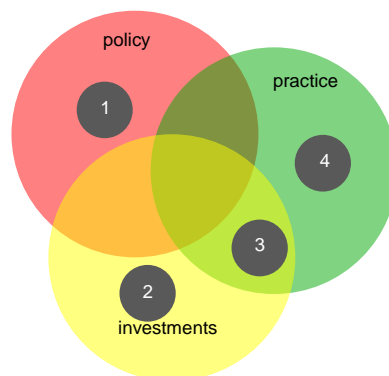
Kenya

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 is 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

In 2019, the Kenya Country programme saw an opportunity to expand to two more Counties (Meru in upper Tana Basin and Marsabit in Lower Ewaso Nyiro Basin) in order to better achieve the ultimate programmatic goal of building resilience using a landscape approach. In 2019, the country was still grappling from the effect of droughts in the previous year, however the country experienced good rains for the two seasons which enabled the programme to continue its lobby and advocacy work without many interruptions. Most of the progress has been achieved under the policy and practice trajectories. It is important to note that the policy and legislation processes at national and county levels are at the advance stages of adoption and the ones which are pending will be pursued in the remaining programme period. One of the major challenges under policy influencing is that the processes take very long and that the government planning cycle differs from the programmatic cycle whereby budget is often shifted from one year to another.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

PfR Kenya was able to influence different policies and legislations in the year 2019. These are the Disaster Risk Management policies for Isiolo, Kilifi, Tana River, Samburu and national DRM policies. The PfR country team influenced the [People with Disability Act 2018](#) which was adopted. A total of 18 Million KES was allocated by the County Government of Isiolo towards its implementation. PfR was recognized by Government entities as an important player in resilience work in the country and therefore invited to co-facilitate trainings and workshops, review and draft policies and legislations and hold joint learning events and activities in the field. The CSO coordination forum at County level has been very strong in the year 2019, and it received funding from other donors to support the County Government of Isiolo in coordinating IRM activities in the Country. More donors came on board e.g. USAID to support plans and strategies which were developed by PfR e.g. the inter-county peace dialogue strategy for Isiolo, Laikipia and Samburu Counties. Through lobby work at county level, Isiolo County Government allocated 20 Million KES towards adaptation work at local level.

Communities are more aware of the planned mega projects and what impact they have on their livelihoods. For instance, PfR supported a study on LAPSET Mega project which has been a starting point in engaging in constructive dialogue with respective County Governments. The annual camel caravan campaign, an advocacy event, is each year gaining support from different stakeholder and donors. PfR has established and strengthened several communities of practice such as the Community Managed DRR (CMDRR) committees, ward adaptation committees, IRM champions, theatre youth groups and women political champions for IRM policies at both national and county levels. Furthermore, IRM practices have been enhanced through engagement with universities, radio and media programmes.

The main challenge has been fruitful engagement with the private sector. PfR has signed an MOU with the Kenya Private Sector Alliance. However, since the private sector is not homogenous, there is a need to have a workable strategy in engaging this important stakeholder in Kenya. PfR is strengthening its working relationship with the private sector in water resources management by working with the Mount Kenya water partnership, however from the lessons learnt we need a better strategy of unpacking IRM for private sector engagement and also on how to relate risk management with business language.

PfR Kenya used the CARE gender marker in analyzing progress in gender mainstreaming. Main lessons learnt from this process are that capacity building to empower women to know their rights and privileges is important, that a gender policy or strategy needs to be developed to institutionalize gender mainstreaming in the country, that there is a need to develop gender programmes which are targeting the inclusion of women in policies and legislation processes and that it is crucial to involve men in women empowerment programmes as well.

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

There was an improvement in PfR's capacity to facilitate and mobilise key resources as well as critical stakeholders to support the IRM agenda. This is demonstrated by the fact that more institutions are approaching alliance members to partner with them in capacity building, policy development processes and reviews. The Kenya Red Cross has ventured into engagement with the youth using innovative tools such as social media to attract more youth to Red Cross events and this has improved their capacity to relate, and to communicate externally. MID-P, IMPACT, LWF and the Kenya Red Cross have expanded their project portfolio to other counties after securing funding from other donors, e.g. World Bank, ECHO, USAID, Christen fund. PfR partners

have been involved in different learning events and capacity building initiatives on IRM where they used such opportunities to advocate for, and share IRM practices for adoption.

The Kenya programme has ensured that gender mainstreaming happens at all levels of its engagement. Amongst others, MID-P has been able to successfully lobby at the County Government of Isiolo to enact the Youth, women and Persons with Disability Bill 2019. Besides, funds were allocated to support the strategies to enhance gender mainstreaming into programmes. Furthermore PfR has supported the implementation of the 1/3 gender rule in public positions by ensuring that all activities comply with it, e.g. by creating community organizations such as Water Resource Users Associations Network (WRUAs) and group ranches where the rule is applied in their Constitutions. Lastly, PfR has used women champions for Disaster Risk Management laws and policies in lobbying work at county level.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

Knowledge created include: IRM manual, Simple [guide to Wetlands Policy](#) developed to create awareness, Climate Finance Study on Kenya's landscape (not published yet), Development of Laikipia County Hazard Map Atlas, Inter County peace strategy, Media feature on K24 on water abstraction at Moorland, IRM study for ilngwesi group ranch, Baseline study on the WRUA agency model and EMU SACOO project, EMU Sacco credit policy, Newsletter and Video documentary on camel caravan, PfR case study for community resilience 2018-2019: *"amplifying the grassroots voices on resilience"*, Best practices on water conservation within Mutara conservation catchment, Newsletter on Mathenge utilization in Isiolo, and a Newsletter on good practices women empowerment under climate smart project in Isiolo.

Knowledge sharing on IRM on the following platforms: The team has regularly shared case studies from Kenya for the PfR global newsletter, a Caritas Africa workshop has been held on developing a position paper on food security, a position paper has been prepared for the Global Platform for DRR on Sendai monitoring for Kenya and of video documentary has been shared by MID-P: [on climate funds](#) and the [Camel Caravan 2019](#). Furthermore a study on impacts of LAPSET on Rural Livelihoods in East Africa has been disseminated, and the Samburu DRM policy development process has been shared through radio programmes. Information Education and Communication materials on the [Camel Caravan](#) have been developed, and an investment mapping database with the development corridors partnership has been shared. Moreover, the team spread E-news feature on Moot Court proceedings, organized an Urban resilience hackathon and developed a case story, a Climate Resilience Roadshow has been held, and PfR's Kenya advocacy strategies and good practices at the were presented during the Horn of Africa learning event in Ethiopia. PfR shared its outcomes for 2018 with the NL embassy, sharing inputs into priorities for the NL embassy in the Kenya annual plan. During the International Disaster Risk Reduction symposium in Isiolo PfR shared the good practice on development of the [Chania Sub-catchment Management Plan](#) for Chania WRUA in Upper Tana sub-region, one of the PfR partners in Nairobi (water and food security partners). The Sub-Catchment Management Plan was developed in a participatory process including transect walks and focal group discussions with communities within the Chania catchment.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

Collaboration with the embassy in 2019 has been robust. The embassy has a new Strategic Partnership coordinator who PfR has been engaging on programmatic matters during the partners day events in Nairobi. Other engagement and support PfR received from the embassy are as follows: participated in field monitoring visits with the Delegation from Netherlands, Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Laikipia to learn about the various programmes under different partnerships funded by Dutch government. IMPACT, LWF and WI participated. Cordaid and WI were invited to the annual partners day and PfR made a 5 minute pitch on our activities in the field to exhibit our IRM work. In December 2019, the Embassy reached out to Cordaid for inputs on the gender mainstreaming desk study which will be finalised in 2020.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans

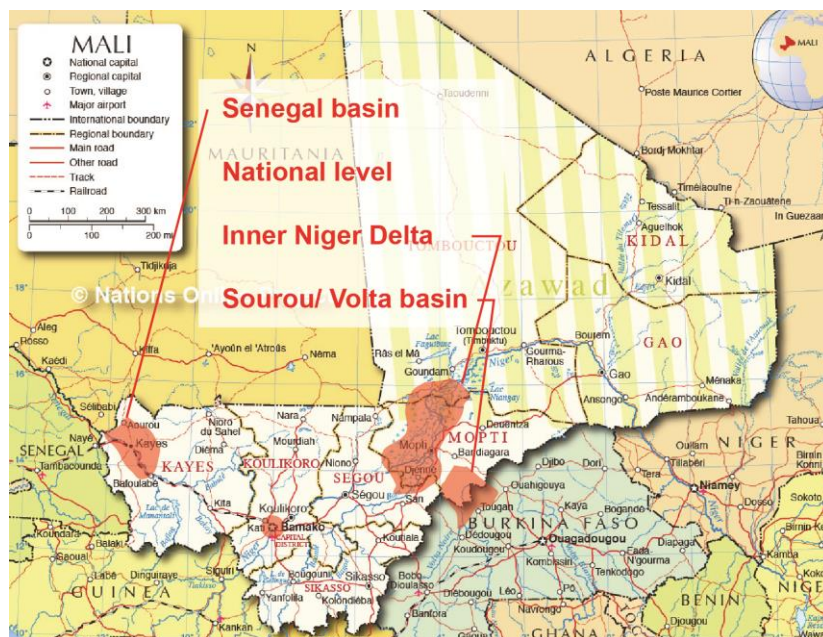
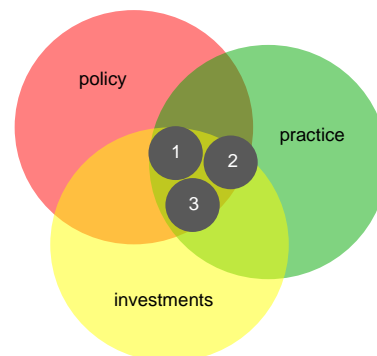
Working and linking at all three levels is very crucial to our work in the country as PfR enables country teams to benefit from external experiences and knowledge which might enrich our programming and provide insights and solutions which we may not have considered in the first place. For instance, gaining different perspectives at the three levels has enabled us solve our issues through action research where we seek solutions through dialogue and evidence generation and leading transformative processes as per the identified agendas. Additionally, country team benefits by identifying potential networks and organized groups to partner with in order to increase our voices for the resilience agendas in the country (e.g. development of IRM training manual, Global Platform for DRR 2019, COP25, regional investment mapping and the country and regional leads week).

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.

Mali Country summary

Contextual information

The context in Mali unfortunately continues to be characterized by insecurity through violence, presence of terrorists but also self-defense groups and the proliferation of small arms. Nevertheless, the IRM coalitions and the IRM Champions continue to be active and influence their government. PfR in turns continues to support these coalitions, albeit with travel and other limitations.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

After a strong investment in the process of coalition forming from municipality to provincial level, positive results in the life of farmers, fishermen and pastoralists begin to materialize. The coalitions are well connected with the authorities. Examples being:

- In the municipalities of Mopti and Bankass, a Fisheries Convention was signed between the local IRM coalitions, traditional leaders and the prefect. This followed the example of Djenné in 2018. These Conventions “translate” the Fisheries Law to the local situation so that the law can be effectively applied and local practices will change towards sustainable fisheries and reduced conflict. The Convention includes a consultation framework and a 5-member technical coordination unit (one woman), chaired by the Prefect.
- From village to regional levels, IRM champions have been selected and trained. They play a leadership role in the actions to strengthen resilience. The parliamentarians from Mopti region, after a meeting with the Mopti IRM coalition, have assigned 5 of their members as IRM champions. They will bring the experiences from Mopti to the national level and lobby in parliament for IRM.
- A reduction in conflicts between the different users over the use of land and water can be observed in all areas of intervention. This is due to the installation of Land Commissions (COFO) and Fishing Councils at the district and village levels, ensuring collaboration between the coalitions, authorities and users. COFO implementation orders have been signed by the prefects and sub-prefects. Several testimonies and cases are available. Amadou Cisse, vice-president of the Djenné coalition: “Since the application of the regulation of transhumance in our communes, our animals move freely and even stay in the two communes, without conflict”. Moumouni Sénou, the president of the Fishermen’s Union in Baye, Bankass said: “In Baye, conflicts have become memories since the PfR programme arrived here. We solve conflicts between the different user groups out of court, using non-aggression and good neighborhood agreements”.
- Women and young people secured access to land with protocols signed with landowners, mayors and sub-prefects through the intervention of the coalitions and others users.
- Agricultural practices have started to change following the systematic collection and dissemination of meteorological and hydrological data, after a partnership protocol was signed between the local IRM coalition of Bankass and the local service manager of the agro station -climatology of Bankass.
- Contingency plans have been developed under the control of the Governor, the Prefects and the Mayors. Local DRR platforms have been formed.

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

Early 2019, the regional coalition of Mopti, ‘Benka’ obtained its official registration and recognition which gives the coalition not only a legal basis to operate and to lobby, but also facilitates partnership development with the state, with municipalities, parliamentarians, private sector, NGOs as well as with funding institutions. Three months later, the coalition had developed and validated its three-year strategic plan (2019-2023), as well as its 2019 annual plan. Its implementation began with contact with the Governor from the Mopti region. In addition, Benka managed to protect 2 arms of the Niger River, notably Pakou over 5 km and Siègué over 1 km. The protection controls the fish catch with authorized gear and hence allows fish to grow and reduce or even stop overexploitation. PfR has trained the coalition on advocacy techniques and the fisheries law.

Forty villages in three municipalities in Bankass district have set up Village Land Commissions (COFO) in line with the formal decree on the same. The Commissions include men, women and youth and will allow better access of migrant women, young people, fishermen and pastoralists to land and hence reduce conflicts. PfR facilitated, under the Prefect’s Lead, a training on the Decree for political and administrative authorities, coalitions and community leaders. There is a cultural and social barrier towards women being leaders in resilience and advocacy actions. To overcome this, existing women groups organized around micro-credit and income-generating activities, were involved in the selection of IRM champions. So far, 50% of them are women, which is important for their opportunity to advocate for access to land. During the year, the IRM coalitions proved at various instances their capacities and value in organizing different, and almost antagonistic groups of farmers, fishermen and pastoralists. For example, In October 2019, a dyke collapsed that would leave 3,200 hectares of

rice in the Inner Niger Delta dry. At the call of the coalition, around 400 to 500 people from five villages were mobilized for a week to repair the dyke and ensure the retention of water. Three months later, a bush fire occurred in the rice plains of Djenné. Thanks to the immediate mobilization of the populations, again 3,000 hectares of rice were saved. According to the president of the Djenné IRM coalition, this double mobilization of so many strong arms would never have been possible before the Coalitions being in place and no doubt that Djenné would have been experiencing a famine or at least great food insecurity today in case no action was undertaken. Similarly, in Kayes heavy rains on August 29 and 30 caused a great flood in nine villages, and the crops were washed away and buildings collapsed. The newly created IRM Coalitions in Kayes, prepared with a contingency plan, quickly organized and rescued the affected populations by evacuating them from the waters and saving lives and property.

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

A new connection with the Regional Centres for Agricultural Research in Mopti and Kayes was made. PfR Mali wrote the [story on the Integrated Risk Management Coalitions](#).

[Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy.](#)

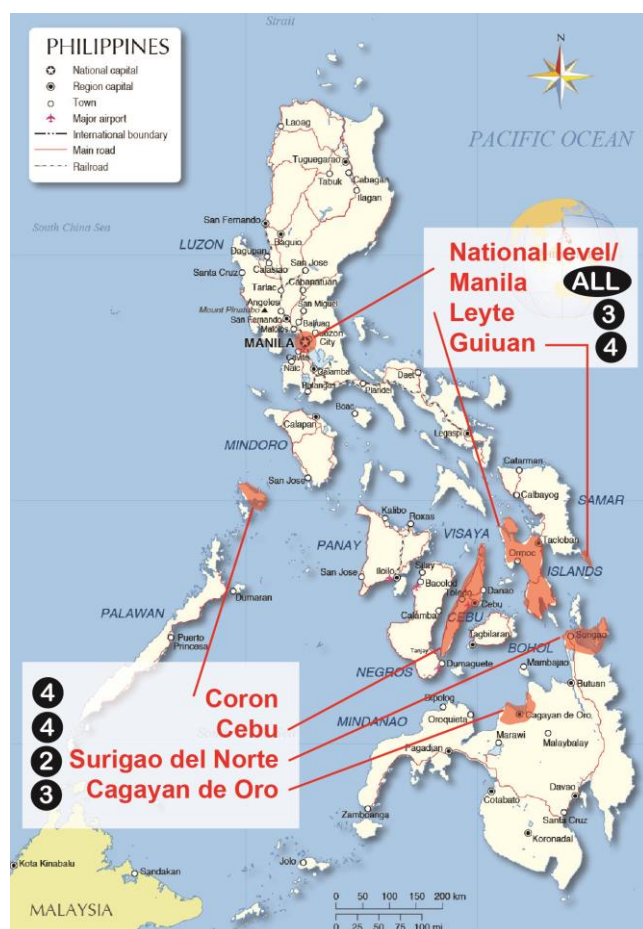
The Netherlands Embassy supports various programmes in the Inner Niger Delta, which is well coordinated, among others through visits to the region by the Embassy. Collaboration with the BAMGIRE project and the flood prediction tool OPIDIN, continues to be of particular relevance.

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

The Geneva Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction made it possible to push and advocate in favor of IRM in Mali. As a prelude to the Geneva Global Platform on DRR in May, the Mali government, through its DRR platform, made an assessment of progress to its commitments to the Sendai's objectives. During this Geneva Global Platform meeting, the head of the Malian delegation clearly explained the important role and support that PfR is bringing to achieve the Sendai objectives. Following his speech he explained that the National DRR Strategy of Mali will ensure the acceleration of the simulation of contingency plans at the local level, which shows that advocacy undertaken in this direction can help to influence the practice.

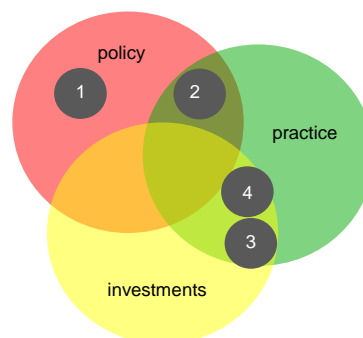
Philippines

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 PIR project. One of these contextual factors is the political instability in-country that disrupts sustained dialogue and abrupt changes in priorities which demands agility in the conduct of dialogue. Furthermore, the operating space for rights-based local NGO's and INGO's is getting smaller.

Philippines Country summary

Contextual information

During the second half of 2019, some contextual changes took place which might influence the programme. One of these is the continued political dialogue and measures for Mindanao and CSOs working there. Starting in 2020, the martial law will be lifted, which might provide more space to local actors to engage and advocate for resilience. The legislative debates on the proposed establishment of a new Department of Disaster Resilience, as well as the creation of a Department of Water and a new Housing Department have continued. These debates provided an opportunity for PfR to advocate for the inclusion of IRM principles, the implications however still remain unclear.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

- Trajectory 1: Clear steps were made to ensure buy-in on the IRM approach at national level. The Climate Change Commission integrated resilience into its draft NDC partnership plan and the draft National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan. PfR has been able to influence the Disaster Bill forming the department of resilience and is slowly starting to see the fruits of this engagement. Within the Philippines Red Cross, humanitarian diplomacy is getting a more prominent place.
- Trajectory 2: PfR continued its efforts to mainstream IRM and local key messages in the Manila Bay Sustainable Development Master Plan. The importance of integration of local voices, as well as social and environmental safeguards (e.g. building with nature) were recognized. CSOs, champions, Multi-Stakeholder Alliances and Water Quality Management Areas have advocated for IRM mainstreaming in local plans, and have taken this lobby to national and regional engagements. As a result, the Water Quality Management Areas approach is being exemplified by the national government and is taken as a basis for replication.
- Trajectory 3: PfR has invested to increase the knowledge, understanding and capacity of private sector stakeholders on IRM and resilience, by engaging them in risk strategy building. As such, primary private sector stakeholders have bought into the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and the Building with Nature approach and have started replication. CSO partners have documented PES in a policy brief.
- Trajectory 4: PfR has manifested the capacity strengthening and advocacy efforts, as at all levels stakeholders have bought in on the IRM approach as well as the Climate Change Adaptation Framework model and are starting to invest in it. The Philippines local and national government and other donors have allocated funds for the expansion of IRM interventions. Moreover, donors such as the Asian Development Bank, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation & Development (BMZ), and Global Climate Fund and the Global Climate Fund now recognize and buy-in on the IRM principles and have included the approach in their programmes and investments.

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

With their increased capacities, CSOs, Water Quality Management Areas and Multi-Stakeholder Alliances have moved their efforts towards both their own organizational strengthening, legitimacy and advocacy capacities, as well as to advocacy for resources to external actors for the inclusion of their IRM plans in investments. Partners start to build upon the PfR tools and evidence generated and use these to influence strategies towards the National Government (i.e. the Climate Change Commission, and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources) and Global investments (i.e. Global Climate Fund). This is leading to replication and implementation of IRM plans and river rehabilitation through the sustainable water fund. Moreover, at all levels champions are engaged in IRM processes and are now ready to advocate for the approach and their needs. At national and regional events, champions of all walks of life including women, indigenous people and minority groups have emerged and are advocating for the approach, context and needs.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

The Philippines team, in collaboration with CSOs and knowledge institutes, has started to capture the established approaches, models and evidence to be used for advocacy efforts. Evaluations of PfR engagements are being conducted and used to develop proof of concepts for advocacy, and existing knowledge products are being modified to align them with advocacy needs at national, regional and global level. PfR partners, CSOs and champions actively use the evidence and models generated and are starting to build a legacy of tools to continue its internal and external advocacy.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

The country team is in close contact with the NL Embassy in Manila: Eileen Vizmonte attended the PME workshop, as well as key events in which PfR brought forward its evidence and approaches, such as the national

resilience summit in July 2020. The embassy has supported PfR in its engagement in the Dutch Expert Team of the [Manila Bay Sustainable Development Master Plan](#).

Linking country plans to global plans

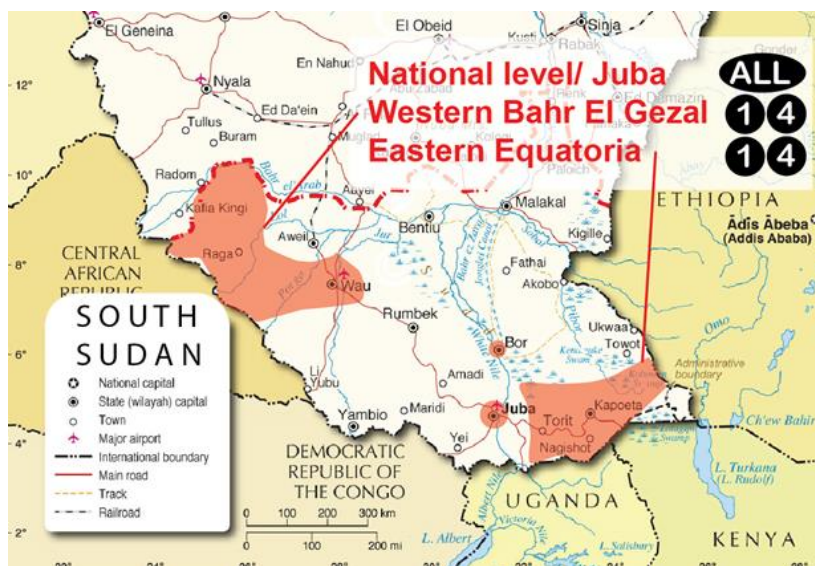
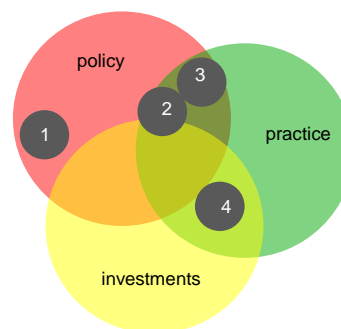
The Philippines country programme is contributing to the established global trajectories by bringing forward the models and evidences generated in the Philippines during key regional and global events. During the Asia Pacific Climate week, local to regional messages for IRM advocacy were profiled by CSOs, Multi-Stakeholder Alliances, and champions. In these efforts, the team also aims to align with strategies of global networks (i.e. GNDR) and donors (i.e. Green Climate Funds, UNDP, Forest Foundation Philippines).

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 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. Natural hazards such as floods, droughts and associated risks significantly increase mortality rates and destabilization of livelihoods further considering the unprecedented levels of youth unemployment and ecosystem degradation. On the other hand, the institutions and policies at national and state levels still need to be strengthened in the face of environmental degradation, investments requiring regulation, limited livelihood options and limited risk-informed development.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

The country team continued their dialogue engagement with government line ministries, including Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, and Forestry and Environment. South Sudan Red Cross was included in the Technical Working group under the Ministry of Environment and PfR was invited to raise awareness on IRM during the International Day for Disaster Reduction. PfR engaged also with the Ministry of Youth to incorporate aspects of IRM into their finalized policy document and the ministry of Transport where the Department of Meteorology resides in strengthening Early Warning systems to enable setting up of national mechanisms for climate and weather data analysis and dissemination to local users such as farmers. PfR contributed to the development of State-level IRM plans in Torit and the increased participation of communities in the development of the Kinneti Wetlands Management Plan. Dialogue efforts have led to the inclusion of IRM elements in the validated DRM strategy for South Sudan. The dialogues were supported by evidence generated from local NGO partners in Bor, Wau and Kapoeta. PfR has advocated for the need to address conflict as part of risk management at regional and global levels.

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

IRM capacities are strengthened through Training of Trainers attracting 14 CSO representatives who enhanced their abilities in integrating IRM in their plans and policies. SSRRC further held an IRM refresher training to its volunteers and replicated at state level with Cordaid cascading the same in Wau, Bor and Narus through its partners. Y-Adapt engaged young people in promoting climate smart resilience resulting into 25 youth trained and 6 core teams selected to roll out of Y-Adapt in 2 universities, 8 secondary schools and 6 community groups. Action plans were developed to lead their communities towards adapting to climate change. Community capacities were strengthened through training to determine wetlands resources for biodiversity hotspots, degraded areas, special interest areas, zonation, community resilience and risk preparedness in Katire, Imilai Torit, Bur, Mutaramu, Iyodo, Moti, Lafon and Pacidi communities.

The programme intensified its focus on gender, including encouraging women to take up critical roles in decision making in community groups in for example the Kinetti Wetlands Working Group, protection risks and burden on women and girls and empowering women in livelihood skills and economic. Furthermore PfR ensured equal representation of female/ male youth in the Y-Adapt training of facilitators, and conducted a community risk assessment for identification of risks and threats, using sex and age desegregated data to be able to have balanced representation.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

Three IRM practice models were developed by local partners in 3 counties. An IRM pamphlet was disseminated to 600 guests during the annual DRR-day.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

The first secretary presented a keynote at the opening of the IRM workshop. PfR was invited to present during a photo gallery during the King's birthday held in April 2019.

Linking country plans to global plans

Next to Sendai and SDG's, compliance with UNFCCC processes, the PfR partners worked with the Ministry of Environment in ensuring implementation of the National Adaptation Programmes of Action and engaged into the National Adaptation Plan process.

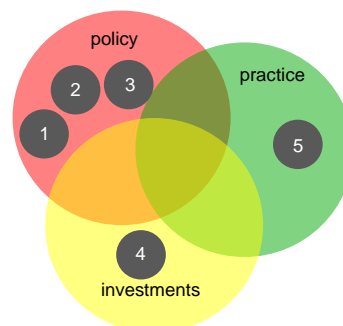
Uganda

Overall lead: **Cordaid** – Rachel Kyozi



Dialogue trajectories:

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



Partners and budget

Alliance member	Budget (in Euro)	Implementing partner	leading	supporting	Complementing programmes
CARE	991,034	Facilitation for Peace and Development	1	2, 4, 5	Eco-DRR
Cordaid	1,987,431	SOCADIDO, ECO-Uganda, PELUM-Uganda, PFFCC	5X	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	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	
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

In Uganda, CSO space is narrowing as the President and ruling party pronounced that some NGOs receive funds from donors to mobilize masses against the sitting government. In 2019, CSOs were required to re-register with the NGO board. 2019 also marked the start of electioneering period in preparation for 2021 elections. There was a cabinet reshuffle which meant that many technical persons PfR was working with changed. 2019 also brought an increase in prolonged dry spells, occurrences of mud slides and river busts as well as the prevalence of pests, diseases and vectors within the agriculture sector (prominent was the fall army worm) that are linked to climate change. Due to the harsh weather conditions, there was more concern for climate change and increasing political will to enact the Climate Change Bill and the Wetlands Policy and Bill to provide legislation. The context influenced the planning and the Theory of Change for the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Bill and the Wetlands Policy and Bill being reviewed.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

- Trajectory 1: IRM approach mainstreamed in development policies regarding climate change. The most significant change was the gazettment of the IRM sensitive draft Bill which is now awaiting final consultations and bench marking before it is brought back to the parliament and to the president for ascension. There are some challenges such as limited funding, the existence of many related prioritised bills and the cabinet reshuffle all which may lead to a delay in the passing of the Bill. Nevertheless, there is increasing pressure by CSOs and Members of Parliament in ensuring the process is concluded and the Bill is fast-tracked. Other important achievements include increased campaigns on protection of forests and laws barring the cutting of shea trees put in place. The ToC remains valid, but it is devised to have new engagement strategies amidst the changing context to seize available opportunities and ensure the Bill becomes an act of parliament.
- Trajectory 2: IRM approach mainstreamed in development policies regarding wetlands. At the national level, there is increasing attention to wetland issues due to frequent flooding partly attributed to encroachment on wetlands. At the executive level, the President of Uganda committed to addressing wetland degradation in the country, so far there has been continued cancellation of land titles issued for wetlands. The Ministry of Water and Environment and National stakeholders adopted the first draft of the National Wetlands Policy and Bill 2019 which has IRM incorporated.
- Trajectory 3: IRM approach mainstreamed in national disaster preparedness and management policy. At the national level, the Regulatory Impact Assessment which was conducted earlier in 2018 was not following the government approved format and as such there was a call to include all aspects of the government format. The most significant change for this trajectory is that the Regulatory Impact Assessment was concluded which forms the basis for further discussions of the bill in parliament. Other important changes include the first reading of the IRM sensitive Red Cross Act in parliament and the fact that the Bill was discussed by policy makers at the national level for the first time. Challenges met during this trajectory include changing risk patterns (migration, army worms, mass movement).
- Trajectory 4: Investments are IRM proof and earmarked for IRM. In 2019, there was limited action at the national level on investments, however at the district level several achievements including mobilising districts to prioritise risk proof investments were registered. The challenge has been (alliance) internal capacity to engage the private sector meaningfully, limited resources and recognition of the informal Small and Medium entrepreneurs as the major contributors to risky investments, yet targeting them needs a well thought longer term approach.
- Trajectory 5: Targeted programmes and projects are implemented based on IRM principles. There have been several different outcomes for this trajectory. In all districts where PfR operates, district agriculture officers share weather information and provide feedback to the national meteorological authority at the end of every season. Besides, weather forecasts have been translated into a number of indigenous languages which helps farmers in seasonal planning and forecasting for the planting season. On Climate Smart Agriculture, the national government and district local government have adopted and included IRM in the climate smart agriculture guidelines. At district level, communities practice and appreciate climate smart interventions in agriculture. With regards to Villages Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) there is a high number of self-sustaining VSLA groups in Teso, Otuke and Karamoja project sites. In Teso, VSLAs have formed Savings and Credit Cooperatives and can now access bigger loans from financial institutions. There are high levels of government support to organized groups to increase resilience of communities by scaling up best practices into programs, work plans and budgets of District Local Governments.

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

Capacity strengthening activities in 2019 targeted CSO partners and the wider civil society and policy makers at national level and district technical officers, the DRR platforms, etc. through amongst others PME reflection workshops, IRM trainings, learning exchanges, advocacy trainings, facilitating meetings between all sorts of stakeholders, and participating in events such as the International DRR week, the Earth Day, World Water Day, COP 25, etc. The capacity to lobby and to mobilise have been key in achieving the outcomes in 2019.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

Main outputs:

- Policy briefs
- [Gazetted National Climate Change Bill](#)
- [IRM Training manual](#) finalised and disseminated to stakeholders
- National Climate Smart Agriculture Community of Practice Guide
- Wetland values in pictorial
- Regulatory Impact Assessment (National Disaster Preparedness and Management Bill)
- Draft fact sheet on National Climate Change policy for use by community structures in raising awareness.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

The contact person at the embassy participated in major PfR events for example during the launch of the ECO-DRR programme. She gave input to key documents whenever contacted and offered to help further table the urgency of fast tracking the Climate Change Bill among the EU diplomatic circles and the key ministries.

Linking country plans to regional and global plans

At the country level, the partners involved in the practice trajectory contributed evidence to national level policy, influencing technical officers at government ministries as well as policy makers and CSOs. The country trajectories are in line with global trajectories:

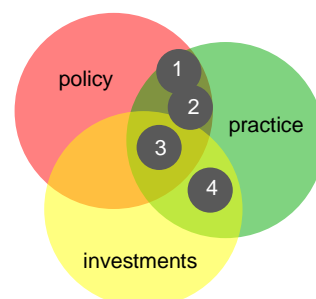
- Sendai Framework for DRR: PfR addresses the Sendai framework through its work on integrating IRM principles in the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Bill, reviewing the NDC partnership plan and being a member of the National Disaster Preparedness and Management platform.
- SDGs: PfR contributes to several SDGs, including no poverty, zero hunger and gender equality through its practice trajectory and to climate action, life below water and life on land through its policy trajectories.
- Climate and UNFCCC policies and processes: through its work on the Climate Change Bill, PfR supports the government in fulfilling its commitments to the Paris Agreement. PfR contributed through participating in the CBA13 and the COP25 in Madrid.
- Draft wetlands investment project plans for 3 cross border wetlands in East Africa have been developed.

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

In 2019, PfR Asia regional strategies and activities have continued to strengthen local-national-regional-global linkages. The PfR Asia team has worked to imbed IRM approaches and principles into various national, regional and global outcome documents pertaining to the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement, the global Urban Agenda and investments to build local resilience. These approaches include localisation, adopting an ecosystem approach, forecast-based actions, adapting to 'new' climate risks like heatwaves and enhanced inclusion of youth, gender and marginalised groups.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

The PfR regional team leveraged their local and national knowledge, experiences and partnerships to influence governments, CSOs and financial institutions under four different outcome trajectories. Trajectory #2 and #4 are discussed together because the results overlap. Key outcomes include:

Trajectory 1: IRM is reflected in the Asia Regional Plan on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- IRM approaches have been successfully included in global outcome documents of the Global Platform for DRR and the UN-Global Compact's 2nd Global Inclusive Disaster Management Conference (GIDMC), held in India. For instance, the top three GIDMC recommendations are IRM, community-based resilience and Early Warning Early Action.
- All three Asian PfR countries incorporate IRM approaches in their key national DRR and wetlands-related documents. This will influence Sendai implementation going forward, the Ramsar Convention; and carry strong messages to regional meetings like the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 and Adaptation Futures 2020.
- Multi-stakeholder bodies like the IFRC, CGIAR-International Water Management Institute, the Global Network of CSOs for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) and even the Asian Development Bank have adopted IRM principles as part of their strategies, workplans and advocacy agenda at the regional and global levels. For example, IRM principles are endorsed in Indonesia's Voluntary National Review (VNR) report for the UN High Level Political Forum 2019; Asian Development Bank's 'contingent disaster financing for natural disasters' recognises 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 Trajectory 4: IRM approaches are promoted to mobilize/ channel financing/ investments to take resilience to scale

- Asian Development Bank now uses the IRM principle of localisation to shape its Community Resilience Partnership Programme to directly invest at the community level to strengthen local resilience.
- Several UNFCCC-related regional platforms and ongoing decision texts reflect IRM principles in outcome documents, technical papers, key messages and examples. These include the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change, the UN Climate Conference (SB50), the Asia Pacific Climate Week and the ongoing COP25 decision texts. There is greater focus in the texts on community resilience, Forecast-based Financing, scaling up climate action and addressing the humanitarian consequences of climate change.
- Stronger IRM messages and examples are now seen in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), among National Designated Authorities and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). NAP Global Network outcome documents include references to community participation and heatwaves; National Designated Authorities have begun to accept the role of local actors in driving participatory risk analysis; and GCF is discussing the importance of Early Warning Early Action, taking technical inputs for Forecast based Financing and requesting IRM-related components in funding requests.
- 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.
- IRM is being included by more donors, like the German government, in new proposals.

Trajectory 3: IRM approaches toward resilience building in urban areas are recognized and applied

- The New Urban Agenda is using IRM models of local actor driven, participatory and multi-stakeholder planning in Indonesia with capacity building to replicate this in the Philippines and Yangon/ Myanmar.
- Urban fora are adopting IRM principles like the landscape approach, Early Warning Early Action, community resilience and heatwaves. For instance, these were some of the takeaways by the IFRC urban disaster resilience hub, ICLEI and the media briefing of the 7th Asia Pacific Urban Forum.

- 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.

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

CSOs in Asia have enhanced their organizational strength in resource mobilization for local resilience and in using higher level influencing strategies at the national and regional levels. Regional policy brief write-shops built new capacities of national PfR partners and resulted in concrete knowledge products like case studies and policy briefs to be used for advocacy. Partner CSOs worked with gender champions at the regional level and used gender-based analysis for local investments.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre has created IRM capacity building modules on IRM and Landscapes, an IRM circles policy game and an IRM gender exercise which were included in the online [Climate Training Kit](#) in 2019. The Asia region contributed to the development of a [Heatwave Guide for Cities](#) by the Climate Centre and used this to disseminate messages on climate change adaptation and urban resilience at various regional fora.

Linking country and regional plans to global plans

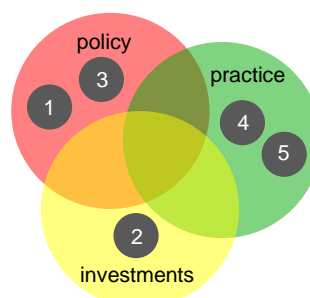
- Sendai Framework: Each of the three PfR countries' national DRR plans reflect IRM principles and will be taken to the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction where these will influence the outcomes of the Sendai Framework at the regional level and the global level.
- Paris agreement: 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. The UN Global Compact-supported Global Inclusive DRR conference has adopted IRM as its first recommendation.
- Sustainable Development Goals: The Philippines' IRM work has been promoted by the GNDR; the Indonesia government has endorsed IRM in its Voluntary National Review presented at the UN High Level Political Forum 2019.
- Urban Agenda: IRM is applied in the New Urban Agenda plans of Indonesia and the Philippines, as well as Myanmar.
- Risk-informed investments: Green Climate Fund is recognising IRM approaches like *Early Warning Early Action* and *Forecast based Financing* in screening country proposals; new donors like the German government are incorporating IRM principles in supporting new urban programmes.

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 2018; good foundations have been laid down in the national programme that will be used for scaling up the work done and experiences gained under the trajectories 1-5 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 Summary

Contextual information

The 2019 presidential elections in a number of Central American focus countries (Guatemala, El Salvador and Panamá) brought about the expected political change, resulting in the usual staff change in all government institutions, necessitating establishment of new contacts. In the Caribbean, Haiti continued to be socio-politically instable, with scarcity of essential goods. Regional CSO networks remain and the policies of the new government in Guatemala continue to take IRM into account, giving the regional PfR programme overall a positive outlook.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories I

The five dialogue trajectories for Central America and Caribbean are directly based in the trajectories of the Guatemala country programme, with the aim to scale the learnings from Guatemala to the region. 2019 has seen a great deal of work to build relationships with regional organizations (Disaster Risk Management agency CEPREDENAC, regional cultural and educational coordination CECC-SICA, CSO platform for DRR CRGR, network of women's organizations RECMURIC, IFRC), and relevant institutions in other countries. PfR also continued to monitor progress made in Guatemala, to collect evidence to support the regional outreach.

- Trajectory 1 - interinstitutional coordination for IRM: Guatemala Disaster Risk Management agency CONRED showed its dedication to interinstitutional coordination with the installation of an IRM Round Table in the Guatemalan Third region. PfR partners with CONRED to introduce this way of working to the regional level.
- Trajectory 2 - IRM in Municipal planning processes: Guatemala has adopted the PfR-co-developed Municipal Development and Land Use Planning tool and secured funds to implement these in all 340 municipalities. The SICA (Central American Integration System) structures are showing interest to take this experience of integrated planning to other countries in the region.
- Trajectory 3 - Strengthening CSO advocacy capacities: Various CSOs have been trained in IRM and the tools that have been developed, to scale these to the regional level: TECHO, Guatemala Scout Association, and the business association CENTRARSE in Guatemala, and women's organization network RECMURIC and DRR platform CRGR at the regional level.
- Trajectory 4 - IRM knowledge management: The creation of a platform for exchange of IRM knowledge by a consortium of 11 universities in Guatemala is an important basis for regional outreach. In addition, the Caribbean Red Cross Movement partners and The Nature Conservancy became aware of and agreed on integrating PfR's IRM tools and materials into the IFRC-LAC 'Roadmap to Resilience' materials and training.
- Trajectory 5 – Gender: Gender is incorporated in the other trajectories through the tools that were developed by PfR to promote inclusion of vulnerable civil society groups and support institutions that promote gender equality. Additionally, PfR was invited to several meetings and events organized by CEPREDENAC to present PfR's gender focus and inclusive tools.

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

Civil society organizations trained in IRM, gender and inclusion have adopted the ideas and incorporated these themes in their policies. Dominican Red Cross invited Guatemalan Red Cross to present the Vulnerability and Capability Analysis (VCA), with a focus on ecosystems, to its volunteers. 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. During the Caribbean eVCA Training of Trainers in Barbados, there was an important discussion on gender, leading to understanding how inequities are socially constructed and how to address the root causes.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning I The focus has been on the creation of a platform for exchange of IRM knowledge, supported by a consortium of 11 universities in Guatemala, to create a sustainable flow of IRM information in the region. A [short video](#) was produced highlighting PfR's work with CSO Madre Tierra.

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

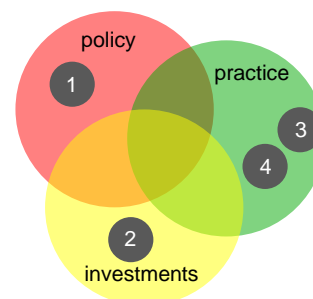
Linking country plans to global plans I The work undertaken in the regional programme relates closely to the global frameworks that PfR focuses on – particularly the Sendai Framework for DRR and the Paris Agreement, and the SDGs. Members of the regional team have participated in various global events, together with PfR global staff, including COP25.

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 (COMESA) 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

The Horn of Africa Region still faces rampant human conflicts especially over natural resources and in the pastoral areas, erratic weather and climatic conditions, and the locust infestation since end 2019. The Adoption of the [Transhumance Protocol](#)² is a positive step towards reducing frequent conflicts between pastoralist and settled farmers. Conflict affected state representatives, ICRC representatives and UN Agencies are increasingly focusing on addressing Conflict as part of risk management. Conflict will be a basis for guiding policy and planning at National and Regional level. There is recognition of IRM as a key aspect to focus on even in conflict affected states. The Conflict states are adopting this integrated Risk Management Approach at a time when CSOs space is continually shrinking calling for innovative approaches for lobby and advocacy activities. Lobbying and advocating for IRM integration in the Regional Policies, Legal Frameworks, Strategies and Developments is still very relevant for the region, however there is need to inbuild data and structured knowledge management processes in this work.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

- Trajectory 1: IRM is mainstreamed in relevant regional policies, action plans and monitoring processes. PfR continued to exploit different platforms to push the agenda for IRM integration into policies and legal frameworks. These included participation in the 13th meeting for the Africa Technical Working Group on DRR and the Global DRR Platform in Geneva. Through these efforts, the programme secured the inclusion of DRR, CCA and sustainable development in the African position paper to the Global Platform in Geneva in May 2019 and eventually the inclusion of IRM aspects in the Geneva Declaration 2019. The Africa Union, through the Climate Change department, has accepted to work with PfR -through the Netherlands Red Cross and the Red Cross climate Centre- to develop the *Climate Change Strategy for Africa*. Subsequently the Africa Union and the Netherlands Red Cross have developed a Grant agreement for the financing of the process. Draft Terms of Reference for this assignment have been developed in close collaboration with the Africa Union. These have been reviewed and approved by the Africa Union legal department and the Climate Change department. The active engagement in this process provides an opportunity for PfR to ensure that the integration of EMR and DRR components are achieved in the climate change strategy.
- Trajectory 2: Generating more interest among investors and Authorities on Risk Sensitive and Risk Proof Investments (revised). PfR has facilitated the development of Transboundary monographs, wetlands management plans and risk sensitive and risk proof Investment project plans for the three transboundary wetlands; Sango Bay - Minziro (Kenya and Tanzania), Sio - Siteko (Kenya and Uganda) and Semiliki (Uganda and DRC). These have been reviewed and accepted by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) members drawn from the Nile Basin Treaty Member states. Additionally, the German Government (GIZ) and the Nile Basin Initiative have committed to finance the implementation of the community Investment plans. The financing commitment by GIZ and NBI is significant in unlocking resources, also ensuring that implementation of these plans provides evidence on the benefits of risk sensitive and risk proof planning and investment. PfR has finalized an investment database for the Horn of Africa region. The investment database provides solid evidence to support the lobby and advocacy work on risk sensitive investments. The database could additionally act as a fulcrum for building networks and alliances for lobbying for risk informed investments in the Nile River Basin and the greater Horn of Africa Region.
- Trajectory 4: IRM integration in regional initiatives through sharing of cross-border good practices. The regional programme supports practice through providing support to documentation and facilitating sharing of experiences, lessons learned and best practices between the country programmes through regional events to promote IRM as a unique strategy for balancing profits and social accountability especially in the area of investments. The media training conducted by CARE Uganda and the Climate Centre and the partnership with media houses has had a positive effect through their reporting on practice. The programme recorded enhanced frequency and quality of content on media reports, especially in the East African print media, related to disaster risks, climate risks and management of wetlands in Uganda and the East African Region. Additionally, the regional learning event created a platform for learning, and this could utilize/ exchange the resources from the partnership with media to enhance learning. Key media houses included were the East African and Nation Media group active in Kenya and Uganda, online platforms (Ethiopia) and the Africa media centre. The cross-sectional study done by CARE International in Amudat, Kaabong and Moroto districts in Karamoja on the Uganda side;

² The need for the transhumance protocol in the IGAD region is premised on the understanding that migration in search of pastures and water is paramount to the very survival of transhumant pastoralist communities. The protocol will facilitate formal free and safe livestock cross-border mobility in the region. The process of developing IGAD protocol on transhumance has encompassed a series of technical consultations with Member States, harmonization of a technically all-inclusive draft protocol through regional technical meetings, and national and regional negotiation meetings with Member States' legal experts and policy makers. Since 2018 (up to 2020) country consultations are being held for IGAD member states to embrace this protocol and continue implementation.

and Loima and Kapenguria districts in West Pokot on the Kenya side is generating some good information to inform targeted policy dialogues and direction of policy implementation. The study assessed the extent to which commercial investments in the areas where pastoralists communities live at cross borders of Uganda and Kenya have increased climate risks and vulnerability of marginalized groups especially women, girls and smallholder farmers. This provides useful information for modelling policies for dry lands.

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

Policy lobbying and advocacy remains the focus of the regional programme, however, there have been opportunities to strengthen/ enhance capacity for country teams and strategic partners, for example on working with the media. The regional programme facilitated several regional trainings and learning activities including a media training on Integrated Risk Management, a regional learning event for all four Horn of Africa country teams and an IRM Training of Trainers for Kenya and South Sudan country teams.

[Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning](#)

Main outputs:

- A database on investments in PfR focus areas in Kenya, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. An online version is being developed.
- Monographs, Wetlands Management Plans, and Investments Project Plans for Sio-Siteko, Sango Bay-Minziro and Semiliki wetlands.
- 20 copies of County Spatial Planning Toolkit for the Pastoral areas have been disseminated. The Toolkit was developed by Reconcile under the CELEP partnership.

[Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy](#)

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

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

The three-tier level has been very useful vertically and laterally. The evidence and experiences emerging at country level are useful for setting priorities and shaping agenda for lobby and advocacy at the regional level that eventually inform the Global agenda and discourse. This enables PfR to work on a common agenda at different levels. Different entities bring to the table skills, expertise, networks, and other non-monetary resources creating a large pool to draw from in a coordinated way.

Specifically, PfR contributed to the following global initiatives and policy processes:

- Sendai Framework for DRR: Influenced the African position paper for the global DRR forum conducted in May 2019 and participation in the Global Platform for DRR including the High-level side event. This contributed to the inclusion of IRM aspects in the Global Platform Declaration. Capacity strengthening at regional level by the Climate Centre to the Red Cross-national societies has increased momentum towards having disaster policies and laws at national level and in the end increasing attainment of Target E of the Sendai Framework in the Horn of Africa Region.
- Sustainable Development Goals: SDG 5, 6, 11, 13 and 15 amongst others. For example, PfR has contributed to SDG6 and SDG15 on water and protection of terrestrial ecosystems through development of the Wetlands Management Plans.
- Climate and UNFCCC policies and Processes: Current efforts by the Netherlands Red Cross and the Climate Centre with the African Union Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture in having a Climate Change Strategy for the African Union is critical towards achieving UNFCCC requirements and the Paris Agreement.
- Urban resilience: PfR participated in the inaugural UN-Habitat Assembly in Nairobi Kenya. Cordaid co-organized a side event themed: Addressing Bottlenecks to Resilient Cities. The side event was organized in partnership with United Cities and Local Government, UN-Habitat Risk Reduction Unit and the UNDRR.
- Risk-informed investments: Investments Projects Plans developed by Wetlands International for Sango Bay-Minziro, Sio-Siteko and Semiliki ensure risk-sensitive investments in the 3 transboundary wetlands.

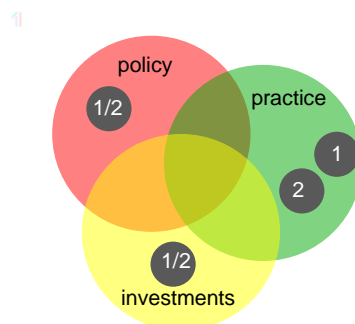
West Africa region

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

The subregion is characterized by recurring natural hazards (drought, flash floods) that are linked to inadequate water resources management, ill-informed infrastructure development (such as hydro-power dams resulting in decreased water inflow & fisheries downstream), pollution and climate change. The so-called 'slow onset' hazard of drought increases in frequency and intensity, impacting vulnerable rural communities who lose their livestock, fish, fertile soil and forests which increasingly leads to conflict. The big change in the context during the year was the amplification and deterioration of the security situation in the Sahel (terrorism, inter-community conflicts,) which makes travel and holding meetings difficult. Since the beginning of 2019, attacks by armed terrorist or community groups have increased, especially in Mali and Burkina-Faso; in the Republic of Guinea it is rather a political crises with clashes between opponents and the ruling party and dozens of killings. Instabilities undermine the proper functioning of CSOs which are often involved in the clashes. PfR is operating in this programme in Mali, Burkina Faso and Guinea Conakry that share the Niger River Basin and, Mali and Burkina, the Sourou River Basin. In this context it has been difficult to implement actions effectively.

Progress made (main outcomes) on IRM dialogue trajectories

All the regional institutions that PfR has met during the year are open to IRM. The Niger Basin Authority explained in an official letter to PfR its willingness to collaborate for the promotion of IRM. The ministers in charge of the environment of the G5 Sahel countries, after the High Level Dialogue on Migration, Land Degradation and the Development of Sustainable Agriculture held in Ouagadougou in June, noted the relevance of IRM and the role of ecosystems and community resilience in climate change adaptation in their final press release, which will be given to the presidents of the African Union countries. PfR engaged with ECOWAS to contribute to the development and implementation of a cross-border contingency plan for Mali, Guinea, and Burkina-Faso. ECOWAS highly appreciated and accepted PfR's offer to play a role in the dissemination of the ECOWAS DRR action plan. The establishment of an inter-state coordination committee on DRR which does not yet exist, has been discussed.

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

To continue its support and engagement with regional institutions, PfR stimulated and achieved the establishment of a network of West African civil society umbrella organizations for IRM, called ROGIR-AO (December 2019). This network is led by the Regional Coordination of Users, based in Bamako. Decision-making is participatory with a high level of involvement of other regional stakeholders. However, this leadership must be extended to the IRM Coalitions reinforced by PfR to strengthen the anchoring of ROGIR-AO at the community level and better carry their voice in spaces of exchanges at all scales. Focus will be on the integration of IRM aspects in the Water Charter of the Niger Basin Authority. Since a gender analysis has been absent so far in the regional programme, this will become a focus for the next year, as well as attention for the representation of women in the ROGIR-AO.

Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

The following knowledge products were released in 2019:

- Philippe Roudier, Cheikh Kane, Antoine Leblos, 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. Juillet 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. Available [here](#).
- 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". Available [here](#).
- PfR participated in the conference "Understanding Risk", in November in Abidjan.

Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy

See Mali summary.

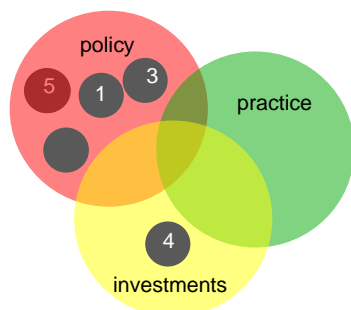
Linking country plans to global plans

See Mali summary.

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 large 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 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, 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 which drew a good 120-125 participants with panellists that included strong PfR community advocates, like Ambassador Henk Ovink and IFRC Under-Secretary General Dr. Jemilah Mahmood (more information can be found [here](#)). Several engagement opportunities, including with UNDRR and Arise Asi/India have arisen from the Networking event.
- At EU 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 process as part of the High-Level Political Forum in July. Through NLRC, 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 some 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, 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 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's engagement 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 Dutch NWP, provided inputs into the NIWA (Netherlands International Water Ambition) 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. WI, together with The Nature Conservancy, got funding confirmed to further develop *Global Mangrove Watch*, a mangrove mapping tool to make geospatial data on mangroves available to support for 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, 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 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 approaching as the deadline for the implementation of Target E of the Sendai Framework, it is 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 is being conducted within the countries where PfR is active.
- There are several initiatives undertaken this year that have not yet yielded outcomes yet, 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 is 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 2019)

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
		Surigao del Norte
Wetlands International	Wetlands International	National, Manila Bay, Agusan Rver Basin/Mindanao, Tacloban-Palo National
	Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council (CDORMBC).	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

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 2019

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	-	-	1	8	1	-	12	1	1	5	-	-	-	29
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	8	1	12	-	30	23	2	138	-	30	14	2	-	7	267
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	11	1	9	75	35	67	2	144	4	60	14	2	19	7	450
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	9	1	12	89	34	24	-	150	1	31	20	2	-	7	380
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IRM capacity build (output)	Key government and institutional stakeholders engaged	# of key government and institutional stakeholders engaged	n/a	-	-	2	19	225	7	5	187	12	40	19	5	6	9	536
IRM capacity build (output)	Key knowledge institute stakeholders engaged	# of key knowledge institute stakeholders engaged	n/a	7	-	2	5	18	14	-	15	-	5	5	1	-	-	72
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	4	1	-	3	40	4	2	54	2	4	8	2	3	1	128
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	1	2	10
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	1	1	2	48	4	10	53	6	8	4	2	-	1	146

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

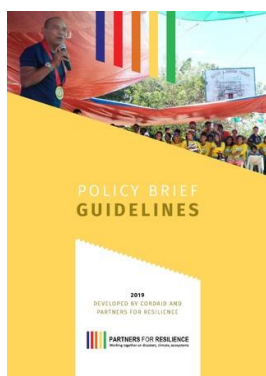
Annex 8 Publications, resources & videos

(Click on image to go to the full report)



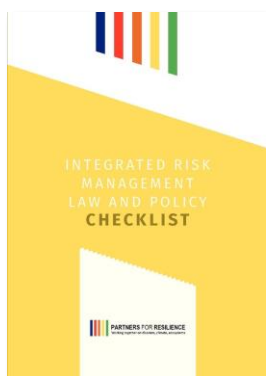
Integrated Risk Management – advocacy training manual

This Advocacy Training Manual on Integrated Risk Management has been developed by the Partner for Resilience teams in the Horn of Africa. The manual aims to provide an overarching guide for delivering training on Integrated Risk Management and particularly to strengthen the capacity to advocate for IRM in the programme countries in the Horn of Africa: Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and South-Sudan. The methodology and tools presented in this manual build on the practical approaches to IRM developed by the PfR programme in the Greater Horn of Africa, as well as the expertise on Disaster Risk Reduction, Ecosystems Management and Restoration and Climate Change Adaptation from the PfR Alliance members.



Policy Brief Guidelines

This Step by step guide to write a policy brief has been developed based on experiences from the Partners for Resilience. This document provides a suggested outline for structuring policy briefs with examples from the strategic partnership “Partners for Resilience” programmes. This guide provide only an outline: it can be adapted to better suit the context. Different topics may require a slightly different structure, so this outline may need to be adapted in places depending on the context. However, it is also important to maintain some sort of consistency (and quality assurance) within our work. This guideline gives information about what should be in each section of the policy brief.



Integrated Risk Management law and policy checklist

This Integrated Risk Management (IRM) Policy Checklist has been developed for Partners for Resilience Alliance partners and their in-country counterparts. The aim of the checklist is to identify areas for improvement within current legislation, policies and implementation in relation to PfR's IRM approach. Your analysis can be used as a basis for advocacy strategies aiming to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Ecosystem Management and Restoration into these laws, policies and their implementation on the ground. The checklist does not provide guidelines to develop such strategies or to assess and support advocacy capacity with partners. See the reference page at the end of this document for tips and tools on these follow-on steps. For the French version click [here](#).



Heatwave Guide for Cities

More intense and frequent heatwaves are already occurring in many parts of the world. Their frequency and intensity are expected to rise globally due to climate change. Seventeen of the 18 warmest years in the global temperature record have occurred since 2001.² However, deaths from heatwaves are not inevitable and, in fact, they can be greatly reduced through the implementation of relatively simple and cost-effective action.

This guide is intended to be a basic introduction to this topic and a resource for cities to start planning for extreme heat.



Mangrove restoration: to plant or not to plant

Mangrove planting has become hugely popular. The majority of planting efforts are however failing. A more effective approach is to create the right conditions for mangroves to grow back naturally. Mangroves restored in this way generally survive and function better.

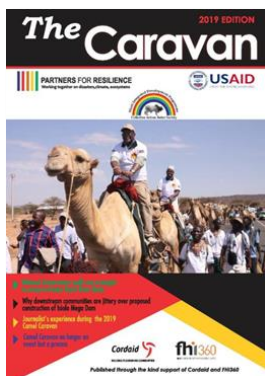
This leaflet aims to contribute to best practice by exploring the question that everyone involved in mangrove restoration should ask: 'To plant or not to plant?'



We bend, we do not break

This publication highlights how the implementation of an Integrated Risk Management approach leads to social transformation and more resilient communities that are well prepared to deal with a diversity of shocks and challenges. The protagonists are the people themselves, sharing how their lives and the lives of members of their communities have improved.

These stories are expanded upon with examples of CARE's work within PfR in each country.



The Camel Caravan – Newsletter 2019 edition

The Camel Caravan takes place in Isiolo country, Northern Kenya, since 2014, and has become an annual event to bring people together and build their awareness about the importance of the protection of Ewaso Ngiro river basin.

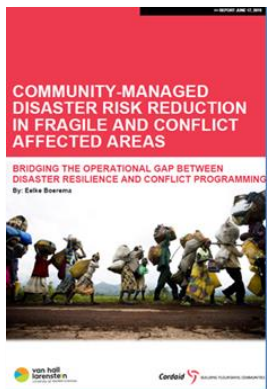
In 2019, around 200 people participated. This included several local organizations, private entities, two members of parliament from Isiolo County, County Governments and representation of National Government led by the Environment and Forestry Cabinet Secretary Keriako Tobiko on the last day. The caravan has become a platform where communities can amplify their voices and concerns.



Climate Training Kit 2.0

The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre launched an updated and expanded version of its principal training resource for National Societies, the Climate Training Kit.

The training kit contains useful resources for organizations working on disaster risk reduction and climate related hazards.



Cordaid: CMDRR in fragile and conflict affected area

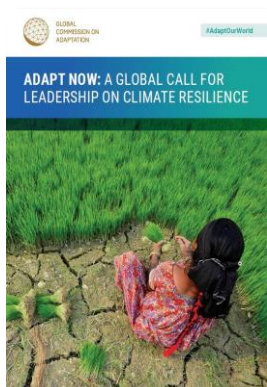
While this CMDRR approach is currently very strong in building disaster resilience at a community level, it has not yet been fully able to effectively address conflict or conflict risks. This reflects a common trend where integrated disaster-conflict approaches are absent from today's development sector agenda. In light of this, Cordaid conducted a research project, aiming to fill this gap and bridge the CMDRR approach with building a community's resilience against disasters and conflict (risks). As conflict reinforces fragility, and fragility greatly limits the ability of a community to accommodate, absorb, resist and recover from a multiplicity of disaster risks, this is an important bridge to make in disaster risk reduction approaches.



Climate Centre: Companies and Climate Resilience 0

This paper, published by the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, underlines how investing in six capital assets represents the most effective and comprehensive means for the private sector to absorb, accommodate and recover from climate events.

These assets are interdependent and address the underlying causes of vulnerability such as poverty, inequality and environmental degradation – contributing to disaster-resilient communities. Natural capital is one of these six assets. Companies can help maintain wetlands and urban green spaces, improve integrated water management and invest in green infrastructure.



Adapt now: a global call for leadership on climate resilience

A new flagship report, published by the Global Commission on Adaptation, includes recommendations for urgent action to the country and business to accelerate adaptation by focusing on concrete solutions.

PfR's alliance member Wetlands International actively contributed to the report: the report highlights the [Building with Nature initiative in Indonesia](#) (Case study 4: Participatory Planning in Indonesia, page 33) as an example of participatory planning to reduce coastal erosion along its degraded mangrove coasts.

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

(Click on image to go to the story)

Empowering Panchayats: building trust in local governance institutions through development plans, lessons from Bhachau block, in Kutch district Gujarat

Location: Bhachau, Kutch
Partners: UNHCR
Author: Asif Sharif, Dushyant Modi



Partners for Resilience Inspiring stories

Background: In a smaller area in Gujarat's Kutch district lies Kutchi, a district Panchayat consisting of four villages with a population of 2000 people. The village is characterised by a water-scarce region and is surrounded by salt marshes. The area has a long history of salt production and has a large number of people who are engaged in salt mining. The area has a long history of salt mining and has a large number of people who are engaged in salt mining. The area has a long history of salt mining and has a large number of people who are engaged in salt mining.

Together we can! Building coalitions in Inner Niger Delta for more effective integrated risk management

Location: Inner Niger Delta
Partners: Local coalitions
Author: Fatima Ibrahim, Wetlands International



Partners for Resilience Inspiring stories

The Inner Niger Delta in Mali is a great green oasis on the edge of the Sahara Desert. It is the second largest wetland in Africa and supports the livelihoods of 2 million people. For the valuable natural resources it provides are under threat due to overexploitation, environmental degradation, and unsustainable fishing practices, in turn threatening the life and culture of the people depending on the Delta.

Pathway to Resilience: A multi-stakeholder approach to tackling risks in a fragile coastal and small-island context in the Philippines

Partners: The Calamianes Resilience Network & The Partners for Resilience



Calamianes Resilience Network (CRN) The Calamianes Resilience Network (CRN) is a multi-stakeholder network established to promote resilient communities and institutions in the Calamianes Group of Islands. The network was launched in December 2017 following multi-stakeholder coordination meetings in response to Typhoon Haiyan (local name Yolanda) which devastated the region in 2013. CRN incorporates the active participation of organisations representing the entire Calamianes group, including Bantayan, Culion, Culion and Unaiyuan municipalities. The Local Government Units (LGUs) of the four municipalities gave legal mandate to CRN to work together in 2018.

We are duty bound Our network reflects the passion of Calamianes residents to protect and protect our island and coastal ecosystem and communities from disaster and climate change risks. We embrace our duty and commitment to ensure that our island and cultural heritage will remain intact for the support and benefit of future generations. We value diversity, innovation, equality, building back better, and solidarity to sustain, gender and disability.

Our membership The CRN membership represents a diverse spectrum ranging from poor and civil society organisations (CSOs) to private sector groups. Agencies (NGOs), academe, communities, CSOs and people's organisations operating within the Calamianes island group.

Our activities To empower all LGUs, NGOs, communities, CSOs, academe and the private sector through collaboration, linkages, sharing of information and expertise, growing capacity development, broadening knowledge based practices and approaches, and conduct research towards resilience from different industries.

2020: there will be a significant lack of water for drinking and household purposes in the Calamianes islands. We have to act now as our livelihoods depend on our environment. *Teodorico de Guia PHILSA-PAGE-CRWSA*

InterUniversity Platform Leading the knowledge management of Integrated Risk Management in Guatemala

Location: Guatemala
Partners: InterUniversity Platform for Disaster Risk Management
Author: Jorge Ruiz (Wetlands International) & Verónica Rivera (Guatemala Red Cross)



One of the challenges we want to achieve is the Guatemala Academia taking lead on knowledge management addressing disaster risks

Guatemala is characterised by being a multicultural, multilingual and multiethnic country. With a population of more than 16 million inhabitants, it is a very diverse country but also considered one of the countries most vulnerable to natural hazards.

The Sendai Framework states in its number one priority, that policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an in-depth understanding of disaster risks in all their dimensions.

Based on this priority, key institutions within the academic sector in Guatemala have joined the InterUniversity Platform for Disaster Risk Management (Spanish acronym InterU-GRD) to contribute to the development of Guatemalan society and the most vulnerable communities within it, and to develop more knowledge on disaster risk management, strengthening the national policies and practices.

The InterU-GRD Platform is a space that promotes the academic work of universities in Disaster Risk Management, aiming at increasing resilience in Guatemala and providing its experience across the Central American region.

The Platform started in November 2014 with a meeting of the academic sector, supported by Partners for Resilience Guatemala. Since then it has grown and strengthened. Currently seven Guatemalan universities are part of the Platform.

Videos - Click on image to go to the video³



Partners for Resilience – an introduction

This short film gives an introduction of the work of the Partners for Resilience.

This film is also available in [French](#) and [Spanish](#)

The Camel Caravan – edition 2019

The Camel Caravan takes place in Isiolo country, Northern Kenya, since 2014, and has become an annual event to bring people together and build their awareness about the importance of the protection of Ewaso Ngiro river basin.

Working together for peace and prosperity In Kenya

This film shows the work of Partners for Resilience in Kenya, and explains how different stakeholders work together to protect the Ewaso Ngiro river basin, and how they contribute to resilience building of the most vulnerable communities.

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

³ The Philippines films were made in 2019, and launched beginning 2020



PfR Indonesia movie: turn back risks

The PfR Indonesia team has made a movie, explaining the work of Partners for Resilience in Indonesia. The main message of the movie is that disaster risks are rising, and much more could and should be done to prevent disasters from happening and to decrease the possible impact disasters can have by better response preparations.

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.
